

KILROY REALTY CORP
 Form 10-K
 February 08, 2012

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

FORM 10-K
 (MARK ONE)

S ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
 For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

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 1-12675 (Kilroy Realty Corporation)
 Commission file number 000-54005 (Kilroy Realty, L.P.)

KILROY REALTY CORPORATION
 KILROY REALTY, L.P.
 (Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Kilroy Realty Corporation	Maryland (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	95-4598246 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
Kilroy Realty, L.P.	Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	95-4612685 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

12200 W. Olympic Boulevard, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90064
 (Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
 Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (310) 481-8400
 Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Registrant	Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Kilroy Realty Corporation	Common Stock, \$.01 par value 7.80% Series E Cumulative	New York Stock Exchange
Kilroy Realty Corporation	Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value 7.50% Series F Cumulative	New York Stock Exchange
Kilroy Realty Corporation	Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange

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

Registrant	Title of each class
Kilroy Realty, L.P.	Common Units Representing Limited Partnership Interests

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

Kilroy Realty Corporation Yes No

Kilroy Realty, L. P. Yes No

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

Kilroy Realty Corporation Yes No

Kilroy Realty, L. P. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Kilroy Realty Corporation Yes No

Kilroy Realty, L. P. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Kilroy Realty Corporation Yes No

Kilroy Realty, L. P. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant’s knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Kilroy Realty Corporation

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

Kilroy Realty, L.P.

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

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

Kilroy Realty Corporation Yes No

Kilroy Realty, L. P. Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common shares held by non-affiliates of Kilroy Realty Corporation was approximately \$2,308,759,615 based on the quoted closing price on the New York Stock Exchange for such shares on June 30, 2011.

As of February 8, 2012, 58,857,343 shares of Kilroy Realty Corporation's common stock, par value \$.01 per share, were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Kilroy Realty Corporation's Proxy Statement with respect to its 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed not later than 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report combines the annual reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 of Kilroy Realty Corporation and Kilroy Realty, L.P. Unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, references to "Kilroy Realty Corporation" or the "Company," "we," "our," and "us" mean Kilroy Realty Corporation, a Maryland corporation, and its controlled and consolidated subsidiaries, and references to "Kilroy Realty, L.P." or the "Operating Partnership" mean Kilroy Realty, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, and its controlled and consolidated subsidiaries.

The Company is a real estate investment trust, or REIT, and the general partner of the Operating Partnership. As of December 31, 2011, the Company owned an approximate 97.2% common general partnership interest in the Operating Partnership. The remaining approximate 2.8% common limited partnership interests are owned by non-affiliated investors and certain directors and officers of the Company. As the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, the Company exercises exclusive and complete discretion over the Operating Partnership's day-to-day management and control and can cause it to enter into certain major transactions including acquisitions, dispositions, and refinancings and cause changes in its line of business, capital structure, and distribution policies.

There are a few differences between the Company and the Operating Partnership which are reflected in the disclosures in this Form 10-K. We believe it is important to understand the differences between the Company and the Operating Partnership in the context of how the Company and the Operating Partnership operate as an interrelated, consolidated company. The Company is a REIT, the only material asset of which is the partnership interests it holds in the Operating Partnership. As a result, the Company does not conduct business itself, other than acting as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, issuing equity from time to time and guaranteeing certain debt of the Operating Partnership. The Company itself is not directly obligated under any indebtedness, but guarantees some of the debt of the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership owns substantially all of the assets of the Company either directly or through its subsidiaries, conducts the operations of the Company's business and is structured as a limited partnership with no publicly traded equity. Except for net proceeds from equity issuances by the Company, which the Company is required to contribute to the Operating Partnership in exchange for partnership units, the Operating Partnership generates the capital required by the Company's business through the Operating Partnership's operations, by the Operating Partnership's incurrence of indebtedness or through the issuance of partnership units.

Noncontrolling interests and stockholders' equity and partners' capital are the main areas of difference between the consolidated financial statements of the Company and those of the Operating Partnership. The common limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership are accounted for as partners' capital in the Operating Partnership's financial statements and as noncontrolling interests in the Company's financial statements. The Operating Partnership's financial statements reflect the noncontrolling interest in Kilroy Realty Finance Partnership, L.P. This noncontrolling interest represents the Company's 1% indirect general partnership interest in Kilroy Realty Finance Partnership, L.P., which is directly held by Kilroy Realty Finance, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The differences between stockholders' equity, partners' capital and noncontrolling interests result from the differences in the equity issued by the Company and the Operating Partnership, and in the Company's noncontrolling interest in Kilroy Realty Finance Partnership, L.P.

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

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

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

consolidated financial statements;

the following notes to the consolidated financial statements:

Note 6, Secured and Unsecured Debt of the Company;

Note 7, Secured and Unsecured Debt of the Operating Partnership;

Note 9, Noncontrolling Interests on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements;

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Note 10, Stockholders' Equity of the Company;

Note 11, Preferred and Common Units in the Operating Partnership's Consolidated Financial Statements;

Note 20, Net Income Available to Common Stockholders Per Share of the Company;

Note 21, Net Income Available to Common Unitholders Per Unit of the Operating Partnership;

Note 23, Quarterly Financial Information of the Company (Unaudited);

Note 24, Quarterly Financial Information of the Operating Partnership (Unaudited);

Note 26, Pro Forma Results of the Company (Unaudited); and

Note 27, Pro Forma Results of the Operating Partnership (Unaudited);

"Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Company"; and

"Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Operating Partnership".

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

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PART I

This document contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act, including information concerning projected future occupancy and rental rates, lease expirations, debt maturity, potential investments, strategies such as capital recycling, development and redevelopment activity, projected construction costs, dispositions, future executive incentive compensation and other forward-looking financial data, as well as the discussion in "Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Factors That May Influence Future Results of Operations."

Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations, beliefs and assumptions, and are not guarantees of future performance. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to uncertainties, risks, changes in circumstances, trends and factors that are difficult to predict, many of which are outside of our control. Accordingly, actual performance, results and events may vary materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements, and you should not rely on the forward-looking statements as predictions of future performance, results or outcomes. All forward-looking statements are based on currently available information and speak only as of the date on this report was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

The Company

We are a self-administered REIT active in office and industrial submarkets along the West Coast. We own, develop, acquire and manage real estate assets, consisting primarily of Class A real estate properties in the coastal regions of Los Angeles, Orange County, San Diego County, the San Francisco Bay Area and greater Seattle, which we believe have strategic advantages and strong barriers to entry. Class A real estate encompasses attractive and efficient buildings of high quality that are attractive to tenants, are well-designed and constructed with above-average material, workmanship and finishes and are well-maintained and managed. We qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

As of December 31, 2011, our stabilized portfolio was comprised of the following office buildings (the "Office Properties") and industrial buildings (the "Industrial Properties"). As of December 31, 2011, all of our properties and all of our business was currently conducted in the state of California with the exception of the ownership and operation of six office properties located in the state of Washington:

	Number of Buildings	Rentable Square Feet	Number of Tenants	Percentage Occupied	
Office Properties ⁽¹⁾	104	11,421,112	419	90.1	%
Industrial Properties	39	3,413,354	63	100.0	%
Total Stabilized Portfolio ⁽²⁾	143	14,834,466	482	92.4	%

(1) Includes 20 office buildings acquired in 2011 and 2010 (see Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information).

(2) Excludes five office buildings and one industrial building sold in 2011 and 2010 and two office buildings classified as held for sale at December 31, 2011 (see Note 19 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information).

Our stabilized portfolio excludes undeveloped land, four office redevelopment properties that are currently under construction and two properties held-for-sale.

We own our interests in all of our Office Properties and Industrial Properties through the Operating Partnership and Kilroy Realty Finance Partnership, L.P. (the "Finance Partnership"), a Delaware limited partnership. We conduct substantially all of our operations through the Operating Partnership of which as of December 31, 2011, we owned a 97.2% general partnership interest. The remaining 2.8% common limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership as of December 31, 2011 was owned by non-affiliated investors and certain of our directors and officers. Kilroy Realty Finance, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, is the sole general partner of the Finance

Partnership and owns a 1.0% general partnership interest. The Operating Partnership owns the remaining 99.0% limited partnership interest. We conduct substantially all of our development activities through Kilroy Services, LLC (“KSLLC”), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Operating Partnership. With the exception of the Operating Partnership, all of the Company's subsidiaries, which include, Kilroy Realty TRS, Inc., Kilroy Realty Management, L.P., Kilroy RB, LLC, Kilroy RB II, LLC, Kilroy Realty Northside Drive, LLC and Kilroy Realty 303, LLC, are wholly-owned.

