



**PS**BUSINESSPARKS

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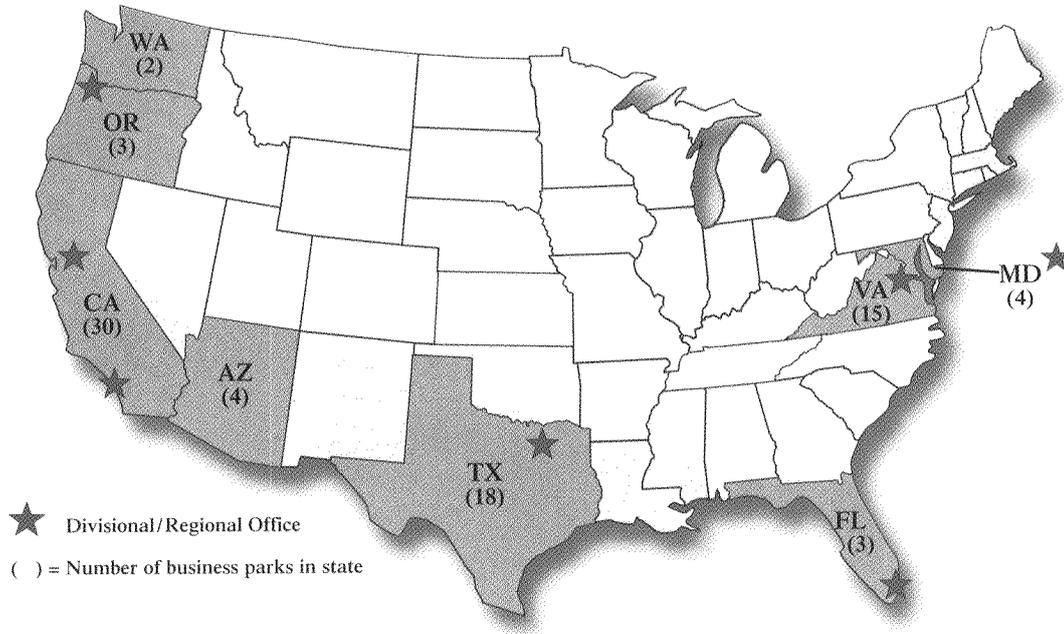
2008 Annual Report

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# BUSINESS PARK LOCATIONS

PS Business Parks, Inc.

(As of December 31, 2008)



## Southern California

Rentable Square Feet: 3,988,000

Buena Park  
Carson  
Cerritos  
Culver City  
Irvine  
Laguna Hills  
Lake Forest  
Monterey Park  
Orange  
San Diego  
Santa Ana  
Signal Hill  
Studio City  
Torrance

## Northern California

Rentable Square Feet: 1,818,000

Hayward  
Monterey  
Sacramento  
San Jose  
San Ramon  
Santa Clara  
South San Francisco

## Oregon

Rentable Square Feet: 1,314,000

Beaverton  
Milwaukie

## Washington

Rentable Square Feet: 521,000

Redmond  
Renton

## Arizona

Rentable Square Feet: 679,000

Mesa  
Phoenix  
Tempe

## Northern Texas

Rentable Square Feet: 1,689,000

Dallas  
Farmers Branch  
Garland  
Irving  
Mesquite  
Plano  
Richardson

## Southern Texas

Rentable Square Feet: 1,161,000

Austin  
Houston  
Missouri City

## Virginia

Rentable Square Feet: 3,020,000

Alexandria  
Chantilly  
Fairfax  
Herndon  
Lorton  
Merrifield  
Springfield  
Sterling  
Woodbridge

## Maryland

Rentable Square Feet: 1,770,000

Beltsville  
Gaithersburg  
Rockville  
Silver Spring

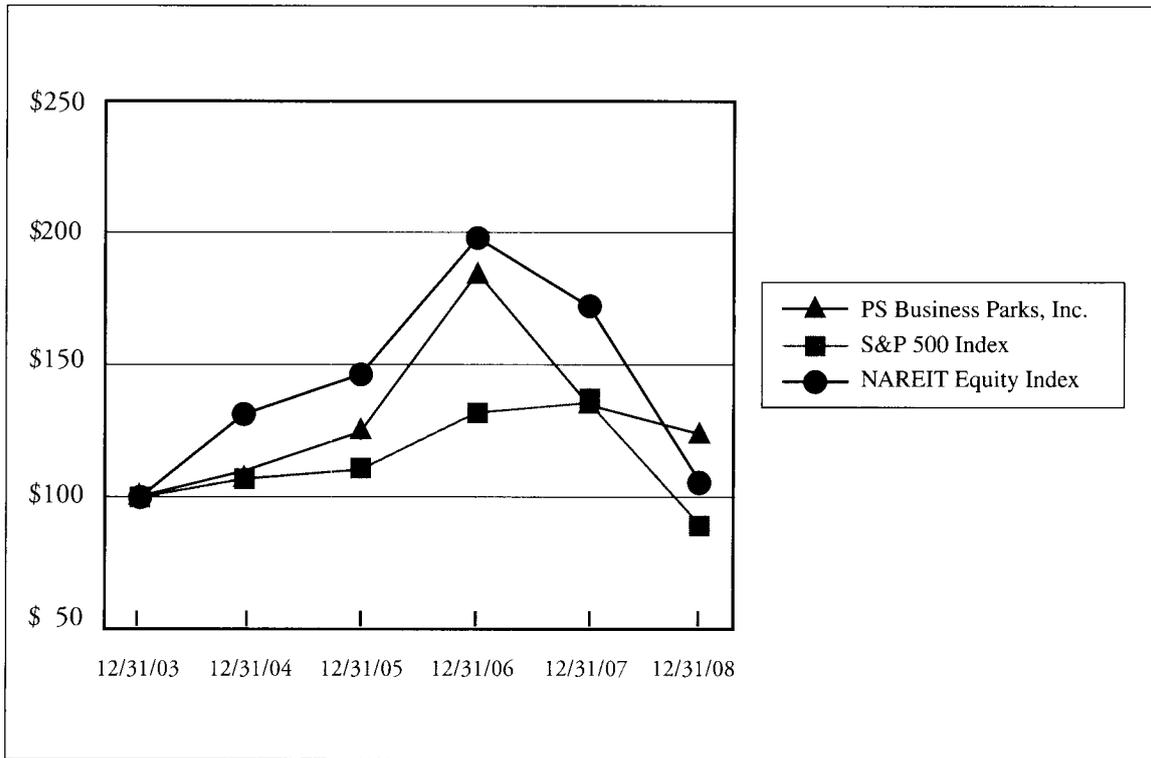
## Florida

Rentable Square Feet: 3,596,000

Boca Raton  
Miami  
Wellington

## CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN

**PS Business Parks, Inc., S&P 500 Index and NAREIT Equity Index**  
**December 31, 2003 - December 31, 2008**



	12/31/03	12/31/04	12/31/05	12/31/06	12/31/07	12/31/08
<b>PS Business Parks, Inc.</b>	\$100.00	\$112.31	\$125.74	\$184.18	\$140.63	\$123.70
<b>S&amp;P 500 Index</b>	\$100.00	\$110.88	\$116.33	\$134.70	\$142.10	\$ 89.53
<b>NAREIT Equity Index</b>	\$100.00	\$131.58	\$147.59	\$199.33	\$168.05	\$104.65

The graph set forth above compares the yearly change in the cumulative total shareholder return on the Common Stock of the Company for the five-year period ended December 31, 2008 to the cumulative total return of the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index ("S&P 500 Index") and the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts Equity Index ("NAREIT Equity Index") for the same period (total shareholder return equals price appreciation plus dividends). The stock price performance graph assumes that the value of the investment in the Company's Common Stock and each Index was \$100 on December 31, 2003 and that all dividends were reinvested. The stock price performance shown in the graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

# TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS

PS Business Parks, Inc.

## FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Despite a challenging economic environment and volatile financial markets, we created value for our owners. Net income per share increased by \$0.31 per share to \$1.13 from \$0.82 per share in 2007. Funds from operations<sup>(1)</sup>, which is a key industry metric measuring our operating performance and excludes non-cash items such as depreciation, increased by 8% to \$4.55 per share, and our funds available for distribution, the cash available to distribute to our shareholders after necessary capital expenditures, improved by 15% to \$3.50 per share. Equally important, we continue to have one of the most conservative balance sheets in the industry providing us with a great deal of flexibility.

During these challenging times we believe our platform, which places our real estate professionals close to our customers, combined with our focus on small tenants, positions us well.

### Capital Markets

In prior letters I have explained our rationale for “leveraging” our company with perpetual preferred stock instead of debt. I have also explained its principal attributes: a permanent fixed rate structure, we can call it after five years without penalty and no financial covenants. Like debt, preferred stock has a fixed return, but no recourse against the Company’s assets and no maturity date. Accordingly, for purchasers of preferred stock it is riskier than debt and they demand a higher return (coupon rate) than if they purchased debt.

Let’s assess the wisdom of this financial strategy in the context of the dramatic changes in the global capital markets this year. To understand the turbulent change in the cost of capital, it is important to put things in context. In the first quarter of 2007, by any measure, the real estate industry reached a zenith. Our Company’s stock traded above \$77 per share, while the newspapers headlined Blackstone Group’s \$30 billion acquisition of Equity Office Properties (the largest REIT in America at the time) at record high prices with Blackstone’s concurrent re-sale of some properties at even higher prices. Real estate in the public and private markets was “selling” at sub 4% yields, while ten-year U.S. Treasuries were yielding about 5%. What was happening in the housing market—buy today, finance 100% with easy terms and low rates, sell tomorrow at a profit—was happening in the commercial real estate market.

Commercial mortgage debt could be issued at 40 to 50 basis points over ten-year swap treasuries, historical lows. Convertible debt, a funding source not typically utilized by REITs, was issued at rates of 1%-2%. Logically, companies took advantage of the abundant supply of inexpensive capital. They in turn deployed this cheap capital into an already over-heated commercial real estate market, bidding prices ever higher with each deal. For the really aggressive, they deployed capital into property development and large “land banks,” double leveraging their investments with joint venture equity and additional leverage inside the joint venture, i.e., turbo leverage. Similar to private equity sponsors, various fees were charged to these structures, which rolled into income statements and earnings guidance, incentivizing management teams to raise even more turbo leverage. Hundreds of billions of dollars were raised in a period of just two years.

(1) A schedule reconciling Funds from Operations and Funds Available for Distribution to net income is included in this report. Funds from operations per share of \$4.55 excludes the gain on repurchase of preferred stock.

Like the “dot com” bubble, investors thought that “it is different this time” and that they could always sell out to the “greater fool.” But the bubble burst. Equity investors, joint venture partners and lenders are now asking, “What was I thinking?”

Similar to other bubbles that have burst, capital quickly becomes scarce and expensive. Everyone heads to the fire escape at the same time. Now there is a dearth of capital for commercial real estate, and what is available is very expensive with much more onerous terms. Secured mortgage debt, rated AAA, now trades at 15%+ yields. The convertible debt for some issuers is trading at over 20% yields. Sales transactions are down over 80% from last year. For those who participated, the destruction of shareholder value is immense. Some will not recover and those that survive will need years, if not decades, to restore lost value. A simple analysis highlights the problem facing many management teams of public companies (this applies to private equity investors as well).

Assume Company A acquired a property in 2006 generating \$100 of net income at a 6% income capitalization rate (cash flow yield) and financed 70% of the purchase with 5% interest only debt. They pay \$1,667 for the property, invest cash of \$500 and borrow the balance. Their cash-on-cash return on the equity is 8% which is not bad in a 5%-6% interest rate world (18 months ago). Investors, observing this financial alchemy, gladly pay 20 times earnings or \$833 for the incremental cash flow, resulting in a 67% increase in the company’s equity value.

Fast forward to today when the debt comes due. The property will probably only generate \$90 of net income (lower due to the recession) and the income capitalization rate used for a new loan to refinance the old loan is 10%, loan to value is reduced to 60% and the interest rate is increased to 8%. Company A now needs \$627 to pay down its loan in order to get it refinanced. Now the invested equity capital is \$1,127 and the cash-on-cash return is 4%. This is terrible in today’s 15%-20% equity return environment. Where does the company get \$627 for the loan pay down? Sell unencumbered assets at a 30%-40% discount from where they were purchased two to three years ago, borrow money on onerous rates and terms, sell common stock at distressed prices? These are exactly the issues facing many real estate management teams today and investors know that. Uncertainties regarding both the ability to obtain this \$627 additional capital and the cost and terms of the capital have driven share prices down 70%-90% for some companies.

We have not escaped collateral damage. We issued our last series of preferred stock in January 2007 at a 6.7% coupon. Today our various preferred issuances trade at 10%-12% yields. We probably can’t issue any new preferred stock today, regardless of rate. As noted earlier, when someone yells “fire,” everyone heads for the exit at the same time and our common and preferred shares have been caught up in the mad dash. Operating from a position of a “fortress balance sheet,” we are seizing this opportunity and repurchasing our preferred stock at significant discounts to issue price and, unlike repurchasing debt at a discount, without generating taxable income.

We have operated for the last 11 years (since our IPO) as if the capital markets might close the next day, as it did for all real estate companies during the savings and loan crisis (remember the Resolution Trust Corporation or RTC). The lessons of that period caused us to seek a different form of “leverage” than traditional debt. Our first preferred stock issuance carried a coupon of 9.25% and we were happy to get the money. During the past 11 years, we paid a much higher “coupon rate” for the preferred stock compared with the rate we would have paid to issue short-term debt, probably an

additional 2.5% per year. I estimate we probably paid \$100-\$110 million more in preferred dividends over the 11 years than if we had used traditional debt or about \$3.50 per share. We consider this a small price to pay for peace of mind. Were the capital markets to remain closed for the next ten years, we could operate our business and pay off what debt we do have. Our financial position also has intangible benefits. We are able to hire and retain better people, focus our attention and energy on our businesses and gain market share. There is a further silver lining to the “premium” we paid all these years. Real estate prices are coming down dramatically and we should have abundant opportunities to deploy significant capital in a value enhancing manner. I am fairly confident that over the next couple of years we will be able to more than make up the \$3.50 per share. Having taken the road less traveled by others, we are a better company.

### **Leverage—Why?**

The long discussion of preferred stock leads to an obvious question—why does PS Business Parks or any company use leverage? The benefits of leverage to an owner depends upon its terms and amount relative to the owner’s equity. While some argue that high leverage adds significantly to owner returns because of the tax benefits and lower commitment of “owner capital” to fund the business, they generally overlook the “risks” associated with leverage. A dollar of operating cash flow in a company with no leverage is worth far more than the same dollar of operating earnings “trapped” inside a company with 90% leverage. In the latter, these earnings have to be sufficient, year in and year out, to service the interest or preferred dividend requirement to those providing the leverage. While it is usually easy to “leverage up” and grow without additional owner equity in a benign economic environment, leverage often proves to be a “dagger in the heart” for many companies during an economic downturn. In today’s economic climate, with over 8% unemployment and virtually no access to capital except for those companies highly rated, leverage may prove fatal for many.

At PS Business Parks, we seek to maximize the benefits of leverage and minimize its risks by using “low risk” leverage in the form of preferred stock. We treat our preferred stock shareholders as partners in a priority position, working hard to make sure we generate more than enough operating earnings to pay their preferred returns. However, should we fail, their dividends will “accrue but not be paid” and they will appoint two Directors to our Board. We won’t go into bankruptcy or have our properties foreclosed upon. This provides us a margin of safety in case of unforeseen events. We try to immunize our company from the vagaries of the capital markets.

### **Executive Compensation**

We granted additional equity compensation to our executives in 2008 with a total value of about \$3 million. Although we discuss the specifics and underlying rationale in detail in our proxy statement, this is a large sum so some explanation here is warranted.

Our goal is long-term wealth creation both for you the owners and the management team. The management team participates in the value created for owners. We are fortunate to have a Board of Directors that understands the business and seeks to align management and shareholder interests.

Our compensation plan measures value creation by growth in “total return” which we measure as growth in net asset value per share together with dividends, not short-term changes in our share

price. These are generally accomplished by hiring and motivating excellent people, making wise capital allocation decisions, maintaining financial strength and constant risk management.

In 2008, the management team achieved goals set by the Board and was rewarded commensurately. Achievement of these goals should eventually be reflected in our share price. To date, it has:

<b>Total Shareholder Returns <sup>(1)</sup></b>				
	Cumulative Return as a Public Company	Five Years	Three Years	One Year
PSB	195%	24%	(1%)	(12%)
NAREIT Equity Index	69%	5%	(29%)	(38%)
S&P 500 Index	12%	(10%)	(23%)	(37%)

(1) Includes price appreciation and reinvestment of all dividends.

### **Outlook**

We expect a challenging market in 2009 as a result of lower “asking” rents, increased concessions and more customer failures. We have the management team to deal with these challenges and to improve our competitive position.

We thank you for your continued confidence in our company.

Ronald L. Havner, Jr.  
Chairman of the Board  
March 20, 2009

## **FROM THE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

As PS Business Parks enters its second decade as a publicly traded company, four principles continue to guide our strategy and position us well to deliver exceptional shareholder returns. First, the commercial real estate we own has been specifically designed to cater to the most vibrant component of any given market—the diverse pool of smaller users that find value from leasing well-located generic space in business park environments. Second, by placing well trained and motivated individuals in each market, PSB has nimble decision makers prepared to serve our nearly 3,800 customers, giving us a consistent competitive advantage. Third, we are focused on investing and owning real estate in diversified markets that provide an ability to tap into multiple industry concentrations, which buffers the impact of economic down cycles, while also improving customer sourcing alternatives in good times. And fourth, PSB maintains a fortress-like capital structure, with a consistent bias to generate and retain the maximum amount of cash.

In 2008, these four strategic principles once again served us well, as the U.S. economy shifted dramatically downward. Let me review how PS Business Parks was able to deliver strong results in this challenging environment.

### **Operational Focus on Industry Concentrations**

Well over a year ago, it became apparent that the economy was headed into a recessionary phase; how severe or deep it might be was the unknown question. Our goal was to respond aggressively to the changing environment and capture as much business as possible while minimizing the costs to secure new or renewing customers.

As PSB has grown its platform, we have strengthened our focus on identifying and leveraging industry concentrations within every market. A key attribute of the 70-plus business parks we own is an ability to cater to a wide variety of industry types. Today, PSB's customer portfolio can be segmented into at least 100 defined industries. The better we know and understand the drivers (up or down) tied to these industries, the better we are able to navigate and source opportunities.

A critical benefit of tapping into multiple user types is the fact that PSB's real estate can accommodate a wide variety of uses with minimal reconfiguration. For example, well over two years ago we saw the likely stress tied to housing-related tenants such as mortgage brokers and home builders and intentionally limited our exposure to those industry segments. As some of these users left our business parks, we had the ability to release the space to new customers in other industries with little or no physical alterations. This enabled us to keep our capital costs low while pursuing users with stronger business platforms such as health care and technology.

This was particularly important in 2008, when the economic pressures became more broad based and more industries (not just housing related) were affected. In essence, we worked harder to identify and close leasing transactions with customers in growth businesses and delivered strong results.

In over 1,500 separate transactions, PSB leased approximately 5 million square feet, welcoming 630 new companies into the portfolio. Company occupancy improved slightly to 93.5% for the year from 93.4% in the prior year. At the same time, we were able to reduce transaction costs to secure this business. Total capital expended was \$33.3 million or \$1.70 psf, on a per square foot basis, the

lowest level in five years. As a result, free cash flow was \$49.0 million and PSB's Funds Available for Distributions<sup>(1)</sup> payout ratio of 49.9% for 2008 remains at enviable industry low levels. These are impressive operational and financial statistics and validate the type of properties we own, the markets we have chosen to be in, the virtues of our capital structure, and most importantly, the quality of the people who run our real estate.

### **Capital Allocation and No Property Acquisitions**

In the current difficult financial environment, many private and public commercial real estate firms have been unable to fund acquisitions, as the lending arena has been frozen for some time. Although PSB had the ability to acquire assets in this environment due to our significant cash balances and under-leveraged balance sheet, we have not seen enough evidence that sellers are willing to part with assets at reduced, but justified lower valuations. In fact, PSB has not acquired a property since the summer of 2007.

Instead, through 2008, we boosted our cash balances through the operational tactics noted above, and kept our powder dry. By year end, PSB's cash position grew to \$55.0 million and we began to allocate capital to strengthen the balance sheet by reducing the amount of previously issued perpetual preferred equity. The dislocation in the preferred markets created opportunities that we believe were greater than any of the investment returns we saw by directly acquiring commercial real estate. The choice became clear and by buying back preferred equity at substantial discounts, we have found another nimble and creative way to strengthen the company and produce shareholder value. As Ron Havner mentioned in his letter, we will likely see more opportunities to continue this effort, and will do so if the returns remain attractive.

### **Summary**

As we transition from 2008 to 2009, we have no clarity on how long or how hard this recession will be. We do, however, know that PS Business Parks' strength can endure severe economic pressures. We can and will continue to focus on our four key strategic drivers to keep the Company well positioned to succeed as opportunities surface. We have the capital structure that affords us the luxury of being patient to take advantage of our strengths at a time when others not as prepared for this downturn may stumble.

Fortunately, PS Business Parks was built over the last decade to not only battle tough real estate cycles, but to thrive even when stress levels are at extremes. We are operating in such an environment and expect to continue to deliver the exceptional results that you, our shareholders, have come to expect from PS Business Parks.

We appreciate your confidence in our abilities.

Joseph D. Russell, Jr.  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
March 20, 2009

(1) A schedule reconciling Funds from Operations and Funds Available for Distribution to net income is included in this report.

**Computation of Funds from Operations (“FFO”) and Funds Available for Distribution (“FAD”)**  
(Unaudited, in thousands, except per share amounts)

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	2008	2007
<b><u>Computation of Diluted Funds From Operations per Common Share (“FFO”)(1):</u></b>		
Net income allocable to common shareholders	\$ 23,414	\$ 17,729
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	99,848	98,521
Minority interest in income - common units	8,296	6,155
FFO allocable to common shareholders/unit holders	\$ 131,558	\$ 122,405
Weighted average common shares outstanding	20,443	21,313
Weighted average common OP units outstanding	7,305	7,305
Weighted average common share equivalents outstanding	221	321
Weighted average common shares and OP units for purposes of computing fully-diluted FFO per common share	27,969	28,939
Diluted FFO per common share equivalent	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.23
<b><u>Computation of Funds Available for Distribution (“FAD”)(2):</u></b>		
FFO allocable to common shareholders/unit holders	\$ 131,558	\$ 122,405
Adjustments:		
Recurring capital improvements	(8,650)	(13,677)
Tenant improvements	(17,698)	(17,882)
Lease commissions	(6,914)	(5,803)
Straight-line rent	294	(473)
Stock compensation expense	4,061	3,724
In-place lease adjustment	(194)	(102)
Lease incentives net of tenant improvement reimbursements	(379)	(33)
Gain on repurchase of preferred stock, net	(4,228)	—
FAD	\$ 97,850	\$ 88,159
Distributions to common shareholders and unit holders	\$ 48,834	\$ 46,076
Distribution payout ratio	49.9%	52.3%

- (1) Funds From Operations (“FFO”) is computed in accordance with the White Paper on FFO approved by the Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”). The White Paper defines FFO as net income, computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), before depreciation, amortization, minority interest in income, gains or losses on asset dispositions and nonrecurring items. FFO should be analyzed in conjunction with net income. However, FFO should not be viewed as a substitute for net income as a measure of operating performance or liquidity as it does not reflect depreciation and amortization costs or the level of capital expenditure and leasing costs necessary to maintain the operating performance of the Company’s properties, which are significant economic costs and could materially impact the Company’s results from operations. Other REITs may use different methods for calculating FFO and, accordingly, the Company’s FFO may not be comparable to other real estate companies.
- (2) Funds available for distribution (“FAD”) is computed by adjusting consolidated FFO for recurring capital improvements, which the Company defines as those costs incurred to maintain the assets’ value, tenant improvements, lease commissions, straight-line rent, stock compensation expense, impairment charges, amortization of lease incentives and tenant improvement reimbursements, in-place lease adjustment and the impact of EITF Topic D-42. Like FFO, the Company considers FAD to be a useful measure for investors to evaluate the operations and cash flows of a REIT. FAD does not represent net income or cash flow from operations as defined by GAAP.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 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, 2008

or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 1-10709

SEC  
Mail Processing  
Section

APR 03 2009

**PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

95-4300881

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Washington, DC

122

701 Western Avenue, Glendale, California 91201-2397

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

818-244-8080

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange
Depository Shares Each Representing 1/1,000 of a Share of 7.000% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series H, \$0.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange
Depository Shares Each Representing 1/1,000 of a Share of 6.875% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series I, \$0.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange
Depository Shares Each Representing 1/1,000 of a Share of 7.950% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series K, \$0.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange
Depository Shares Each Representing 1/1,000 of a Share of 7.600% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series L, \$0.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange
Depository Shares Each Representing 1/1,000 of a Share of 7.200% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series M, \$0.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange
Depository Shares Each Representing 1/1,000 of a Share of 7.375% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series O, \$0.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange
Depository Shares Each Representing 1/1,000 of a Share of 6.700% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series P, \$0.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange

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

None

(Title of class)

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark 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 the 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

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of June 30, 2008, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$775,075,602 based on the closing price as reported on that date.

Number of shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding as of February 23, 2009 (the latest practicable date): 20,461,120.

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

Portions of the definitive proxy statement to be filed in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2009 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

## PART I.

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

#### The Company

PS Business Parks, Inc. ("PSB") is a fully-integrated, self-advised and self-managed real estate investment trust ("REIT") that acquires, owns, operates and develops commercial properties, primarily multi-tenant flex, office and industrial space. As of December 31, 2008, PSB owned 73.7% of the common partnership units of PS Business Parks, L.P. (the "Operating Partnership"). The remaining common partnership units were owned by Public Storage ("PS"). PSB, as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, has full, exclusive and complete responsibility and discretion in managing and controlling the Operating Partnership. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references to "the Company," "we," "us," "our," and similar references mean PS Business Parks, Inc. and its subsidiaries, including the Operating Partnership.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company owned and operated approximately 19.6 million rentable square feet of commercial space located in eight states: Arizona, California, Florida, Maryland, Oregon, Texas, Virginia and Washington. The Company also manages approximately 1.4 million rentable square feet on behalf of PS and its affiliated entities.

*History of the Company:* The Company was formed in 1990 as a California corporation under the name Public Storage Properties XI, Inc. In a March 17, 1998 merger with American Office Park Properties, Inc. ("AOPP") (the "Merger"), the Company acquired the commercial property business previously operated by AOPP and was renamed "PS Business Parks, Inc." Prior to the Merger in January, 1997, AOPP was reorganized to succeed to the commercial property business of PS, becoming a fully integrated, self advised and self managed REIT.

From 1998 through 2001, the Company added 9.7 million square feet in Virginia, Maryland, Texas, Oregon, California and Arizona, acquiring 9.2 million square feet of commercial space and developing an additional 500,000 square feet.

In 2002, the economy and real estate fundamentals softened. This resulted in an environment in which the Company was unable to identify acquisitions at prices that met its investment criteria. The Company disposed of four properties totaling 386,000 square feet that no longer met its investment criteria.

In 2003, the Company acquired 4.1 million square feet of commercial space, including a 3.4 million square foot property located in Miami, Florida, which represented a new market for the Company. The Miami property represented approximately 18% of the Company's aggregate rentable square footage at December 31, 2003. The cost of these acquisitions was \$282.4 million. The Company also disposed of four properties totaling 226,000 square feet as well as a one acre plot of land that no longer met its investment criteria.

In 2004, the Company made one acquisition, a 165,000 square foot asset in Fairfax, Virginia, for \$24.1 million. During 2004, the Company sold two significant assets, comprising 400,000 square feet in Maryland resulting in a gain of \$15.2 million. Additionally in 2004, the Company sold an aggregate of 91,000 square feet in Texas, Oregon and Miami.

In 2005, the Company acquired one asset, a 233,000 square foot multi-tenant flex space in San Diego, California. The asset, which was 94.6% leased at the time of acquisition, was purchased for \$35.1 million. In connection with the acquisition, the Company assumed a \$15.0 million mortgage which bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.73%. During 2005, the Company sold Woodside Corporate Park, a 574,000 square foot flex and office park in Beaverton, Oregon, for \$64.5 million resulting in a gain of \$12.5 million. The park was 76.8% leased at the time of the sale. Additionally in 2005, the Company sold 100,000 square feet and some parcels of land in Miami and Oregon.

In 2006, the Company acquired 1.2 million square feet for an aggregate cost of \$180.3 million. The Company acquired WesTech Business Park, a 366,000 square foot office and flex park in Silver Spring, Maryland, for \$69.3 million; 88,800 square feet multi-tenant flex buildings in Signal Hill, California, for \$10.7 million; a 107,300 square foot multi-tenant flex park in Chantilly, Virginia, for \$15.8 million; Meadows Corporate Park, a 165,000 square foot multi-tenant office park in Silver Spring, Maryland, for \$29.9 million; Rogers Avenue, a

66,500 square foot multi-tenant industrial and flex park in San Jose, California, for \$8.4 million; and Boca Commerce Park and Wellington Commerce Park, two multi-tenant industrial, flex and storage parks, aggregating 398,000 square feet, located in Palm Beach County, Florida, for \$46.2 million. In connection with the Meadows Corporate Park purchase, the Company assumed a \$16.8 million mortgage with a fixed interest rate of 7.20% through November, 2011, at which time it can be prepaid without penalty. In addition, in connection with the Palm Beach County purchases, the Company assumed three mortgages with a combined total of \$23.8 million with a weighted average fixed interest rate of 5.84%. During 2006, the Company sold a 30,500 square foot building located in Beaverton, Oregon, for \$4.4 million resulting in a gain of \$1.5 million. Additionally in 2006, the Company sold 32,400 square feet in Miami for a combined total of \$3.7 million, resulting in a gain of \$865,000.

In 2007, the Company acquired 870,000 square feet for an aggregate cost of \$140.6 million. The Company acquired Overlake Business Center, a 493,000 square foot multi-tenant office and flex business park located in Redmond, Washington, for \$76.0 million; Commerce Campus, a 252,000 square foot multi-tenant office and flex business park located in Santa Clara, California, for \$39.2 million; and Fair Oaks Corporate Center, a 125,000 square foot multi-tenant office park located in Fairfax, Virginia, for \$25.4 million.

The Company made no acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2008.

The Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), commencing with its taxable year ended December 31, 1990. To the extent that the Company continues to qualify as a REIT, it will not be taxed, with certain limited exceptions, on the net income that is currently distributed to its shareholders.

The Company's principal executive offices are located at 701 Western Avenue, Glendale, California 91201-2397. The Company's telephone number is (818) 244-8080. The Company maintains a website with the address [www.psbusinessparks.com](http://www.psbusinessparks.com). The information contained on the Company's website is not a part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company makes available free of charge through its website its Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company electronically files such material with, or furnishes such material to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

*Business of the Company:* The Company is in the commercial property business, with properties consisting of multi-tenant flex, industrial and office space. The Company owns approximately 12.2 million square feet of flex space. The Company defines "flex" space as buildings that are configured with a combination of warehouse and office space and can be designed to fit a wide variety of uses. The warehouse component of the flex space has a number of uses including light manufacturing and assembly, storage and warehousing, showroom, laboratory, distribution and research and development activities. The office component of flex space is complementary to the warehouse component by enabling businesses to accommodate management and production staff in the same facility. The Company owns approximately 3.9 million square feet of industrial space that has characteristics similar to the warehouse component of the flex space. In addition, the Company owns approximately 3.5 million square feet of low-rise office space, generally either in business parks that combine office and flex space or in submarkets where the economics of the market demand an office build-out.

The Company's commercial properties typically consist of low-rise buildings, ranging from one to 46 buildings per property, located on up to 216 acres and comprising from approximately 12,000 to 3.2 million aggregate square feet of rentable space. Facilities are managed through either on-site management or area offices central to the facilities. Parking is generally open but in some instances is covered. The ratio of parking spaces to rentable square feet ranges from two to six per thousand square feet depending upon the use of the property and its location. Office space generally requires a greater parking ratio than most industrial uses. The Company may acquire properties that do not have these characteristics.

The tenant base for the Company's facilities is diverse. The portfolio can be bifurcated into those facilities that service small to medium-sized businesses and those that service larger businesses. Approximately 41.6% of in-place rents from the portfolio are derived from facilities that serve small to medium-sized businesses. A property in this facility type is typically divided into units ranging in size from 500 to 4,999 square feet and leases generally range from one to three years. The remaining 58.4% of in-place rents from the portfolio are derived from facilities

that serve larger businesses, with units greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet. The Company also has several tenants that lease space in multiple buildings and locations. The U.S. Government is the largest tenant with multiple leases encompassing approximately 486,000 square feet or approximately 4.4% of the Company's annualized rental income.

The Company intends to continue acquiring commercial properties located in desired markets within the United States. The Company's policy of acquiring commercial properties may be changed by its Board of Directors without shareholder approval. However, the Board of Directors has no intention of changing this policy at this time. Although the Company currently owns properties in eight states, it may expand its operations to other states or reduce the number of states in which it operates. Properties are acquired for both income and potential capital appreciation; there is no limitation on the amount that can be invested in any specific property. Although there are no restrictions on our ability to expand our operations into foreign markets, we currently operate solely within the United States and have no foreign operations.

The Company owns land which may be used for the development of commercial properties. The Company owns approximately 6.4 acres of land in Northern Virginia, 14.9 acres in Portland, Oregon and 10.0 acres in Dallas, Texas as of December 31, 2008.

### **Operating Partnership**

The properties in which the Company has an equity interest will generally be owned by the Operating Partnership. The Company has the ability to acquire interests in additional properties in transactions that could defer the contributors' tax consequences by causing the Operating Partnership to issue equity interests in return for interests in properties.

As the general partner of the Operating Partnership, the Company has the exclusive responsibility under the Operating Partnership Agreement to manage and conduct the business of the Operating Partnership. The Board of Directors directs the affairs of the Operating Partnership by managing the Company's affairs. The Operating Partnership will be responsible for, and pay when due, its share of all administrative and operating expenses of the properties it owns.

The Company's interest in the Operating Partnership entitles it to share in cash distributions from, and the profits and losses of, the Operating Partnership in proportion to the Company's economic interest in the Operating Partnership (apart from tax allocations of profits and losses to take into account pre-contribution property appreciation or depreciation).

### **Summary of the Operating Partnership Agreement**

The following summary of the Operating Partnership Agreement is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Operating Partnership Agreement as amended, which is incorporated by reference as an exhibit to this report.

*Issuance of Additional Partnership Interests:* As the general partner of the Operating Partnership, the Company is authorized to cause the Operating Partnership from time to time to issue to partners of the Operating Partnership or to other persons additional partnership units in one or more classes, and in one or more series of any of such classes, with such designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional, or other special rights, powers and duties (which may be senior to the existing partnership units), as will be determined by the Company, in its sole and absolute discretion, without the approval of any limited partners, except to the extent specifically provided in the agreement. No such additional partnership units, however, will be issued to the Company unless (i) the agreement to issue the additional partnership interests arises in connection with the issuance of shares of the Company, which shares have designations, preferences and other rights, such that the economic interests are substantially similar to the designations, preferences and other rights of the additional partnership units that would be issued to the Company and (ii) the Company agrees to make a capital contribution to the Operating Partnership in an amount equal to the proceeds raised in connection with the issuance of such shares of the Company.

*Capital Contributions:* No partner is required to make additional capital contributions to the Operating Partnership, except that the Company as the general partner is required to contribute the proceeds of the sale of equity interests in the Company to the Operating Partnership in return for additional partnership units. A limited

partner may be required to pay to the Operating Partnership any taxes paid by the Operating Partnership on behalf of that limited partner. No partner is required to pay to the Operating Partnership any deficit or negative balance which may exist in its capital account.

*Distributions:* The Company, as general partner, is required to make quarterly distributions in compliance with the Operating Partnership Agreement. Distributions are to be made (i) first, with respect to any class of partnership interests having a preference over other classes of partnership interests; and (ii) second, in accordance with the partners' respective percentage interests on the "partnership record date" (as defined in the Operating Partnership Agreement). Commencing in 1998, the Operating Partnership's policy has been to make distributions per unit (other than preferred units) that are equal to the per share distributions made by the Company with respect to its common stock.

*Preferred Units:* As of December 31, 2008, the Operating Partnership had an aggregate of 3.8 million preferred units owned by third parties with distribution rates ranging from 6.550% to 7.950% (per annum) with an aggregate redemption value of \$94.8 million. The Operating Partnership has the right to redeem each series of preferred units on or after the fifth anniversary of the issuance date of the series at the original capital contribution plus the cumulative priority return, as defined, to the redemption date to the extent not previously distributed. Each series of preferred units is exchangeable for Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of the respective series of PS Business Parks, Inc. on or after the tenth anniversary of the date of issuance at the option of the Operating Partnership or a majority of the holders of the applicable series of preferred units.

As of December 31, 2008, in connection with the Company's issuance of publicly traded Cumulative Preferred Stock, the Company owned 28.3 million preferred units of various series with an aggregate redemption value of \$706.3 million with terms substantially identical to the terms of the publicly traded depository shares each representing 1/1,000 of a share of 6.700% to 7.950% Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company. The holders of all series of Preferred Stock may combine to elect two additional directors if the Company fails to make dividend payments for six quarterly dividend payment periods, whether or not consecutive.

*Redemption of Partnership Interests:* Subject to certain limitations described below, each limited partner (other than the Company and holders of preferred units) has the right to require the redemption of such limited partner's units. This right may be exercised on at least 10 days notice at any time or from time to time, beginning on the date that is one year after the date on which such limited partner is admitted to the Operating Partnership (unless otherwise contractually agreed by the general partner).

Unless the Company, as general partner, elects to assume and perform the Operating Partnership's obligation with respect to a redemption right, as described below, a limited partner that exercises its redemption right will receive cash from the Operating Partnership in an amount equal to the "redemption amount" (as defined in the Operating Partnership Agreement generally to reflect the average trading price of the common stock of the Company over a specified 10 day trading period) for the units redeemed. In lieu of the Operating Partnership redeeming the units for cash, the Company, as the general partner, has the right to elect to acquire the units directly from a limited partner exercising its redemption right, in exchange for cash in the amount specified above as the "redemption amount" or by issuance of the "shares amount" (as defined in the Operating Partnership Agreement, generally to mean the issuance of one share of the Company's common stock for each unit of limited partnership interest redeemed).

A limited partner cannot exercise its redemption right if delivery of shares of common stock would be prohibited under the articles of incorporation of the Company or if in the opinion of counsel to the general partner there is a significant risk that delivery of shares of common stock would cause the general partner to no longer qualify as a REIT, would cause a violation of the applicable securities or certain antitrust laws, or would result in the Operating Partnership no longer being treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

*Limited Partner Transfer Restrictions:* Limited partners generally may not transfer partnership interests (other than to their estates, immediate family or certain affiliates) without the prior written consent of the Company as general partner, which consent may be given or withheld in its sole and absolute discretion. The Company, as general partner, has a right of first refusal to purchase partnership interests proposed to be sold by the limited partners. Transfers must comply with applicable securities laws and regulations. Transfers of partnership interests

generally are not permitted if the transfer would be made through certain trading markets or adversely affect the Company's ability to qualify as a REIT or could subject the Company to any additional taxes under Section 857 or Section 4981 of the Code.

*Management:* The Operating Partnership is organized as a California limited partnership. The Company, as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, has full, exclusive and complete responsibility and discretion in managing and controlling the Operating Partnership, except as provided in the Operating Partnership Agreement and by applicable law. The limited partners of the Operating Partnership have no authority to transact business for, or participate in the management activities or decisions of, the Operating Partnership except as provided in the Operating Partnership Agreement and as permitted by applicable law. The Operating Partnership Agreement provides that the general partner may not be removed by the limited partners. In exercising its authority under the agreement, the general partner may take into account (but is not required to do so) the tax consequences to any partner of actions or inaction and is under no obligation to consider the separate interests of the limited partners.

However, the consent of the limited partners holding a majority of the interests of the limited partners (including limited partnership interests held by the Company) generally will be required to amend the Operating Partnership Agreement. Further, the Operating Partnership Agreement cannot be amended without the consent of each partner adversely affected if, among other things, the amendment would alter the partner's rights to distributions from the Operating Partnership (except as specifically permitted in the Operating Partnership Agreement), alter the redemption right, or impose on the limited partners an obligation to make additional capital contributions.

The consent of all limited partners will be required to (i) take any action that would make it impossible to carry on the ordinary business of the Operating Partnership, except as otherwise provided in the Operating Partnership Agreement; or (ii) possess Operating Partnership property, or assign any rights in specific Operating Partnership property, for other than an Operating Partnership purpose, except as otherwise provided in the Operating Partnership Agreement. In addition, without the consent of any adversely affected limited partner, the general partner may not perform any act that would subject a limited partner to liability as a general partner in any jurisdiction or any other liability except as provided in the Operating Partnership Agreement or under California law.

*Extraordinary Transactions:* The Operating Partnership Agreement provides that the Company may not engage in any business combination, defined to mean any merger, consolidation or other combination with or into another person or sale of all or substantially all of its assets, any reclassification, any recapitalization (other than certain stock splits or stock dividends) or change of outstanding shares of common stock, unless (i) the limited partners of the Operating Partnership will receive, or have the opportunity to receive, the same proportionate consideration per unit in the transaction as shareholders of the Company (without regard to tax considerations); or (ii) limited partners of the Operating Partnership (other than the general partner) holding at least 60% of the interests in the Operating Partnership held by limited partners (other than the general partner) vote to approve the business combination. In addition, the Company, as general partner of the Operating Partnership, has agreed in the Operating Partnership Agreement with the limited partners of the Operating Partnership that it will not consummate a business combination in which the Company conducted a vote of shareholders unless the matter is also submitted to a vote of the partners.

The foregoing provision of the Operating Partnership Agreement would under no circumstances enable or require the Company to engage in a business combination which required the approval of shareholders if the shareholders of the Company did not in fact give the requisite approval. Rather, if the shareholders did approve a business combination, the Company would not consummate the transaction unless the Company as general partner first conducts a vote of partners of the Operating Partnership on the matter. For purposes of the Operating Partnership vote, the Company shall be deemed to vote its partnership interest in the same proportion as the shareholders of the Company voted on the matter (disregarding shareholders who do not vote). The Operating Partnership vote will be deemed approved if the votes recorded are such that if the Operating Partnership vote had been a vote of shareholders, the business combination would have been approved by the shareholders. As a result of these provisions of the Operating Partnership, a third party may be inhibited from making an acquisition proposal for the Company that it would otherwise make, or the Company, despite having the requisite authority under its articles of incorporation, may not be authorized to engage in a proposed business combination.

*Indemnification:* The Operating Partnership Agreement generally provides that the Company and its officers and directors and the limited partners of the Operating Partnership will be indemnified and held harmless by the Operating Partnership for matters that relate to the operations of the Operating Partnership unless it is established that (i) the act or omission of the indemnified person was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and either was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty; (ii) the indemnified person actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services; or (iii) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the indemnified person had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. The termination of any proceeding by judgment, order or settlement does not create a presumption that the indemnified person did not meet the requisite standards of conduct set forth above. The termination of any proceeding by conviction or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, or an entry of an order of probation prior to judgment, creates a rebuttable presumption that the indemnified person did not meet the requisite standard of conduct set forth above. Any indemnification so made shall be made only out of the assets of the Operating Partnership or through insurance obtained by the Operating Partnership. The general partner shall not be liable for monetary damages to the partnership, any partners or any assignees for losses sustained, liabilities incurred or benefits not derived as a result of errors in judgment or of any act or omissions if the general partner acted in good faith.

*Duties and Conflicts:* The Operating Agreement allows the Company to operate the Operating Partnership in a manner that will enable the Company to satisfy the requirements for being classified as a REIT. The Company intends to conduct all of its business activities, including all activities pertaining to the acquisition, management and operation of properties, through the Operating Partnership. However, the Company may own, directly or through subsidiaries, interests in Operating Partnership properties that do not exceed 1% of the economic interest of any property, and if appropriate for regulatory, tax or other purposes, the Company also may own, directly or through subsidiaries, interests in assets that the Operating Partnership otherwise could acquire, if the Company grants to the Operating Partnership the option to acquire the assets within a period not to exceed three years in exchange for the number of partnership units that would be issued if the Operating Partnership had acquired the assets at the time of acquisition by the Company.

*Term:* The Operating Partnership will continue in full force and effect until December 31, 2006 or until sooner dissolved upon the withdrawal of the general partner (unless the limited partners elect to continue the Operating Partnership), or by the election of the general partner (with the consent of the holders of a majority of the partnerships interests if such vote is held before January 1, 2006), in connection with a merger or the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Operating Partnership, or by judicial decree.

*Other Provisions:* The Operating Partnership Agreement contains other provisions affecting its operations and management, limited partner access to certain business records, responsibility for expenses and reimbursements, tax allocations, distribution of certain reports, winding-up and liquidation, the granting by the limited partners of powers of attorney to the general partner, the rights of holders of particular series of preferred units, and other matters.

#### **Cost Allocation and Administrative Services**

Pursuant to a cost sharing and administrative services agreement, the Company shares costs with PS and affiliated entities for certain administrative services. These services include investor relations, legal, corporate tax, information systems and office services. Under this agreement, costs are allocated to the Company in accordance with its proportionate share of these costs. These allocated costs totaled \$390,000, \$303,000 and \$320,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

#### **Common Officers and Directors with PS**

Ronald L. Havner, Jr., Chairman of the Company, is the Chief Executive Officer and President of PS. Harvey Lenkin, retired president of PS, is a Director of both the Company and PS. The Company engages additional executive personnel who render services exclusively for the Company. However, it is expected that certain officers of PS will continue to render services for the Company as requested.

## **Property Management**

The Company continues to manage commercial properties owned by PS and its affiliates, which are generally adjacent to mini-warehouses, for a fee of 5% of the gross revenues of such properties in addition to reimbursement of direct costs. The property management contract with PS is for a seven-year term with the agreement automatically extending for an additional one-year period upon each one-year anniversary of its commencement (unless cancelled by either party). Either party can give notice of its intent to cancel the agreement upon expiration of its current term. Management fee revenue derived from these management contracts with PS and its affiliates totaled \$728,000, \$724,000 and \$625,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

In December, 2006, PS began providing property management services for the mini storage component of two assets owned by the Company. These mini storage facilities, located in Palm Beach County, Florida, operate under the "Public Storage" name. Both the Company and PS can cancel the property management contract upon 60 days notice. Management fee expenses under the contract were \$45,000 and \$47,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

## **Management**

Joseph D. Russell, Jr. leads the Company's senior management team. Mr. Russell is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The Company's executive management includes: John W. Petersen, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer; Edward A. Stokx, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; M. Brett Franklin, Senior Vice President, Acquisitions and Dispositions; Maria R. Hawthorne, Senior Vice President (East Coast); Trenton A. Groves, Vice President and Corporate Controller; Coby A. Holley, Vice President (Pacific Northwest Division); Robin E. Mather, Vice President (Southern California Division); William A. McFaul, Vice President (Maryland and Virginia Division); Eddie F. Ruiz, Vice President and Director of Facilities; Viola I. Sanchez, Vice President (Southeast Division); and David A. Vicars, Vice President (Midwest Division).

## **REIT Structure**

If certain detailed conditions imposed by the Code and the related Treasury Regulations are met, an entity, such as the Company, that invests principally in real estate and that otherwise would be taxed as a corporation may elect to be treated as a REIT. The most important consequence to the Company of being treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes is that the Company can deduct dividend distributions (including distributions on preferred stock) to its shareholders, thus effectively eliminating the "double taxation" (at the corporate and shareholder levels) that typically results when a corporation earns income and distributes that income to shareholders in the form of dividends.

The Company believes that it has operated, and intends to continue to operate, in such a manner as to qualify as a REIT under the Code, but no assurance can be given that it will at all times so qualify. To the extent that the Company continues to qualify as a REIT, it will not be taxed, with certain limited exceptions, on the taxable income that is distributed to its shareholders.

## **Operating Strategy**

The Company believes its operating, acquisition and finance strategies combined with its diversified portfolio produces a low risk, high growth business model. The Company's primary objective is to grow shareholder value. Key elements of the Company's growth strategy include:

*Maximize Net Cash Flow of Existing Properties:* The Company seeks to maximize the net cash flow generated by its properties by (i) maximizing average occupancy rates, (ii) achieving the highest possible levels of realized monthly rents per occupied square foot and (iii) controlling its operating cost structure by improving operating efficiencies and economies of scale. The Company believes that its experienced property management personnel and comprehensive systems combined with increasing economies of scale will enhance the Company's ability to meet these goals. The Company seeks to increase occupancy rates and realized monthly rents per square foot by providing its field personnel with incentives to lease space to higher credit tenants and to maximize the return on

investment in each lease transaction. The Company seeks to maximize its cash flow by controlling capital expenditures associated with re-leasing space by acquiring and owning properties with easily reconfigured space that appeal to a wide range of tenants.

*Focus on Targeted Markets:* The Company intends to continue investing in markets that have characteristics which enable them to be competitive economically. The Company believes that markets with some combination of above average population growth, education levels and personal income will produce better overall economic returns. As of December 31, 2008, substantially all of the Company's square footage was located in these targeted core markets. The Company targets individual properties in those markets that are close to critical infrastructure, middle to high income housing, universities and have easy access to major transportation arteries.

*Reduce Capital Expenditures and Increase Occupancy Rates by Providing Flexible Properties and Attracting a Diversified Tenant Base:* By focusing on properties with easily reconfigurable space, the Company believes it can offer facilities that appeal to a wide range of potential tenants, which aids in reducing the capital expenditures associated with re-leasing space. The Company believes this property flexibility also allows it to better serve existing tenants by accommodating their inevitable expansion and contraction needs. In addition, the Company believes that a diversified tenant base and property flexibility helps it maintain high occupancy rates during periods when market demand is weak, by enabling it to attract a greater number of potential users to its space.

*Provide Superior Property Management:* The Company seeks to provide a superior level of service to its tenants in order to achieve high occupancy and rental rates, as well as minimal customer turnover. The Company's property management offices are primarily located on-site or regionally located, providing tenants with convenient access to management and helping the Company maintain its properties and convey a sense of quality, order and security. The Company has significant experience in acquiring properties managed by others and thereafter improving tenant satisfaction, occupancy levels, renewal rates and rental income by implementing established tenant service programs.

## **Financing Strategy**

The Company's primary objective in its financing strategy is to maintain financial flexibility and a low risk capital structure using permanent capital to finance its growth. Key elements of this strategy are:

*Retain Operating Cash Flow:* The Company seeks to retain significant funds (after funding its distributions and capital improvements) for additional investments. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company distributed 37.1% of its funds from operations ("FFO") to common shareholders/unit holders. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company distributed 37.6% of its FFO to common shareholders/unit holders. FFO is computed in accordance with the White Paper on FFO approved by the Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT"). The White Paper defines FFO as net income, computed in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), before depreciation, amortization, minority interest in income and extraordinary items. FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure and should be analyzed in conjunction with net income. However, FFO should not be viewed as a substitute for net income as a measure of operating performance as it does not reflect depreciation and amortization costs or the level of capital expenditure and leasing costs necessary to maintain the operating performance of the Company's properties, which are significant economic costs and could materially impact the Company's results of operations. Other REITs may use different methods for calculating FFO and, accordingly, the Company's FFO may not be comparable to other real estate companies' funds from operations. See Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Liquidity and Capital Resources — Non-GAAP Supplemental Disclosure Measure: Funds from Operations," for a reconciliation of FFO and net income allocable to common shareholders and for information on why the Company presents FFO.

*Perpetual Preferred Stock/Units:* The primary source of leverage in the Company's capital structure is perpetual preferred stock or equivalent preferred units in the Operating Partnership. This method of financing eliminates interest rate and refinancing risks because the dividend rate is fixed and the stated value or capital contribution is not required to be repaid. In addition, the consequences of defaulting on required preferred distributions is less severe than with debt. The preferred shareholders may elect two additional directors if six quarterly distributions go unpaid, whether or not consecutive.

*Debt Financing:* The Company has used debt financing to a limited degree. The primary source of debt that the Company relies upon to provide short term capital is its \$100.0 million unsecured line of credit with Wells Fargo. The Company had no balance outstanding on its Credit Facility at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

*Access to Acquisition Capital:* The Company seeks to maintain a minimum ratio of FFO to combined fixed charges and preferred distributions paid of 2.6 to 1.0. Fixed charges include interest expense and capitalized interest. Preferred distributions include amounts paid to preferred shareholders and preferred Operating Partnership unit holders. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the FFO to combined fixed charges and preferred distributions paid ratio was 3.1 to 1.0, excluding the \$4.2 million net gain on the repurchase of preferred stock. The Company believes that its financial position will enable it to access capital to finance its future growth. Subject to market conditions, the Company may add leverage to its capital structure. Throughout this Form 10-K, we use the term “preferred equity” to mean both the preferred stock issued by the Company and the preferred partnership units issued by the Operating Partnership and the term “preferred distributions” to mean dividends and distributions on the preferred stock and preferred partnership units.

## **Competition**

Competition in the market areas in which many of the Company’s properties are located is significant and has from time to time reduced the occupancy levels and rental rates of, and increased the operating expenses of, certain of these properties. Competition may be accelerated by any increase in availability of funds for investment in real estate. Barriers to entry are relatively low for those with the necessary capital and the Company competes for property acquisitions and tenants with entities that have greater financial resources than the Company. Recent increases in sublease space and unleased developments are expected to further intensify competition among operators in certain market areas in which the Company operates.

The Company’s properties compete for tenants with similar properties located in its markets primarily on the basis of location, rent charged, services provided and the design and condition of improvements. The Company believes it possesses several distinguishing characteristics that enable it to compete effectively in the flex, office and industrial space markets. The Company believes its personnel are among the most experienced in these real estate markets. The Company’s facilities are part of a comprehensive system encompassing standardized procedures and integrated reporting and information networks. The Company believes that the significant operating and financial experience of its executive officers and directors combined with the Company’s capital structure, national investment scope, geographic diversity and economies of scale should enable the Company to compete effectively.

## **Investments in Real Estate Facilities**

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company owned and operated approximately 19.6 million rentable square feet.

## **Summary of Business Model**

The Company has a diversified portfolio. It is diversified geographically in eight states and has a diversified customer mix by size and industry concentration. The Company believes that this diversification combined with a conservative financing strategy, focus on markets with strong demographics for growth and our operating strategy gives the Company a business model that mitigates risk and provides strong long-term growth opportunities.

## **Restrictions on Transactions with Affiliates**

The Company’s Bylaws provide that the Company may engage in transactions with affiliates provided that a purchase or sale transaction with an affiliate is (i) approved by a majority of the Company’s independent directors and (ii) fair to the Company based on an independent appraisal or fairness opinion.

## **Borrowings**

As of December 31, 2008, the Company had outstanding mortgage notes payable of \$59.3 million. See Notes 5 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements for a summary of the Company's outstanding borrowings as of December 31, 2008.

On July 30, 2008, the Company extended the term of its line of credit (the "Credit Facility") with Wells Fargo Bank to August 1, 2010. The Credit Facility has a borrowing limit of \$100.0 million. Interest on outstanding borrowings is payable monthly. At the option of the Company, the rate of interest charged is equal to (i) the prime rate or (ii) a rate ranging from the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus 0.70% to LIBOR plus 1.50% depending on the Company's credit ratings and coverage ratios, as defined (currently LIBOR plus 0.85%). In addition, the Company is required to pay an annual commitment fee ranging from 0.15% to 0.30% of the borrowing limit (currently 0.20%). In connection with the modification of the Credit Facility, the Company paid a fee of \$300,000, which is being amortized over the life of the Credit Facility. The Company had no balance outstanding on its Credit Facility at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

The Credit Facility requires the Company to meet certain covenants including (i) maintain a balance sheet leverage ratio (as defined therein) of less than 0.45 to 1.00, (ii) maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio (as defined therein) of not less than 1.75 to 1.00, (iii) maintain a minimum tangible net worth (as defined) and (iv) limit distributions to 95% of funds from operations (as defined therein) for any four consecutive quarters. In addition, the Company is limited in its ability to incur additional borrowings (the Company is required to maintain unencumbered assets with an aggregate book value equal to or greater than two times the Company's unsecured recourse debt; the Company did not have any unsecured recourse debt at December 31, 2008) or sell assets. The Company was in compliance with the covenants of the Credit Facility at December 31, 2008.

The Company has broad powers to borrow in furtherance of the Company's objectives. The Company has incurred in the past, and may incur in the future, both short-term and long-term indebtedness to increase its funds available for investment in real estate, capital expenditures and distributions.

## **Employees**

As of December 31, 2008, the Company employed 153 individuals, primarily personnel engaged in property operations. The Company believes that its relationship with its employees is good, and none of its employees are represented by a labor union.

## **Insurance**

The Company believes that its properties are adequately insured. Facilities operated by the Company have historically been covered by comprehensive insurance, including fire, earthquake, liability and extended coverage from nationally recognized carriers.

## **Environmental Matters**

Compliance with laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those regarding the discharge of material into the environment, has not had any material effect upon the capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position of the Company.

Substantially all of the Company's properties have been subjected to Phase I environmental reviews. Such reviews have not revealed, nor is management aware of, any probable or reasonably possible environmental costs that management believes would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, assets or results of operations, nor is the Company aware of any potentially material environmental liability.

## **ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS**

In addition to the other information in this Form 10-K, the following factors should be considered in evaluating our company and our business.

### **PS has significant influence over us.**

At December 31, 2008, PS and its affiliates owned 26.5% of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock and 26.3% of the outstanding common units of the Operating Partnership (100% of the common units not owned by the Company). Assuming conversion of its partnership units, PS would own 45.8% of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock. Ronald L. Havner, Jr., the Company's chairman, is also the Chief Executive Officer, President and a Director of PS. Harvey Lenkin is a Director of both the Company and PS. Consequently, PS has the ability to significantly influence all matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders, including electing directors, changing our articles of incorporation, dissolving and approving other extraordinary transactions such as mergers, and all matters requiring the consent of the limited partners of the Operating Partnership. PS's interest in such matters may differ from other shareholders. In addition, PS's ownership may make it more difficult for another party to take over our company without PS's approval.

### **Provisions in our organizational documents may prevent changes in control.**

*Our articles generally prohibit owning more than 7% of our shares:* Our articles of incorporation restrict the number of shares that may be owned by any other person, and the partnership agreement of our Operating Partnership contains an anti-takeover provision. No shareholder (other than PS and certain other specified shareholders) may own more than 7% of the outstanding shares of our common stock, unless our board of directors waives this limitation. We imposed this limitation to avoid, to the extent possible, a concentration of ownership that might jeopardize our ability to qualify as a REIT. This limitation, however, also makes a change of control much more difficult (if not impossible) even if it may be favorable to our public shareholders. These provisions will prevent future takeover attempts not approved by PS even if a majority of our public shareholders consider it to be in their best interests because they would receive a premium for their shares over market value or for other reasons.

*Our board can set the terms of certain securities without shareholder approval:* Our board of directors is authorized, without shareholder approval, to issue up to 50.0 million shares of preferred stock and up to 100.0 million shares of Equity Stock, in each case in one or more series. Our board has the right to set the terms of each of these series of stock. Consequently, the board could set the terms of a series of stock that could make it difficult (if not impossible) for another party to take over our company even if it might be favorable to our public shareholders. Our articles of incorporation also contain other provisions that could have the same effect. We can also cause our Operating Partnership to issue additional interests for cash or in exchange for property.

*The partnership agreement of our Operating Partnership restricts mergers:* The partnership agreement of our Operating Partnership generally provides that we may not merge or engage in a similar transaction unless the limited partners of our Operating Partnership are entitled to receive the same proportionate payments as our shareholders. In addition, we have agreed not to merge unless the merger would have been approved had the limited partners been able to vote together with our shareholders, which has the effect of increasing PS's influence over us due to PS's ownership of operating partnership units. These provisions may make it more difficult for us to merge with another entity.

### **Our Operating Partnership poses additional risks to us.**

Limited partners of our Operating Partnership, including PS, have the right to vote on certain changes to the partnership agreement. They may vote in a way that is against the interests of our shareholders. Also, as general partner of our Operating Partnership, we are required to protect the interests of the limited partners of the Operating Partnership. The interests of the limited partners and of our shareholders may differ.