The following diagram illustrates our organizational structure as of December 31, 2011:

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Available Information; Website Disclosure; Corporate Governance Documents

Kilroy Realty Corporation was incorporated in the state of Maryland on September 13, 1996 and Kilroy Realty, L.P. was organized in the state of Delaware on October 2, 1996. Our principal executive offices are located at 12200 W. Olympic Boulevard, Suite 200 Los Angeles, California 90064. Our telephone number at that location is (310) 481-8400. Our website is located at www.kilroyrealty.com. The information found on, or otherwise accessible through, our website is not incorporated into, and does not form a part of, this annual report on Form 10-K or any other report or document we file with or furnish to the SEC. All reports we will file with the SEC will be available free of charge via EDGAR through the SEC website at www.sec.gov. In addition, the public may read and copy materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. All reports that we will file with the SEC will also be available free of charge on our website at www.kilroyrealty.com as soon as reasonably practicable after we file those materials with, or furnish them to, the SEC.

The following documents relating to corporate governance are also available free of charge on our website under "Investor Relations—Corporate Governance" and available in print to any security holder upon request:

• Corporate Governance Guidelines

• Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

• Audit Committee Charter

- Executive Compensation Committee Charter

• Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee Charter

You may request copies of any of these documents by writing to:

Attention: Investor Relations

Kilroy Realty Corporation

12200 West Olympic Boulevard, Suite 200

Los Angeles, CA 90064

Business and Growth Strategies

Growth Strategies. We believe that a number of factors and strategies will enable us to continue to achieve our objectives of long-term sustainable growth in Net Operating Income (defined below) and FFO (defined below) as well as maximization of long-term stockholder value. These factors and strategies include:

• the quality and location of our properties;

• our ability to efficiently manage our assets as a low cost provider of commercial real estate through our seasoned management team possessing core capabilities in all aspects of real estate ownership, including property management, leasing, marketing, financing, accounting, legal, construction management, redevelopment, and new development;

• our ability to capitalize on inflection points in a real estate cycle to add quality assets to our portfolio at substantial discounts to long-term value, through either acquisition or development;

• our strong financial position that has and will continue to allow us to pursue attractive acquisition and redevelopment opportunities;

• our access to development, redevelopment, acquisition, and leasing opportunities as a result of our extensive experience and significant working relationships with major West Coast property owners, corporate tenants, municipalities, and landowners given our over 60-year presence in the West Coast markets;

• our capital recycling program (see "Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations —Liquidity Sources" for additional information pertaining to the Company's capital recycling program and related 2011 property dispositions); and

• our existing pipeline of undeveloped land holdings.

"Net Operating Income" is defined as operating revenues (rental income, tenant reimbursements, and other property income) less property and related expenses (property expenses, real estate taxes, provision for bad debts, and ground

leases) before depreciation. “FFO” is funds from operations as defined by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”). See “Item 7: Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations —Results of Operations” and “—Non-GAAP Supplemental Financial Measures: Funds From Operations” for a reconciliation of these measures to generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) net income available for common stockholders.

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Operating Strategies. We focus on enhancing long-term growth in Net Operating Income and FFO from our properties by:

- maximizing cash flow from our properties through active leasing, early renewals, and effective property management;

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- structuring leases to maximize returns and internal growth;
- managing portfolio credit risk through effective underwriting, including the use of credit enhancements and interests in collateral to mitigate portfolio credit risk;
- managing operating expenses through the efficient use of internal management, leasing, marketing, financing, accounting, legal, and construction management functions;
- maintaining and developing long-term relationships with a diverse tenant base;
- managing our properties to offer the maximum degree of utility and operational efficiency to tenants;
- building substantially all of our recent development projects to Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) specifications, achieving gold or silver certification levels for several of our buildings, and actively pursuing LEED certification for much of our existing portfolio;
- continuing to effectively manage capital improvements to enhance our properties' competitive advantages in their respective markets and improve the efficiency of building systems;
- enhancing our management team with individuals who have extensive local experience and are highly knowledgeable in their respective markets; and
- attracting and retaining motivated employees by providing financial and other incentives to meet our operating and financial goals.

Acquisition Strategies. We believe we are well positioned to acquire properties as the result of our extensive experience, strong financial position, and ability to access capital. We continue to actively monitor our target markets and focus on acquiring additional high quality office and industrial properties that:

- provide attractive yields and significant potential for growth in cash flow from property operations;
- present growth opportunities in our existing or other strategic markets; and
- demonstrate the potential for improved performance through intensive management, repositioning and leasing that should result in increased occupancy and rental revenues.

Development and Redevelopment Strategies. We and our predecessors have developed office and industrial properties primarily located in California since 1947. As of December 31, 2011, our development pipeline included 110.2 gross acres of undeveloped land, with which we believe we will have the potential to develop over two million rentable square feet of office space in the future, depending upon economic conditions. Our strategy with respect to development is to:

- maintain a disciplined approach by emphasizing pre-leasing, commencing development in stages, or phasing, and cost control;
- continue to execute our build-to-suit philosophy in which we develop properties to be leased by specific committed tenants providing for lower-risk development;
- be the premier provider of two- to six-story campus style office buildings on the West Coast;
- reinvest capital from dispositions of nonstrategic assets into new state-of-the-market development and acquisition assets with higher cash flow and rates of return; and
- evaluate redevelopment opportunities in supply-constrained markets since such efforts generally achieve similar returns to new development with reduced entitlement risk and shorter construction periods.

Redevelopment opportunities are those projects in which we spend significant development and construction costs on existing buildings pursuant to a formal plan, the intended result of which is a higher economic return on the property. We may engage in the additional development or redevelopment of office and/or industrial properties when market conditions support a favorable risk-adjusted return on such development or redevelopment. We expect that our significant working relationships with tenants, municipalities, and landowners on the West Coast will give us further access to development opportunities. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully develop or redevelop any of our properties or that we will have access to additional development or redevelopment opportunities.

Financing Strategies. Our financing policies and objectives are determined by our board of directors. Our goal is to limit our dependence on leverage and maintain a conservative ratio of debt-to-total market capitalization. As of December 31, 2011, our total debt as a percentage of total market capitalization was 42.4%, and our total debt and liquidation value of our preferred equity as a percentage of total market capitalization was 47.0%, both of which were calculated based on the quoted closing price per share of the Company's common stock of \$38.07 on December 31, 2011 (see "Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Company - Capitalization" for additional information). Our financing strategies include:

- maintaining financial flexibility, including a low secured to unsecured debt ratio, to maximize our ability to access a variety of both public and private capital sources;
- maintaining a staggered debt maturity schedule in which the maturity dates of our debt are spread over several years to 1

limit risk exposure at any particular point in the capital and credit market cycles;
• completing financing in advance of the need for capital; and
• managing interest rate exposure by generally maintaining a greater amount of fixed-rate debt as compared to variable-rate debt.

We utilize multiple sources of capital, including borrowings under our unsecured line of credit, proceeds from the issuance of public or private debt or equity securities and other bank and/or institutional borrowings, and dispositions of nonstrategic assets. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain capital as needed on terms favorable to us or at all. See the discussion under the caption “Item 7: Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations —Factors That May Influence Future Results of Operations” and “Item 1A: Risk Factors”.

Significant Tenants

As of December 31, 2011, our fifteen largest tenants in terms of annualized base rental revenues represented approximately 34.9% of our total annualized base rental revenues, defined as annualized monthly contractual rents from existing tenants as of December 31, 2011 determined on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease in accordance with GAAP.

For further information on our fifteen largest tenants and the composition of our tenant base, see “Item 2: Properties —Significant Tenants.”

Competition

We compete with several developers, owners, operators and acquirers of office, industrial, and other commercial real estate, many of which own properties similar to ours in the same submarkets in which our properties are located. For further discussion of the potential impact of competitive conditions on our business, see “Item 1A: Risk Factors”.

Segment and Geographic Financial Information

For the year ended December 31, 2011, our only reportable segment is our Office Properties segment. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the amount of revenues and Net Operating Income generated by our Industrial Properties, in relation to our total consolidated operating portfolio revenues and Net Operating Income fell below the required 10% quantitative reporting thresholds for the Industrial Properties to be considered a reportable segment under GAAP. For information about our Office Properties and Industrial Properties revenues and long-lived assets and other financial information, see Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report and “Item 7: Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations —Results of Operations.” All of our properties are located and all of our business is currently conducted in the state of California with the exception of the ownership and operation of six office properties located in the state of Washington.