**We would incur adverse tax consequences if we fail to qualify as a REIT.**

*Our cash flow would be reduced if we fail to qualify as a REIT:* While we believe that we have qualified since 1990 to be taxed as a REIT, and will continue to be so qualified, we cannot be certain. To continue to qualify as a REIT, we need to satisfy certain requirements under the federal income tax laws relating to our income, assets, distributions to shareholders and shareholder base. In this regard, the share ownership limits in our articles of incorporation do not necessarily ensure that our shareholder base is sufficiently diverse for us to qualify as a REIT. For any year we fail to qualify as a REIT, we would be taxed at regular corporate tax rates on our taxable income unless certain relief provisions apply. Taxes would reduce our cash available for distributions to shareholders or for reinvestment, which could adversely affect us and our shareholders. Also we would not be allowed to elect REIT status for five years after we fail to qualify unless certain relief provisions apply.

*We may need to borrow funds to meet our REIT distribution requirements:* To qualify as a REIT, we must generally distribute to our shareholders 90% of our taxable income. Our income consists primarily of our share of our Operating Partnership's income. We intend to make sufficient distributions to qualify as a REIT and otherwise avoid corporate tax. However, differences in timing between income and expenses and the need to make nondeductible expenditures such as capital improvements and principal payments on debt could force us to borrow funds to make necessary shareholder distributions.

**The recent market disruptions may adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.**

The global financial markets are currently undergoing pervasive and fundamental disruptions. The continuation or intensification of any such volatility may have an adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally and could lead to a further weakening of the U.S. and global economies. To the extent that turmoil in the financial markets continues or intensifies, it has the potential to materially affect the value of our properties, the availability or the terms of financing and may impact the ability of our customers to enter into new leasing transactions or satisfy rental payments under existing leases. The current market disruption could also affect our operating results and financial condition as follows:

*Debt and Equity Markets:* Our results of operations and share price are sensitive to the volatility of the credit markets. The commercial real estate debt markets are currently experiencing volatility as a result of certain factors, including the tightening of underwriting standards by lenders and credit rating agencies and the significant inventory of unsold collateralized mortgage backed securities in the market. Credit spreads for major sources of capital have widened significantly as investors have demanded a higher risk premium. This is resulting in lenders increasing the cost for debt financing. Should the overall cost of borrowings increase, either by increases in the index rates or by increases in lender spreads, we will need to factor such increases into the economics of our acquisitions. In addition, the state of the debt markets could have an effect on the overall amount of capital being invested in real estate, which may result in price or value decreases of real estate assets and affect our ability to raise equity capital.

*Valuations:* The recent market volatility will likely make the valuation of our properties more difficult. There may be significant uncertainty in the valuation, or in the stability of the value, of our properties, which could result in a substantial decrease in the value of our properties. As a result, we may not be able to recover the carrying amount of our properties, which may require us to recognize an impairment charge in earnings.

*Government Intervention:* The pervasive and fundamental disruptions that the global financial markets are currently undergoing have led to extensive and unprecedented governmental intervention. Such intervention has in certain cases been implemented on an "emergency" basis, suddenly and substantially eliminating market participants' ability to continue to implement certain strategies or manage the risk of their outstanding positions. In addition, these interventions have typically been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in itself has been materially detrimental to the efficient functioning of the markets as well as previously successful investment strategies. It is impossible to predict what, if any, additional interim or permanent governmental restrictions may be imposed on the markets or the effect of such restrictions on us and our results of operations. There is a high likelihood of significantly increased regulation of the financial markets that could have a material effect on our operating results and financial condition.

**Since we buy and operate real estate, we are subject to general real estate investment and operating risks.**

*Summary of real estate risks:* We own and operate commercial properties and are subject to the risks of owning real estate generally and commercial properties in particular. These risks include:

- the national, state and local economic climate and real estate conditions, such as oversupply of or reduced demand for space and changes in market rental rates;
- how prospective tenants perceive the attractiveness, convenience and safety of our properties;
- difficulties in consummating and financing acquisitions and developments on advantageous terms and the failure of acquisitions and developments to perform as expected;
- our ability to provide adequate management, maintenance and insurance;
- our ability to collect rent from tenants on a timely basis;
- the expense of periodically renovating, repairing and reletting spaces;
- environmental issues;
- compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and other federal, state, and local laws and regulations;
- increasing operating costs, including real estate taxes, insurance and utilities, if these increased costs cannot be passed through to tenants;
- changes in tax, real estate and zoning laws;
- increase in new commercial properties in our market;
- tenant defaults and bankruptcies;
- tenants' right to sublease space; and
- concentration of properties leased to non-rated private companies.

Certain significant costs, such as mortgage payments, real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance, generally are not reduced even when a property's rental income is reduced. In addition, environmental and tax laws, interest rate levels, the availability of financing and other factors may affect real estate values and property income. Furthermore, the supply of commercial space fluctuates with market conditions.

If our properties do not generate sufficient income to meet operating expenses, including any debt service, tenant improvements, lease commissions and other capital expenditures, we may have to borrow additional amounts to cover fixed costs, and we may have to reduce our distributions to shareholders.

*We may be unable to consummate acquisitions and developments on advantageous terms or new acquisitions and developments may fail to perform as expected:* We continue to seek to acquire and develop flex, industrial and office properties where they meet our criteria and we believe that they will enhance our future financial performance and the value of our portfolio. Our belief, however, is based on and is subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are forward-looking and are uncertain in nature or are beyond our control, including the risks that our acquisitions and developments may not perform as expected, that we may be unable to quickly integrate new acquisitions and developments into our existing operations and that any costs to develop projects or redevelop acquired properties may exceed estimates. Further, we face significant competition for suitable acquisition properties from other real estate investors, including other publicly traded real estate investment trusts and private institutional investors. As a result, we may be unable to acquire additional properties we desire or the purchase price for desirable properties may be significantly increased. In addition, some of these properties may have unknown characteristics or deficiencies or may not complement our portfolio of existing properties. In addition, we may finance future acquisitions and developments through a combination of borrowings, proceeds from equity or debt offerings by us or the Operating Partnership, and proceeds from property divestitures. These financing options may not be available when desired or required or may be more costly than anticipated, which could adversely affect our cash flow. Real property development is subject to a number of risks, including construction delays, complications

in obtaining necessary zoning, occupancy and other governmental permits, cost overruns, financing risks, and the possible inability to meet expected occupancy and rent levels. If any of these problems occur, development costs for a project may increase, and there may be costs incurred for projects that are not completed. As a result of the foregoing, some properties may be worth less or may generate less revenue than, or simply not perform as well as, we believed at the time of acquisition or development, negatively affecting our operating results. Any of the foregoing risks could adversely affect our financial condition, operating results and cash flow, and our ability to pay dividends on, and the market price, of our stock. In addition, we may be unable to successfully integrate and effectively manage the properties we do acquire and develop, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

*We may encounter significant delays and expense in reletting vacant space, or we may not be able to relet space at existing rates, in each case resulting in losses of income:* When leases expire, we will incur expenses in retrofitting space and we may not be able to re-lease the space on the same terms. Certain leases provide tenants with the right to terminate early if they pay a fee. As of December 31, 2008, our properties generally had lower vacancy rates than the average for the markets in which they are located, and leases accounting for 21.7% of our total annualized rental income expire in 2009. While we have estimated our cost of renewing leases that expire in 2009, our estimates could be wrong. If we are unable to re-lease space promptly, if the terms are significantly less favorable than anticipated or if the costs are higher, we may have to reduce our distributions to shareholders.

*Tenant defaults and bankruptcies may reduce our cash flow and distributions:* We may have difficulty collecting from tenants in default, particularly if they declare bankruptcy. This could affect our cash flow and our ability to fund distributions to shareholders. Since many of our tenants are non-rated private companies, this risk may be enhanced. There is inherent uncertainty in a tenant's ability to continue paying rent if they are in bankruptcy. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had approximately 33,000 square feet occupied by tenants that are protected by Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Several other tenants have contacted us requesting early termination of their lease, reduction in space under lease, rent deferment or abatement. At this time, the Company cannot anticipate what effect, if any, the ultimate outcome of these discussions will have on our operating results.

*We may be adversely affected by significant competition among commercial properties:* Many other commercial properties compete with our properties for tenants. Some of the competing properties may be newer and better located than our properties. We also expect that new properties will be built in our markets. In addition, we compete with other buyers, many of which are larger than us, for attractive commercial properties. Therefore, we may not be able to grow as rapidly as we would like.

*We may be adversely affected if casualties to our properties are not covered by insurance:* We could suffer uninsured losses or losses in excess of our insurance policy limits for occurrences such as earthquakes or hurricanes that adversely affect us or even result in loss of the property. We might still remain liable on any mortgage debt or other unsatisfied obligations related to that property.

*The illiquidity of our real estate investments may prevent us from adjusting our portfolio to respond to market changes:* There may be delays and difficulties in selling real estate. Therefore, we cannot easily change our portfolio when economic conditions change. Also, tax laws limit a REIT's ability to sell properties held for less than four years.

*We may be adversely affected by changes in laws:* Increases in income and service taxes may reduce our cash flow and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders. Our properties are also subject to various federal, state and local regulatory requirements, such as state and local fire and safety codes. If we fail to comply with these requirements, governmental authorities could fine us or courts could award damages against us. We believe our properties comply with all significant legal requirements. However, these requirements could change in a way that would reduce our cash flow and ability to make distributions to shareholders.

*We may incur significant environmental remediation costs:* Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, an owner or operator of real estate may have to clean spills or other releases of hazardous or toxic substances on or from a property. Certain environmental laws impose liability whether or not the owner knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of the hazardous or toxic substances. In some cases, liability may exceed the value of the property. The presence of toxic substances, or the failure to properly remedy any resulting contamination, may

make it more difficult for the owner or operator to sell, lease or operate its property or to borrow money using its property as collateral. Future environmental laws may impose additional material liabilities on us.

**We depend on external sources of capital to grow our company.**

We are generally required under the Internal Revenue Code to distribute at least 90% of our taxable income. Because of this distribution requirement, we may not be able to fund future capital needs, including any necessary building and tenant improvements, from operating cash flow. Consequently, we may need to rely on third-party sources of capital to fund our capital needs. We may not be able to obtain the financing on favorable terms or at all. Access to third-party sources of capital depends, in part, on general market conditions, the market's perception of our growth potential, our current and expected future earnings, our cash flow, and the market price per share of our common stock. If we cannot obtain capital from third-party sources, we may not be able to acquire properties when strategic opportunities exist, satisfy any debt service obligations, or make cash distributions to shareholders.

**Our ability to control our properties may be adversely affected by ownership through partnerships and joint ventures.**

We own most of our properties through our Operating Partnership. Our organizational documents do not prevent us from acquiring properties with others through partnerships or joint ventures. This type of investment may present additional risks. For example, our partners may have interests that differ from ours or that conflict with ours, or our partners may become bankrupt.

**We can change our business policies and increase our level of debt without shareholder approval.**

Our board of directors establishes our investment, financing, distribution and our other business policies and may change these policies without shareholder approval. Our organizational documents do not limit our level of debt. A change in our policies or an increase in our level of debt could adversely affect our operations or the price of our common stock.

**We can issue additional securities without shareholder approval.**

We can issue preferred equity, common stock and Equity Stock without shareholder approval. Holders of preferred stock have priority over holders of common stock, and the issuance of additional shares of stock reduces the interest of existing holders in our company.

**Increases in interest rates may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.**

One of the factors that influences the market price of our common stock is the annual rate of distributions that we pay on our common stock, as compared with interest rates. An increase in interest rates may lead purchasers of REIT shares to demand higher annual distribution rates, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

**Shares that become available for future sale may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.**

Substantial sales of our common stock, or the perception that substantial sales may occur, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. As of December 31, 2008, PS and its affiliates owned 26.5% of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock and 26.3% of the outstanding common units of the Operating Partnership (100% of the common units not owned by the Company). Assuming conversion of its partnership units, PS would own 45.8% of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock. These shares, as well as shares of common stock held by certain other significant shareholders, are eligible to be sold in the public market, subject to compliance with applicable securities laws.

**We depend on key personnel.**

We depend on our key personnel, including Joseph D. Russell, Jr., our President and Chief Executive Officer. The loss of Mr. Russell or other key personnel could adversely affect our operations. We maintain no key person insurance on our key personnel.

**Change in taxation of corporate dividends may adversely affect the value of our shares.**

The Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, enacted on May 28, 2003, generally reduces to 15% the maximum marginal rate of federal tax payable by individuals on dividends received from a regular C corporation. This reduced tax rate, however, does not apply to dividends paid to individuals by a REIT on its shares except for certain limited amounts. The earnings of a REIT that are distributed to its shareholders are generally subject to less federal income taxation on an aggregate basis than earnings of a regular C corporation that are distributed to its shareholders net of corporate-level income tax. The Jobs and Growth Tax Act, however, could cause individual investors to view stocks of regular C corporations as more attractive relative to shares of REITs than was the case prior to the enactment of the legislation because the dividends from regular C corporations, which previously were taxed at the same rate as REIT dividends, now will be taxed at a maximum marginal rate of 15% while REIT dividends will be taxed at a maximum marginal rate of 35%.

**ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS**

None.

## ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

As of December 31, 2008, the Company owned approximately 12.2 million square feet of flex space, 3.9 million square feet of industrial space and 3.5 million square feet of office space concentrated primarily in 10 regions consisting of Southern and Northern California, Southern and Northern Texas, South Florida, Virginia, Maryland, Oregon, Arizona and Washington. The weighted average occupancy rate throughout 2008 was 93.5% and the average realized rental per square foot was \$15.50.

The following table contains information about all properties owned by the Company as of December 31, 2008 and the weighted average occupancy rates throughout 2008 (except as set forth below, all of the properties are held in fee simple interest) (*in thousands*):

Location	Rentable Square Footage			Weighted Average Occupancy Rate	
	Flex	Industrial	Office		Total
<b>Arizona</b>					
Mesa . . . . .	78	—	—	78	77.3%
Phoenix . . . . .	310	—	—	310	83.7%
Tempe . . . . .	291	—	—	291	92.7%
	<u>679</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>679</u>	86.9%
<b>Northern California</b>					
Hayward . . . . .	—	407	—	407	97.5%
Monterey . . . . .	—	—	12	12	97.8%
Sacramento . . . . .	—	—	367	367	91.6%
San Jose . . . . .	708	—	—	708	85.8%
San Ramon . . . . .	—	—	52	52	96.5%
Santa Clara . . . . .	178	—	—	178	100.0%
So. San Francisco . . . . .	94	—	—	94	97.4%
	<u>980</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>1,818</u>	92.0%
<b>Southern California</b>					
Buena Park . . . . .	—	317	—	317	99.0%
Carson . . . . .	77	—	—	77	86.1%
Cerritos . . . . .	—	395	31	426	99.0%
Culver City . . . . .	149	—	—	149	90.3%
Irvine . . . . .	—	—	160	160	92.9%
Laguna Hills . . . . .	614	—	—	614	93.1%
Lake Forest . . . . .	297	—	—	297	93.5%
Monterey Park . . . . .	199	—	—	199	92.0%
Orange . . . . .	—	—	108	108	87.3%
San Diego (1) . . . . .	768	—	—	768	94.1%
Santa Ana . . . . .	—	—	437	437	92.1%
Signal Hill . . . . .	267	—	—	267	92.5%
Studio City . . . . .	22	—	—	22	79.1%
Torrance . . . . .	147	—	—	147	95.1%
	<u>2,540</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>736</u>	<u>3,988</u>	93.8%
<b>Maryland</b>					
Beltsville . . . . .	309	—	—	309	96.5%
Gaithersburg . . . . .	—	—	29	29	95.6%
Rockville . . . . .	212	—	688	900	91.8%
Silver Spring (1) . . . . .	366	—	166	532	89.0%
	<u>887</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>883</u>	<u>1,770</u>	91.8%
<b>Oregon</b>					
Beaverton . . . . .	1,024	—	188	1,212	84.0%
Milwaukee . . . . .	102	—	—	102	83.5%
	<u>1,126</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>1,314</u>	84.0%

Location	Rentable Square Footage				Weighted Average Occupancy Rate
	Flex	Industrial	Office	Total	
<b>Northern Texas</b>					
Dallas	237	—	—	237	90.1%
Farmers Branch	112	—	—	112	86.1%
Garland	36	—	—	36	85.3%
Irving (2)	715	231	—	946	97.7%
Mesquite	57	—	—	57	88.1%
Plano	184	—	—	184	88.3%
Richardson	117	—	—	117	83.3%
	<u>1,458</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,689</u>	93.3%
<b>Southern Texas</b>					
Austin	787	—	—	787	93.4%
Houston	177	—	131	308	96.7%
Missouri City	66	—	—	66	99.5%
	<u>1,030</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>1,161</u>	94.6%
<b>South Florida</b>					
Boca Raton (1)	135	—	—	135	94.3%
Miami	631	2,556	12	3,199	96.9%
Wellington (1)	262	—	—	262	91.2%
	<u>1,028</u>	<u>2,556</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3,596</u>	96.4%
<b>Virginia</b>					
Alexandria	155	—	54	209	96.6%
Chantilly (1)	563	—	38	601	92.0%
Fairfax	—	—	292	292	92.4%
Herndon	—	—	244	244	95.3%
Lorton	246	—	—	246	99.6%
Merrifield	303	—	355	658	99.9%
Springfield	270	—	90	360	98.9%
Sterling	296	—	—	296	98.6%
Woodbridge	114	—	—	114	96.1%
	<u>1,947</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,073</u>	<u>3,020</u>	96.6%
<b>Washington</b>					
Redmond	465	—	28	493	94.5%
Renton	28	—	—	28	87.8%
	<u>493</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>521</u>	94.2%
<b>Total</b>	<u>12,168</u>	<u>3,906</u>	<u>3,482</u>	<u>19,556</u>	93.5%

(1) Six commercial properties, one in San Diego, California, one in Chantilly, Virginia, one in Silver Spring, Maryland, one in Boca Raton, Florida, and two in Wellington, Florida, serve as collateral to mortgage notes payable. For more information, see Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

(2) The Company owns one property that is subject to a ground lease in Las Colinas, Texas.

We currently anticipate that each of these properties will continue to be used for its current purpose. Competition exists in each of the market areas in which these properties are located. For information regarding general competitive conditions to which the Company's properties are or may be subject, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Overview — Effect of Economic Conditions on the Company's Primary Markets."

The Company has no present plans for any material renovation, improvement or development of its properties. The Company typically renovates its properties in connection with the re-leasing of space to tenants and expects that it will pay the costs of such renovations from rental income. The Company has risks that tenants will default on leases and declare bankruptcy. Management believes these risks are mitigated through the Company's geographic diversity and diverse tenant base.

The Company evaluates the performance of its properties primarily based on net operating income ("NOI"). NOI is defined by the Company as rental income as defined by GAAP less cost of operations as defined by GAAP. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Overview — Concentration of Portfolio by Region" below for more information on NOI, including why the Company presents NOI and how the Company uses NOI. The following information illustrates rental income, cost of operations and NOI generated by the Company's total portfolio in 2008, 2007 and 2006 by geographic region and by property classifications. As a result of acquisitions and dispositions, certain properties were not held for the full year.

The Company's calculation of NOI may not be comparable to those of other companies and should not be used as an alternative to measures of performance in accordance with GAAP. The tables below also include a reconciliation of NOI to the most comparable amounts based on GAAP (in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2008			For the Year Ended December 31, 2007			For the Year Ended December 31, 2006					
	Flex	Office	Industrial	Total	Flex	Office	Industrial	Total	Flex	Office	Industrial	Total
<b>Rental Income:</b>												
Southern California . . . . .	\$ 43,894	\$ 15,619	\$ 5,804	\$ 65,317	\$ 43,049	\$ 16,099	\$ 5,326	\$ 64,474	\$ 41,077	\$ 15,020	\$ 5,130	\$ 61,227
Northern California . . . . .	13,859	7,190	2,890	23,939	12,559	6,977	2,676	22,212	9,743	6,805	2,475	19,023
Southern Texas . . . . .	10,228	2,388	—	12,616	9,648	2,201	—	11,849	8,271	2,201	—	10,472
Northern Texas . . . . .	15,686	—	1,278	16,964	14,062	—	1,100	15,162	13,643	—	1,093	14,736
South Florida . . . . .	12,336	214	20,005	32,555	11,777	230	19,508	31,515	6,256	198	18,219	24,673
Virginia . . . . .	34,508	24,684	—	59,192	32,666	21,536	—	54,202	30,361	20,442	—	50,803
Maryland . . . . .	16,288	21,689	—	37,977	17,341	21,532	—	38,873	15,763	19,656	—	35,419
Oregon . . . . .	14,985	3,481	—	18,466	15,015	3,266	—	18,281	15,531	3,065	—	18,596
Arizona . . . . .	7,006	—	—	7,006	6,976	—	—	6,976	7,001	—	—	7,001
Washington . . . . .	8,850	621	—	9,471	6,676	555	—	7,231	264	—	—	264
Total . . . . .	177,640	75,886	29,977	283,503	169,769	72,396	28,610	270,775	147,910	67,387	26,917	242,214
<b>Cost of Operations:</b>												
Southern California . . . . .	10,951	5,873	1,042	17,866	10,580	5,875	1,038	17,493	10,416	6,163	1,012	17,591
Northern California . . . . .	3,816	2,322	724	6,862	3,426	2,279	750	6,455	2,236	2,150	657	5,043
Southern Texas . . . . .	4,235	1,260	—	5,495	4,041	1,115	—	5,156	3,649	1,019	—	4,668
Northern Texas . . . . .	5,712	—	299	6,011	5,477	—	288	5,765	5,550	—	261	5,811
South Florida . . . . .	4,118	104	6,094	10,316	4,157	110	5,807	10,074	2,070	94	6,008	8,172
Virginia . . . . .	8,692	8,558	—	17,250	8,263	7,332	—	15,595	7,310	6,976	—	14,286
Maryland . . . . .	4,680	7,312	—	11,992	4,719	7,055	—	11,774	4,129	5,824	—	9,953
Oregon . . . . .	5,610	1,409	—	7,019	5,288	1,375	—	6,663	4,988	1,300	—	6,288
Arizona . . . . .	3,013	—	—	3,013	2,907	—	—	2,907	2,746	—	—	2,746
Washington . . . . .	2,410	208	—	2,618	2,289	189	—	2,478	113	—	—	113
Total . . . . .	53,237	27,046	8,159	88,442	51,147	25,330	7,883	84,360	43,207	23,526	7,938	74,671
<b>NOI:</b>												
Southern California . . . . .	32,943	9,746	4,762	47,451	32,469	10,224	4,288	46,981	30,661	8,857	4,118	43,636
Northern California . . . . .	10,043	4,868	2,166	17,077	9,133	4,698	1,926	15,757	7,507	4,655	1,818	13,980
Southern Texas . . . . .	5,993	1,128	—	7,121	5,607	1,086	—	6,693	4,622	1,182	—	5,804
Northern Texas . . . . .	9,974	—	979	10,953	8,585	—	812	9,397	8,093	—	832	8,925
South Florida . . . . .	8,218	110	13,911	22,239	7,620	120	13,701	21,441	4,186	104	12,211	16,501
Virginia . . . . .	25,816	16,126	—	41,942	24,403	14,204	—	38,607	23,051	13,466	—	36,517
Maryland . . . . .	11,608	14,377	—	25,985	12,622	14,477	—	27,099	11,634	13,832	—	25,466
Oregon . . . . .	9,375	2,072	—	11,447	9,727	1,891	—	11,618	10,543	1,765	—	12,308
Arizona . . . . .	3,993	—	—	3,993	4,069	—	—	4,069	4,255	—	—	4,255
Washington . . . . .	6,440	413	—	6,853	4,387	366	—	4,753	151	—	—	151
Total . . . . .	\$ 124,403	\$ 48,840	\$ 21,818	\$ 195,061	\$ 118,622	\$ 47,066	\$ 20,727	\$ 186,415	\$ 104,703	\$ 43,861	\$ 18,979	\$ 167,543

The following table is provided to reconcile NOI to consolidated income from continuing operations before minority interests as determined by GAAP (*in thousands*):

	<b>For The Years Ended December 31,</b>		
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Property net operating income . . . . .	\$195,061	\$186,415	\$167,543
Facility management fees . . . . .	728	724	625
Interest and other income . . . . .	1,457	5,104	6,874
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	(99,848)	(98,521)	(86,216)
General and administrative . . . . .	(8,099)	(7,917)	(7,046)
Interest expense . . . . .	<u>(3,952)</u>	<u>(4,130)</u>	<u>(2,575)</u>
Income from continuing operations before minority interests . . .	<u>\$ 85,347</u>	<u>\$ 81,675</u>	<u>\$ 79,205</u>

### Significant Properties

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, one of the Company's properties had a book value of more than 10% of the Company's total assets. The property, known as Miami International Commerce Center ("MICC"), is a business park in Miami, Florida, consisting of 46 buildings (3.2 million square feet) consisting of flex (631,000 square feet), industrial (2.6 million square feet) and office (12,000 square feet) space. The property was purchased on December 30, 2003 and has a net book value of \$162.9 million, representing approximately 11.1% of the Company's total assets at December 31, 2008.

MICC property taxes for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$3.5 million at a rate of 1.9% of the respective assessed parcel value.

The following table sets forth information with respect to occupancy and rental rates at MICC for each of the last five years, including the dispositions of a 56,000 square foot retail center and 94,000 square feet of flex space:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Weighted average occupancy rate . . . . .	83.8%	91.8%	96.4%	98.2%	96.9%
Realized rent per square foot . . . . .	\$ 7.75	\$ 7.47	\$ 7.88	\$ 8.24	\$ 8.76

There is no one tenant that occupies 10% or more of the rentable square footage at MICC.

The following table sets forth information with respect to lease expirations at MICC (*in thousands, except number of leases expiring*):

<u>Year of Lease Expiration</u>	<u>Number of Leases Expiring</u>	<u>Rentable Square Footage Subject to Expiring Leases</u>	<u>Annualized Rental Income Under Expiring Leases</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Annualized Rental Income Represented by Expiring Leases</u>
2009 . . . . .	86	660	\$ 6,311	21.5%
2010 . . . . .	72	758	6,593	22.5%
2011 . . . . .	65	691	6,725	22.9%
2012 . . . . .	34	491	4,745	16.2%
2013 . . . . .	24	391	3,613	12.3%
Thereafter . . . . .	<u>6</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>1,350</u>	<u>4.6%</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>287</u>	<u>3,129</u>	<u>\$29,337</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The following table sets forth information with respect to tax depreciation at MICC (*in thousands, except year data*):

	<u>Tax Basis</u>	<u>Rate of Depreciation</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Life in Years</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>
Land Improvements . . . . .	\$ 45,588	6.5%	MACRS, 150%	15	\$18,884
Improvements . . . . .	24,582	9.6%	VARIOUS	5	24,429
Tenant Buildings . . . . .	<u>91,797</u>	2.8%	MACRS, SL	VAR	<u>11,424</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>\$161,967</u>				<u>\$54,737</u>

Accumulated depreciation for personal property shown in the preceding table was derived using the mid-quarter convention.

### Portfolio Information

Approximately 58.4% of the Company's annualized rental income is derived from large tenants, which the Company defines as tenants with leases averaging greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet. These tenants generally sign longer leases, may require more generous tenant improvements, are typically represented by a broker and are more creditworthy. The remaining 41.6% of the Company's annualized rental income are derived from small tenants with average space requirements of less than 5,000 square feet and a shorter lease term duration. Tenant improvements are relatively less for these tenants; most of these tenants are not represented by brokers and therefore the Company does not pay lease commissions. The following tables set forth the lease expirations for the entire portfolio of properties owned as of December 31, 2008, in addition to bifurcating the lease expirations for properties serving primarily small businesses and those properties serving primarily larger businesses (*in thousands*):

#### Lease Expirations (Entire Portfolio) as of December 31, 2008

<u>Year of Lease Expiration</u>	<u>Rentable Square Footage Subject to Expiring Leases</u>	<u>Annualized Rental Income Under Expiring Leases</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Annualized Rental Income Represented by Expiring Leases</u>
2009 . . . . .	4,330	\$ 63,629	21.7%
2010 . . . . .	4,157	64,164	21.9%
2011 . . . . .	3,305	54,254	18.5%
2012 . . . . .	2,391	41,573	14.2%
2013 . . . . .	1,966	30,632	10.4%
Thereafter . . . . .	<u>1,804</u>	<u>38,852</u>	<u>13.3%</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>17,953</u>	<u>\$293,104</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

### Lease Expirations (Small Tenant Portfolio) as of December 31, 2008

The Company's small tenant portfolio consists of properties with average leases less than 5,000 square feet.

<u>Year of Lease Expiration</u>	<u>Rentable Square Footage Subject to Expiring Leases</u>	<u>Annualized Rental Income Under Expiring Leases</u>	<u>Percentage of Small Tenant Annualized Rental Income Represented by Expiring Leases</u>
2009.....	2,258	\$ 36,169	12.3%
2010.....	1,904	32,556	11.1%
2011.....	1,121	20,479	7.0%
2012.....	782	14,795	5.1%
2013.....	461	9,945	3.4%
Thereafter.....	<u>326</u>	<u>7,909</u>	<u>2.7%</u>
Total.....	<u>6,852</u>	<u>\$121,853</u>	<u>41.6%</u>

### Lease Expirations (Large Tenant Portfolio) as of December 31, 2008

The Company's large tenant portfolio consists of properties with leases averaging greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet.

<u>Year of Lease Expiration</u>	<u>Rentable Square Footage Subject to Expiring Leases</u>	<u>Annualized Rental Income Under Expiring Leases</u>	<u>Percentage of Large Tenant Annualized Rental Income Represented by Expiring Leases</u>
2009.....	2,072	\$ 27,460	9.4%
2010.....	2,253	31,608	10.8%
2011.....	2,184	33,775	11.5%
2012.....	1,609	26,778	9.1%
2013.....	1,505	20,687	7.0%
Thereafter.....	<u>1,478</u>	<u>30,943</u>	<u>10.6%</u>
Total.....	<u>11,101</u>	<u>\$171,251</u>	<u>58.4%</u>

#### **ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

We are not presently subject to material litigation nor, to our knowledge, is any material litigation threatened against us, other than routine actions for negligence and other claims and administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, some of which are expected to be covered by liability insurance or third party indemnifications and all of which collectively we do not expect to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity.