Employees

As of December 31, 2011, we employed 169 people through the Operating Partnership, KSLLC, and Kilroy Realty TRS, Inc. We believe that relations with our employees are good.

Government Regulations Relating to the Environment

Many laws and governmental regulations relating to the environment are applicable to our properties, and changes in these laws and regulations, or their interpretation by agencies and the courts, occur frequently and may adversely affect us.

Existing conditions at some of our properties. Independent environmental consultants have conducted Phase I or similar environmental site assessments on all of our properties. We generally obtain these assessments prior to the acquisition of a property and may later update them as required for subsequent financing of the property or as requested by a tenant. Site assessments are generally performed to American Society for Testing and Materials standards then-existing for Phase I site assessments and typically include a historical review, a public records review, a visual inspection of the surveyed site, and the issuance of a written report. These assessments do not generally include any soil samplings or subsurface investigations. Depending on the age of the property, the Phase I may have included an assessment of asbestos-containing materials. For properties where asbestos-containing materials were identified or suspected, an operations and maintenance plan was generally prepared and implemented.

Historical operations at or near some of our properties, including the presence of underground or above ground storage tanks, may have caused soil or groundwater contamination. In some instances, the prior owners of the affected properties conducted remediation of known contamination in the soils on our properties, and we do not believe that further clean-up of the soils is requ

ired. We are not aware of any such condition, liability, or concern by any other means that would give rise to material environmental liability. However, the assessments may have failed to reveal all environmental conditions, liabilities, or compliance concerns; there may be material environmental conditions, liabilities, or compliance concerns that arose at a property after the review was completed; future laws, ordinances, or regulations may impose material additional environmental liability; and environmental conditions at our properties may be affected in the future by tenants, third parties, or the condition of land or operations near our properties, such as the presence of underground storage tanks. We cannot be certain that costs of future environmental compliance will not have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to security holders.

Use of hazardous materials by some of our tenants. Some of our tenants handle hazardous substances and wastes on our properties as part of their routine operations. Environmental laws and regulations may subject these tenants, and potentially us, to liability resulting from such activities. We generally require our tenants in their leases to comply with these environmental laws and regulations and to indemnify us for any related liabilities. As of December 31, 2011, other than routine cleaning materials, approximately 6% of our tenants handled hazardous substances and/or wastes on less than 5% of the aggregate square footage of our properties as part of their routine operations. These tenants are primarily involved in the life sciences and the light industrial and warehouse business. The hazardous substances and wastes are primarily comprised of diesel fuel for emergency generators and small quantities of lab and light manufacturing chemicals including, but not limited to, alcohol, ammonia, carbon dioxide, cryogenic gases, dichlorophenol, methane, naturalyte acid, nitrogen, nitrous oxide, and oxygen which are routinely used by life science and light manufacturing companies. We are not aware of any material noncompliance, liability, or claim relating to hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products in connection with any of our properties, and management does not believe that on-going activities by our tenants will have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Costs related to government regulation and private litigation over environmental matters. Under applicable environmental laws and regulations, we may be liable for the costs of removal, remediation, or disposal of certain hazardous or toxic substances present or released on our properties. These laws could impose liability without regard to whether we are responsible for, or even knew of, the presence or release of the hazardous materials. Government investigations and remediation actions may have substantial costs, and the presence or release of hazardous substances on a property could result in governmental clean-up actions, personal injury actions, or similar claims by private plaintiffs.

Potential environmental liabilities may exceed our environmental insurance coverage limits. We carry what we believe to be commercially reasonable environmental insurance to cover potential liability for soil and groundwater contamination and the presence of asbestos-containing materials at the affected sites identified in the environmental site assessments. Our environmental insurance policies are subject to various terms, conditions, qualifications, and limitations of coverage. Therefore, we cannot provide any assurance that our insurance coverage will be sufficient or that our liability, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to security holders.

ITEM 1A RISK FACTORS

The following section sets forth material factors that may adversely affect our business and operations. The following factors, as well as the factors discussed in “Item 7: Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations —Factors That May Influence Future Results of Operations” and other information contained in this report, should be considered in evaluating us and our business.

Risks Related to our Business and Operations

Global market and economic conditions may adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition and those of our tenants. In the U.S., market and economic conditions continue to be challenging with tight credit conditions and modest growth. While recent economic data reflects moderate economic growth in the United States, the cost and availability of credit may continue to be adversely affected by governmental budget and global economic factors. Concern about continued stability of the economy and credit markets generally, and the strength of counterparties specifically, has led many lenders and institutional investors to reduce, and in some cases, cease to provide funding to borrowers. Volatility in the U.S. and international capital markets and concern over a return to recessionary conditions in global economies, and in the California economy in particular, may adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition and the liquidity and financial condition of our tenants. If these market conditions continue, they may limit our ability and the ability of our tenants to timely refinance maturing liabilities and access the capital markets to meet liquidity needs.

Our operations and those of our tenants may be adversely affected by the impact of California economic conditions and California's budget deficit. As of December 31, 2011, all but six of our properties and one parcel of undeveloped land are located in California. The continuing economic crisis has particularly affected the economy of California. The State of California began its fiscal year on July 1, 2011 with a significant reported deficit, which continues to impact and aggravate current weak economic conditions within the State. In addition, because of continuing California budget deficits, there is also the possibility that the

California State Legislature could enact new tax legislation, increasing tax rates in California. New legislation also could cut funding for government programs that are relied upon by our tenants. The economic and legislative environment within the State could have an adverse impact on businesses operating in California, including us and our tenants.

These factors could impact our ability to generate revenues sufficient to meet our operating expenses or other obligations, which would adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, the quoted trading price of the Company's common stock and of the Operating Partnership's publicly-traded notes, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders.

Our performance and the market value of our securities are subject to risks associated with our investments in real estate assets and with trends in the real estate industry. Our economic performance and the value of our real estate assets, and consequently the market value of the Company's securities, are subject to the risk that our properties may not generate revenues sufficient to meet our operating expenses or other obligations. A deficiency of this nature would adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders. Events and conditions applicable to owners and operators of real estate that are beyond our control and could impact our economic performance and the value of our real estate assets may include:

- local oversupply or reduction in demand for office, industrial, or other commercial space, which may result in decreasing rental rates and greater concessions to tenants;
- inability to collect rent from tenants
- vacancies or inability to rent space on favorable terms or at all;
- inability to finance property development and acquisitions on favorable terms or at all;
- increased operating costs, including insurance premiums, utilities, and real estate taxes;
- costs of complying with changes in governmental regulations;
- the relative illiquidity of real estate investments;
- changing submarket demographics; and
- property damage resulting from seismic activity or other natural disasters.

We depend upon significant tenants and the loss of a significant tenant could adversely affect our financial condition, revenues and results of operations. As of December 31, 2011, our fifteen largest tenants represented approximately 34.9% of total annualized base rental revenues. See further discussion on the composition of our tenants by industry and our largest tenants under “Item 1: Business —Significant Tenants” and “Item 2: Properties —Significant Tenants.” Our financial condition, results of operations, ability to borrow funds, and cash flows would be adversely affected if any of our significant tenants fails to renew its lease(s), renew its lease(s) on terms less favorable to us, or becomes bankrupt or insolvent or otherwise unable to satisfy its lease obligations.

Downturn in tenants' businesses may reduce our cash flows. For the year ended December 31, 2011, we derived approximately 98.2% of our revenues from continuing operations from rental income and tenant reimbursements. A tenant may experience a downturn in its business, which may weaken its financial condition and result in its failure to make timely rental payments or result in defaults under our leases. In the event of default by a tenant, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment.

The bankruptcy or insolvency of a major tenant also may adversely affect the income produced by our properties. If any tenant becomes a debtor in a case under federal bankruptcy law, we cannot evict the tenant solely because of the bankruptcy. In addition, the bankruptcy court might permit the tenant to reject and terminate its lease with us. Our claim against the tenant for unpaid and future rent could be subject to a statutory cap that might be substantially less than the remaining rent actually owed under the lease. Therefore, our claim for unpaid rent would likely not be paid in full. Any losses resulting from the bankruptcy of any of our existing tenants could adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders.

A large percentage of our tenants' operate in a concentrated group of industries and downturns in these industries could adversely affect our financial condition, revenues and results of operations. As of December 31, 2011, 33% of our tenants operated in the technology and media industry, 17% in the finance, insurance and real estate industry, and 17% in the education and health services industry. For a further discussion of the composition of our tenants by industry, see “Item 2: Properties—Significant Tenants.” An economic downturn in any of these industries, or in any industry in which a significant number of our tenants currently or may in the future operate, could negatively impact the financial condition of such tenants and cause them to fail to make timely rental payments or default on lease obligations, fail to renew their leases or renew their leases on terms less favorable to us, become bankrupt or insolvent, or otherwise become unable to satisfy their obligations to us. As a result, a downturn in an industry in which a significant number of our tenants operate could adversely affect our financial conditions and result of operations.

We may be unable to renew leases or re-lease available space. We had office and industrial space representing approximately 7.6%, of the total square footage of our properties that was not occupied as of December 31, 2011. In addition, leases representing approximately 8.2% and 13.4% of the leased rentable square footage of our properties are scheduled to expire in 2012 and 2013, respectively. Above market rental rates on some of our properties may force us to renew or re-lease expiring leases at rates below current lease rates. As of December 31, 2011, we believe that the weighted average cash rental rates for our overall portfolio, including recently acquired properties, are approximately 5% to 10% above the current average quoted market rental rates, and weighted average cash rental rates for leases scheduled to expire during 2012 are approximately 10% to 15% above the current average quoted market rental rates, although individual properties within any particular submarket presently may be leased at, above, or below the current market rental rates within that submarket. We cannot provide any assurance that leases will be renewed or that available space will be re-leased at rental rates equal to or above the current rental rates. If the average rental rates for our properties decrease or existing tenants do not renew their leases, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders could be adversely affected.

We are subject to governmental regulations that may affect the development, redevelopment, and use of our properties. We are subject to governmental regulations that may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders.

Our properties are subject to regulation under federal laws, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the "ADA") pursuant to which all public accommodations must meet federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons, and state and local laws addressing earthquake, fire, and life safety requirements. Although we believe that our properties substantially comply with requirements under applicable governmental regulations, none of our properties have been audited or investigated for compliance by any regulatory agency. If we were not in compliance with material provisions of the ADA or other regulations affecting our properties, we might be required to take remedial action, which could include making modifications or renovations to properties. Federal, state, or local governments may also enact future laws and regulations that could require us to make significant modifications or renovations to our properties. If we were to incur substantial costs to comply with the ADA or any other regulations,

our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders could be adversely affected.

Our properties are subject to land use rules and regulations that govern our development, redevelopment, and use of our properties. Restrictions on our ability to develop, redevelop, or use our properties resulting from changes in the existing land use rules and regulations could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, quoted trading price of our securities, our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders.

Our debt level reduces cash available for distribution and may expose us to the risk of default under our debt obligations. Payments of principal and interest on borrowings may leave us with insufficient cash resources to operate our properties or to pay in cash the distributions necessary to maintain the Company's REIT qualification. See “—Risks Related to the Company's Status as a REIT—Loss of the Company's REIT status would have significant adverse consequences to us and the value of the Company's common stock.” Our level of debt and the limitations imposed by our debt agreements may have substantial consequences to us, including the following:

- we may be unable to refinance our indebtedness at maturity, or the refinancing terms may be less favorable than the terms of our original indebtedness;

- cash flows may be insufficient to meet required principal and interest payments;

- we may be forced to dispose of one or more of our properties, possibly on disadvantageous terms;

- we may default on our obligations, and the lenders or mortgagees may foreclose on our properties that secure the loans and receive an assignment of rents and leases; and

- our default under one mortgage loan could result in a default on other indebtedness with cross default provisions. If one or more of these events were to occur, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security

holders could be adversely affected. In addition, foreclosures could create taxable income without accompanying cash proceeds, which could require us to borrow or sell assets to raise the funds necessary to meet the REIT distribution requirements discussed below, even if such actions are not on favorable terms. As of December 31, 2011, we had approximately \$1.8 billion aggregate principal amount of indebtedness, \$253.3 million of which is contractually due prior to December 31, 2012. Our total debt and preferred equity at December 31, 2011 represented 47.0% of our total market capitalization (which we define as the aggregate of our long-term debt, liquidation value of our preferred equity, and the market value of the Company's common stock and the Operating Partnership's common units). For calculation of our market capitalization and additional information on debt maturities see "Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations —Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Company—Capitalization."

Our credit facility, and if entered into, the Term Loan (as defined herein) includes financial covenants relating to our operations, which could limit our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. The Operating Partnership's unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility") contains financial covenants that could limit the amount of distributions payable by us on our common stock and preferred stock. We rely on cash distributions we receive from the Operating Partnership to pay distributions on our common stock and preferred stock and to satisfy our other cash needs, and the Credit Facility provides that the Operating Partnership may not, in any year, make partnership distributions to us or other holders of its partnership interests in an aggregate amount in excess of the greater of:

95% of the Operating Partnership's consolidated funds from operations (as defined in the Credit Facility) for such year; and

an amount which results in distributions to us (excluding any preferred partnership distributions to the extent the same have been deducted from consolidated funds from operations for such year) in an amount sufficient to permit us to pay dividends to our stockholders which we reasonably believe are necessary to (a) maintain our qualification as a REIT for federal and state income tax purposes and (b) avoid the payment of federal or state income or excise tax.

In addition, the Credit Facility provides that, if the Operating Partnership fails to pay when due any principal of or interest on any borrowings under the Credit Facility, then the Operating Partnership may make only those partnership distributions to us and other holders of its partnership interests necessary to enable us to make distributions to our stockholders which we reasonably believe are necessary to maintain our status as a REIT for federal and state income tax purposes. We expect that the proposed term loan discussed under "Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Liquidity

and Capital Resources of the Operating Partnership-Liquidity Sources-New Term Loan” will contain covenants substantially similar to those in the Credit Facility. Any limitation on our ability to make distributions to our stockholders, whether as a result of these provisions in the Credit Facility or the Term Loan (if entered into) or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on the market value of our common stock and preferred stock. We face significant competition, which may decrease the occupancy and rental rates of our properties. We compete with several developers, owners, and operators of office, industrial, and other commercial real estate, many of which own properties similar to ours in the same submarkets in which our properties are located but which have lower occupancy rates than our properties. Therefore, our competitors have an incentive to decrease rental rates until their available space is leased. As previously mentioned, as of December 31, 2011 we believe that the weighted average cash rental rates for our overall portfolio are 5% to 10% above the current average quoted market rental rates. If our competitors offer space at rental rates below the rates currently charged by us for comparable space, we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those currently charged in order to retain tenants when our tenant leases expire. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders may be adversely affected.

Potential casualty losses, such as earthquake losses, may not be covered by insurance and payment of such losses may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage, rental loss, and terrorism insurance covering all of our properties. Management believes the policy specifications and insured limits are appropriate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage, and industry practice. We do not carry insurance for generally uninsurable losses such as loss from riots or acts of God. Some of our policies, like those covering losses resulting from floods, are subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments. If our properties suffer uninsured losses or if losses are not fully covered by our insurance policies, the payment for such losses could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to environmental and health and safety laws and regulations, and any costs to comply with, or liabilities arising under, such laws and regulations could be material. As an owner, operator, manager, and developer of real properties, we are subject to environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. Certain of these laws and regulations impose joint and several liability, without regard to fault, for investigation and clean-up costs on current and former owners and operators of real property and persons who have disposed of or released hazardous substances into the environment. At some of the properties, there are asbestos-containing materials, or tenants routinely handle hazardous substances as part of their operations. In addition, historical operations, including the presence of underground storage tanks, have caused soil or groundwater contamination at or near some of the properties. Although we believe that the prior owners of the affected properties conducted remediation of known

soil contamination at these properties, we cannot assure you that all such contamination has been remediated. The discovery of previously unknown contamination or the compliance with existing or new environmental or health and safety laws and regulations could require us to incur costs or liabilities that could be material. See "Item 1: Business — Government Regulations Relating to the Environment" for a description of environmental regulations to which we are subject.

Earthquake damage to our properties could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results. All of our properties are located in earthquake-prone areas. We carry earthquake insurance on our properties in an amount and with deductibles that management believes are commercially reasonable. However, the amount of our earthquake insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover losses from earthquakes. In addition, we may discontinue earthquake insurance on some or all of our properties in the future if the cost of premiums for earthquake insurance exceeds the value of the coverage discounted for the risk of loss. If we experience a loss that is uninsured or which exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties as well as the anticipated future cash flows from those properties. In addition, if the damaged properties are subject to recourse indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if the properties were irreparable.