#### **ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS**

The Company did not submit any matter to a vote of security holders in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

#### **ITEM 4A. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT**

The following is a biographical summary of the executive officers of the Company:

Joseph D. Russell, Jr., age 49, has been President since September, 2002 and was named Chief Executive Officer and elected as a Director in August, 2003. Mr. Russell joined Spieker Partners in 1990 and became an officer of Spieker Properties when it went public as a REIT in 1993. Prior to its merger with Equity Office Properties (“EOP”) in 2001, Mr. Russell was President of Spieker Properties’ Silicon Valley Region from 1999 to 2001. Mr. Russell earned a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Southern California and a Masters of Business Administration from the Harvard Business School. Prior to entering the commercial real estate business, Mr. Russell spent approximately six years with IBM in various marketing positions. Mr. Russell has been a member and past President of the National Association of Industrial and Office Parks, Silicon Valley Chapter.

John W. Petersen, age 45, has been Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since he joined the Company in December, 2004. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Petersen was Senior Vice President, San Jose Region, for Equity Office Properties from July, 2001 to December, 2004, responsible for 11.3 million square feet of multi-tenant office, industrial and R&D space in Silicon Valley. Prior to EOP, Mr. Petersen was Senior Vice President with Spieker Properties, from 1995 to 2001 overseeing the growth of that company’s portfolio in San Jose, through acquisition and development of nearly three million square feet. Mr. Petersen is a graduate of The Colorado College in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and was recently the President of National Association of Industrial and Office Parks, Silicon Valley Chapter.

Edward A. Stokx, age 43, a certified public accountant, has been Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of the Company since December, 2003 and Executive Vice President since March, 2004. Mr. Stokx has overall responsibility for the Company’s finance and accounting functions. In addition, he has responsibility for executing the Company’s financial initiatives. Mr. Stokx joined Center Trust, a developer, owner, and operator of retail shopping centers in 1997. Prior to his promotion to Chief Financial Officer and Secretary in 2001 he served as Senior Vice President, Finance and Controller. After Center Trust’s merger in January, 2003 with another public REIT, Mr. Stokx provided consulting services to various entities. Prior to joining Center Trust, Mr. Stokx was with Deloitte and Touche from 1989 to 1997, with a focus on real estate clients. Mr. Stokx earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from Loyola Marymount University.

M. Brett Franklin, age 44, is Senior Vice President, Acquisitions & Dispositions. Mr. Franklin joined the Company as Vice President of Acquisitions in December, 1997. Since joining the Company, Mr. Franklin has been involved in acquiring over 15.4 million square feet of commercial real estate in Northern and Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Maryland, Virginia, South Florida, Washington and Oregon. Prior to joining, Mr. Franklin worked for Public Storage Pickup & Delivery as Vice President of Acquisitions from 1996 to 1997. His duties included acquiring and leasing over 1.5 million square feet of industrial properties in 16 cities across the country. From 1995 to October, 1996, Mr. Franklin was a business consultant to San Diego and Los Angeles based real estate firms. From 1992 until 1995, Mr. Franklin held various positions for FORCE, Inc., an environmental remediation and technology company located in Camarillo, California. His positions included Director of Marketing and Chief Operating Officer. From 1987 until 1992, he managed and operated a real estate brokerage company in western Los Angeles. Mr. Franklin received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of California at Los Angeles. He is a member of the Urban Land Institute.

Maria R. Hawthorne, age 49, was promoted to Senior Vice President of the Company in March, 2004, with responsibility for property operations on the East Coast, which include Virginia, Maryland and South Florida. Ms. Hawthorne has been with the Company and its predecessors for 20 years. From June, 2001 through March, 2004, Ms. Hawthorne was Vice President of the Company, responsible for property operations in Virginia. From July, 1994 to June, 2001, Ms. Hawthorne was a Regional Manager of the Company in Virginia. From August, 1988 to July, 1994, Ms. Hawthorne was a General Manager, Leasing Director and Property Manager for American Office Park Properties. Ms. Hawthorne earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree in International Relations from Pomona College.

## PART II

### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

#### Market Price of the Registrant's Common Equity:

The common stock of the Company trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol PSB. Prior to September 9, 2008, the Company common stock traded on the American Stock Exchange. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices of the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange for the applicable periods:

<u>Three Months Ended</u>	<u>Range</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
March 31, 2007 .....	\$77.60	\$66.75
June 30, 2007 .....	\$72.25	\$60.22
September 30, 2007 .....	\$66.67	\$49.35
December 31, 2007 .....	\$63.95	\$50.45
March 31, 2008 .....	\$55.20	\$40.33
June 30, 2008 .....	\$59.90	\$51.60
September 30, 2008 .....	\$60.25	\$50.00
December 31, 2008 .....	\$57.18	\$32.99

#### Holder:

As of February 23, 2009, there were 502 holders of record of the common stock.

#### Dividends:

Holder of common stock are entitled to receive distributions when, as and if declared by the Company's Board of Directors out of any funds legally available for that purpose. The Company is required to distribute at least 90% of its taxable income prior to the filing of the Company's tax return to maintain its REIT status for federal income tax purposes. It is management's intention to pay distributions of not less than these required amounts.

Distributions paid per share of common stock for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 amounted to \$1.76 and \$1.61, respectively, per year. During the second quarter of 2007, the Company increased its quarterly dividend from \$0.29 per common share to \$0.44 per common share. The Board of Directors has established a distribution policy intended to maximize the retention of operating cash flow and distribute the minimum amount required for the Company to maintain its tax status as a REIT. Pursuant to restrictions contained in the Company's Credit Facility, distributions may not exceed 95% of funds from operations, as defined therein, for any four consecutive quarters. For more information on the Credit Facility, see Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.

Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities:

<u>Period Covered</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Repurchased</u>	<u>Average Price Paid per Share</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Repurchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program</u>	<u>Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Repurchased Under the Program</u>
October 1 through October 31, 2008 .....	—	\$ —	—	—
November 1 through November 30, 2008 .....	—	\$ —	—	—
December 1 through December 31, 2008 .....	<u>400,000</u> (1)	<u>\$13.70</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total .....	<u>400,000</u>	<u>\$13.70</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

(1) On December 1, 2008, the Company paid \$5.5 million to repurchase 400,000 depositary shares in a private transaction, each representing 1/1,000 of a share of the 6.700% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series P, for a cost of \$13.70 per depositary share.

The Company's Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase, from time to time, of up to 6.5 million shares of the Company's common stock on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The program does not expire. Purchases will be made subject to market conditions and other investment opportunities available to the Company.

During the three months ended December 31, 2008, there were no shares of the Company's common stock repurchased. As of December 31, 2008, the Company has 2,206,221 shares available for purchase under the program.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans:

The equity compensation plan information is provided in Item 12.

## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following sets forth selected consolidated and combined financial and operating information on a historical basis of the Company. The following information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of the Company included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-K for a discussion of income from discontinued operations.

	For The Years Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Revenues:					
Rental income	\$283,503	\$270,775	\$242,214	\$219,604	\$210,937
Facility management fees	728	724	625	579	624
Total operating revenues	284,231	271,499	242,839	220,183	211,561
Expenses:					
Cost of operations	88,442	84,360	74,671	65,712	62,994
Depreciation and amortization	99,848	98,521	86,216	76,178	69,942
General and administrative	8,099	7,917	7,046	5,843	4,628
Total operating expenses	196,389	190,798	167,933	147,733	137,564
Other income and expenses:					
Interest and other income	1,457	5,104	6,874	4,888	406
Interest expense	(3,952)	(4,130)	(2,575)	(1,330)	(3,054)
Total other income and expenses	(2,495)	974	4,299	3,558	(2,648)
Asset impairment due to casualty loss	—	—	—	72	—
Income from continuing operations before minority interests	85,347	81,675	79,205	75,936	71,349
Minority interests in continuing operations:					
Minority interest in income — preferred units:					
Distributions to preferred unit holders	(7,007)	(6,854)	(9,789)	(10,350)	(17,106)
Redemption of preferred operating partnership units	—	—	(1,366)	(301)	(3,139)
Minority interest in income — common units	(8,296)	(6,155)	(5,113)	(5,611)	(4,540)
Total minority interests in continuing operations	(15,303)	(13,009)	(16,268)	(16,262)	(24,785)
Income from continuing operations	70,044	68,666	62,937	59,674	46,564
Discontinued operations:					
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	—	(125)	2,769	5,337
Gain on disposition of real estate	—	—	2,328	18,109	15,462
Minority interest in income attributable to discontinued operations — common units	—	—	(560)	(5,258)	(5,220)
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	1,643	15,620	15,579
Net income	70,044	68,666	64,580	75,294	62,143
Net income allocable to preferred shareholders:					
Preferred stock distributions	50,858	50,937	44,553	43,011	31,154
Gain on repurchase of preferred stock, net	(4,228)	—	—	—	—
Redemptions of preferred stock	—	—	3,380	—	1,866
Total net income allocable to preferred shareholders	46,630	50,937	47,933	43,011	33,020
Net income allocable to common shareholders	\$ 23,414	\$ 17,729	\$ 16,647	\$ 32,283	\$ 29,123

**For The Years Ended December 31,**

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
--	------	------	------	------	------

(In thousands, except per share data)

**Per Common Share:**

Cash Distribution . . . . .	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.16
Net income — basic . . . . .	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.78	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.34
Net income — diluted . . . . .	\$ 1.13	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.77	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.33
Weighted average common shares — basic . . .	20,443	21,313	21,335	21,826	21,767
Weighted average common shares — diluted . .	20,664	21,634	21,646	22,018	21,960

**Balance Sheet Data:**

Total assets . . . . .	\$1,469,323	\$1,516,583	\$1,463,599	\$1,463,794	\$1,366,768
Total debt . . . . .	\$ 59,308	\$ 60,725	\$ 67,048	\$ 25,893	\$ 11,367
Preferred stock called for redemption . . . . .	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 50,000	\$ —	\$ —
Minority interest — preferred units . . . . .	\$ 94,750	\$ 94,750	\$ 82,750	\$ 135,750	\$ 127,750
Minority interest — common units . . . . .	\$ 148,023	\$ 154,470	\$ 165,469	\$ 169,451	\$ 169,295
Preferred stock . . . . .	\$ 706,250	\$ 716,250	\$ 572,500	\$ 593,350	\$ 510,850
Common shareholders' equity . . . . .	\$ 414,564	\$ 439,330	\$ 482,703	\$ 500,108	\$ 506,114

**Other Data:**

Net cash provided by operating activities . . . . .	\$ 189,337	\$ 184,094	\$ 166,134	\$ 148,828	\$ 152,166
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities . . . . .	\$ (35,192)	\$ (180,188)	\$ (169,986)	\$ 24,389	\$ (26,108)
Net cash used in financing activities . . . . .	\$ (134,171)	\$ (35,882)	\$ (129,694)	\$ (13,058)	\$ (91,971)
Funds from operations(1) . . . . .	\$ 131,558	\$ 122,405	\$ 106,235	\$ 102,463	\$ 97,214
Square footage owned at end of period . . . . .	19,556	19,556	18,687	17,555	17,988

(1) Funds from operations (“FFO”) is computed in accordance with the White Paper on FFO approved by the Board of Governors of NAREIT. The White Paper defines FFO as net income, computed in accordance with GAAP, before depreciation, amortization, minority interest in income, gains or losses on asset dispositions and extraordinary items. FFO should be analyzed in conjunction with net income. However, FFO should not be viewed as a substitute for net income as a measure of operating performance or liquidity as it does not reflect depreciation and amortization costs or the level of capital expenditure and leasing costs necessary to maintain the operating performance of the Company’s properties, which are significant economic costs and could materially impact the Company’s results of operations. Other REITs may use different methods for calculating FFO and, accordingly, the Company’s FFO may not be comparable to that of other real estate companies. See Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Liquidity and Capital Resources — Funds from Operations,” for a reconciliation of FFO and net income allocable to common shareholders and for information on why the Company presents FFO.

## **ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition should be read in conjunction with the selected financial data and the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in the Form 10-K.

*Forward-Looking Statements:* Forward-looking statements are made throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, the words "may," "believes," "anticipates," "plans," "expects," "seeks," "estimates," "intends," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. There are a number of important factors that could cause the results of the Company to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements, including those detailed under the heading "Item 1A. Risk Factors." In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of the information contained in such forward-looking statements should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives and plans will be achieved. Moreover, we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting such forward-looking statements except as required by law.

### **Overview**

As of December 31, 2008, the Company owned and operated approximately 19.6 million rentable square feet of multi-tenant flex, industrial and office properties located in eight states.

The Company focuses on increasing profitability and cash flow aimed at maximizing shareholder value. The Company strives to maintain high occupancy levels while increasing rental rates when market conditions allow. The Company also acquires properties it believes will create long-term value, and from time to time disposes of properties which no longer fit within the Company's strategic objectives or in situations where the Company believes it can optimize cash proceeds. Operating results are driven by income from rental operations and are therefore substantially influenced by rental demand for space within our properties.

The Company successfully leased or re-leased 5.1 million square feet of space in 2008 and achieved an overall weighted average occupancy of 93.5% for 2008. During 2008, the Company experienced a modest increase in effective rental rates compared to 2007. Total net operating income increased by \$8.6 million or 4.6% from the year ended December 31, 2007 to 2008. See further discussion of operating results below.

### **Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates:**

Our accounting policies are described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-K. We believe our most critical accounting policies relate to revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, impairment of long-lived assets, depreciation, accruals of operating expenses and accruals for contingencies, each of which we discuss below.

*Revenue Recognition:* We recognize revenue in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements ("SAB 104"), as amended. SAB 104 requires that the following four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; the delivery has occurred or services rendered; the fee is fixed or determinable; and collectibility is reasonably assured. All leases are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the leases. Straight-line rent is recognized for all tenants with contractual increases in rent that are not included on the Company's credit watch list. Deferred rent receivable represents rental revenue recognized on a straight-line basis in excess of billed rents. Reimbursements from tenants for real estate taxes and other recoverable operating expenses are recognized as rental income in the period the applicable costs are incurred.

*Property Acquisitions:* In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 141, "Business Combinations," we allocate the purchase price of acquired properties to land, buildings and equipment and identified tangible and intangible assets and liabilities associated with in-place leases

(including tenant improvements, unamortized lease commissions, value of above-market and below-market leases, acquired in-place lease values, and tenant relationships, if any) based on their respective estimated fair values.

In determining the fair value of the tangible assets of the acquired properties, management considers the value of the properties as if vacant as of the acquisition date. Management must make significant assumptions in determining the value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Using different assumptions in the allocation of the purchase cost of the acquired properties would affect the timing of recognition of the related revenue and expenses. Amounts allocated to land are derived from comparable sales of land within the same region. Amounts allocated to buildings and improvements, tenant improvements and unamortized lease commissions are based on current market replacement costs and other market rate information.

The value allocable to the above-market or below-market in-place lease values of acquired properties is determined based upon the present value (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the acquired leases) of the difference between (i) the contractual rents to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases, and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease. The amounts allocated to above-market or below-market leases are included in other assets or other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and are amortized on a straight-line basis as an increase or reduction of rental income over the remaining non-cancelable term of the respective leases.

*Allowance for Doubtful Accounts:* Rental revenue from our tenants is our principal source of revenue. We monitor the collectibility of our receivable balances including the deferred rent receivable on an ongoing basis. Based on these reviews, we maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the possible inability of our tenants to make required rent payments to us. Tenant receivables and deferred rent receivables are carried net of the allowances for uncollectible tenant receivables and deferred rent. As discussed below, determination of the adequacy of these allowances requires significant judgments and estimates. Our estimate of the required allowance is subject to revision as the factors discussed below change and is sensitive to the effect of economic and market conditions on our tenants.

Tenant receivables consist primarily of amounts due for contractual lease payments, reimbursements of common area maintenance expenses, property taxes and other expenses recoverable from tenants. Determination of the adequacy of the allowance for uncollectible current tenant receivables is performed using a methodology that incorporates specific identification, aging analysis, an overall evaluation of the historical loss trends and the current economic and business environment. The specific identification methodology relies on factors such as the age and nature of the receivables, the payment history and financial condition of the tenant, the assessment of the tenant's ability to meet its lease obligations, and the status of negotiations of any disputes with the tenant. The allowance also includes a reserve based on historical loss trends not associated with any specific tenant. This reserve as well as the specific identification reserve is reevaluated quarterly based on economic conditions and the current business environment.

Deferred rent receivable represents the amount that the cumulative straight-line rental income recorded to date exceeds cash rents billed to date under the lease agreement. Given the long-term nature of these types of receivables, determination of the adequacy of the allowance for unbilled deferred rent receivable is based primarily on historical loss experience. Management evaluates the allowance for unbilled deferred rent receivable using a specific identification methodology for significant tenants designed to assess their financial condition and ability to meet their lease obligations.

*Impairment of Long-Lived Assets:* The Company evaluates a property for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. On a quarterly basis we evaluate our entire portfolio for impairment based on current operating information. In the event that these periodic assessments reflect that the carrying amount of a property exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows (excluding interest) that are expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the property, the Company would recognize an impairment loss to the extent the carrying amount exceeded the estimated fair value of the property. The estimation of expected future net cash flows is inherently uncertain and relies on subjective assumptions dependent upon future and current market conditions and events that affect the ultimate

value of the property. Management must make assumptions related to the property such as future rental rates, tenant allowances, operating expenditures, property taxes, capital improvements, occupancy levels and the estimated proceeds generated from the future sale of the property. These assumptions could differ materially from actual results in future periods. Since SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," provides that the future cash flows used in this analysis be considered on an undiscounted basis, our intent to hold properties over the long-term directly decreases the likelihood of recording an impairment loss. If our strategy changes or if market conditions otherwise dictate an earlier sale date, an impairment loss could be recognized, and such loss could be material.

*Depreciation:* We compute depreciation on our buildings and equipment using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives of generally 30 and five years, respectively. A significant portion of the acquisition cost of each property is allocated to building and building components. The allocation of the acquisition cost to building and building components, as well as the determination of their useful lives, are based on estimates. If we do not appropriately allocate to these components or we incorrectly estimate the useful lives of these components, our computation of depreciation expense may not appropriately reflect the actual impact of these costs over future periods, which will affect net income. In addition, the net book value of real estate assets could be overstated or understated. The statement of cash flows, however, would not be affected.

*Accruals of Operating Expenses:* The Company accrues for property tax expenses, performance bonuses and other operating expenses each quarter based on historical trends and anticipated disbursements. If these estimates are incorrect, the timing and amount of expense recognized will be affected.

*Accruals for Contingencies:* The Company is exposed to business and legal liability risks with respect to events that may have occurred, but in accordance with GAAP has not accrued for such potential liabilities because the loss is either not probable or not estimable. Future events and the result of pending litigation could result in such potential losses becoming probable and estimable, which could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

*Effect of Economic Conditions on the Company's Operations:* During 2008, the weakening economic conditions were reflected in commercial real estate as the Company experienced a decrease in new rental rates over expiring rental rates as well as declining occupancy levels in the second half of 2008. It is uncertain what impact the current recession will have on the Company's ability to maintain current occupancy levels and rental rates. A continued weakening in the economy may have a significant impact on the Company, potentially resulting in lower occupancy and reduced rental rates.

While the Company historically has experienced a low level of write-offs due to bankruptcy, there is inherent uncertainty in a tenant's ability to continue paying rent when in bankruptcy. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had approximately 33,000 square feet occupied by tenants that are protected by Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Several other tenants have contacted us, requesting early termination of their lease, reduction in space under lease, rent deferment or abatement. At this time, the Company cannot anticipate what impact, if any, the ultimate outcome of these discussions will have on our operating results.

*Company Performance and Effect of Economic Conditions on Primary Markets:* The Company has concentrated its operations in 10 regions. The Company's assessment of these regions as of December 31, 2008 is summarized below. During the year ended December 31, 2008, rental rates on new and renewed leases within the Company's overall portfolio decreased 0.9% over expiring rents. Each of the 10 regions in which the Company owns assets is subject to its own unique market influences. The Company has outlined the various market influences for each specific region below. In addition, the Company has compiled market occupancy information using third party reports for each of the respective markets. These sources are deemed to be reliable by the Company, but there can be no assurance that these reports are accurate.

The Company owns approximately 4.0 million square feet in Southern California in Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego Counties. Market vacancies have increased due to the continued weakening in the economy combined with the lack of credit availability and its effect on businesses. These factors have also created significantly more competition for tenants. Vacancy rates in Southern California range from 2.2% to 15.4%. The Company's vacancy rate in this region at December 31, 2008 was 8.5%. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the overall market

experienced negative net absorption of 0.6% for the reasons noted above as well as the completion of newly constructed space in 2008. The Company's weighted average occupancy for the region decreased from 94.8% in 2007 to 93.8% in 2008. Realized rent per square foot increased 2.3% from \$17.06 per square foot in 2007 to \$17.46 per square foot in 2008.

The Company owns approximately 1.8 million square feet in Northern California with concentrations in Sacramento, the East Bay (Hayward and San Ramon) and Silicon Valley (San Jose and Santa Clara). Vacancy rates in these submarkets are 16.6%, 19.4% and 14.7%, respectively. The Company's vacancy rate in its Northern California portfolio at December 31, 2008 was 8.7%. Demand in these submarkets slowed measurably in the second half of 2008. The time necessary to execute a transaction has lengthened as tenants weigh their options and negotiate on concessions. During the second half of 2008, lease renewals and short-term leases were the most common leasing activity in the market as firms are seeking ways of reducing costs. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the combined submarkets noted above experienced negative net absorption of 0.1%. The Company's weighted average occupancy in this region increased from 90.9% in 2007 to 92.0% in 2008. Realized rent per square foot increased 3.1% from \$13.89 per square foot in 2007 to \$14.32 per square foot in 2008.

The Company owns approximately 1.2 million square feet in Southern Texas, specifically in the Austin and Houston markets. Market vacancy rates are 11.0% in the Austin market and 11.8% in the Houston market. The Company's vacancy rate for these combined markets at December 31, 2008 was 7.5%. During the first half of 2008, job growth in both the Austin and Houston markets along with the strong oil and gas industry in the Houston market increased leasing activity. However, during the second half of 2008, demand eased in these markets. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the combined markets experienced positive net absorption of 1.0%. The Company's weighted average occupancy in this region increased from 94.1% in 2007 to 94.6% in 2008. Realized rent per square foot increased 5.8% from \$10.85 per square foot in 2007 to \$11.48 per square foot in 2008.

The Company owns approximately 1.7 million square feet in Northern Texas, primarily located in the Dallas Metroplex market. The market vacancy rate in Las Colinas, where significant concentrations of the Company's properties are located, is 10.1%. The Company's vacancy rate at December 31, 2008 in this market was 5.4%. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the market experienced positive net absorption of 1.2% as the result of modest job growth. During 2008, modest new construction continued, which included both speculative construction, as well as owner-user construction. Despite the new construction, the Company has experienced a modest level of leasing activity during 2008 generating rental rate growth and higher occupancy. The Company's weighted average occupancy for the region increased from 86.3% in 2007 to 93.3% in 2008. Realized rent per square foot increased 3.6% from \$10.40 per square foot in 2007 to \$10.77 per square foot in 2008 as rental rates increased modestly over expiring leases. However, new construction schedule to be completed in 2009 and the broad economic recession could have an impact on the Company's ability to maintain occupancy and generate rental rate growth within the Company's portfolio.

The Company owns approximately 3.6 million square feet in South Florida, which consists of MICC business park located in the Airport West submarket of Miami-Dade County and two multi-tenant flex parks located in Palm Beach County. While the saturation of the condominium and housing markets in Miami has negatively impacted its overall economy, it has had little impact on international trade-based assets, such as industrial and flex space, which constitutes the majority of the Company's South Florida portfolio. MICC is located less than one mile from the cargo entrance of the Miami International Airport, which is one of the most active ports in the United States. The Company acquired two assets in Palm Beach County at the end of 2006, comprising 398,000 square feet. The downturn in the housing market and slowing economy have adversely affected Palm Beach County. Market vacancy rates for Miami-Dade County and Palm Beach County are 6.8% and 8.4%, respectively, compared with the Company's South Florida vacancy rate of 3.2% at December 31, 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the combined markets experienced negative net absorption of 0.7%. The Company's weighted average occupancy in this region outperformed the market and remained strong, decreasing from 97.7% in 2007 to 96.4% in 2008. Realized rent per square foot increased 4.7% from \$8.97 per square foot in 2007 to \$9.39 per square foot in 2008 as a result of higher rental rates on leases executed in 2007 and early 2008 over in-place rents.

The Company owns approximately 3.0 million square feet in the Northern Virginia submarket of Washington D.C., where the average market vacancy rate is 12.0%. The Company's vacancy rate at December 31, 2008 was

5.7%. Vacancy rates in this market increased as new supply outpaced demand coupled with tenants downsizing their existing space due to the economic recession. The increase in sublease space and decrease in demand has lengthened the time of lease negotiation as tenants weigh their options and negotiate on tenant improvements. Higher concessions are more prevalent as landlords entice prospective tenants. Despite the recent trends and slowdown, the market experienced positive net absorption of 0.8%. The Company's realized rent per square foot increased 4.2% from \$19.49 per square foot in 2007 to \$20.30 per square foot in 2008. The Company's weighted average occupancy increased from 94.4% in 2007 to 96.6% in 2008.

The Company owns approximately 1.8 million square feet in the Maryland submarket of Washington D.C. The Company's vacancy rate in the region at December 31, 2008 was 6.1% compared to 11.5% for the market as a whole. The market vacancy rate increased as new developments are completed with limited preleasing activities combined with more companies contracting and reorganizing business operations. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the market experienced negative net absorption of 0.5%, which is attributed to a decrease in demand for large blocks of space due to the slowing economy. The Company's weighted average occupancy decreased from 94.7% in 2007 to 91.8% in 2008. The decrease in occupancy was primarily related to a 67,000 square foot tenant vacating its space at the end of 2007. Realized rent per square foot increased 0.8% from \$23.18 per square foot in 2007 to \$23.36 per square foot in 2008.

The Company owns approximately 1.3 million square feet in the Beaverton submarket of Portland, Oregon. The market vacancy rate in this region is 17.7%. The Company's vacancy rate in the market was 17.6% at December 31, 2008. Recent economic trends and the economic recession have resulted in increases in both vacancy rates and rent concessions in the market. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the market experienced negative net absorption of 3.7%. The Company's weighted average occupancy decreased from 89.0% in 2007 to 84.0% in 2008 primarily related to a 120,000 square foot tenant vacating its space during the second quarter of 2008. Despite the recent trends and slowdown, realized rent per square foot increased 7.1% from \$15.63 per square foot in 2007 to \$16.74 per square foot in 2008. The increase was primarily the result of the impact on 2007 realized rent per foot from write-offs related to business failures during the year ended December 31, 2007.

The Company owns approximately 679,000 square feet in the Phoenix and Tempe submarkets of Arizona. Market vacancies increased significantly due in part to the number of housing-related tenants who have vacated space combined with companies contracting and reorganizing business operations, creating significantly more competition for tenants. During 2008, significant construction of buildings has impacted the Company's portfolio and may result in higher lease concessions while limiting the Company's ability to generate rental rate growth. The market vacancy rate is 11.1% compared to the Company's vacancy rate of 12.7% at December 31, 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2008, despite the decrease in demand, the market experienced positive net absorption of 0.3%. Although demand for space has subsided, realized rent per square foot increased 3.4% from \$11.49 per square foot in 2007 to \$11.88 per square foot in 2008. The Company's weighted average occupancy in the region decreased from 89.4% in 2007 to 86.9% in 2008.

The Company owns approximately 521,000 square feet in the state of Washington. In 2007, the Company acquired Overlake Business Center, a 493,000 square foot multi-tenant office and flex business park located in Redmond, Washington. The weakened aerospace manufacturing industry and global economic slowdown has resulted in fewer imports and exports resulting in a softened demand in this market. Despite these factors, this market experienced positive net absorption of 0.8% for the year ended December 31, 2008 primarily due to the steady technology industry in the first half of 2008. The Company's vacancy rate in this region at December 31, 2008 was 7.4% compared to 8.9% for the market as a whole. The Company's weighted average occupancy increased from 89.5% in 2007 to 94.2% in 2008. Realized rent per square foot increased 9.5% from \$17.62 per square foot in 2007 to \$19.30 per square foot in 2008.

***Growth of the Company's Operations and Acquisitions and Dispositions of Properties:*** The Company is focused on maximizing cash flow from its existing portfolio of properties by expanding its presence in existing and new markets through strategic acquisitions and the disposition of non-strategic assets. The Company has historically maintained a low-leverage-level approach intended to provide the Company with the flexibility for future growth.

The Company made no acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2008.

In 2007, the Company acquired 870,000 square feet for an aggregate cost of \$140.6 million. The Company acquired Overlake Business Center, a 493,000 square foot multi-tenant office and flex business park located in Redmond, Washington, for \$76.0 million; Commerce Campus, a 252,000 square foot multi-tenant office and flex business park located in Santa Clara, California, for \$39.2 million; and Fair Oaks Corporate Center, a 125,000 square foot multi-tenant office park located in Fairfax, Virginia, for \$25.4 million.

In 2006, the Company added 1.2 million square feet to its portfolio at an aggregate cost of \$180.3 million. The Company acquired WesTech Business Park, a 366,000 square foot office and flex park in Silver Spring, Maryland, for \$69.3 million; 88,800 square feet of multi-tenant flex buildings in Signal Hill, California, for \$10.7 million; a 107,300 square foot multi-tenant flex park in Chantilly, Virginia, for \$15.8 million; Meadows Corporate Park, a 165,000 square foot multi-tenant office park in Silver Spring, Maryland, for \$29.9 million; Rogers Avenue, a 66,500 square foot multi-tenant industrial and flex park in San Jose, California, for \$8.4 million; and Boca Commerce Park and Wellington Commerce Park, two multi-tenant industrial, flex and storage parks, aggregating 398,000 square feet, located in Palm Beach County, Florida, for \$46.2 million. In connection with the Meadows Corporate Park purchase, the Company assumed a \$16.8 million mortgage with a fixed interest rate of 7.20% through November, 2011, at which time it can be prepaid without penalty. In addition, in connection with the Palm Beach County purchases, the Company assumed three mortgages with a combined total of \$23.8 million with a weighted average fixed interest rate of 5.84%.

During 2006, the Company sold a 30,500 square foot building located in Beaverton, Oregon, for \$4.4 million, resulting in a net gain of \$1.5 million. Additionally in 2006, the Company sold 32,400 square feet in Miami for a combined total of \$3.7 million, resulting in a gain of \$865,000.

**Scheduled Lease Expirations:** In addition to the 1.4 million square feet, or 7.3%, of currently available space in our total portfolio, leases representing approximately 24.1% of the leased square footage of our total portfolio are scheduled to expire in 2009. Our ability to re-lease available space depends upon the market conditions in the specific submarkets in which our properties are located.