We may be unable to complete acquisitions and successfully operate acquired properties. We continually evaluate the market of available properties and may continue to acquire office and industrial properties and undeveloped land when strategic opportunities exist. Our ability to acquire properties on favorable terms and successfully operate them is subject to the following risks:

- we may potentially be unable to acquire a desired property because of competition from other real estate investors with significant capital, including both publicly traded REITs and institutional investment funds;

- the possibility that, even if we enter into agreements for the acquisition of office and industrial properties, we may be unable to complete such acquisitions since they remain subject to customary conditions to closing including the completion of due diligence investigations to management's satisfaction;

- we may be unable to finance acquisitions on favorable terms or at all;

- we may spend more than budgeted amounts in operating costs or to make necessary improvements or renovations to acquired properties;

- we may lease acquired properties at economic lease terms different than projected;

- we may acquire properties that are subject to liabilities for which we may have limited or no recourse; and

- we may be unable to complete an acquisition after making a nonrefundable deposit and incurring certain other acquisition related costs.

If we cannot finance property acquisitions on favorable terms or operate acquired properties to meet financial expectations, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders could be adversely affected.

We may be unable to successfully complete and operate acquired, developed, and redeveloped properties. There are significant risks associated with property acquisition, development, and redevelopment including the possibility that:

- we may be unable to lease acquired, developed, or redeveloped properties at projected economic lease terms or within budgeted timeframes;

- we may not complete development or redevelopment properties on schedule or within budgeted amounts;

- we may expend funds on and devote management's time to acquisition, development, or redevelopment properties that we may not complete;

- we may encounter delays or refusals in obtaining all necessary zoning, land use, and other required entitlements, and building, occupancy, and other required governmental permits and authorizations;

- we may encounter delays, refusals, unforeseen cost increases, and other impairments resulting from third-party litigation; and

- we may fail to obtain the financial results expected from properties we acquire, develop, or redevelop.

If one or more of these events were to occur in connection with our acquired properties, undeveloped land, or development or redevelopment properties under construction, we could be required to recognize an impairment loss. These events could also have an adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders.

While we historically have acquired, developed, and redeveloped office properties in California markets, we acquired six properties in the state of Washington since January 1, 2010 and may in the future acquire, develop, or redevelop properties for other uses and expand our business to other geographic regions where we expect the development or acquisition of property to result in favorable risk-adjusted returns on our investment. Presently, we do not possess the same level of familiarity with development of property types other than mixed-use, office and industrial, or with certain outside markets, which could adversely affect our ability to acquire, develop or redevelop properties or to achieve expected performance.

We could default on leases for land on which some of our properties are located. As of December 31, 2011, we owned seven office buildings, located on various land parcels and regions, which we lease individually on a long-term basis. As of December 31, 2011, we had approximately 1.3 million aggregate rentable square feet, or 9.0% of our total stabilized portfolio, of rental space located on these leased parcels. In addition, we had ground lease obligations for the land securing two redevelopment properties encompassing approximately 508,000 rentable square feet. We have an option to purchase the land securing the redevelopment property encompassing 410,000 rentable square feet. If we default under the terms of any particular lease, we may lose the ownership rights to the property subject to the lease. Upon expiration of a lease, we may not be able to renegotiate a new lease on favorable terms, if at all. The loss of the ownership rights to these properties or an increase of rental expense could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders.

Real estate assets are illiquid, and we may not be able to sell our properties when we desire. Our investments in our properties are relatively illiquid, limiting our ability to sell our properties quickly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, the Code generally imposes a 100% prohibited transaction tax on the Company on profits derived from sales of properties held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, which effectively limits our ability to sell properties other than on a selected basis. These restrictions on our ability to sell our properties could have an adverse effect on

our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders.

We may invest in securities related to real estate, which could adversely affect our ability to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders. We may purchase securities issued by entities which own real estate and may, in the future, also invest in mortgages. In general, investments in mortgages are subject to several risks, including:

• borrowers may fail to make debt service payments or pay the principal when due;

• the value of the mortgaged property may be less than the principal amount of the mortgage note securing the property; and

• interest rates payable on the mortgages may be lower than our cost for the funds used to acquire these mortgages.

Owning these securities may not entitle us to control the ownership, operation, and management of the underlying real estate. In addition, we may have no control over the distributions with respect to these securities, which could adversely affect our ability to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders.

Future terrorist activity or engagement in war by the U.S. may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results. Terrorist attacks in the U.S. and other acts of terrorism or war, may result in declining economic activity, which could harm the demand for and the value of our properties. In addition, the public perception that certain locations are at greater risk for attack, such as major airports, ports, and rail facilities, may decrease the demand for and the value of our properties near these sites. A decrease in demand could make it difficult for us to renew or re-lease our properties at these sites at lease rates equal to or above historical rates. Terrorist activities also could directly impact the value of our properties through damage, destruction, or loss, and the availability of insurance for these acts may be less, and cost more, which could adversely affect our financial condition. To the extent that our tenants are impacted by future attacks, their businesses similarly could be adversely affected, including their ability to continue to honor their existing leases.

Terrorist acts and engagement in war by the U.S. also may adversely affect the markets in which our securities trade and may cause further erosion of business and consumer confidence and spending and may result in increased volatility in national and international financial markets and economies. Any one of these events may cause a decline in the demand for our office and industrial leased space, delay the time in which our new or renovated properties reach stabilized occupancy, increase our operating expenses, such as those attributable to increased physical security for our properties, and limit our access to capital or increase our cost of raising capital.

Risks Related to our Organizational Structure

Loss of our key personnel could harm our operations and adversely affect the quoted trading price of our securities. The leadership and performance of our executive and senior officers, particularly John B. Kilroy, Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer, Jeffrey C. Hawken, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Eli Khouri, Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, and Tyler H. Rose, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, play a key role in the success of the Company. They are integral to the Company's success for many reasons, including that each has a strong national or regional reputation in our industry and investment community. In addition, they have significant relationships with investors, lenders, tenants and industry personnel, which benefit the Company. Our future performance will be substantially dependent on our ability to retain and motivate these individuals. The loss or limited availability of the services of our key personnel could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition and could be negatively perceived in the capital markets.

Our growth depends on external sources of capital that are outside of our control and the inability to obtain capital on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all, could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. The Company is required under the Code to distribute at least 90% of its taxable income (subject to certain adjustments and excluding any net capital gain) and the Operating Partnership is required to make distributions to the Company to allow the Company to satisfy these REIT distribution requirements. Because of these distribution requirements, the Operating Partnership is required to make distributions to the Company, and we may not be able to fund future capital needs, including any necessary acquisition financing, from operating cash flow. Consequently, management relies on third-party sources of capital to fund our capital needs. We may not be able to obtain financing on favorable terms or at all. Any additional debt we incur will increase our leverage. Access to third-party sources of capital depends, in part, on general market conditions and the availability of credit, the market's perception of our growth potential, our current and expected future earnings, our cash flows and cash distributions, and the quoted trading price of our securities. If we cannot obtain capital from third-party sources, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, the quoted trading price of our securities, and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders may be adversely affected.

Our common limited partners have limited approval rights, which may prevent us from completing a change of control transaction that may be in the best interests of all our security holders. The Company may not withdraw as the Operating Partnership's general partner or transfer its general partnership interest in the Operating Partnership without the approval of the holders of at least 60% of the units representing common limited partnership interests, including the common units held by the Company in its capacity as the Operating Partnership's general partner. In addition, the Company may not engage in a merger, consolidation, or other combination or the sale of substantially all of its assets or such similar transaction, without the approval of the holders of 60% of the common units, including the common units held by the Company in its capacity as the Operating Partnership's general partner. The right of our common limited partners to vote on these transactions could limit our ability to complete a change of control transaction that might otherwise be in the best interest of all our security holders.

In certain circumstances, our limited partners must approve our dissolution and the disposition of properties contributed by the limited partners. For as long as limited partners own at least 5% of all of the Operating Partner's partnership interests, we must obtain the approval of limited partners holding a majority of the units representing common limited partnership interests before we may dissolve. As of December 31, 2011, limited partners owned approximately 2.8% of the Operating Partner's partnership interests, of which 2.2% was owned by John B. Kilroy, Sr. and John B. Kilroy, Jr. In addition, we agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to minimize the tax consequences to common limited partners resulting from the repayment, refinancing, replacement, or restructuring of debt, or any sale, exchange, or other disposition of any of our other assets. The exercise of one or more of these approval rights by the limited partners could delay or prevent us from completing a transaction that may be in the best interest of all our security holders.