**Impact of Inflation:** Although inflation has not been significant in recent years, it remains a factor in our economy, and the Company continues to seek ways to mitigate its potential impact. A substantial portion of the Company's leases require tenants to pay operating expenses, including real estate taxes, utilities, and insurance, as well as increases in common area expenses, partially reducing the Company's exposure to inflation. During 2007 and 2008, the Company experienced modest increases in certain operating costs, including repairs and maintenance, property insurance and utility costs affecting the Company's overall profit margin.

**Concentration of Portfolio by Region:** Rental income, cost of operations and rental income less cost of operations, excluding depreciation and amortization or net operating income prior to depreciation and amortization (defined as "NOI" for purposes of the following table) from continuing operations are summarized below for the year ended December 31, 2008 by major geographic region. The Company uses NOI and its components as a measurement of the performance of its commercial real estate. Management believes that these financial measures provide them as well as the investor the most consistent measurement on a comparative basis of the performance of the commercial real estate and its contribution to the value of the Company. Depreciation and amortization have been excluded from these financial measures as they are generally not used in determining the value of commercial real estate by management or the investment community. Depreciation and amortization are generally not used in determining value as they consider the historical costs of an asset compared to its current value; therefore, to understand the effect of the assets' historical cost on the Company's results, investors should look at GAAP financial measures, such as total operating costs including depreciation and amortization. The Company's calculation of NOI may not be comparable to those of other companies and should not be used as an alternative to measures of performance calculated in accordance with GAAP. The table below reflects rental income, operating expenses and NOI from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 based on geographical concentration. The total of all regions is equal to the amount of rental income and cost of operations recorded by the Company in accordance with GAAP. As part of the table below, we have shown the effect of depreciation and amortization on NOI. We have reconciled NOI to income from continuing operations before minority interests in

the table under “Results of Operations” below. The percent of total by region reflects the actual contribution to rental income, cost of operations and NOI during the period (*in thousands*):

<u>Region</u>	<u>Weighted Square Footage</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Rental Income</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Cost of Operations</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>NOI</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Southern California . . . . .	3,988	20.4%	\$ 65,317	23.0%	\$ 17,866	20.2%	\$ 47,451	24.3%
Northern California . . . . .	1,818	9.3%	23,939	8.4%	6,862	7.8%	17,077	8.8%
Southern Texas . . . . .	1,161	5.9%	12,616	4.5%	5,495	6.2%	7,121	3.7%
Northern Texas . . . . .	1,689	8.6%	16,964	6.0%	6,011	6.8%	10,953	5.6%
South Florida . . . . .	3,596	18.4%	32,555	11.5%	10,316	11.7%	22,239	11.4%
Virginia . . . . .	3,020	15.4%	59,192	20.9%	17,250	19.5%	41,942	21.5%
Maryland . . . . .	1,770	9.1%	37,977	13.4%	11,992	13.6%	25,985	13.3%
Oregon . . . . .	1,314	6.7%	18,466	6.5%	7,019	7.9%	11,447	5.9%
Arizona . . . . .	679	3.5%	7,006	2.5%	3,013	3.4%	3,993	2.0%
Washington . . . . .	521	2.7%	9,471	3.3%	2,618	2.9%	6,853	3.5%
Total before depreciation and amortization . . . . .	<u>19,556</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	283,503	<u>100.0%</u>	88,442	<u>100.0%</u>	195,061	<u>100.0%</u>
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .			—		99,848		(99,848)	
Total based on GAAP . . . . .			<u>\$283,503</u>		<u>\$188,290</u>		<u>\$ 95,213</u>	

**Concentration of Credit Risk by Industry:** The information below depicts the industry concentration of our tenant base as of December 31, 2008. The Company analyzes this concentration to minimize significant industry exposure risk.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>% of Total Annualized Rental Income</u>
Business services . . . . .	13.2%
Health services . . . . .	10.3%
Computer hardware, software and related service . . . . .	9.3%
Warehouse, distribution, transportation and logistics . . . . .	8.7%
Government . . . . .	8.4%
Insurance and financial services . . . . .	7.8%
Engineering and construction . . . . .	7.7%
Retail, food and automotive . . . . .	6.3%
Communications . . . . .	5.7%
Home furnishing . . . . .	3.8%
Electronics . . . . .	3.5%
Educational services . . . . .	3.0%
Aerospace/defense products and services . . . . .	<u>2.3%</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>90.0%</u>

The information below depicts the Company's top 10 customers by annualized rental income as of December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

<u>Tenants</u>	<u>Square Footage</u>	<u>Annualized Rental Income (1)</u>	<u>% of Total Annualized Rental Income</u>
U.S. Government .....	486	\$12,684	4.4%
Kaiser Permanente .....	186	4,302	1.5%
Wells Fargo Bank .....	102	1,749	0.6%
AARP .....	102	1,676	0.6%
Northrop Grumman .....	57	1,649	0.6%
Raytheon .....	82	1,495	0.5%
American Intercontinental University .....	75	1,405	0.5%
Verizon .....	72	1,350	0.5%
Intel Corporation .....	94	1,348	0.5%
Montgomery County Public School .....	47	1,329	0.5%
Total .....	<u>1,303</u>	<u>\$28,987</u>	<u>10.2%</u>

(1) For leases expiring prior to December 31, 2009, annualized rental income represents income to be received under existing leases from December 31, 2008 through the date of expiration.

#### **Comparison of 2008 to 2007**

**Results of Operations:** Net income for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$70.0 million compared to \$68.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. Net income allocable to common shareholders (net income less net income allocable to preferred shareholders) for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$23.4 million compared to \$17.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. Net income per common share on a diluted basis was \$1.13 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$0.82 for the year ended December 31, 2007 (based on weighted average diluted common shares outstanding of 20,664,000 and 21,634,000, respectively). These increases were due to an increase in net operating income of \$8.6 million combined with the net gain of \$4.2 million on the repurchase of preferred stock offset by a decrease in interest and other income of \$3.6 million and an increase in the allocation of income to minority interests of \$2.3 million.

The following table presents the operating results of the properties for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 in addition to other income and expense items affecting income from continuing operations before minority interests. The Company breaks out Same Park operations to provide information regarding trends for properties the Company has held for the periods being compared (*in thousands, except per square foot data*):

	For The Years Ended December 31,		Change
	2008	2007	
<b>Rental income:</b>			
Same Park (18.7 million rentable square feet) (1) . . . . .	\$268,248	\$260,632	2.9%
Non-Same Park (870,000 rentable square feet) (2) . . . . .	<u>15,255</u>	<u>10,143</u>	50.4%
Total rental income . . . . .	<u>283,503</u>	<u>270,775</u>	4.7%
<b>Cost of operations:</b>			
Same Park . . . . .	83,721	80,779	3.6%
Non-Same Park . . . . .	<u>4,721</u>	<u>3,581</u>	31.8%
Total cost of operations . . . . .	<u>88,442</u>	<u>84,360</u>	4.8%
<b>Net operating income (3):</b>			
Same Park . . . . .	184,527	179,853	2.6%
Non-Same Park . . . . .	<u>10,534</u>	<u>6,562</u>	60.5%
Total net operating income . . . . .	<u>195,061</u>	<u>186,415</u>	4.6%
<b>Other income and expenses:</b>			
Facility management fees . . . . .	728	724	0.6%
Interest and other income . . . . .	1,457	5,104	(71.5%)
Interest expense . . . . .	(3,952)	(4,130)	(4.3%)
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	(99,848)	(98,521)	1.3%
General and administrative . . . . .	<u>(8,099)</u>	<u>(7,917)</u>	2.3%
Income from continuing operations before minority interests . . . . .	<u>\$ 85,347</u>	<u>\$ 81,675</u>	4.5%
Same Park gross margin (4) . . . . .	68.8%	69.0%	(0.3%)
<b>Same Park weighted average for the period:</b>			
Occupancy . . . . .	93.7%	93.7%	—
Realized rent per square foot (5) . . . . .	\$ 15.32	\$ 14.89	2.9%

(1) See below for a definition of Same Park.

(2) See below for a definition of Non-Same Park.

(3) Net operating income (“NOI”) is an important measurement in the commercial real estate industry for determining the value of the real estate generating the NOI. See “Concentration of Portfolio by Region” above for more information on NOI. The Company’s calculation of NOI may not be comparable to those of other companies and should not be used as an alternative to measures of performance in accordance with GAAP.

(4) Same Park gross margin is computed by dividing Same Park NOI by Same Park rental income.

(5) Same Park realized rent per square foot represents the Same Park rental income earned per occupied square foot.

**Supplemental Property Data and Trends:** In order to evaluate the performance of the Company’s overall portfolio over two given years, management analyzes the operating performance of a consistent group of properties owned and operated throughout both years (herein referred to as “Same Park”). Operating properties that the Company acquired subsequent to January 1, 2007 are referred to as “Non-Same Park.” For 2008 and 2007, the Same Park facilities constitute 18.7 million rentable square feet, which includes all assets the Company owned and

operated from January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2008, representing approximately 95.5% of the total square footage of the Company's portfolio for 2008.

Rental income, cost of operations and rental income less cost of operations, excluding depreciation and amortization, or net operating income prior to depreciation and amortization (defined as "NOI" for purposes of the following table) from continuing operations summarized for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 by major geographic region below. See "Concentration of Portfolio by Region" above for more information on NOI, including why the Company presents NOI and how the Company uses NOI. The Company's calculation of NOI may not be comparable to those of other companies and should not be used as an alternative to measures of performance calculated in accordance with GAAP.

The following table summarizes the Same Park operating results by major geographic region for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. In addition, the table reflects the comparative impact on the overall rental income, cost of operations and NOI from properties that have been acquired since January 1, 2007, and the impact of such is included in Non-Same Park facilities in the table below (*in thousands*):

Region	Rental Income December 31, 2008	Rental Income December 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)	Cost of Operations December 31, 2008	Cost of Operations December 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)	NOI December 31, 2008	NOI December 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)
Southern California . . . . .	\$ 65,317	\$ 64,474	1.3%	\$ 17,866	\$ 17,483	2.2%	\$ 47,451	\$ 46,991	1.0%
Northern California . . . . .	20,890	20,221	3.3%	5,728	5,673	1.0%	15,162	14,548	4.2%
Southern Texas . . . . .	12,616	11,848	6.5%	5,495	5,153	6.6%	7,121	6,695	6.4%
Northern Texas . . . . .	16,964	15,162	11.9%	6,011	5,764	4.3%	10,953	9,398	16.5%
South Florida . . . . .	32,555	31,514	3.3%	10,316	10,060	2.5%	22,239	21,454	3.7%
Virginia . . . . .	56,108	52,957	6.0%	16,169	15,226	6.2%	39,939	37,731	5.9%
Maryland . . . . .	37,977	38,873	(2.3%)	11,992	11,746	2.1%	25,985	27,127	(4.2%)
Oregon . . . . .	18,466	18,278	1.0%	7,019	6,659	5.4%	11,447	11,619	(1.5%)
Arizona . . . . .	7,006	6,976	0.4%	3,013	2,904	3.8%	3,993	4,072	(1.9%)
Washington . . . . .	349	329	6.1%	112	111	0.9%	237	218	8.7%
Total Same Park . . . . .	<u>268,248</u>	<u>260,632</u>	2.9%	<u>83,721</u>	<u>80,779</u>	3.6%	<u>184,527</u>	<u>179,853</u>	2.6%
Non-Same Park . . . . .	<u>15,255</u>	<u>10,143</u>	50.4%	<u>4,721</u>	<u>3,581</u>	31.8%	<u>10,534</u>	<u>6,562</u>	60.5%
Total before depreciation and amortization . . . . .	283,503	270,775	4.7%	88,442	84,360	4.8%	195,061	186,415	4.6%
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	—	—	—	99,848	98,521	1.3%	(99,848)	(98,521)	1.3%
Total based on GAAP. . . . .	<u>\$283,503</u>	<u>\$270,775</u>	4.7%	<u>\$188,290</u>	<u>\$182,881</u>	3.0%	<u>\$ 95,213</u>	<u>\$ 87,894</u>	8.3%

**Revenues:** Revenues increased \$12.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 over the same period in 2007. The increase in revenue was due to an increase in Non-Same Park revenue of 50.4% or \$5.1 million primarily due to higher rental and occupancy rates. In addition, Same Park revenue increased by 2.9%, or \$7.6 million, primarily due to higher rental rates.

**Facility Management Operations:** The Company's facility management operations account for a small portion of the Company's net income. During the year ended December 31, 2008, \$728,000 of revenue was recognized from facility management fees compared to \$724,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

**Cost of Operations:** Cost of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$88.4 million compared to \$84.4 million for the same period in 2007, an increase of \$4.1 million, or 4.8%. Assets acquired in 2007 accounted for \$1.1 million, or 27.9%, of the increase. The increase in cost of operations was primarily due to an increase in property taxes of \$2.6 million as a result of increase in both rates and assessed values, higher utility costs of \$1.1 million, higher payroll cost of \$786,000 and repairs and maintenance costs of \$319,000 offset by a decrease in other expenses of \$432,000 due to a decrease in personnel procurement costs, marketing materials and third party services and a decrease in professional fees of \$327,000.

**Depreciation and Amortization Expense:** Depreciation and amortization expense was \$99.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$98.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase is primarily due to the acquisitions of 870,000 square feet during 2007, as well as depreciation expense on capital and tenant improvements made during 2008 and 2007.

**General and Administrative Expense:** General and administrative expense was \$8.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$7.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase of \$182,000, or 2.3%, was primarily a result of higher stock compensation expense related to the long-term incentive plan for the senior management.

**Interest and Other Income:** Interest and other income reflect earnings on cash balances in addition to miscellaneous income items. Interest income was \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease is attributable to lower cash balances and lower effective interest rates. Average cash balances and effective interest rates for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$49.6 million and 2.7%, respectively, compared to \$98.4 million and 5.0%, respectively, for the same period in 2007.

**Interest Expense:** Interest expense was \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease is primarily attributable to the repayment of a mortgage note of \$5.0 million during the first quarter of 2007.

**Minority Interest in Income:** Minority interest in income reflects the income allocable to equity interests in the Operating Partnership that are not owned by the Company. Minority interest in income was \$15.3 million (\$7.0 million allocated to preferred unit holders and \$8.3 million allocated to common unit holders) for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$13.0 million (\$6.9 million allocated to preferred unit holders and \$6.2 million allocated to common unit holders) for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase was primarily due to an increase in net operating income combined with the net gain on the repurchase of preferred stock offset by a decrease in interest and other income.

#### **Comparison of 2007 to 2006**

**Results of Operations:** Net income for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$68.7 million compared to \$64.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Net income allocable to common shareholders (net income less net income allocable to preferred shareholders) for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$17.7 million compared to \$16.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Net income per common share on a diluted basis was \$0.82 for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$0.77 for the year ended December 31, 2006 (based on weighted average diluted common shares outstanding of 21,634,000 and 21,646,000, respectively). These increases were due to an increase in income from continuing operations before minority interests of \$2.5 million combined with a decrease in non-cash distributions reported in 2006 associated with preferred equity redemptions of \$4.7 million partially offset by a higher level of preferred equity cash distributions of \$3.2 million and a decrease in gain on disposition of real estate of \$2.3 million.

The following table presents the operating results of the properties for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 in addition to other income and expense items affecting income from continuing operations before minority interests. The Company breaks out Same Park operations to provide information regarding trends for properties the Company has held for the periods being compared (*in thousands, except per square foot data*):

	For The Years Ended December 31,		Change
	2007	2006	
Rental income:			
Same Park (17.5 million rentable square feet) (1) . . . . .	\$238,783	\$230,965	3.4%
Non-Same Park (2.1 million rentable square feet) (2) . . . . .	<u>31,992</u>	<u>11,249</u>	184.4%
Total rental income . . . . .	<u>270,775</u>	<u>242,214</u>	11.8%
Cost of operations:			
Same Park . . . . .	72,995	70,707	3.2%
Non-Same Park . . . . .	<u>11,365</u>	<u>3,964</u>	186.7%
Total cost of operations . . . . .	<u>84,360</u>	<u>74,671</u>	13.0%
Net operating income (3):			
Same Park . . . . .	165,788	160,258	3.5%
Non-Same Park . . . . .	<u>20,627</u>	<u>7,285</u>	183.1%
Total net operating income . . . . .	<u>186,415</u>	<u>167,543</u>	11.3%
Other income and expenses:			
Facility management fees . . . . .	724	625	15.8%
Interest and other income . . . . .	5,104	6,874	(25.7%)
Interest expense . . . . .	(4,130)	(2,575)	60.4%
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	(98,521)	(86,216)	14.3%
General and administrative . . . . .	<u>(7,917)</u>	<u>(7,046)</u>	12.4%
Income from continuing operations before minority interests . . . . .	<u>\$ 81,675</u>	<u>\$ 79,205</u>	3.1%
Same Park gross margin (4) . . . . .	69.4%	69.4%	—
Same Park weighted average for the period:			
Occupancy . . . . .	93.8%	93.4%	0.4%
Realized rent per square foot (5) . . . . .	\$ 14.55	\$ 14.14	2.9%

(1) See below for a definition of Same Park.

(2) See below for a definition of Non-Same Park.

(3) Net operating income (“NOI”) is an important measurement in the commercial real estate industry for determining the value of the real estate generating the NOI. See “Concentration of Portfolio by Region” above for more information on NOI. The Company’s calculation of NOI may not be comparable to those of other companies and should not be used as an alternative to measures of performance in accordance with GAAP.

(4) Same Park gross margin is computed by dividing Same Park NOI by Same Park rental income.

(5) Same Park realized rent per square foot represents the Same Park rental income earned per occupied square foot.

**Supplemental Property Data and Trends:** In order to evaluate the performance of the Company’s overall portfolio over two given years, management analyzes the operating performance of a consistent group of properties owned and operated throughout both those years (herein referred to as “Same Park”). Operating properties that the Company acquired subsequent to January 1, 2006 are referred to as “Non-Same Park.” For 2007 and 2006, the Same

Park facilities constitute 17.5 million rentable square feet, which includes all assets in continuing operations that the Company owned and operated from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2007, representing approximately 89.4% of the total square footage of the Company's portfolio for 2007.

Rental income, cost of operations and rental income less cost of operations, excluding depreciation and amortization, or net operating income prior to depreciation and amortization (defined as "NOI" for purposes of the following table) from continuing operations are summarized for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 by major geographic region below. See "Concentration of Portfolio by Region" above for more information on NOI, including why the Company presents NOI and how the Company uses NOI. The Company's calculation of NOI may not be comparable to those of other companies and should not be used as an alternative to measures of performance calculated in accordance with GAAP.

The following table summarizes the Same Park operating results by major geographic region for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. In addition, the table reflects the comparative impact on the overall rental income, cost of operations and NOI from properties that have been acquired since January 1, 2006, and the impact of such is included in Non-Same Park facilities in the table below (*in thousands*):

Region	Rental Income December 31, 2007	Rental Income December 31, 2006	Increase (Decrease)	Cost of Operations December 31, 2007	Cost of Operations December 31, 2006	Increase (Decrease)	NOI December 31, 2007	NOI December 31, 2006	Increase (Decrease)
Southern California . . . . .	\$ 63,570	\$ 60,803	4.6%	\$ 17,115	\$ 17,362	(1.4%)	\$ 46,455	\$ 43,441	6.9%
Northern California . . . . .	19,589	18,854	3.9%	5,380	5,006	7.5%	14,209	13,848	2.6%
Southern Texas . . . . .	11,849	10,472	13.1%	5,156	4,668	10.5%	6,693	5,804	15.3%
Northern Texas . . . . .	15,162	14,736	2.9%	5,765	5,811	(0.8%)	9,397	8,925	5.3%
South Florida . . . . .	25,899	24,316	6.5%	7,869	8,041	(2.1%)	18,030	16,275	10.8%
Virginia . . . . .	51,219	50,055	2.3%	14,779	14,056	5.1%	36,440	35,999	1.2%
Maryland . . . . .	25,909	25,868	0.2%	7,251	6,616	9.6%	18,658	19,252	(3.1%)
Oregon . . . . .	18,281	18,596	(1.7%)	6,663	6,288	6.0%	11,618	12,308	(5.6%)
Arizona . . . . .	6,976	7,001	(0.4%)	2,907	2,746	5.9%	4,069	4,255	(4.4%)
Washington . . . . .	329	264	24.6%	110	113	(2.7%)	219	151	45.0%
Total Same Park . . . . .	238,783	230,965	3.4%	72,995	70,707	3.2%	165,788	160,258	3.5%
Non-Same Park . . . . .	31,992	11,249	184.4%	11,365	3,964	186.7%	20,627	7,285	183.1%
Total before depreciation and amortization . . . . .	270,775	242,214	11.8%	84,360	74,671	13.0%	186,415	167,543	11.3%
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	—	—	—	98,521	86,216	14.3%	(98,521)	(86,216)	14.3%
Total based on GAAP . . . . .	<u>\$270,775</u>	<u>\$242,214</u>	11.8%	<u>\$182,881</u>	<u>\$160,887</u>	13.7%	<u>\$ 87,894</u>	<u>\$ 81,327</u>	8.1%

**Revenues:** Revenues increased \$28.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, over the same period in 2006 driven primarily by an increase of \$20.7 million from the Company's Non-Same Park facilities which was due to higher rental rates. The Company's Same Park portfolio accounted for \$7.8 million of the increase which was due to a slight improvement in occupancy and higher rental rates.

**Facility Management Operations:** The Company's facility management operations account for a small portion of the Company's net income. During the year ended December 31, 2007, \$724,000 of revenue was recognized from facility management fees compared to \$625,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006.

**Cost of Operations:** Cost of operations, excluding discontinued operations, was \$84.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$74.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase in property taxes, repairs and maintenance costs and payroll costs accounted for 57.9% of the increase in cost of operations. The increase was primarily due to 2.1 million square feet of assets acquired in 2007 and 2006. In addition, utility costs accounted for 26.6% of the increase to cost of operations as a result of an increase in usage and rates.

**Depreciation and Amortization Expense:** Depreciation and amortization expense, excluding discontinued operations, was \$98.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$86.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase is primarily due to the acquisitions of 2.1 million square feet during 2006 and 2007, as well as depreciation expense on capital and tenant improvements made during 2007 and 2006.

**General and Administrative Expense:** General and administrative expense was \$7.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$7.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase of \$871,000, or

12.4%, was the result of higher compensation expense due to higher levels of salary and higher stock compensation expense related to the long-term incentive plan for senior management.

**Interest and Other Income:** Interest and other income reflect earnings on cash balances in addition to miscellaneous income items. Interest income was \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$6.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The decrease is attributable to lower cash balances. Average cash balances for the year ended December 31, 2007 were \$97.4 million compared to \$137.6 million for the same period in 2006.

**Interest Expense:** Interest expense was \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$2.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase is primarily attributable to \$40.6 million in mortgages assumed in connection with the purchase of Meadows Corporate Park in Silver Spring, Maryland and Wellington Commerce Park and Boca Commerce Park in Palm Beach County, Florida during 2006.

**Gain on Disposition of Real Estate:** Included in income from discontinued operations is gain on disposition of real estate for the year ended December 31, 2006 of \$2.3 million. During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company disposed of five properties, four in Miami and one in Oregon. The four properties in Miami generated an aggregate gain of \$865,000 with the remaining one property in Oregon providing a net gain of \$1.5 million.

**Minority Interest in Income:** Minority interest in income reflects the income allocable to equity interests in the Operating Partnership that are not owned by the Company. Minority interest in income was \$13.0 million (\$6.9 million allocated to preferred unit holders and \$6.2 million allocated to common unit holders) for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$16.8 million (\$11.2 million allocated to preferred unit holders and \$5.7 million allocated to common unit holders) for the year ended December 31, 2006. The reduction was primarily due to the redemption of higher rate preferred units and a decrease in non-cash distributions to the preferred unit holders for redemption of preferred partnership units.

## **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Cash and cash equivalents increased \$20.0 million from \$35.0 million at December 31, 2007 to \$55.0 million at December 31, 2008. The increase was primarily due to retained cash from operations partially offset by the \$27.1 million of cash paid for repurchases of preferred and common stock in 2008.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$189.3 million and \$184.1 million, respectively. Management believes that the Company's internally generated net cash provided by operating activities will be sufficient to enable it to meet its operating expenses, capital improvements, debt service requirements and distributions to shareholders in addition to providing additional cash for future growth and debt repayment.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$35.2 million and \$180.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The change of \$145.0 million was primarily due to \$138.9 million of property acquisitions in Washington, California and Virginia made during 2007 million compared to no property acquisitions during 2008.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$134.2 million and \$35.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The change of \$98.3 million was primarily due to a decrease of \$151.2 million in net proceeds from the issuance of preferred equity combined with a decrease of cash paid for preferred and common stock repurchases and redemptions of \$51.4 million.

The Company's preferred equity outstanding increased to 38.1% of its market capitalization during the year ended December 31, 2008. The Company's capital structure is characterized by a low level of leverage. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had six fixed-rate mortgages totaling \$59.3 million, which represented 2.8% of its total market capitalization. The Company calculates market capitalization by adding (1) the liquidation preference of the Company's outstanding preferred equity, (2) principal value of the Company's outstanding mortgages and (3) the total number of common shares and common units outstanding at December 31, 2008 multiplied by the closing price of the stock on that date. The weighted average interest rate for the mortgages is

approximately 5.9% per annum. The Company had approximately 7.7% of its properties, in terms of net book value, encumbered at December 31, 2008.

The Company focuses on retaining cash for reinvestment as we believe that this provides the greatest level of financial flexibility. During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company generated approximately \$49.0 million and \$42.1 million, respectively, of retained cash. The Company defines retained cash as funds from operations less recurring capital expenditures, distributions and other non-cash adjustments. The amount of cash we retain depends in part on the amount of distributions we make to our shareholders, and, because the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs require us to distribute 90% of our taxable income to our shareholders, the amount of our distributions depends in part on the amount of our taxable income. Taxable income is a function of many factors which include, among others, the Company's operating income, acquisition activity and preferred distributions. The Company takes these requirements into account when formulating strategies to increase the amount of its retained cash. As the Company continues to grow as a function of improving operating fundamentals and acquisitions, taxable income has and will likely continue to increase, requiring increased distributions to the Company's common shareholders. During the second quarter of 2007, the Company increased its quarterly dividend from \$0.29 per common share to \$0.44 per common share. With retained cash of \$49.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company believes it has sufficient cash flow to cover the increased dividend. Going forward, the Company will continue to monitor its taxable income and the corresponding dividend requirements.

During 2007, the Company issued an aggregate of \$155.8 million of preferred equity with a weighted average rate of 6.688%. Proceeds from the various offerings were used to redeem higher rate preferred equity aggregating \$50.0 million with a rate of 8.750%. In addition, proceeds were used to provide permanent financing for the Company's acquisitions made in 2007.

During 2006, the Company issued an aggregate of \$95.0 million of preferred equity with a rate of 7.375%. Proceeds from the various offerings were used to redeem higher rate preferred equity of \$118.9 million with a weighted average rate of 9.389%.

On July 30, 2008, the Company extended the term of its line of credit (the "Credit Facility") with Wells Fargo Bank to August 1, 2010. The Credit Facility has a borrowing limit of \$100.0 million. Interest on outstanding borrowings is payable monthly. At the option of the Company, the rate of interest charged is equal to (i) the prime rate or (ii) a rate ranging from the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus 0.70% to LIBOR plus 1.50% depending on the Company's credit ratings and coverage ratios, as defined (currently LIBOR plus 0.85%). In addition, the Company is required to pay an annual commitment fee ranging from 0.15% to 0.30% of the borrowing limit (currently 0.20%). In connection with the modification of the Credit Facility, the Company paid a fee of \$300,000, which is being amortized over the life of the Credit Facility. The Company had no balance outstanding as December 31, 2008 and 2007.

The Company's funding strategy has been to use permanent capital, including common and preferred stock, and internally generated retained cash flows. In addition, the Company may sell properties that no longer meet its investment criteria. The Company may finance acquisitions on a temporary basis with borrowings from its Credit Facility. The Company targets a minimum ratio of funds from operations ("FFO") to combined fixed charges and preferred distributions of 2.6 to 1.0. Fixed charges include interest expense and capitalized interest. Preferred distributions include amounts paid to preferred shareholders and preferred Operating Partnership unit holders. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the FFO to fixed charges and preferred distributions coverage ratio was 3.1 to 1.0, excluding the \$4.2 million net gain on the repurchase of preferred stock.

**Non-GAAP Supplemental Disclosure Measure: Funds from Operations:** Management believes that FFO is a useful supplemental measure of the Company's operating performance. The Company computes FFO in accordance with the White Paper on FFO approved by the Board of Governors of NAREIT. The White Paper defines FFO as net income, computed in accordance with GAAP, before depreciation, amortization, minority interest in income, gains or losses on asset dispositions and extraordinary items. Management believes that FFO provides a useful measure of the Company's operating performance and when compared year over year, reflects the impact to operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates, operating costs, development activities, general and administrative expenses and interest costs, providing a perspective not immediately apparent from net income.

FFO should be analyzed in conjunction with net income. However, FFO should not be viewed as a substitute for net income as a measure of operating performance or liquidity as it does not reflect depreciation and amortization costs or the level of capital expenditure and leasing costs necessary to maintain the operating performance of the Company's properties, which are significant economic costs and could materially affect the Company's results of operations.

Management believes FFO provides useful information to the investment community about the Company's operating performance when compared to the performance of other real estate companies as FFO is generally recognized as the industry standard for reporting operations of REITs. Other REITs may use different methods for calculating FFO and, accordingly, our FFO may not be comparable to other real estate companies.

FFO for the Company is computed as follows (*in thousands*):

	For The Years Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Net income allocable to common shareholders . . . . .	\$ 23,414	\$ 17,729	\$ 16,647	\$ 32,283	\$ 29,123
Gain on disposition of real estate . . . . .	—	—	(2,328)	(18,109)	(15,462)
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	99,848	98,521	86,243	77,420	73,793
Minority interest in income — common units . . . . .	<u>8,296</u>	<u>6,155</u>	<u>5,673</u>	<u>10,869</u>	<u>9,760</u>
Consolidated FFO allocable to common shareholders and minority interests . . . . .	131,558	122,405	106,235	102,463	97,214
FFO allocated to minority interests — common units . . . . .	<u>(34,468)</u>	<u>(31,580)</u>	<u>(27,005)</u>	<u>(25,810)</u>	<u>(24,401)</u>
FFO allocated to common shareholders . . . . .	<u>\$ 97,090</u>	<u>\$ 90,825</u>	<u>\$ 79,230</u>	<u>\$ 76,653</u>	<u>\$ 72,813</u>

FFO allocated to common shareholders and minority interests for the year ended December 31, 2008 increased \$9.2 million over the year ended December 31, 2007 primarily due to the net gain of \$4.2 million on the repurchase of preferred stock combined with an increase in net operating income partially offset by the decrease in interest income.

**Capital Expenditures:** During the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Company incurred \$33.3 million, \$37.4 million and \$34.1 million, respectively, in recurring capital expenditures, or \$1.70, \$1.93 and \$1.89 per weighted average square foot, respectively. The Company defines recurring capital expenditures as those necessary to maintain and operate its commercial real estate at its current economic value. The following table depicts actual capital expenditures (*in thousands*):

	For The Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Recurring capital expenditures . . . . .	\$33,262	\$37,362	\$34,096
Property renovations and other capital expenditures . . . . .	<u>1,930</u>	<u>5,239</u>	<u>5,131</u>
Total capital expenditures . . . . .	<u>\$35,192</u>	<u>\$42,601</u>	<u>\$39,227</u>

**Stock Repurchase:** The Company's Board of Directors previously authorized the repurchase, from time to time, of up to 6.5 million shares of the Company's common stock on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company repurchased 370,042 shares of common stock at an aggregate cost of \$18.3 million or an average cost per share of \$49.52. Since inception of the program, the Company has repurchased an aggregate of 4.3 million shares of common stock at an aggregate cost of \$152.8 million or an average cost per share of \$35.84. As of December 31, 2008, the Company can repurchase an additional 2.2 million shares under existing board authorizations.

**Preferred Stock Repurchase:** On December 1, 2008, the Company paid \$5.5 million to repurchase 400,000 depositary shares, each representing 1/1,000 of a share of the 6.700% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series P, for an

average cost of \$13.70 per depositary share. In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) Topic D-42, the purchase price discount, equaling the liquidation value of \$25.00 per depositary share over the fair value, is reflected in the income statement, net of the original issue discount, and added to net income allocable to common shareholders. After the purchase, 5,350,000 depositary shares of Preferred Stock, Series P remained outstanding.

**Redemption of Preferred Equity:** On December 15, 2006, the Company called 2.0 million depositary shares (\$50.0 million) of its 8.750% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series F for January, 2007 redemption. The Company reported the excess of the redemption amount over the carrying amount, \$1.7 million, as an additional allocation of net income to preferred shareholders and a corresponding reduction of net income allocable to common shareholders and common unit holders for the year ended December 31, 2006. The Company redeemed the Series F units on January 29, 2007.

**Distributions:** The Company has elected and intends to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. In order to maintain its status as a REIT, the Company must meet, among other tests, sources of income, share ownership and certain asset tests. As a REIT, the Company is not taxed on that portion of its taxable income that is distributed to its shareholders provided that at least 90% of its taxable income is distributed to its shareholders prior to the filing of its tax return.

**Related Party Transactions:** At December 31, 2008, PS owned 26.5% of the outstanding shares of the Company’s common stock and 26.3% of the outstanding common units of the Operating Partnership (100.0% of the common units not owned by the Company). Assuming conversion of its partnership units, PS would own 45.8% of the outstanding shares of the Company’s common stock. Ronald L. Havner, Jr., the Company’s chairman, is also the Chief Executive Officer, President and a Director of PS. Harvey Lenkin is a Director of both the Company and PS.

Pursuant to a cost sharing and administrative services agreement, the Company shares costs with PS and affiliated entities for certain administrative services. These costs totaled \$390,000 in 2008 and are allocated among PS and its affiliates in accordance with a methodology intended to fairly allocate those costs. In addition, the Company provides property management services for properties owned by PS and its affiliates for a fee of 5% of the gross revenues of such properties in addition to reimbursement of direct costs. These management fee revenues recognized under management contracts with affiliated parties totaled \$728,000 in 2008. In December, 2006, PS also began providing property management services for the mini storage component of two assets owned by the Company for a fee of 6% of the gross revenues of such properties in addition to reimbursement of certain costs. Management fee expense recognized under the management contracts with PS totaled approximately \$45,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements:** The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

**Contractual Obligations:** The table below summarizes projected payments due under our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2008 (*in thousands*):

<u>Contractual Obligations</u>	<u>Payments 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>
Mortgage notes payable (principal and interest) . . .	\$70,386	\$9,469	\$26,478	\$34,439	\$—
Total . . . . .	<u>\$70,386</u>	<u>\$9,469</u>	<u>\$26,478</u>	<u>\$34,439</u>	<u>\$—</u>

The Company is scheduled to pay cash dividends of \$57.4 million per year on its preferred equity outstanding as of December 31, 2008. Dividends are paid when and if declared by the Company’s Board of Directors and accumulate if not paid. Shares and units of preferred equity are redeemable by the Company in order to preserve its status as a REIT and are also redeemable five years after issuance.

## **ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

To limit the Company's exposure to market risk, the Company principally finances its operations and growth with permanent equity capital consisting either of common stock or preferred equity. At December 31, 2008, the Company's debt as a percentage of shareholders' equity and minority interest (based on book values) was 4.3%.

The Company's market risk sensitive instruments include mortgage notes payable of \$59.3 million at December 31, 2008. All of the Company's mortgage notes payable bear interest at fixed rates. See Notes 2, 5 and 6 to consolidated financial statements for the terms, valuations and approximate principal maturities of the Company's mortgage notes payable and the line of credit as of December 31, 2008. Based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company, combined with the amount of fixed rate debt outstanding, the difference between the carrying amount of debt and its fair value is insignificant.

## **ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA**

The financial statements of the Company at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 and the report of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, thereon and the related financial statement schedule, are included elsewhere herein. Reference is made to the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedules in Item 15.

## **ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE**

Not Applicable.

## **ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

### **Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports the Company files and submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in accordance with SEC guidelines and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure based on the definition of "disclosure controls and procedures" in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures in reaching that level of reasonable assurance.

The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2008.

### **Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee on Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 has been audited by Ernst & Young, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

**Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

There have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fourth quarter of 2008 that have materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of  
PS Business Parks, Inc.

We have audited PS Business Parks, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). PS Business Parks, Inc.'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's Report on 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, PS Business Parks, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of PS Business Parks, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 and our report dated February 24, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Los Angeles, California  
February 24, 2009

**ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION**

None.

**PART III**

**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The information required by this item with respect to directors is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed in connection with the annual shareholders' meeting to be held in 2009 (the "Proxy Statement") under the caption "Election of Directors."

Information required by this item with respect to executive officers is provided in Item 4A of this report. See "Executive Officers of the Registrant."

Information required by this item with respect to the nominating process, the audit committee and the audit committee financial expert is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Proxy Statement under the caption "Corporate Governance."

Information required by this item with respect to a code of ethics is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Proxy Statement under the caption "Corporate Governance." We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer, which is available on our website at [www.psbusinessparks.com](http://www.psbusinessparks.com). The information contained on the Company's website is not a part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Any amendments to or waivers of the code of ethics granted to the Company's executive officers or the controller will be published promptly on our website or by other appropriate means in accordance with SEC rules.

Information required by this item with respect to the compliance with Section 16(a) is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Proxy Statement under the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance."

**ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

The information required by this item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Proxy Statement under the captions "Corporate Governance," "Executive Compensation," "Corporate Governance — Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" and "Report of the Compensation Committee."

**ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS**

The information required by this item with respect to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Proxy Statement under the captions “Stock Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.”

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2008 on the Company’s equity compensation plans:

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>(a) Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants, and Rights</u>	<u>(b) Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants, and Rights</u>	<u>(c) Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders . . . . .	786,041	\$43.62	1,198,301
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders. . . . .	—	\$ —	—
Total . . . . .	<u>786,041*</u>	<u>\$43.62*</u>	<u>1,198,301*</u>

\* Amounts include restricted stock units

**ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE**

The information required by this item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in the Proxy Statement under the captions “Corporate Governance” and “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.”

**ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES**

*Audit Fees:* Audit fees include fees generated by all services performed by Ernst & Young LLP to comply with generally accepted auditing standards or for services related to the audit and review of the Company’s financial statements. Audit fees billed (or expected to be billed) to the Company by Ernst & Young LLP for audit of the Company’s consolidated financial statements and internal control over financial reporting, review of the consolidated financial statements included in the Company’s quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and services in connection with the Company’s registration statements and securities offerings totaled \$371,000 for 2008 and \$375,000 for 2007.

*Audit-Related Fees:* Audit-related fees representing professional fees provided by Ernst & Young LLP in connection with the audit of the Company’s 401(K) savings plan and property acquisition audits totaled \$18,000 for 2008 and \$53,000 for 2007.

*Tax Fees:* Tax fees billed (or expected to be billed) to the Company by Ernst & Young LLP for tax compliance and consulting services totaled \$147,000 for 2008 and \$158,000 for 2007.

*All Other Fees:* During 2008 and 2007, Ernst & Young LLP did not bill the Company for any services other than audit, audit-related and tax services.

The Audit Committee of the Company approves in advance all services performed by Ernst & Young LLP. The Audit Committee has delegated pre-approval authority to the Chairman of the Audit Committee provided that the Chairman shall report any pre-approval decisions to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

## **PART IV**

### **ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES**

#### **a. 1. Financial Statements**

The financial statements listed in the accompanying Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedules are filed as part of this report.

#### **2. Financial Statements Schedule**

The financial statements schedule listed in the accompanying Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedules are filed as part of this report.

#### **3. Exhibits**

The exhibits listed in the Exhibit Index immediately preceding such exhibits are filed with or incorporated by reference in this report.

#### **b. Exhibits**

The exhibits listed in the Exhibit Index immediately preceding such exhibits are filed with or incorporated by reference in this report.

#### **c. Financial Statement Schedules**

Not applicable.

**PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.**  
**INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES**  
**(Item 15(a)(1) and Item 15(a)(2))**

	<u>Page</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm . . . . .	53
Consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 . . . . .	54
Consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 . . . . .	55
Consolidated statements of shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 . . . . .	56
Consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 . . . . .	57
Notes to consolidated financial statements . . . . .	59
<b>Schedule:</b>	
III — Real estate and accumulated depreciation . . . . .	75

All other schedules have been omitted since the required information is not present or not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of  
PS Business Parks, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of PS Business Parks, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of PS Business Parks, Inc. at December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents 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), PS Business Parks, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, 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 24, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Los Angeles, California  
February 24, 2009

**PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(In thousands, except share data)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 55,015	\$ 35,041
Real estate facilities, at cost:		
Land .....	494,849	494,849
Buildings and equipment .....	1,517,484	1,484,049
	2,012,333	1,978,898
Accumulated depreciation .....	(637,948)	(539,857)
	1,374,385	1,439,041
Land held for development .....	7,869	7,869
	1,382,254	1,446,910
Rent receivable .....	2,055	2,240
Deferred rent receivable .....	21,633	21,927
Other assets .....	8,366	10,465
Total assets .....	<u>\$1,469,323</u>	<u>\$1,516,583</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Accrued and other liabilities .....	\$ 46,428	\$ 51,058
Mortgage notes payable .....	59,308	60,725
Total liabilities .....	105,736	111,783
Minority interests:		
Preferred units .....	94,750	94,750
Common units .....	148,023	154,470
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, 28,250 and 28,650 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively .....	706,250	716,250
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 20,459,916 and 20,777,219 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively .....	204	207
Paid-in capital .....	363,587	371,267
Cumulative net income .....	622,113	552,069
Cumulative distributions .....	(571,340)	(484,213)
Total shareholders' equity .....	<u>1,120,814</u>	<u>1,155,580</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity .....	<u>\$1,469,323</u>	<u>\$1,516,583</u>

See accompanying notes.

**PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	<b>For The Years Ended December 31,</b>		
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Rental income . . . . .	\$283,503	\$270,775	\$242,214
Facility management fees . . . . .	728	724	625
Total operating revenues . . . . .	284,231	271,499	242,839
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Cost of operations . . . . .	88,442	84,360	74,671
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	99,848	98,521	86,216
General and administrative . . . . .	8,099	7,917	7,046
Total operating expenses . . . . .	196,389	190,798	167,933
<b>Other income and expenses:</b>			
Interest and other income . . . . .	1,457	5,104	6,874
Interest expense . . . . .	(3,952)	(4,130)	(2,575)
Total other income and expenses . . . . .	(2,495)	974	4,299
Income from continuing operations before minority interests . . . . .	85,347	81,675	79,205
<b>Minority interests in continuing operations:</b>			
Minority interest in income — preferred units:			
Distributions to preferred unit holders . . . . .	(7,007)	(6,854)	(9,789)
Redemption of preferred operating partnership units . . . . .	—	—	(1,366)
Minority interest in income — common units . . . . .	(8,296)	(6,155)	(5,113)
Total minority interests in continuing operations . . . . .	(15,303)	(13,009)	(16,268)
Income from continuing operations . . . . .	70,044	68,666	62,937
<b>Discontinued operations:</b>			
Loss from discontinued operations . . . . .	—	—	(125)
Gain on disposition of real estate . . . . .	—	—	2,328
Minority interest in income attributable to discontinued operations — common units . . . . .	—	—	(560)
Income from discontinued operations . . . . .	—	—	1,643
Net income . . . . .	70,044	68,666	64,580
<b>Net income allocable to preferred shareholders:</b>			
Preferred stock distributions . . . . .	50,858	50,937	44,553
Gain on repurchase of preferred stock, net . . . . .	(4,228)	—	—
Redemptions of preferred stock . . . . .	—	—	3,380
Total net income allocable to preferred shareholders . . . . .	46,630	50,937	47,933
Net income allocable to common shareholders . . . . .	\$ 23,414	\$ 17,729	\$ 16,647
<b>Net income per common share — basic:</b>			
Continuing operations . . . . .	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.70
Discontinued operations . . . . .	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.08
Net income . . . . .	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.78
<b>Net income per common share — diluted:</b>			
Continuing operations . . . . .	\$ 1.13	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.69
Discontinued operations . . . . .	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.08
Net income . . . . .	\$ 1.13	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.77
<b>Weighted average common shares outstanding:</b>			
Basic . . . . .	20,443	21,313	21,335
Diluted . . . . .	20,664	21,634	21,646

See accompanying notes.

PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount (In thousands, except share data)	Paid-in Capital	Cumulative Net Income	Cumulative Distributions	Shareholders' Equity
<b>Balances at December 31, 2005</b>	23,734	\$593,350	21,560,593	\$215	\$407,380	\$418,823	\$(326,310)	\$1,093,458
Issuance of preferred stock, net of costs	3,800	95,000	—	—	(2,798)	—	—	92,202
Redemption of preferred stock	(2,634)	(65,850)	—	—	1,658	—	(1,658)	(65,850)
Preferred stock called for redemption	(2,000)	(50,000)	—	—	1,722	—	(1,722)	(50,000)
Repurchase of common stock	—	—	(309,100)	(3)	(16,114)	—	—	(16,117)
Exercise of stock options	—	—	37,900	1	1,366	—	—	1,367
Stock compensation	—	—	21,612	—	2,286	—	—	2,286
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	64,580	—	64,580
Distributions:								
Preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	(44,553)	(44,553)
Common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	(24,718)	(24,718)
Adjustment to minority interests underlying ownership	—	—	—	—	2,548	—	—	2,548
<b>Balances at December 31, 2006</b>	22,900	572,500	21,311,005	213	398,048	483,403	(398,961)	1,055,203
Issuance of preferred stock, net of costs	5,750	143,750	—	—	(4,183)	—	—	139,567
Repurchase of common stock	—	—	(601,042)	(6)	(31,847)	—	—	(31,853)
Exercise of stock options	—	—	43,384	—	1,468	—	—	1,468
Stock compensation	—	—	23,872	—	2,813	—	—	2,813
Self registration	—	—	—	—	(88)	—	—	(88)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	68,666	—	68,666
Distributions:								
Preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	(50,937)	(50,937)
Common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	(34,315)	(34,315)
Adjustment to minority interests underlying ownership	—	—	—	—	5,056	—	—	5,056
<b>Balances at December 31, 2007</b>	28,650	716,250	20,777,219	207	371,267	552,069	(484,213)	1,155,580
Repurchase of preferred stock, net of costs	(400)	(10,000)	—	—	4,810	—	(291)	(5,481)
Repurchase of common stock	—	—	(370,042)	(3)	(18,321)	—	—	(18,324)
Exercise of stock options	—	—	30,234	—	792	—	—	792
Stock compensation	—	—	22,505	—	3,151	—	—	3,151
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	70,044	—	70,044
Distributions:								
Preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	(50,858)	(50,858)
Common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	(35,978)	(35,978)
Adjustment to minority interests underlying ownership	—	—	—	—	1,888	—	—	1,888
<b>Balances at December 31, 2008</b>	28,250	\$706,250	20,459,916	\$204	\$363,587	\$622,113	\$(571,340)	\$1,120,814

See accompanying notes.

**PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	For The Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands)		
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Net income . . . . .	\$ 70,044	\$ 68,666	\$ 64,580
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense . . . . .	99,848	98,521	86,243
In-place lease adjustment . . . . .	(194)	(102)	232
Lease incentives net of tenant improvement reimbursements . . . . .	(379)	(33)	440
Amortization of mortgage premium . . . . .	(260)	(247)	(76)
Minority interest in income . . . . .	15,303	13,009	16,828
Gain on disposition of properties . . . . .	—	—	(2,328)
Stock compensation expense . . . . .	3,151	2,813	2,845
Decrease (increase) in receivables and other assets . . . . .	1,759	(1,015)	(3,741)
Increase in accrued and other liabilities . . . . .	65	2,482	1,111
Total adjustments . . . . .	119,293	115,428	101,554
Net cash provided by operating activities . . . . .	189,337	184,094	166,134
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Capital improvements to real estate facilities . . . . .	(35,192)	(42,601)	(39,227)
Acquisition of real estate facilities . . . . .	—	(138,936)	(138,973)
Insurance proceeds from casualty loss . . . . .	—	1,349	500
Proceeds from disposition of real estate . . . . .	—	—	7,714
Net cash used in investing activities . . . . .	(35,192)	(180,188)	(169,986)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Principal payments on mortgage notes payable . . . . .	(1,157)	(1,126)	(762)
Repayment of mortgage note payable . . . . .	—	(4,950)	—
Net proceeds from the issuance of preferred stock . . . . .	—	139,567	92,448
Net proceeds from the issuance of preferred units . . . . .	—	11,665	—
Exercise of stock options . . . . .	792	1,468	1,367
Shelf registration costs . . . . .	—	(88)	—
Repurchase of common stock . . . . .	(21,626)	(28,551)	(16,117)
Repurchase of preferred stock . . . . .	(5,481)	—	—
Redemption of preferred units . . . . .	—	—	(53,000)
Redemption of preferred stock . . . . .	—	(50,000)	(65,850)
Distributions paid to preferred shareholders . . . . .	(50,858)	(50,937)	(44,799)
Distributions paid to minority interests — preferred units . . . . .	(7,007)	(6,854)	(9,789)
Distributions paid to common shareholders . . . . .	(35,978)	(34,315)	(24,718)
Distributions paid to minority interests — common units . . . . .	(12,856)	(11,761)	(8,474)
Net cash used in financing activities . . . . .	(134,171)	(35,882)	(129,694)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents . . . . .	19,974	(31,976)	(133,546)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period . . . . .	35,041	67,017	200,563
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period . . . . .	\$ 55,015	\$ 35,041	\$ 67,017
<b>Supplemental disclosures:</b>			
Interest paid . . . . .	\$ 4,050	\$ 4,145	\$ 2,575

See accompanying notes.

**PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	For The Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands)		
<b>Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:</b>			
Adjustment to minority interest to underlying ownership:			
Minority interest — common units . . . . .	\$ (1,888)	\$ (5,391)	\$ (1,182)
Paid-in capital . . . . .	\$ 1,888	\$ 5,391	\$ 1,182
Gain on repurchase of preferred stock:			
Preferred stock . . . . .	\$ (4,519)	\$ —	\$ —
Paid-in capital . . . . .	\$ 4,519	\$ —	\$ —
Effect of Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) Topic D-42 Cumulative distributions . . . . .			
Minority interest — common units . . . . .	\$ (291)	\$ —	\$ (3,380)
Paid-in capital . . . . .	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1,366)
Paid-in capital . . . . .	\$ 291	\$ —	\$ 4,746
Mortgage note payable assumed in property acquisition:			
Real estate facilities . . . . .	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (41,993)
Mortgage notes payable . . . . .	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 41,993
Accrued stock repurchase:			
Paid-in capital . . . . .	\$ —	\$ (3,302)	\$ —
Accrued and other liabilities . . . . .	\$ —	\$ 3,302	\$ —
Preferred stock called for redemption:			
Preferred stock . . . . .	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (50,000)
Preferred stock called for redemption . . . . .	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 50,000

See accompanying notes.

**PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2008**

**1. Organization and description of business**

*Organization*

PS Business Parks, Inc. ("PSB") was incorporated in the state of California in 1990. As of December 31, 2008, PSB owned 73.7% of the common partnership units of PS Business Parks, L.P. (the "Operating Partnership"). The remaining common partnership units were owned by Public Storage ("PS"). PSB, as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, has full, exclusive and complete responsibility and discretion in managing and controlling the Operating Partnership. PSB and the Operating Partnership are collectively referred to as the "Company."

*Description of business*

The Company is a fully-integrated, self-advised and self-managed real estate investment trust ("REIT") that acquires, develops, owns and operates commercial properties, primarily multi-tenant flex, office and industrial space. As of December 31, 2008, the Company owned and operated approximately 19.6 million rentable square feet of commercial space located in eight states. The Company also manages approximately 1.4 million rentable square feet on behalf of PS and its affiliated entities.

References to the number of properties or square footage are unaudited and outside the scope of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm's review of the Company's financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States).

**2. Summary of significant accounting policies**

*Basis of presentation*

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of PSB and the Operating Partnership. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

*Use of estimates*

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

*Allowance for doubtful accounts*

The Company monitors the collectibility of its receivable balances including the deferred rent receivable on an ongoing basis. Based on these reviews, the Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the possible inability of tenants to make contractual rent payments to the Company. A provision for doubtful accounts is recorded during each period. The allowance for doubtful accounts, which represents the cumulative allowances less write-offs of uncollectible rent, is netted against tenant and other receivables on the consolidated balance sheets. Tenant receivables are net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts totaling \$300,000 at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

*Financial instruments*

The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments are described below. The Company has estimated the fair value of financial instruments using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop estimates of

market value. Accordingly, estimated fair values are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in current market exchanges.

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Due to the short period to maturity of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other assets and accrued and other liabilities, the carrying values as presented on the consolidated balance sheets are reasonable estimates of fair value. Based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company, the carrying amount of debt approximates fair value.

Financial assets that are exposed to credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and receivables. Cash and cash equivalents, which consist primarily of short-term investments, including commercial paper, are only invested in entities with an investment grade rating. Receivables are comprised of balances due from a large number of customers. Balances that the Company expects to become uncollectible are reserved for or written off.

#### *Real estate facilities*

Real estate facilities are recorded at cost. Costs related to the renovation or improvement of the properties are capitalized. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Expenditures that are expected to benefit a period greater than two years and exceed \$2,000 are capitalized and depreciated over the estimated useful life. Buildings and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, which are generally 30 and five years, respectively. Leasing costs in excess of \$1,000 for leases with terms greater than two years are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Leasing costs for leases of less than two years or less than \$1,000 are expensed as incurred.

#### *Properties held for disposition*

The Company accounts for properties held for disposition in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets". An asset is classified as an asset held for disposition when it meets the requirements of SFAS No. 144, which include, among other criteria, the approval of the sale of the asset, the marketing of the asset for sale and the expectation of the Company that the sale will likely occur within the next 12 months. Upon classification of an asset as held for disposition, the net book value of the asset is included on the balance sheet as properties held for disposition, depreciation of the asset is ceased and the operating results of the asset are included in discontinued operations.

#### *Intangible assets/liabilities*

Intangible assets and liabilities include above-market and below-market in-place lease values of acquired properties based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease. The capitalized above-market and below-market lease values (included in other assets and accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets) are amortized, net, to rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. The Company recorded net amortization of \$194,000, \$102,000 and \$232,000 of intangible assets and liabilities resulting from the above-market and below-market lease values during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. As of December 31, 2008, the value of in-place leases resulted in a net intangible asset of \$181,000, net of \$1.0 million of accumulated amortization, and a net intangible liability of \$585,000 net of \$772,000 of accumulated amortization. As of December 31, 2007, the value of in-place leases resulted in a net intangible asset of \$419,000, net of \$773,000 of accumulated amortization, and a net intangible liability of \$1.0 million, net of \$340,000 of accumulated amortization.

#### *Evaluation of asset impairment*

The Company evaluates its assets used in operations by identifying indicators of impairment and by comparing the sum of the estimated undiscounted future cash flows for each asset to the asset's carrying value. When indicators

of impairment are present and the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying value of such asset, an impairment loss is recorded equal to the difference between the asset's current carrying value and its value based on discounting its estimated future cash flows. In addition, the Company evaluates its assets held for disposition for impairment. Assets held for disposition are reported at the lower of their carrying value or fair value, less cost of disposition. At December 31, 2008, the Company did not consider any assets to be impaired.

#### *Asset impairment due to casualty loss*

It is the Company's policy to record as a casualty loss or gain, in the period the casualty occurs, the differential between (a) the book value of assets destroyed and (b) any insurance proceeds that the Company expects to receive in accordance with its insurance contracts. Potential proceeds from insurance that are subject to any uncertainties, such as interpretation of deductible provisions of the governing agreements, the estimation of costs of restoration, or other such items, are treated as contingent proceeds in accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies," and not recorded until the uncertainties are satisfied.

For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, no material casualty losses were recorded.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, one of the Company's real estate assets located in Southern California was damaged as a result of a fire. The Company estimated that the costs to restore this facility would be approximately \$392,000. The Company has third-party insurance, subject to certain deductibles, that covers restoration of physical damage and the loss of income due to the physical damage incurred. The Company's insurers paid all of the costs associated with the fire less the applicable deductible. The cost to restore the facility was within the Company's estimate. The net book value of the assets destroyed was approximately \$266,000. In addition, the Company incurred approximately \$126,000 of non-capitalized expense in 2006. Accordingly, no casualty loss was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2006.

#### *Stock-based compensation*

Stock-based compensation is accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) "Share-Based Payment," which requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. See Note 10.

#### *Revenue and expense recognition*

Revenue is recognized in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements ("SAB 104"). SAB 104 requires that four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; the delivery has occurred or services rendered; the fee is fixed or determinable; and collectibility is reasonably assured. All leases are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the leases. Straight-line rent is recognized for all tenants with contractual increases in rent that are not included on the Company's credit watch list. Deferred rent receivable represents rental revenue recognized on a straight-line basis in excess of billed rents. Reimbursements from tenants for real estate taxes and other recoverable operating expenses are recognized as revenues in the period the applicable costs are incurred. Property management fees are recognized in the period earned.

Costs incurred in connection with leasing (primarily tenant improvements and leasing commissions) are capitalized and amortized over the lease period.

#### *Gains from sales of real estate*

The Company recognizes gains from sales of real estate at the time of sale using the full accrual method, provided that various criteria related to the terms of the transactions and any subsequent involvement by the Company with the properties sold are met. If the criteria are not met, the Company defers the gains and recognizes them when the criteria are met or using the installment or cost recovery methods as appropriate under the circumstances.

### General and administrative expense

General and administrative expense includes executive and other compensation, office expense, professional fees, state income taxes and other such administrative items.

### Income taxes

The Company qualified and intends to continue to qualify as a REIT, as defined in Section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code. As a REIT, the Company is not subject to federal income tax to the extent that it distributes its taxable income to its shareholders. A REIT must distribute at least 90% of its taxable income each year. In addition, REITs are subject to a number of organizational and operating requirements. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, the Company will be subject to federal income tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax) based on its taxable income using corporate income tax rates. Even if the Company qualifies for taxation as a REIT, the Company may be subject to certain state and local taxes on its income and property and to federal income and excise taxes on its undistributed taxable income. The Company believes it met all organization and operating requirements to maintain its REIT status during 2008, 2007 and 2006 and intends to continue to meet such requirements. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been made in the accompanying financial statements.

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes” (“FIN 48”). FIN 48 is an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes,” and it seeks to reduce the diversity in practice associated with certain aspects of measurement and recognition in accounting for income taxes. In addition, FIN 48 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, and accounting in interim periods and requires expanded disclosure with respect to the uncertainty in income taxes. The Company adopted FIN 48 as of January 1, 2007 and did not record any adjustment as a result of such adoption.

### Accounting for preferred equity issuance costs

In accordance with EITF Topic D-42, the Company records its issuance costs as a reduction to paid-in capital on its balance sheet at the time the preferred securities are issued and reflects the carrying value of the preferred stock at the stated value. The Company records issuance costs as non-cash preferred equity distributions at the time it notifies the holders of preferred stock or units of its intent to redeem such shares or units.

### Net income per common share

Per share amounts are computed using the number of weighted average common shares outstanding. “Diluted” weighted average common shares outstanding includes the dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock units under the treasury stock method. “Basic” weighted average common shares outstanding excludes such effect. Earnings per share has been calculated as follows for the years ended December 31, (*in thousands, except per share data*):

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Net income allocable to common shareholders . . . . .	\$23,414	\$17,729	\$16,647
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding . . . . .	20,443	21,313	21,335
Net effect of dilutive stock compensation — based on treasury stock method using average market price . . . . .	<u>221</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>311</u>
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding . . . . .	<u>20,664</u>	<u>21,634</u>	<u>21,646</u>
Net income per common share — Basic . . . . .	<u>\$ 1.15</u>	<u>\$ 0.83</u>	<u>\$ 0.78</u>
Net income per common share — Diluted . . . . .	<u>\$ 1.13</u>	<u>\$ 0.82</u>	<u>\$ 0.77</u>

Options to purchase approximately 76,000, 32,000 and 20,000 shares for the years ended December 31 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted net income per share because such options were considered anti-dilutive.

### Segment reporting

The Company views its operations as one segment.