The Chairman of our board of directors and our President and Chief Executive Officer each have substantial influence over our affairs. John B. Kilroy, Sr. is the Chairman of our board of directors and the father of John B. Kilroy, Jr., our President and Chief Executive Officer. Each is a member of our board of directors, and together, as of December 31, 2011, they beneficially owned approximately 3.4% of the total outstanding shares of the Company's common stock. The percentage of outstanding shares of common stock beneficially owned includes 282,304 shares of common stock, 401,291 restricted stock units that were vested and held by John B. Kilroy, Jr. at December 31, 2011, and assumes the exchange into shares of the Company's common stock of the 1,335,135 common units of the Operating Partnership held by Messrs. Kilroy (which are redeemable in exchange for, at the option of the Company, an equal number of shares of the Company's common stock).

Pursuant to the Company's charter, no other stockholder may own, actually or constructively, more than 7.0% (by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding Company common stock without obtaining a waiver from the board of directors. The board of directors has waived the ownership limits with respect to John B. Kilroy, Sr., John B. Kilroy, Jr., members of their families, and some of their affiliated entities. These named individuals and entities may own either actually or constructively, in the aggregate, up to 19.6% of the Company's outstanding common stock, excluding Operating Partnership units that are exchangeable into shares of Company common stock. Consequently, Messrs. Kilroy have substantial influence on the Company, and because the Company is the manager of the Operating Partnership, on the Operating Partnership, and could exercise their influence in a manner that is not in the best interest of our stockholders, noteholders or unitholders. Also, they may, in the future, have a substantial influence on the outcome of any matters submitted to our stockholders or unitholders for approval.

There are restrictions on the ownership of the capital stock of the Company, which limit the opportunities for a change of control at a premium to existing security holders. Provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law, the Company's charter and bylaws, and the Operating Partnership's partnership agreement may delay, deter, or prevent a change of control over us, or the removal of existing management. Any of these actions might prevent our security holders from receiving a premium for their common shares or common units over the then-prevailing market price of the shares of the Company's common stock.

The Code contains stringent ownership limits on the Company's capital stock as a result of its decision to be taxed as a REIT, including:

no more than 50% in value of the Company's capital stock may be owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals, including some entities, during the last half of a taxable year;

beneficial ownership of the Company's common stock must be held by a minimum of 100 persons for at least 335 days of a 12-month taxable year, or a proportionate part of a short taxable year; and

if the Operating Partnership, the Company or any entity which owns 10% or more of the Company's capital stock, actually or constructively own 10% or more of one of the Operating Partnership's tenants, a tenant of the Company or any partnership in which the Operating Partnership or the Company is a partner, then any rents received from that tenant will not be qualifying income for purposes of the Code's REIT gross income tests, regardless of whether the rent is received directly or through a partnership.

The Company's charter also establishes ownership limits to protect the Company's REIT status. No single stockholder may own, either actually or constructively, absent a waiver from the board of directors, more than 7.0% (by value or by number of

shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the Company's common stock outstanding. Similarly, absent a waiver from the board of directors, no single holder of the Company's 7.45% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred stock (the "Series A Preferred Stock"), if issued, may actually or constructively own any class or series of the Company's preferred stock, so that their total capital stock ownership would exceed 7.0% (by value) of the Company's total outstanding shares of capital stock; no single holder of the Company's 7.8% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred stock (the "Series E Preferred Stock") may actually or constructively own more than 9.8% (by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the Company's Series E Preferred Stock; and no single holder of the Company's 7.5% Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred stock (the "Series F Preferred Stock") may actually or constructively own more than 9.8% (by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the Company's Series F Preferred Stock.

The board of directors may waive the ownership limits if it is satisfied that the excess ownership would not jeopardize the Company's REIT status and if it believes that the waiver would be in our best interest. The board of directors has waived the ownership limits with respect to John B. Kilroy, Sr., John B. Kilroy, Jr., members of their families, and some of their affiliated entities. These named individuals and entities may own either actually or constructively, in the aggregate, up to 19.6% of the Company's outstanding common stock, excluding units that are exchangeable into shares of common stock. The board of directors has also waived the ownership limits with respect to the initial purchasers of each of our 3.25% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2012 (the "3.25% Exchangeable Notes") and the 4.25% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2014 (the "4.25% Exchangeable Notes" and, together with the 3.25% Exchangeable Notes, the "Exchangeable Notes") and certain of their affiliated entities to beneficially own up to 9.8%, in the aggregate, of the Company's common stock in connection with hedging the capped call transactions.

If anyone acquires shares in excess of any ownership limits, the transfer to the transferee will be void with respect to the excess shares, the excess shares will be automatically transferred from the transferee or owner to a trust for the benefit of a qualified charitable organization, the purported transferee or owner will have no right to vote those excess shares, and the purported transferee or owner will have no right to receive dividends or other distributions from those excess shares.

The Company's charter contains provisions that may delay, deter, or prevent a change of control transaction. The following provisions of the Company's charter may delay or prevent a change of control over us, even if a change of control might be beneficial to our security holders, deter tender offers that may be beneficial to our security holders, or limit security holders' opportunity to receive a potential premium for their shares and/or units if an investor attempted to gain shares beyond the Company's ownership limits or otherwise to effect a change of control:

The Company's charter authorizes the board of directors to issue up to 30,000,000 shares of the Company's preferred stock, including convertible preferred stock, without stockholder approval. The board of directors may establish the preferences, rights, and other terms, including the right to vote and the right to convert into common stock any shares issued. The issuance of preferred stock could delay or prevent a tender offer or a change of control even if a tender offer or a change of control was in our security holder's interest. As of December 31, 2011, 5,060,000 shares of the Company's preferred stock were issued and outstanding, consisting of 1,610,000 shares of the Company's Series E Preferred Stock and 3,450,000 shares of the Company's Series F Preferred Stock, and an additional 1,500,000 shares of preferred stock were designated as Series A Preferred Stock, which was reserved for possible issuance in exchange for the Operating Partnership's outstanding Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units (the "Series A Preferred Units"); and

- The Company's charter states that any director, or the entire board of directors, may be removed from office at any time, but only for cause and then only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two thirds of the votes of the Company's capital stock entitled to be cast in the election of directors.

The board of directors may change investment and financing policies without unitholder or stockholder approval, causing us to become more highly leveraged, which may increase our risk of default under our debt obligations.

We are not limited in our ability to incur debt. Our financing policies and objectives are determined by the board of directors. Our goal is to limit our dependence on leverage and maintain a conservative ratio of debt to total market capitalization. However, our organizational documents do not limit the amount or percentage of indebtedness, funded or otherwise, that we may incur. As of December 31, 2011, we had approximately \$1.8 billion aggregate principal amount of indebtedness outstanding, which represented 42.4% of our total market capitalization. Our total debt and the liquidation value of our preferred equity as a percentage of total market capitalization was approximately 47.0% as of December 31, 2011. See “Item 7: Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations —Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Company— Capitalization” for a calculation of our market capitalization. These ratios may be increased or decreased without the consent of our unitholders or stockholders. Increases in the amount of debt outstanding would result in an increase in our debt service, which could adversely affect cash flow and our ability to pay dividends and distributions to our security holders. Higher leverage also increases the risk of default on our obligations and limits our ability to obtain additional financing in the future.

We may issue additional common units and shares of capital stock without unitholder or stockholder approval, as applicable, which may dilute unitholder or stockholder investment. The Company may issue shares of our common stock, preferred stock, or other equity or debt securities without stockholder approval, including the issuance of shares to satisfy REIT dividend distribution requirements. Similarly, the Operating Partnership may offer its common or preferred units for contributions of cash or property without approval by its unitholders. Further, under certain circumstances, the Company may issue shares of our common stock in exchange for the Operating Partnership's outstanding Exchangeable Notes. Existing security holders have no preemptive rights to acquire any of these securities, and any issuance of equity securities under these circumstances may dilute a unitholder's or stockholder's investment.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of the Company's securities, or the perception that this could occur, could result in decreasing the quoted trading price per share of the Company's common stock and of the Operating Partnership's publicly-traded notes. Management cannot predict whether future issuances of shares of the Company's common stock or the availability of shares for resale in the open market will result in decreasing the market price per share of the Company's common stock. As of December 31, 2011, 58,819,717 shares of the Company's common stock and 5,060,000 shares of the Company's preferred stock, consisting of 1,610,000 shares of Series E Preferred Stock and 3,450,000 shares of Series F Preferred Stock, were issued and outstanding, and an additional 1,500,000 shares of preferred stock were designated as Series A Preferred Stock, which was reserved for possible issuance in exchange for the Operating Partnership's outstanding Series A Preferred Units.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company had reserved for future issuance the following shares of common stock: 1,718,131 shares issuable upon the exchange, at the Company's option, of the Operating Partnership's common units; 3,773,622 shares remained available for grant under our 2006 Incentive Award Plan (see Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements); 842,675 shares issuable upon settlement of restricted stock units ("RSUs"); and 5,000 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options, as well as 1,681,813 and 4,800,796 shares potentially issuable under certain circumstances, in exchange for the 3.25% Exchangeable Notes and 4.25% Exchangeable Notes, respectively. The Company has a currently effective registration statement registering 1,718,131 shares of our common stock for possible issuance to the holders of the Operating Partnership's common units. That registration statement also registers 306,808 shares of common stock held by certain stockholders for possible resale. The Company also has currently effective registration statements registering the 1,681,813 shares of our common stock that may potentially be issued in exchange for the Operating Partnership's presently outstanding 3.25% Exchangeable Notes, and 4,800,796 shares of our common stock that may potentially be issued in exchange for the Operating Partnership's presently outstanding 4.25% Exchangeable Notes. Consequently, if and when the shares are issued, they may be freely traded in the public markets.

Risks Related to the Company's Status as a REIT

Loss of the Company's REIT status would have significant adverse consequences to us and the value of the Company's common stock. The Company currently operates in a manner that is intended to allow the Company to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes under the Code. If the Company were to lose its REIT status, the Company would face adverse tax consequences that would substantially reduce the funds available for distribution to our stockholders for each of the years involved because:

- the Company would not be allowed a deduction for distributions to our stockholders in computing the Company's taxable income and would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates;

- the Company could be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax and possibly increased state and local taxes; and

- unless entitled to relief under statutory provisions, the Company could not elect to be taxed as a REIT for four taxable years following the year during which the Company was disqualified.

In addition, if the Company failed to qualify as a REIT, the Company will not be required to make distributions to our stockholders, and all distributions to our stockholders will be subject to tax as regular corporate dividends to the extent of its current and accumulated earnings and profits. As a result of all these factors, the Company's failure to qualify as a REIT also could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital and could adversely affect the value and quoted trading price of the Company's common stock.

Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Code provisions for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations. The complexity of these provisions and of the applicable Treasury regulations that have been promulgated under the Code is greater in the case of a REIT that, like us, holds its assets through a partnership. The determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control may affect the Company's ability to continue to qualify as a REIT. For example, to qualify as a REIT, at least 95% of the Company's gross income in any year must be derived from qualifying sources. Also, the Company must make distributions to stockholders aggregating annually at least 90% of the Company's net taxable income (subject to certain adjustments and excluding any net capital gains). For distributions with respect to our 2008 through 2011 taxable years, IRS guidance allows the Company to satisfy up to 90% of this requirement through the distribution of shares of its common stock, if certain conditions are met. In addition, legislation, new regulations, administrative

interpretations, or court decisions may adversely affect the Company's security holders or the Company's ability to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes or the desirability of an investment in a REIT relative to other investments. Although management believes that we are organized and operate in a manner to permit the Company to continue to qualify as a REIT, we cannot provide assurances that we have qualified or will continue to qualify as a REIT for tax purposes. We have not requested and do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS regarding our qualification as a REIT.

To maintain the Company's REIT status, we may be forced to borrow funds on a short-term basis during unfavorable market conditions. To qualify as a REIT, the Company generally must distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of the Company's net taxable income each year (subject to certain adjustments and excluding any net capital gains) and we will be subject to regular corporate income taxes to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our net taxable income each year. In addition, the Company will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which distributions paid by us in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our net capital gains, and 100% of our undistributed income from prior years. For distributions with respect to our 2008 through 2011 taxable years, IRS guidance allows the Company to satisfy up to 90% of this requirement through the distribution of shares of its common stock, if certain conditions are met. To maintain the Company's REIT status and avoid the payment of federal income and excise taxes, the Operating Partnership may need to borrow funds on a short-term basis and loan the proceeds to the Company so we can meet the REIT distribution requirements even if the then-prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings. These short-term borrowing needs could result from differences in timing between the actual receipt of income and inclusion of income for federal income tax purposes, or the effect of nondeductible capital expenditures, the creation of reserves, or required debt or amortization payments.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

General

As of December 31, 2011, our stabilized portfolio of operating properties was comprised of the following office and industrial properties.

	Number of Buildings	Rentable Square Feet	Number of Tenants	Percentage Occupied at December 31, 2011	
Office Properties	104	11,421,112	419	90.1	%
Industrial Properties	39	3,413,354	63	100.0	%
Total Stabilized Portfolio	143	14,834,466	482	92.4	%

All of our properties are located and all of our business is currently conducted in the state of California with the exception of the ownership and operation of six office properties located in the state of Washington.

Our stabilized portfolio excludes undeveloped land, four office redevelopment properties that are currently under construction and two properties held-for-sale (see "Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Factors That May Influence Future Results of Operations — Development and Redevelopment Programs). We own all of our properties through the Operating Partnership and the Finance Partnership. All our properties are held in fee except for the nine office buildings which are held subject to long-term ground leases for the land (See Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information regarding our ground lease obligations).

In general, the Office Properties are leased to tenants on a full service gross or modified gross basis, and the Industrial Properties are leased to tenants on a triple net basis. Under a full service lease, the landlord is obligated to pay the tenant's proportionate share of real estate taxes, insurance, and operating expenses up to the amount incurred during the tenant's first year of occupancy ("Base Year") or a negotiated amount approximating the tenant's pro rata share of real estate taxes, insurance, and operating expenses ("Expense Stop"). The tenant pays its pro rata share of increases in expenses above the Base Year or Expense Stop. A modified gross lease is similar to a full service gross lease, except tenants are obligated to pay their proportionate share of certain operating expenses, usually electricity, directly to the service provider. Under a triple net lease and a modified net lease, tenants pay their proportionate share of real estate taxes, operating costs, and utility costs.

We believe that all of our properties are well maintained and do not require significant capital improvements. As of December 31, 2011, we managed all of our properties through internal property managers.

Office and Industrial Properties

The following table sets forth certain information relating to each of the stabilized Office Properties and Industrial Properties owned as of December 31, 2011.

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Property Location	No. of Buildings	Year Built/ Renovated	Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Occupied at 12/31/11 ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent(\$000's) ⁽²⁾	Annualized Rent Per Square Foot ⁽²⁾
Office Properties:						
Los Angeles and Ventura Counties						
23925 Park Sorrento, Calabasas, California	1	2001	11,789	100.0	% \$ 421	\$35.71
23975 Park Sorrento, Calabasas, California	1	2002	100,592	93.1	% 3,252	35.73
24025 Park Sorrento, Calabasas, California	1	2000	102,264	64.6	% 2,483	37.56
26541 Agoura Road Calabasas, California	1	1988	90,156	100.0	% 1,628	18.06
5151 Camino Ruiz, Camarillo, California	2	1982	187,861	—	% —	—
5153 Camino Ruiz, Camarillo, California	1	1982	38,655	51.7	% 407	20.38
5155 Camino Ruiz, Camarillo, California	1	1982	38,856	51.4	% —	—
2240 E. Imperial Highway, El Segundo, California	1	1983/2008	122,870	100.0	% 4,027	32.77
2250 E. Imperial Highway, El Segundo, California	1	1983	298,728	99.6	% 9,578	32.53
Property Location	No. of Buildings	Year Built/ Renovated	Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Occupied at 12/31/11 ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent(\$000's) ⁽²⁾	Annualized Rent Per Square Foot ⁽²⁾
909 Sepulveda Blvd., El Segundo, California	1	1972/2005	241,607	88.6	% 5,515	25.63
999 Sepulveda Blvd., El Segundo, California	1	1962/2003	128,504	87.4	% 2,528	24.48
3750 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach, California ⁽⁴⁾	1	1989	10,457	86.1	% 100	18.36
3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach, California	1	1989	165,278	90.6	% 4,316	29.22
3780 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach, California	1	1989	219,745	86.7	% 5,224	28.04
3800 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach, California	1	2000	192,476	93.6	% 5,123	29.33
3840 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach, California	1	1999	136,026	100.0	% 4,915	36.13
3900 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach, California	1	1987	126,840	91.8	% 2,874	24.73
12100 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, California	1	2003	150,167	72.0	% 4,246	39.28
12200 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, California	1	2000	150,302	99.0	% 4,413	38.92