### 3. Real estate facilities

The activity in real estate facilities for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 is as follows (*in thousands*):

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and Equipment</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balances at December 31, 2005 . . . . .	\$383,308	\$1,189,815	\$(355,228)	\$1,217,895
Acquisition of real estate . . . . .	56,469	124,774	—	181,243
Disposition of real estate . . . . .	—	—	27	27
Asset impairment due to casualty loss . . . . .	—	(374)	108	(266)
Capital improvements, net . . . . .	—	39,227	—	39,227
Depreciation expense . . . . .	—	—	(86,243)	(86,243)
Balances at December 31, 2006 . . . . .	439,777	1,353,442	(441,336)	1,351,883
Acquisition of real estate . . . . .	53,930	88,006	—	141,936
Capital improvements, net . . . . .	—	42,601	—	42,601
Depreciation expense . . . . .	—	—	(98,521)	(98,521)
Transfer from land held for development . . . . .	1,142	—	—	1,142
Balances at December 31, 2007 . . . . .	494,849	1,484,049	(539,857)	1,439,041
Capital improvements, net . . . . .	—	35,192	—	35,192
Disposals . . . . .	—	(1,757)	1,757	—
Depreciation expense . . . . .	—	—	(99,848)	(99,848)
Balances at December 31, 2008 . . . . .	<u>\$494,849</u>	<u>\$1,517,484</u>	<u>\$(637,948)</u>	<u>\$1,374,385</u>

The unaudited basis of real estate facilities for federal income tax purposes was approximately \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2008. The Company had approximately 7.7% of its properties, in terms of net book value, encumbered by mortgage debt at December 31, 2008.

On February 16, 2007, the Company acquired Overlake Business Center, a 493,000 square foot multi-tenant office and flex business park located in Redmond, Washington, for \$76.0 million. On March 27, 2007, the Company acquired Commerce Campus, a 252,000 square foot multi-tenant office and flex business park located in Santa Clara, California, for \$39.2 million. On August 3, 2007, the Company acquired Fair Oaks Corporate Center, a 125,000 square foot multi-tenant office park located in Fairfax, Virginia, for \$25.4 million.

On February 8, 2006, the Company acquired WesTech Business Park, a 366,000 square foot office and flex park in Silver Spring, Maryland, for \$69.3 million. On June 14, 2006, the Company acquired four multi-tenant flex buildings, aggregating 88,800 square feet, located in Signal Hill, California, for \$10.7 million. On June 20, 2006, the Company acquired Beaumont at Lafayette, a 107,300 square foot multi-tenant flex park in Chantilly, Virginia, for \$15.8 million. On June 29, 2006, the Company acquired Meadows Corporate Park, a 165,000 square foot multi-tenant office park in Silver Spring, Maryland, for \$29.9 million. In connection with the acquisition, the Company assumed a \$16.8 million mortgage which bears interest at a fixed rate of 7.20% through November, 2011 at which time it can be prepaid without penalty. On October 27, 2006, the Company acquired Rogers Avenue, a multi-tenant industrial and flex park, aggregating 66,500 square feet, located in San Jose, California, for \$8.4 million. On December 8, 2006, the Company acquired Boca Commerce Park and Wellington Commerce Park, two multi-tenant

flex parks, aggregating 398,000 square feet, located in Palm Beach County, Florida, for a combined price of \$46.2 million. In addition, in connection with the Palm Beach County purchases, the Company assumed three mortgages with a combined total of \$23.8 million with a weighted average fixed interest rate of 5.84%.

The following table summarizes the assets acquired and liabilities assumed during the years ended December 31, *(in thousands)*:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Land .....	\$ 53,930	\$ 56,469
Buildings .....	88,006	124,774
In-place leases .....	<u>(1,357)</u>	<u>433</u>
Total purchase price .....	140,579	181,676
Mortgages assumed .....	—	(41,993)
Net operating assets and liabilities acquired .....	<u>(1,643)</u>	<u>(710)</u>
Total cash paid .....	<u>\$ 138,936</u>	<u>\$ 138,973</u>

The Company did not acquire any assets or assume any liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2008.

In accordance with SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations," the purchase price of acquired properties is allocated to land, buildings and equipment and identified tangible and intangible assets and liabilities associated with in-place leases (including tenant improvements, unamortized lease commissions, value of above-market and below-market leases, acquired in-place lease values, and tenant relationships, if any) based on their respective estimated fair values.

In determining the fair value of the tangible assets of the acquired properties, management considers the value of the properties as if vacant as of the acquisition date. Management must make significant assumptions in determining the value of assets and liabilities acquired. Using different assumptions in the allocation of the purchase cost of the acquired properties would affect the timing of recognition of the related revenue and expenses. Amounts allocated to land are derived from comparable sales of land within the same region. Amounts allocated to buildings and improvements, tenant improvements and unamortized lease commissions are based on current market replacement costs and other market information. The amount allocated to acquired in-place leases is determined based on management's assessment of current market conditions and the estimated lease-up periods for the respective spaces.

In the first quarter of 2006, the Company sold three units aggregating 25,300 square feet at Miami International Commerce Center ("MICC") for a gross sales price of \$2.9 million, resulting in a gain of \$711,000. In May, 2006, the Company sold a 30,500 square foot building located in Beaverton, Oregon, for a gross sales price of \$4.4 million, resulting in a gain of \$1.5 million. Also, in May, 2006, the Company sold a 7,100 square foot unit at MICC for a gross sales price of \$815,000, resulting in a gain of \$154,000.

Included in the consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2006 are cost of operations and depreciation of \$98,000 and \$27,000, respectively, reported as discontinued operations for properties sold.

#### 4. Leasing activity

The Company leases space in its real estate facilities to tenants primarily under non-cancelable leases generally ranging from one to 10 years. Future minimum rental revenues excluding recovery of operating expenses as of December 31, 2008 under these leases are as follows (*in thousands*):

2009 .....	\$ 204,338
2010 .....	158,877
2011 .....	113,154
2012 .....	76,845
2013 .....	45,725
Thereafter .....	<u>72,336</u>
Total .....	<u>\$ 671,275</u>

In addition to minimum rental payments, certain tenants reimburse the Company for their pro rata share of specified operating expenses. Such reimbursements amounted to \$55.1 million, \$45.8 million and \$32.9 million, for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. These amounts are included as rental income in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Leases accounting for approximately 4.7% of total leased square footage are subject to termination options which include leases for approximately 1.8% of total leased square footage having termination options exercisable through December 31, 2009 (unaudited). In general, these leases provide for termination payments should the termination options be exercised. The above table is prepared assuming such options are not exercised.

#### 5. Bank loans

On July 30, 2008, the Company extended the term of its line of credit (the "Credit Facility") with Wells Fargo Bank to August 1, 2010. The Credit Facility has a borrowing limit of \$100.0 million. Interest on outstanding borrowings is payable monthly. At the option of the Company, the rate of interest charged is equal to (i) the prime rate or (ii) a rate ranging from the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus 0.70% to LIBOR plus 1.50% depending on the Company's credit ratings and coverage ratios, as defined (currently LIBOR plus 0.85%). In addition, the Company is required to pay an annual commitment fee ranging from 0.15% to 0.30% of the borrowing limit (currently 0.20%). In connection with the modification of the Credit Facility, the Company paid a fee of \$300,000, which is being amortized over the life of the Credit Facility. The Company had no balance outstanding on its Credit Facility at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

The Credit Facility requires the Company to meet certain covenants including (i) maintain a balance sheet leverage ratio (as defined therein) of less than 0.45 to 1.00, (ii) maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio (as defined therein) of not less than 1.75 to 1.00, (iii) maintain a minimum tangible net worth (as defined) and (iv) limit distributions to 95% of funds from operations (as defined therein) for any four consecutive quarters. In addition, the Company is limited in its ability to incur additional borrowings (the Company is required to maintain unencumbered assets with an aggregate book value equal to or greater than two times the Company's unsecured recourse debt; the Company did not have any unsecured recourse debt at December 31, 2008) or sell assets. The Company was in compliance with the covenants of the Credit Facility at December 31, 2008.

## 6. Mortgage notes payable

Mortgage notes consist of the following (*in thousands*):

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u> <u>December 31,</u>
7.29% mortgage note, secured by one commercial property with a net book value of \$6.2 million, principal and interest payable monthly, repaid February, 2009 . . . . .	\$ 5,144	\$ 5,323
5.73% mortgage note, secured by one commercial property with a net book value of \$29.7 million, principal and interest payable monthly, due March, 2013 . . . . .	14,247	14,510
6.15% mortgage note, secured by one commercial property with a net book value of \$29.8 million, principal and interest payable monthly, due November, 2031 (1) . . . . .	16,912	17,348
5.52% mortgage note, secured by one commercial property with a net book value of \$16.1 million, principal and interest payable monthly, due May, 2013 . . . . .	10,053	10,274
5.68% mortgage note, secured by one commercial property with a net book value of \$17.9 million, principal and interest payable monthly, due May, 2013 . . . . .	10,065	10,281
5.61% mortgage note, secured by one commercial property with a net book value of \$5.8 million, principal and interest payable monthly, due January, 2011 (2) . . . . .	<u>2,887</u>	<u>2,989</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>\$ 59,308</u>	<u>\$ 60,725</u>

- (1) The mortgage note has a stated principal balance of \$16.3 million and a stated interest rate of 7.20%. Based on the fair market value at the time of assumption, a mortgage premium was computed based on an effective interest rate of 6.15%. The unamortized premiums were \$635,000 and \$834,000 as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. This mortgage is repayable without penalty beginning November, 2011.
- (2) The mortgage note has a stated principal balance of \$2.8 million and a stated interest rate of 7.61%. Based on the fair market value at the time of assumption, a mortgage premium was computed based on an effective interest rate of 5.61%. The unamortized premiums were \$136,000 and \$198,000 as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

At December 31, 2008, mortgage notes payable have a weighted average interest rate of 5.94% and a weighted average maturity of 3.4 years with principal payments as follows (*in thousands*):

2009 . . . . .	\$ 6,422
2010 . . . . .	1,376
2011 . . . . .	19,426
2012 . . . . .	856
2013 . . . . .	<u>31,228</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>\$59,308</u>

## 7. Minority interests

### *Common partnership units*

The Company presents the accounts of PSB and the Operating Partnership on a consolidated basis. Ownership interests in the Operating Partnership that can be redeemed for common stock, other than PSB's interest, are classified as minority interest — common units in the consolidated financial statements. Minority interest in income — common units consists of the minority interests' share of the consolidated operating results after allocation to preferred units and shares. Beginning one year from the date of admission as a limited partner (common units) and subject to certain limitations described below, each limited partner other than PSB has the right to require the redemption of its partnership interest.

A limited partner (common units) that exercises its redemption right will receive cash from the Operating Partnership in an amount equal to the market value (as defined in the Operating Partnership Agreement) of the partnership interests redeemed. In lieu of the Operating Partnership redeeming the partner for cash, PSB, as general partner, has the right to elect to acquire the partnership interest directly from a limited partner exercising its redemption right, in exchange for cash in the amount specified above or by issuance of one share of PSB common stock for each unit of limited partnership interest redeemed.

A limited partner (common units) cannot exercise its redemption right if delivery of shares of PSB common stock would be prohibited under the applicable articles of incorporation, or if the general partner believes that there is a risk that delivery of shares of common stock would cause the general partner to no longer qualify as a REIT, would cause a violation of the applicable securities laws, or would result in the Operating Partnership no longer being treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

At December 31, 2008, there were 7,305,355 common units owned by PS, which are accounted for as minority interests. On a fully converted basis, assuming all 7,305,355 minority interest common units were converted into shares of common stock of PSB at December 31, 2008, the minority interest units would convert into approximately 26.3% of the common shares outstanding. Combined with PS's common stock ownership, on a fully converted basis, PS has a combined ownership of approximately 45.8% of the Company's common equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company determines the amount of equity (book value of net assets) which is allocable to the minority interest based upon the ownership interest, and an adjustment is made to the minority interest, with a corresponding adjustment to paid-in capital, to reflect the minority interests' equity in the Company.

### *Preferred partnership units*

Through the Operating Partnership, the Company has the following preferred units outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 (*in thousands*):

Series	Issuance Date	Earliest Potential Redemption Date	Dividend Rate	December 31, 2008		December 31, 2007	
				Units Outstanding	Amount	Units Outstanding	Amount
Series G . . .	October, 2002	October, 2007	7.950%	800	\$20,000	800	\$20,000
Series J . . . .	May & June, 2004	May, 2009	7.500%	1,710	42,750	1,710	42,750
Series N . . .	December, 2005	December, 2010	7.125%	800	20,000	800	20,000
Series Q . . .	March, 2007	March, 2012	6.550%	480	12,000	480	12,000
Total . . . . .				<u>3,790</u>	<u>\$94,750</u>	<u>3,790</u>	<u>\$94,750</u>

During the first quarter of 2007, the Company completed a private placement of \$12.0 million of preferred units through its Operating Partnership. The 6.550% Series Q Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units are non-callable for five years and have no mandatory redemption.

The Operating Partnership has the right to redeem preferred units on or after the fifth anniversary of the applicable issuance date at the original capital contribution plus the cumulative priority return, as defined, to the redemption date to the extent not previously distributed. The preferred units are exchangeable for Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of the respective series of PSB on or after the tenth anniversary of the date of issuance

at the option of the Operating Partnership or a majority of the holders of the respective preferred units. The Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock will have the same distribution rate and par value as the corresponding preferred units and will otherwise have equivalent terms to the other series of preferred stock described in Note 9. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had \$2.7 million of deferred costs in connection with the issuance of preferred units, which the Company will report as additional distributions upon notice of redemption.

## **8. Related party transactions**

Pursuant to a cost sharing and administrative services agreement, the Company shares costs with PS and its affiliated entities for certain administrative services, which are allocated among PS and its affiliates in accordance with a methodology intended to fairly allocate those costs. These costs totaled \$390,000, \$303,000 and \$320,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Operating Partnership manages industrial, office and retail facilities for PS and its affiliated entities. These facilities, all located in the United States, operate under the "Public Storage" or "PS Business Parks" names.

Under the property management contracts, the Operating Partnership is compensated based on a percentage of the gross revenues of the facilities managed. Under the supervision of the property owners, the Operating Partnership coordinates rental policies, rent collections, marketing activities, the purchase of equipment and supplies, maintenance activities, and the selection and engagement of vendors, suppliers and independent contractors. In addition, the Operating Partnership assists and advises the property owners in establishing policies for the hire, discharge and supervision of employees for the operation of these facilities, including property managers and leasing, billing and maintenance personnel.

The property management contract with PS is for a seven-year term with the agreement automatically extending for an additional one-year period upon each one-year anniversary of its commencement (unless cancelled by either party). Either party can give notice of its intent to cancel the agreement upon expiration of its current term. Management fee revenues under these contracts were \$728,000, \$724,000 and \$625,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

In December, 2006, PS began providing property management services for the mini storage component of two assets owned by the Company. These mini storage facilities, located in Palm Beach County, Florida, operate under the "Public Storage" name.

Under the property management contracts, PS is compensated based on a percentage of the gross revenues of the facilities managed. Under the supervision of the Company, PS coordinates rental policies, rent collections, marketing activities, the purchase of equipment and supplies, maintenance activities, and the selection and engagement of vendors, suppliers and independent contractors. In addition, PS assists and advises the Company in establishing policies for the hire, discharge and supervision of employees for the operation of these facilities, including on-site managers, assistant managers and associate managers.

Both the Company and PS can cancel the property management contract upon 60 days notice. Management fee expenses under the contract were approximately \$45,000 and \$47,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The Company had amounts due from PS of \$763,000 and \$717,000 for these contracts, as well as for certain operating expenses, for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

## 9. Shareholders' equity

### Preferred stock

As of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the Company had the following series of preferred stock outstanding (in thousands, except share data):

Series	Issuance Date	Earliest Potential Redemption Date	Dividend Rate	December 31, 2008		December 31, 2007	
				Shares Outstanding	Amount	Shares Outstanding	Amount
Series H . . . . .	January & October, 2004	January, 2009	7.000%	8,200	\$ 205,000	8,200	\$ 205,000
Series I . . . . .	April, 2004	April, 2009	6.875%	3,000	75,000	3,000	75,000
Series K . . . . .	June, 2004	June, 2009	7.950%	2,300	57,500	2,300	57,500
Series L . . . . .	August, 2004	August, 2009	7.600%	2,300	57,500	2,300	57,500
Series M . . . . .	May, 2005	May, 2010	7.200%	3,300	82,500	3,300	82,500
Series O . . . . .	June & August, 2006	June, 2011	7.375%	3,800	95,000	3,800	95,000
Series P . . . . .	January, 2007	January, 2012	6.700%	5,350	133,750	5,750	143,750
Total . . . . .				<u>28,250</u>	<u>\$ 706,250</u>	<u>28,650</u>	<u>\$ 716,250</u>

On December 1, 2008, the Company paid \$5.5 million to repurchase 400,000 depositary shares, each representing 1/1,000 of a share of the 6.700% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series P, for a cost of \$13.70 per depositary share. In accordance with EITF Topic D-42, the purchase price discount, equaling the liquidation value of \$25.00 per depositary share over the cost per share of \$13.70, is reflected in the income statement, net of the original issue discount, and added to net income allocable to common shareholders. After the purchase, 5,350,000 depositary shares of Preferred Stock, Series P remained outstanding.

On January 29, 2007, the Company redeemed 2.0 million depositary shares, each representing 1/1,000 of a share of 8.750% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series F, for \$50.0 million. In accordance with EITF Topic D-42, the Company reported the excess of the redemption amount over the carrying amount of \$1.7 million as a reduction of net income allocable to common shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006 as a result of the Company notifying the holders of the redemption during the fourth quarter of 2006.

On January 17, 2007, the Company issued 5.8 million depositary shares, each representing 1/1,000 of a share of the 6.700% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series P, at \$25.00 per depositary share, for gross proceeds of \$143.8 million.

The Company paid \$50.9 million, \$50.9 million and \$44.6 million in distributions to its preferred shareholders for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Holders of the Company's preferred stock will not be entitled to vote on most matters, except under certain conditions. In the event of a cumulative arrearage equal to six quarterly dividends, the holders of the preferred stock will have the right to elect two additional members to serve on the Company's Board of Directors until all events of default have been cured. At December 31, 2008, there were no dividends in arrears.

Except under certain conditions relating to the Company's qualification as a REIT, the preferred stock is not redeemable prior to the previously noted redemption dates. On or after the respective redemption dates, the respective series of preferred stock will be redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, at \$25 per depositary share, plus any accrued and unpaid dividends. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had \$23.4 million and \$23.7 million, respectively, of deferred costs in connection with the issuance of preferred stock, which the Company will report as additional non-cash distributions upon notice of its intent to redeem such shares.

### Common stock

The Company's Board of Directors previously authorized the repurchase, from time to time, of up to 6.5 million shares of the Company's common stock on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company repurchased 370,042 shares of common stock at an aggregate cost of

\$18.3 million or an average cost per share of \$49.52. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company repurchased 601,042 shares of common stock at an aggregate cost of \$31.9 million or an average cost per share of \$53.00. In 2006, the Company repurchased 309,100 shares of common stock at an aggregate cost of \$16.1 million or an average cost per share of \$52.14. Since inception of the program, the Company has repurchased an aggregate of 4.3 million shares of common stock at an aggregate cost of \$152.8 million or an average cost per share of \$35.84. As of December 31, 2008, the Company can repurchase 2.2 million shares under existing board authorizations.

The Company paid \$36.0 million (\$1.76 per common share), \$34.3 million (\$1.61 per common share) and \$24.7 million (\$1.16 per common share) in distributions to its common shareholders for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The portion of the distributions classified as ordinary income was 100.0%, 97.8% and 100.0% for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The portion of the distributions classified as long-term capital gain income was 2.2% for the year ended December 31, 2007. No portion of the distributions was classified as long-term capital gain income for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2006. Percentages in the three preceding sentences are unaudited.

### *Equity Stock*

In addition to common and preferred stock, the Company is authorized to issue 100.0 million shares of Equity Stock. The Articles of Incorporation provide that the Equity Stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series and give the Board of Directors broad authority to fix the dividend and distribution rights, conversion and voting rights, redemption provisions and liquidation rights of each series of Equity Stock.

## **10. Stock-based compensation**

PSB has a 1997 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the "1997 Plan") and a 2003 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the "2003 Plan"), each covering 1.5 million shares of PSB's common stock. Under the 1997 Plan and 2003 Plan, PSB has granted non-qualified options to certain directors, officers and key employees to purchase shares of PSB's common stock at a price no less than the fair market value of the common stock at the date of grant. Additionally, under the 1997 Plan and 2003 Plan, PSB has granted restricted stock units to officers and key employees.

Generally, options under the 1997 Plan vest over a three-year period from the date of grant at the rate of one third per year and expire 10 years after the date of grant. Options under the 2003 Plan vest over a five-year period from the date of grant at the rate of one fifth per year and expire 10 years after the date of grant. Restricted stock units granted prior to August, 2002 are subject to a five-year vesting schedule, at 30% in year three, 30% in year four and 40% in year five. Generally, restricted stock units granted subsequent to August, 2002 are subject to a six-year vesting schedule, none in year one and 20% for each of the next five years. Certain restricted stock unit grants are subject to a four-year vesting schedule, with either cliff vesting after year four or none in year one and 33.3% for each of the next three years.

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted in the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$8.50 per share, \$12.11 per share and \$11.24 per share, respectively. The Company has calculated the fair value of each option grant on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for grants for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively; a dividend yield of 3.1%, 2.6% and 2.1%; expected volatility of 19.1%, 18.2% and 17.9%; expected life of five years; and risk-free interest rates of 3.1%, 4.5% and 4.9%.

The weighted average grant date fair value of restricted stock units granted during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, were \$52.66, \$67.88 and \$55.12, respectively. The Company has calculated the fair value of each restricted stock unit grant using the market value on the date of grant.

At December 31, 2008, there were a combined total of 1.2 million options and restricted stock units authorized to grant. Information with respect to outstanding options and nonvested restricted stock units granted under the 1997 Plan and 2003 Plan is as follows:

<b>Options:</b>	<b>Number of Options</b>	<b>Weighted Average Exercise Price</b>	<b>Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life</b>	<b>Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)</b>
Outstanding at December 31, 2005 . . . . .	<u>599,871</u>	<u>\$ 36.25</u>		
Granted . . . . .	32,000	\$ 56.73		
Exercised . . . . .	(37,900)	\$ 36.07		
Forfeited . . . . .	<u>(5,000)</u>	<u>\$ 44.20</u>		
Outstanding at December 31, 2006 . . . . .	<u>588,971</u>	<u>\$ 35.89</u>		
Granted . . . . .	32,000	\$ 68.90		
Exercised . . . . .	(43,384)	\$ 33.84		
Forfeited . . . . .	<u>(5,000)</u>	<u>\$ 39.18</u>		
Outstanding at December 31, 2007 . . . . .	<u>572,587</u>	<u>\$ 37.86</u>		
Granted . . . . .	14,000	\$ 57.79		
Exercised . . . . .	(30,234)	\$ 26.19		
Forfeited . . . . .	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ —</u>		
Outstanding at December 31, 2008 . . . . .	<u>556,353</u>	<u>\$ 39.00</u>	4.66 Years	\$4,525
Exercisable at December 31, 2008 . . . . .	<u>451,153</u>	<u>\$ 35.56</u>	4.03 Years	\$4,445
	<b>Number of Units</b>	<b>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value</b>		
<b>Restricted Stock Units:</b>				
Nonvested at December 31, 2005 . . . . .	128,000	\$39.27		
Granted . . . . .	133,950	\$55.12		
Vested . . . . .	(24,000)	\$36.06		
Forfeited . . . . .	<u>(10,750)</u>	<u>\$40.91</u>		
Nonvested at December 31, 2006 . . . . .	<u>227,200</u>	<u>\$48.88</u>		
Granted . . . . .	47,300	\$67.88		
Vested . . . . .	(29,723)	\$40.62		
Forfeited . . . . .	<u>(16,550)</u>	<u>\$48.69</u>		
Nonvested at December 31, 2007 . . . . .	<u>228,227</u>	<u>\$53.91</u>		
Granted . . . . .	40,700	\$52.66		
Vested . . . . .	(35,499)	\$46.57		
Forfeited . . . . .	<u>(3,740)</u>	<u>\$54.14</u>		
Nonvested at December 31, 2008 . . . . .	<u>229,688</u>	<u>\$54.81</u>		

Included in the Company's consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$436,000, \$590,000 and \$527,000, respectively, in net compensation expense related to stock options. Net compensation expense of \$3.5 million, \$3.0 million and \$2.3 million related to restricted stock units was recognized during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

As of December 31, 2008, there was \$773,000 of unamortized compensation expense related to stock options expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.6 years. As of December 31, 2008, there was

\$5.9 million of unamortized compensation expense related to restricted stock units expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.3 years.

Cash received from 30,234 stock options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$792,000. Cash received from 43,384 stock options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$1.5 million. Cash received from 37,900 stock options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$1.4 million. The aggregate intrinsic value of the stock options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$844,000, \$1.2 million and \$907,000, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, 35,499 restricted stock units vested; in settlement of these units, 22,505 shares were issued, net of shares applied to payroll taxes. The aggregate fair value of the shares vested for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$1.8 million. During the year ended December 31, 2007, 29,723 restricted stock units vested; in settlement of these units, 18,872 shares were issued, net of shares applied to payroll taxes. The aggregate fair value of the shares vested for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$2.0 million. During the year ended December 31, 2006, 24,000 restricted stock units vested; in settlement of these units, 16,612 shares were issued, net of shares applied to payroll taxes. The aggregate fair value of the shares vested for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$1.4 million.

In May of 2004, the shareholders of the Company approved the issuance of up to 70,000 shares of common stock under the Retirement Plan for Non-Employee Directors (the "Director Plan"). Under the Director Plan the Company grants 1,000 shares of common stock for each year served as a director up to a maximum of 5,000 shares issued upon retirement. The Company recognizes compensation expense with regards to grants to be issued in the future under the Director Plan. As a result, included in the Company's consolidated statements of income was \$101,000, \$101,000 and \$66,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, in compensation expense. As of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, there was \$210,000, \$312,000 and \$413,000, respectively, of unamortized compensation expense related to these shares. In April of 2007, the company issued 5,000 shares to a director upon retirement with an aggregate fair value of \$345,000. In May of 2006, the Company issued 5,000 shares to a director upon retirement with an aggregate fair value of \$256,000. No shares were issued during the year ended December 31, 2008.

#### 11. Supplementary quarterly financial data (unaudited)

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2007	June 30, 2007	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2007
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Revenues . . . . .	<u>\$ 65,307</u>	<u>\$ 67,457</u>	<u>\$ 68,707</u>	<u>\$ 70,028</u>
Cost of operations . . . . .	<u>\$ 20,439</u>	<u>\$ 21,022</u>	<u>\$ 21,204</u>	<u>\$ 21,695</u>
Net income allocable to common shareholders . . . . .	<u>\$ 5,923</u>	<u>\$ 3,781</u>	<u>\$ 4,267</u>	<u>\$ 3,758</u>
Net income per share:				
Basic . . . . .	<u>\$ 0.28</u>	<u>\$ 0.18</u>	<u>\$ 0.20</u>	<u>\$ 0.18</u>
Diluted . . . . .	<u>\$ 0.27</u>	<u>\$ 0.17</u>	<u>\$ 0.20</u>	<u>\$ 0.17</u>

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2008
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Revenues . . . . .	\$ 70,306	\$ 70,623	\$ 71,642	\$ 71,660
Cost of operations . . . . .	\$ 22,490	\$ 21,939	\$ 22,591	\$ 21,422
Net income allocable to common shareholders . . . . .	\$ 3,802	\$ 4,623	\$ 5,396	\$ 9,593
Net income per share:				
Basic . . . . .	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.47
Diluted . . . . .	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.47

## 12. Commitments and contingencies

Substantially all of the Company's properties have been subjected to Phase I environmental reviews. Such reviews have not revealed, nor is management aware of, any probable or reasonably possible environmental costs that management believes would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, assets or results of operations, nor is the Company aware of any potentially material environmental liability.

The Company currently is neither subject to any other material litigation nor, to management's knowledge, is any material litigation currently threatened against the Company other than routine litigation and administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business.

## 13. 401(K) Plan

The Company has a 401(K) savings plan (the "Plan") in which all eligible employees may participate. The Plan provides for the Company to make matching contributions to all eligible employees up to 4% of their annual salary dependent on the employee's level of participation. For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, \$274,000, \$267,000 and \$237,000, respectively, was charged as expense related to this plan.

## 14. Recent accounting pronouncements

In June 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position EITF No. 03-6-1, "Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities" ("FSP EITF 03-6-1") to clarify whether unvested share-based payment awards with nonforfeitable rights to receive dividends or dividend equivalents should be considered participating securities for the purposes of applying the two-class method of calculating earnings per share, pursuant to SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share." FSP EITF 03-6-1 requires that unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and should be included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. FSP EITF 03-6-1 applies to our fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2009 and requires that all prior-period earnings per share data be adjusted retroactively. Based upon the provisions of FSP EITF 03-6-1, diluted earnings per share for year ended December 31, 2008 would be \$1.12 or one cent lower than reported diluted earnings per share of \$1.13.

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted, on a prospective basis, SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157") as amended by FASB Staff Position SFAS 157-1, "Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13 and Other Accounting Pronouncements That Address Fair Value Measurements for Purposes of Lease Classification or Measurement under Statement 13" ("FSP FAS 157-1") and FASB Staff Position SFAS 157-2, "Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157" ("FSP FAS 157-2"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value according to GAAP and provides for expanded disclosure about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 applies prospectively to all other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. FSP FAS 157-1 amends SFAS 157 to exclude from the scope of SFAS 157 certain leasing transactions accounted for under SFAS No. 13, "Accounting for Leases." FSP FAS 157-2 amends

SFAS 157 to defer the effective date of SFAS 157 for all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008.

The adoption of SFAS 157 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Management is evaluating the impact that SFAS 157 will have on its non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities since the application of SFAS 157 for such items was deferred to January 1, 2009. The Company believes that the impact of these items will not be material to its consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted, on a prospective basis, SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS 159"). SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The objective of the guidance is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. The adoption of SFAS 159 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements since the Company did not elect to apply the fair value option for any of its eligible financial instruments or other items on the January 1, 2008 effective date.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141<sup>®</sup>, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141R"), to create greater consistency in the accounting and financial reporting of business combinations. SFAS 141R requires a company to recognize fair value of the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquired entity to be measured at their fair values as of the acquisition date. SFAS 141R also requires companies to recognize the fair value of assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in acquisitions of less than a 100% interest when the acquisition constitutes a change in control of the acquired entity. In addition, SFAS 141R requires that acquisition-related costs and restructuring costs be recognized separately from the business combination and expensed as incurred. SFAS 141R is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. Early adoption is prohibited. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS 141R on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements — an amendment of ARB No. 51" ("SFAS 160"). SFAS 160 amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, "Consolidated Financial Statements", and requires all entities to report noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries within equity in the consolidated financial statements, but separate from the parent shareholders' equity. SFAS 160 also requires any acquisitions or dispositions of noncontrolling interests that do not result in a change of control to be accounted for as equity transactions. In addition, SFAS 160 requires that a parent company recognize a gain or loss in net income when a subsidiary is deconsolidated upon a change in control. SFAS 160 applies to our fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2009 and will be adopted prospectively. The presentation and disclosure requirements shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. Early adoption is prohibited. The adoption of SFAS 160 will result in a reclassification of minority interest to a separate component of total equity, and net income allocable to noncontrolling interest will no longer be treated as a reduction to net income but will be shown as a reduction from net income in calculating net income available to common shareholders. The adoption of SFAS 160 is not expected to have an impact on net income allocable to common shareholders or net income per common share.

PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.

SCHEDULE III — REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION  
 DECEMBER 31, 2008  
 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Description	Location	Encumbrances	Initial Cost to Company		Buildings and Improvements	Gross Amount at Which Carried at December 31, 2008		Accumulated Depreciation	Year(s) Acquired	Depreciable Lives (Years)
			Land	Improvements		Land	Buildings and Improvements			
Corporate/Metro Park Phoenix	Phoenix, AZ	\$ —	\$ 5,130	\$17,514	\$ 2,192	\$ 19,706	\$ 24,836	\$ 7,892	1999/2003	5-30
Mesa	Mesa, AZ	—	675	1,692	2,758	4,450	5,125	1,915	1997	5-30
Tempe/McKellips	Tempe, AZ	—	195	522	640	1,162	1,357	599	1997	5-30
University	Tempe, AZ	—	2,805	7,107	5,625	12,732	15,537	6,958	1997	5-30
Parkway Commerce	Hayward, CA	—	4,398	10,433	3,837	4,398	18,668	5,846	1997	5-30
Monterey/Calle	Monterey, CA	—	288	706	258	964	1,252	456	1997	5-30
Northpointe Business Center	Sacramento, CA	—	3,031	13,826	4,871	18,697	21,728	9,155	1999	5-30
Sacramento/Northgate	Sacramento, CA	—	1,710	4,567	2,760	7,327	9,037	3,680	1997	5-30
Las Plumas	San Jose, CA	—	4,379	12,889	4,580	17,469	21,848	9,586	1998	5-30
Oakland Road	San Jose, CA	—	3,458	8,765	2,602	11,367	14,825	4,974	1997	5-30
Rogers Ave	San Jose, CA	—	3,540	4,896	421	5,317	8,857	831	2006	5-30
San Ramon/Norris Canyon	San Ramon, CA	—	1,486	3,642	936	4,578	6,064	1,989	1998	5-30
Commerce Park	Santa Clara, CA	—	17,218	21,914	3,036	24,950	42,168	8,199	2007	5-30
Santa Clara Tech Park	Santa Clara, CA	—	7,673	15,645	735	16,380	24,053	6,753	2000	5-30
Airport Blvd.	So. San Francisco, CA	—	899	2,387	520	2,907	3,806	1,182	1997	5-30
So. San Francisco/Produce	So. San Francisco, CA	—	776	1,886	363	2,249	3,025	859	1997	5-30
Buena Park Industrial Center	Buena Park, CA	—	3,245	7,703	1,684	9,387	12,632	4,061	1997	5-30
Carson	Carson, CA	—	990	2,496	1,080	3,576	4,566	1,719	1997	5-30
Cerritos Business Center	Cerritos, CA	—	4,218	10,273	3,009	13,282	17,500	5,818	1997	5-30
Culver City	Culver City, CA	—	450	1,217	841	2,058	2,508	857	1997	5-30
Corporate Pointe	Irvine, CA	—	3,252	8,157	5,838	13,995	17,247	6,221	1997	5-30
Laguna Hills Commerce Center	Laguna Hills, CA	—	6,876	18,519	5,167	23,686	30,562	10,241	2000	5-30
Plaza Del Lago	Laguna Hills, CA	—	16,261	39,559	3,348	42,907	59,168	16,932	1997	5-30
Canada	Lake Forest, CA	—	2,037	5,051	3,416	8,467	10,504	4,500	1997	5-30
Monterey Park	Monterey Park, CA	—	5,508	13,785	4,058	17,843	23,351	7,754	1997	5-30
Orange County Business Center	Orange County, CA	—	3,078	7,862	1,054	8,916	11,994	3,875	1997	5-30
Orangewood	Orange County, CA	—	9,405	35,746	15,111	50,857	60,262	31,938	2003	5-30
Keamey Mesa	Orange County, CA	—	2,637	12,291	2,694	14,985	17,622	5,293	2003	5-30
Lusk	San Diego, CA	—	2,894	7,089	2,160	9,249	12,143	3,885	1997	5-30
Rose Canyon Business Park	San Diego, CA	—	5,711	14,049	4,664	18,713	24,424	8,251	1997	5-30
Signal Hill	Signal Hill, CA	14,247	15,129	20,054	1,147	21,201	36,330	6,679	2005	5-30
Studio City/Ventura	Studio City, CA	—	6,693	12,699	1,716	14,415	21,108	4,997	1997/2006	5-30
Torrance	Torrance, CA	—	621	1,530	298	1,828	2,449	798	1997	5-30
Boca Commerce	Boca Raton, FL	—	2,318	6,069	1,809	7,878	10,196	3,649	1997	5-30
MICC	Miami, FL	10,053	7,795	9,258	363	9,621	17,416	1,360	2006	5-30
Wellington	Wellington, FL	—	88,134	97,804	26,379	124,183	212,317	49,466	2003	5-30
Ammendale	Beltsville, MD	12,952	10,845	18,560	684	19,244	30,089	2,797	2006	5-30
		—	4,278	18,380	7,048	25,428	29,706	13,814	1998	5-30

Description	Location	Initial Cost to Company		Encumbrances	Cost Capitalized Subsequent Acquisition		Gross Amount at Which Carried at December 31, 2008			Years(s) Acquired	Depreciable Lives (Years)	
		Land	Buildings and Improvements		Buildings and Improvements	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total	Accumulated Depreciation			
Gaithersburg/Christopher	Gaithersburg, MD	475	1,203	—	421	1,624	475	1,624	2,099	744	1997	5-30
Metro Park	Rockville, MD	33,995	94,463	—	24,879	119,342	33,995	119,342	153,337	50,603	2001	5-30
Westech Business Park	Silver Spring, MD	25,261	74,572	16,912	5,965	80,537	25,261	80,537	105,798	16,699	2006	5-30
Cornell Oaks	Beaverton, OR	20,616	63,235	—	10,943	74,178	20,616	74,178	94,794	31,747	2001	5-30
Creekside	Beaverton, OR	15,007	47,125	—	16,313	63,438	15,007	63,438	78,445	33,042	1998/2000	5-30
Milwaukie	Milwaukie, OR	1,125	2,857	—	1,409	4,266	1,125	4,266	5,391	1,880	1997	5-30
Empire Commerce	Dallas, TX	304	1,545	—	674	2,219	304	2,219	2,523	1,060	1998	5-30
Northgate	Dallas, TX	1,274	5,505	—	2,253	7,758	1,274	7,758	9,032	3,775	1998	5-30
Westwood Business Park	Farmers Branch, TX	941	6,884	—	1,395	8,279	941	8,279	9,220	2,947	2003	5-30
Eastgate	Garland, TX	480	1,203	—	516	1,719	480	1,719	2,199	765	1997	5-30
NFTZ	Irving, TX	1,517	6,499	—	1,698	8,197	1,517	8,197	9,714	4,333	1998	5-30
Royal Tech	Irving, TX	13,707	51,560	—	17,548	69,108	13,707	69,108	82,815	30,218	1998/1999/2000	5-30
La Prada	Mesquite, TX	495	1,235	—	541	1,776	495	1,776	2,271	781	1997	5-30
The Summit	Plano, TX	1,536	6,654	—	3,612	10,266	1,536	10,266	11,802	4,820	1998	5-30
Richardson/Business Parkway	Richardson, TX	799	3,568	—	2,096	5,664	799	5,664	6,463	2,873	1998	5-30
Ben White	Austin, TX	1,550	7,015	—	789	7,804	1,550	7,804	9,354	3,640	1998	5-30
Lamar Business Park	Austin, TX	2,528	6,596	—	3,690	10,286	2,528	10,286	12,814	5,991	1997	5-30
McKalla	Austin, TX	1,411	6,384	—	1,444	7,828	1,411	7,828	9,239	4,000	1998	5-30
McNeil	Austin, TX	437	2,013	—	957	2,970	437	2,970	3,407	1,709	1999	5-30
Rutland	Austin, TX	2,022	9,397	—	2,859	12,256	2,022	12,256	14,278	5,046	1998/1999	5-30
Waterford	Austin, TX	2,108	9,649	—	2,282	11,931	2,108	11,931	14,039	5,555	1999	5-30
Houston/Timberway	Houston, TX	1,140	3,003	—	4,469	7,472	1,140	7,472	8,612	3,977	1997	5-30
Westchase Corporate Park	Houston, TX	2,173	7,338	—	1,514	8,852	2,173	8,852	11,025	3,654	1999	5-30
Quail Valley	Missouri City, TX	360	918	—	719	1,637	360	1,637	1,997	823	1997	5-30
Alban Road	Springfield, VA	1,935	4,736	—	3,845	8,581	1,935	8,581	10,516	4,256	1997	5-30
Beaumont	Chantilly, VA	4,736	11,051	—	1,520	12,571	4,736	12,571	17,307	3,212	2006	5-30
Bren Mar	Alexandria, VA	2,197	5,380	—	2,677	8,057	2,197	8,057	10,254	3,779	1997	5-30
Dulles South/Sullyfield	Chantilly, VA	1,373	6,810	—	1,727	8,537	1,373	8,537	9,910	3,975	1999	5-30
Eisenhower	Alexandria, VA	1,440	3,635	—	2,011	5,646	1,440	5,646	7,086	2,813	1997	5-30
Fair Oaks Business Park	Fairfax, VA	13,598	36,232	—	4,296	40,528	13,598	40,528	54,126	10,457	2004/2007	5-30
Gunston	Lorton, VA	4,146	17,872	—	3,347	21,219	4,146	21,219	25,365	9,789	1998	5-30
I-95	Springfield, VA	3,535	15,672	—	8,897	24,569	3,535	24,569	28,104	14,950	2007	5-30
Lafayette	Chantilly, VA	1,680	13,398	—	2,886	16,284	1,680	16,284	17,964	8,429	1999/2000	5-30
Monroe	Herndon, VA	6,737	18,911	—	7,938	26,849	6,737	26,849	33,586	13,007	1997/1999	5-30
Northpointe	Sterling, VA	2,767	8,778	—	3,569	12,347	2,767	12,347	15,114	6,891	1999	5-30
Park East	Fairfax, VA	3,851	18,029	5,144	3,987	22,016	3,851	22,016	25,867	9,581	2001	5-30
Prosperity Business Campus	Fairfax, VA	23,147	67,575	—	15,441	83,016	23,147	83,016	106,163	35,653	1998	5-30
Shaw Road	Sterling, VA	2,969	10,008	—	3,495	13,503	2,969	13,503	16,472	7,520	1998	5-30
Woodbridge	Woodbridge, VA	1,350	3,398	—	1,249	4,647	1,350	4,647	5,997	2,248	1997	5-30
Overlake	Redmond, WA	27,761	49,353	—	2,758	52,111	27,761	52,111	79,872	14,328	2007	5-30
Renton	Renton, WA	330	889	—	463	1,352	330	1,352	1,682	599	1997	5-30
		\$494,849	\$1,208,690	\$59,308	\$308,794	\$1,517,484	\$494,849	\$1,517,484	\$2,012,333	\$637,948		

## SIGNATURES

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

Dated: February 25, 2009

PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.

By: /s/ JOSEPH D. RUSSELL, JR. \_\_\_\_\_

Joseph D. Russell, Jr.  
President and Chief Executive Officer

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

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ RONALD L. HAVNER, JR.</u> Ronald L. Havner, Jr.	Chairman of the Board	February 25, 2009
<u>/s/ JOSEPH D. RUSSELL, JR.</u> Joseph D. Russell, Jr.	President, Director and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)	February 25, 2009
<u>/s/ EDWARD A. STOKX</u> Edward A. Stokx	Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)	February 25, 2009
<u>/s/ R. WESLEY BURNS</u> R. Wesley Burns	Director	February 25, 2009
<u>/s/ ARTHUR M. FRIEDMAN</u> Arthur M. Friedman	Director	February 25, 2009
<u>/s/ JAMES H. KROPP</u> James H. Kropp	Director	February 25, 2009
<u>/s/ HARVEY LENKIN</u> Harvey Lenkin	Director	February 25, 2009
<u>/s/ MICHAEL V. MCGEE</u> Michael V. McGee	Director	February 25, 2009
<u>/s/ ALAN K. PRIBBLE</u> Alan K. Pribble	Director	February 25, 2009

## PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.

### EXHIBIT INDEX

#### (Items 15(a)(3) and 15(b))

- 3.1 Restated Articles of Incorporation. Filed with Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-78627) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.2 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 8.75% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.3 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 8.875% Series X Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.4 Amendment to Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 8.875% Series X Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.5 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 8.875% Series Y Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.6 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 9.50% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 7, 2001 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.7 Amendment to Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 9.50% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.8 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 9¼% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.9 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 8.75% Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 18, 2002 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.10 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 7.95% Series G Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.11 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 7.00% Series H Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 16, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.12 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 6.875% Series I Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.13 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 7.50% Series J Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.14 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 7.950% Series K Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 24, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.15 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 7.60% Series L Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 23, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.16 Certificate of Correction of Certificate of Determination of Preferences for the 7.00% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series H of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 18, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.

- 3.17 Amendment to Certificate of Determination of Preferences for the 7.00% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series H of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 18, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.18 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 7.20% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series M of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 29, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.19 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 7¼% Series N Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 16, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.20 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 7.375% Series O Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 18, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.21 Certificate of Correction of Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 7.375% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series O of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 10, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.22 Amendment to Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 7.375% Series O Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 10, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.23 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 6.70% Series P Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 9, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.24 Certificate of Determination of Preferences of 6.55% Series Q Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of PS Business Parks, Inc. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.25 Restated Bylaws. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference
- 4.1 Deposit Agreement Relating to 7.00% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series H of PS Business Parks, Inc., dated as of January 15, 2004. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 15, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.2 Specimen Stock Certificate for Registrant's 7.00% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series H. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 15, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.3 Deposit Agreement Relating to 6.875% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series I of PS Business Parks, Inc., dated as of March 31, 2004. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.4 Specimen Stock Certificate for Registrant's 6.875% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series I. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.5 Deposit Agreement Relating to 7.95% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series K of PS Business Parks, Inc., dated as of June 24, 2004. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 24, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.6 Specimen Stock Certificate for Registrant's 7.95% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series K. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 24, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.7 Deposit Agreement Relating to 7.60% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series L of PS Business Parks, Inc., dated as of August 23, 2004. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 23, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.8 Specimen Stock Certificate for Registrant's 7.60% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series L. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 23, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.9 Deposit Agreement Relating to 7.20% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series M of PS Business Parks, Inc., dated as of April 27, 2005. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 27, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.

- 4.10 Specimen Stock Certificate for Registrant's 7.20% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series M. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 27, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.11 Deposit Agreement Relating to 7.375% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series O of PS Business Parks, Inc., dated as of May 18, 2006. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 18, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.12 Specimen Stock Certificate for Registrant's 7.375% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series O. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 18, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.13 Deposit Agreement Relating to 6.70% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series P of PS Business Parks, Inc., dated as of January 9, 2007. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 9, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.14 Specimen Stock Certificate for Registrant's 6.70% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series P. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 9, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.1 Amended Management Agreement between Storage Equities, Inc. and Public Storage Commercial Properties Group, Inc. dated as of February 21, 1995. Filed with PS's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994 (SEC File No. 001-08389) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.2 Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.3\* Offer Letter/ Employment Agreement between Registrant and Joseph D. Russell, Jr., dated as of September 6, 2002. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.4 Form of Indemnity Agreement. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1998 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.5\* Form of Indemnification Agreement for Executive Officers. Filed with Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.6 Cost Sharing and Administrative Services Agreement dated as of November 16, 1995 by and among PSCC, Inc. and the owners listed therein. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1998 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.7 Amendment to Cost Sharing and Administrative Services Agreement dated as of January 2, 1997 by and among PSCC, Inc. and the owners listed therein. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1998 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.8 Accounts Payable and Payroll Disbursement Services Agreement dated as of January 2, 1997 by and between PSCC, Inc. and AOPP LP. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1998 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.9 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 8.875% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of April 23, 1999. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1999 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.10 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 9.25% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of April 30, 1999. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1999 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.11 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 8.75% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of September 3, 1999. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.

- 10.12 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 8.875% Series X Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of September 7, 1999. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.13 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to Additional 8.875% Series X Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of September 23, 1999. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.14 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 8.875% Series Y Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of July 12, 2000. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.15 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 9.50% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of May 10, 2001. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.16 Amendment No. 1 to Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 9.50% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of June 18, 2001. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.17 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 9¼% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of September 21, 2001. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.18 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 8.75% Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of January 18, 2002. Filed with Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.19 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 7.95% Series G Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of October 30, 2002. Filed with Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.20 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 7.00% Series H Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of January 16, 2004. Filed with Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.21 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 6.875% Series I Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of April 21, 2004. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.22 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 7.50% Series J Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of May 27, 2004. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.23 Amendment No. 1 to Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 7.50% Series J Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of June 17, 2004. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.24 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 7.95% Series K Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of June 30, 2004, filed with Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.

- 10.25 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 7.60% Series L Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of August 31, 2004. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.26 Amendment No. 1 to Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 7.00% Series H Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of October 25, 2004. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.27 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 7.20% Series M Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of May 2, 2005. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.28 Amendment No. 1 to Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership Relating to 7.20% Series M Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of May 9, 2005. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.29 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ % Series N Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of December 12, 2005. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 16, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.30 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 7.375% Series O Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of June 16, 2006. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.31 Amendment No. 1 to Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 7.375% Series O Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of August 16, 2006. Filed with Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.32 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 6.70% Series P Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of January 9, 2007. Filed with Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.33 Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of PS Business Parks, L.P. Relating to 6.55% Series Q Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units, dated as of March 12, 2007. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.34 Registration Rights Agreement by and between PS Business Parks, Inc. and GSEP 2002 Realty Corp., dated as of October 30, 2002, relating to 7.95% Series G Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units. Filed with Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.35 Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement by and between PS Business Parks, Inc. and GSEP 2004 Realty Corp., dated as of June 17, 2004, relating to 7.50% Series J Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units. Filed with Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.36 Registration Rights Agreement by and between PS Business Parks, Inc. and GSEP 2005 Realty Corp., dated as of December 12, 2005. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 16, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.37 Registration Rights Agreement by and between PS Business Parks, Inc. and GSEP 2006 Realty Corp., dated as of March 12, 2007. Filed with Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.38 Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement dated as of October 29, 2002 among PS Business Parks, L.P., Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Agent, and the Lenders named therein. Filed with Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.

- 10.39 Modification Agreement, dated as of December 29, 2003. Filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference. This exhibit modifies the Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement dated as of October 29, 2002 and filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 (SEC File No. 001-10709) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.40 Modification Agreement, dated as of January 23, 2004. Filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference. This exhibit modifies the Modification Agreement dated as of December 29, 2003 and filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.41 Third Modification Agreement, dated as of August 5, 2005. Filed with the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 5, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference. This exhibit modifies the Modification Agreement dated as of January 23, 2004 and filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.42 Fourth Modification Agreement dated as of July 30, 2008 to Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement dated October 29, 2002. Filed with Registrant's Current Report of Form 8-K dated August 5, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.43 Letter Agreement, dated as of December 29, 2003, between Public Storage, Inc. and PS Business Parks, L.P. Filed with the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 14, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.44\* Registrant's 1997 Stock Option and Incentive Plan. Filed with Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-48313) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.45\* Registrant's 2003 Stock Option and Incentive Plan. Filed with Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-104604) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.46\* Retirement Plan for Non-Employee Directors. Filed with Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-129463) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.47\* Form of PS Business Parks, Inc. Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.48\* Form of PS Business Parks, Inc. 2003 Stock Option and Incentive Plan Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.49\* Form of PS Business Parks, Inc. 2003 Stock Option and Incentive Plan Stock Option Agreement. Filed with Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 12 Statement re: Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges. Filed herewith.
- 21 List of Subsidiaries. Filed herewith.
- 23 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Filed herewith.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.

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\* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

**PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.**  
**STATEMENT RE: COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES**  
(in thousands, except ratio data)

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Income from continuing operations . . . . .	\$ 70,044	\$ 68,666	\$ 62,937	\$ 59,674	\$ 46,564
Minority interest in continuing operations . . . . .	15,303	13,009	16,268	16,262	24,785
Interest expense . . . . .	<u>3,952</u>	<u>4,130</u>	<u>2,575</u>	<u>1,330</u>	<u>3,054</u>
Earnings from continuing operations available to cover fixed charges . . . . .	<u>\$ 89,299</u>	<u>\$ 85,805</u>	<u>\$ 81,780</u>	<u>\$ 77,266</u>	<u>\$ 74,403</u>
Fixed charges (1) . . . . .	\$ 3,952	\$ 4,130	\$ 2,575	\$ 1,330	\$ 3,054
Preferred stock dividends . . . . .	51,149	50,937	47,933	43,011	33,020
Preferred partnership distributions . . . . .	<u>7,007</u>	<u>6,854</u>	<u>11,155</u>	<u>10,651</u>	<u>20,245</u>
Combined fixed charges and preferred distributions . . . . .	<u>\$ 62,108</u>	<u>\$ 61,921</u>	<u>\$ 61,663</u>	<u>\$ 54,992</u>	<u>\$ 56,319</u>
Ratio of earnings from continuing operations to fixed charges . . . . .	<u>22.6</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>58.1</u>	<u>24.4</u>
Ratio of earnings from continuing operations to combined fixed charges and preferred distributions . . . . .	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.3</u>

Supplemental disclosure of Ratio of Funds from Operations (“FFO”) to fixed charges:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
FFO . . . . .	\$131,558	\$122,405	\$106,235	\$102,463	\$ 97,214
Interest expense . . . . .	3,952	4,130	2,575	1,330	3,054
Minority interest in income — preferred units . . . . .	7,007	6,854	11,155	10,651	20,245
Preferred stock dividends . . . . .	<u>51,149</u>	<u>50,937</u>	<u>47,933</u>	<u>43,011</u>	<u>33,020</u>
FFO available to cover fixed charges . . . . .	<u>\$193,666</u>	<u>\$184,326</u>	<u>\$167,898</u>	<u>\$157,455</u>	<u>\$153,533</u>
Fixed charges (1) . . . . .	\$ 3,952	\$ 4,130	\$ 2,575	\$ 1,330	\$ 3,054
Preferred stock dividends (2). . . . .	50,858	50,937	44,553	43,011	31,154
Preferred partnership distributions (2) . . . . .	<u>7,007</u>	<u>6,854</u>	<u>9,789</u>	<u>10,350</u>	<u>17,106</u>
Combined fixed charges and preferred distributions paid . . . . .	<u>\$ 61,817</u>	<u>\$ 61,921</u>	<u>\$ 56,917</u>	<u>\$ 54,691</u>	<u>\$ 51,314</u>
Ratio of adjusted FFO to fixed charges . . . . .	<u>49.0</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>65.2</u>	<u>118.4</u>	<u>50.3</u>
Ratio of adjusted FFO to combined fixed charges and preferred distributions paid . . . . .	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.0</u>

(1) Fixed charges include interest expense.

(2) Excludes Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) Topic D-42 distributions.

### List of Subsidiaries

The following sets forth the subsidiaries of the Registrant and their respective states of incorporation or organization:

Name	State
American Office Park Properties, TPGP, Inc.	California
PSBP QRS, Inc.	California
Hernmore, Inc.	Maryland
AOPP Acquisition Corp. Two	California
Tenant Advantage, Inc.	California
PS Business Parks, L.P.	California
PSBP Northpointe D, L.L.C.	Virginia
PSBP Monroe, L.L.C.	Virginia
Monroe Parkway, L.L.C.	Virginia
2767 Prosperity Way, L.L.C	California
Metro Park I, L.L.C.	Delaware
Metro Park II, L.L.C.	Delaware
Metro Park III, L.L.C.	Delaware
Metro Park IV, L.L.C.	Delaware
Metro Park V, L.L.C.	Delaware
Metro Park Gude, L.L.C.	Delaware
PSBP Westwood GP, L.L.C.	Delaware
PSBP Industrial, L.L.C.	Delaware
Miami International Commerce Center	Florida
REVX-098, L.L.C.	Delaware
PS Rose Canyon, L.L.C.	Delaware
GB, L.L.C.	Maryland
PSBP Meadows L.L.C.	Delaware
PSB Boca Commerce Park, L.L.C.	Florida
PSB Wellington Commerce Park I, L.L.C.	Florida
PSB Wellington Commerce Park II, L.L.C.	Florida
PSB Wellington Commerce Park III, L.L.C.	Florida

**CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-48313) of PS Business Parks, Inc. pertaining to the PS Business Parks, Inc. 1997 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-50274) of PS Business Parks, Inc. pertaining to the PS 401(k)/ Profit Sharing Plan, the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-104604) of PS Business Parks, Inc. pertaining to the PS Business Parks, Inc. 2003 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-129463) of PS Business Parks, Inc. pertaining to the PS Business Parks, Inc. Retirement Plan for Non-Employee Directors, the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-78627) and in the related prospectus, the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-50463) and in the related prospectus, and the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-112969) and the related prospectus, and the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-140972) and the related prospectus of our reports dated February 24, 2009 with respect to the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule of PS Business Parks, Inc., and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of PS Business Parks, Inc., included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Los Angeles, California  
February 24, 2009

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Joseph D. Russell, Jr. certify that:

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

/s/ JOSEPH D. RUSSELL, JR.

Name: Joseph D. Russell, Jr.  
Title: Chief Executive Officer  
Date: February 25, 2009

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Edward A. Stokx certify that:

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

/s/ EDWARD A. STOKX

Name: Edward A. Stokx  
Title: Chief Financial Officer  
Date: February 25, 2009

**Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to  
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,  
as Adopted Pursuant to  
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of PS Business Parks, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ending December 31, 2008 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Joseph D. Russell Jr., as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Edward A. Stokx, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to his knowledge:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ JOSEPH D. RUSSELL, JR.

Name: Joseph D. Russell, Jr.  
Title: Chief Executive Officer  
Date: February 25, 2009

/s/ EDWARD A. STOKX

Name: Edward A. Stokx  
Title: Chief Financial Officer  
Date: February 25, 2009

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# CORPORATE DATA

## PS Business Parks, Inc.

### *Corporate Headquarters*

701 Western Avenue  
Glendale, California 91201-2349  
(818) 244-8080 Telephone  
(818) 242-0566 Facsimile

### *Website*

www.psbusinessparks.com

### *Board of Directors*

RONALD L. HAVNER, JR. (1998)  
Chairman of the Board  
Vice-Chairman of the Board, President and  
Chief Executive Officer of  
Public Storage

JOSEPH D. RUSSELL, JR. (2003)  
President and Chief Executive Officer

R. WESLEY BURNS (2005)  
Retired Managing Director  
PIMCO

JENNIFER HOLDEN DUNBAR (2009)  
Managing Director  
Dunbar Partners, LLC

ARTHUR M. FRIEDMAN (1998)  
Private Investor

JAMES H. KROPP (1998)  
Chief Investment Officer  
i3 Funds LLC

HARVEY LENKIN (1998)  
Retired President and Chief Operating  
Officer  
Public Storage

MICHAEL V. McGEE (2006)  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
Pardee Homes

ALAN K. PRIBBLE (1998)  
Private Investor

( ) = date director was elected to the Board

### *Executive Officers*

JOSEPH D. RUSSELL, JR.  
President and Chief Executive Officer

JOHN W. PETERSEN  
Executive Vice President and Chief  
Operating Officer

EDWARD A. STOKX  
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial  
Officer and Secretary

M. BRETT FRANKLIN  
Senior Vice President, Acquisitions and  
Dispositions

MARIA R. HAWTHORNE  
Senior Vice President, East Coast

### *Vice Presidents*

TRENTON A. GROVES  
Vice President, Corporate Controller

COBY A. HOLLEY  
Vice President, Pacific Northwest Division

ROBIN E. MATHER  
Vice President, Southern California  
Division

WILLIAM A. McFAUL  
Vice President, Washington Metro Division

EDDIE F. RUIZ  
Vice President, Director of Facilities

VIOLA I. SANCHEZ  
Vice President, Southeast Division

DAVID A. VICARS  
Vice President, Midwest

### *Regional Management*

STUART H. HUTCHISON  
Regional Manager, Southern California

ANDREW A. MIRCOVICH  
Regional Manager, Southern California

KEITH W. SUMMERS  
Regional Manager, Northern Virginia

EUGENE UHLMAN  
Regional Manager, Maryland

DAVID C. WEINSTEIN  
Regional Manager, Northern California

### *Transfer Agent*

American Stock Transfer  
& Trust Company  
59 Maiden Lane  
New York, NY 10038  
(800) 937-5449

### *Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm*

Ernst & Young LLP  
Los Angeles, CA

### *Stock Listing*

PS Business Parks, Inc. is  
traded on the New York  
Stock Exchange under the  
symbol "PSB."



### *Certifications*

The most recent  
certifications by our Chief  
Executive Officer and Chief  
Financial Officer pursuant  
to Sections 302 and 906 of  
the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of  
2002 are filed as exhibits to  
our Form 10-K. Our Chief  
Executive Officer's most  
recent annual certification to  
the New York Stock  
Exchange was submitted on  
September 9, 2008.

### *Additional Information Sources*

The Company's website,  
www.psbusinessparks.com, contains  
financial information of interest to  
shareholders, brokers and others.



PS Business Parks, Inc. is a  
member and active supporter of the  
National Association of Real Estate  
Investment Trusts.



**PS BUSINESS PARKS®**

PS Business Parks, Inc.

701 Western Avenue, Glendale, California 91201-2349 • (818) 244-8080 • [www.psbusinessparks.com](http://www.psbusinessparks.com)