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12312 W. Olympic Blvd, Los Angeles, California ⁽³⁾	1	1950/1997	78,000	100.0	% 2,108	27.03
1633 26th Street, Santa Monica, California	1	1972/1997	44,915	100.0	% 1,271	28.30
2100 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, California	3	1992/2009	102,864	54.3	% 2,413	43.17
3130 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica, California	1	1969/1998	88,339	91.2	% 2,564	32.51
501 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, California	1	1974	73,115	96.0	% 2,667	38.87
2829 Townsgate Road, Thousand Oaks, California	1	1990	81,067	90.6	% 2,013	27.40
Subtotal/Weighted Average— Los Angeles and Ventura Counties	28		2,981,473	83.5	% 74,086	30.85
San Diego County						
12225 El Camino Real, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1998	60,148	97.8	% 1,960	33.31
12235 El Camino Real, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1998	54,673	90.4	% 1,795	36.32
12340 El Camino Real, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2002	87,405	86.9	% 3,276	43.14
12390 El Camino Real, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2000	72,332	100.0	% 3,069	42.43
12348 High Bluff Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1999	38,710	100.0	% 1,332	34.41
12400 High Bluff Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2004	208,464	100.0	% 9,897	47.48
3579 Valley Centre Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽¹²⁾	1	1999	52,375	79.0	% 1,572	37.99
3611 Valley Centre Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2000	130,178	95.6	% 4,349	36.87
3661 Valley Centre Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2001	129,752	99.4	% 3,870	32.55
3721 Valley Centre Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2003	114,780	100.0	% 3,767	32.82
3811 Valley Centre Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2000	112,067	100.0	% 5,199	46.39
6200 Greenwich Drive, Governor Park, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1999	71,000	100.0	% 1,637	23.06
6220 Greenwich Drive, Governor Park, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1996	141,214	100.0	% 4,286	30.35

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Property Location	No. of Buildings	Year Built/ Renovated	Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Occupied at 12/31/11 ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent(\$000's) ⁽²⁾	Annualized Rent Per Square Foot ⁽²⁾
15051 Avenue of Science, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2002	70,617	100.0	% 2,035	28.82
15073 Avenue of Science, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2002	46,759	100.0	% 1,233	26.37
15231 Avenue of Science, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽¹³⁾	1	2005	65,638	100.0	% 1,331	20.28
15253 Avenue of Science, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2005	37,437	100.0	% 610	16.29
15333 Avenue of Science, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2006	78,880	46.4	% 765	20.89
15378 Avenue of Science, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1990	68,910	100.0	% 978	14.19
15435 Innovation Drive, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2000	51,500	63.5	% 732	22.39
15445 Innovation Drive, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2000	51,500	100.0	% 1,214	23.57
13280 Evening Creek Drive South, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁷⁾	1	2008	42,971	49.5	% 454	21.35
13290 Evening Creek Drive South, I-15 Corridor, California	1	2008	61,176	—	% —	—
13480 Evening Creek Drive North, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2008	149,817	100.0	% 7,779	51.92
13500 Evening Creek Drive North, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2004	147,533	100.0	% 6,471	43.86
13520 Evening Creek Drive North, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2004	141,368	89.9	% 4,500	36.25
7525 Torrey Santa Fe, 56 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2007	103,979	100.0	% 3,012	28.97
7535 Torrey Santa Fe, 56 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2007	130,243	100.0	% 3,693	28.35
7545 Torrey Santa Fe, 56 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2007	130,354	100.0	% 3,609	27.69
7555 Torrey Santa Fe, 56 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2007	101,236	100.0	% 3,175	31.36
2355 Northside Drive, Mission Valley, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1990	50,425	84.5	% 1,208	28.34
2365 Northside Drive, Mission Valley, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1990	91,260	82.4	% 2,189	29.09
2375 Northside Drive, Mission Valley, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1990	48,949	83.0	% 1,135	31.57

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2385 Northside Drive, Mission Valley, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2008	88,795	76.3	% 2,135	31.52
2305 Historic Decatur Road, Point Loma, California ⁽¹⁶⁾	1	2009	103,900	95.3	% 3,796	38.32
10020 Pacific Mesa Blvd, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽³⁾	1	2007	318,000	100.0	% 7,683	24.16
4910 Directors Place, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2009	50,925	44.2	% 855	38.01
4921 Directors Place, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2008	56,136	100.0	% 1,347	24.00
4939 Directors Place, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2002	60,662	100.0	% 2,276	37.52
4955 Directors Place, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2008	76,246	100.0	% 2,881	37.79
5005 Wateridge Vista Drive, Sorrento Mesa, California	1	1999	61,460	—	% —	—
10770 Wateridge Circle, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽¹⁸⁾	1	1989	174,310	97.5	% 3,073	18.08
6055 Lusk Avenue, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽³⁾	1	1997	93,000	100.0	% 1,554	16.71
6260 Sequence Drive, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1997	130,536	100.0	% 1,717	13.15

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Property Location	No. of Buildings	Year Built/ Renovated	Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Occupied at 12/31/11 ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent(\$000's) ⁽²⁾	Annualized Rent Per Square Foot ⁽²⁾
6290 Sequence Drive, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1997	90,000	100.0	% 2,098	23.31
6310 Sequence Drive, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2000	62,415	100.0	% 1,133	18.15
6340 Sequence Drive, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1998	66,400	100.0	% 1,341	20.20
6350 Sequence Drive, Sorrento Mesa, California	1	1998	132,600	100.0	% 2,507	18.91
10390 Pacific Center Court, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2002	68,400	100.0	% 2,771	40.51
10394 Pacific Center Court, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1995	59,630	100.0	% 1,077	18.06
10398 Pacific Center Court, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1995	43,645	100.0	% 698	15.99
10421 Pacific Center Court, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽¹⁷⁾	1	1995/2002	75,899	100.0	% 1,076	14.18
10445 Pacific Center Court, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1995	48,709	100.0	% 831	17.06
10455 Pacific Center Court, Sorrento Mesa, California	1	1995	90,000	100.0	% 1,112	12.36
5717 Pacific Center Blvd, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽³⁾	1	2001/2005	67,995	100.0	% 1,503	22.10
4690 Executive Drive, UTC, California ⁽⁸⁾	1	1999	47,212	100.0	% 1,067	22.60
9455 Towne Center Drive, UTC, California	1	1998	45,195	—	% —	—
9785 Towne Center Drive, UTC, California ⁽³⁾	1	1999	75,534	100.0	% 1,374	18.19
9791 Towne Center Drive, UTC, California ⁽³⁾	1	1999	50,466	100.0	% 916	18.15
Subtotal/Weighted Average— San Diego County	59		5,181,720	92.5	% 138,953	29.15
Orange County						
4175 E. La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California	1	1985	43,263	75.8	% 596	18.17
8101 Kaiser Blvd. Anaheim, California	1	1988	59,790	96.5	% 1,135	19.67
2211 Michelson, Irvine, California ⁽¹⁹⁾	1	2007	271,556	92.3	% 9,416	38.07
111 Pacifica, Irvine Spectrum, California	1	1991	67,496	97.1	% 1,366	22.29
999 Town & Country, Orange, California	1	1977/2009	98,551	100.0	% 2,919	29.62
Subtotal/Weighted Average— Orange County	5		540,656	93.4	% 15,432	31.00

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San Francisco 303 Second Street, San Francisco, California	1	1988	734,035	96.9	% 26,114	36.84
100 First Street, San Francisco, California	1	1988	466,490	94.3	% 17,915	41.85
250 Brannan Street, San Francisco, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1907/2001	92,948	100.0	% 3,983	42.85
201 Third Street, San Francisco, California	1	1983	332,076	88.5	% 9,073	31.73
301 Brannan Street, San Francisco, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1909/1989	74,430	66.1	% 1,850	37.60
4040 Civic Center, San Rafael, California	1	1979/1994	126,787	93.1	% 2,580	22.17
Subtotal/Weighted Average— San Francisco Greater Seattle	6		1,826,766	93.3	% 61,515	36.59

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Property Location	No. of Buildings	Year Built/ Renovated	Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Occupied at 12/31/11 ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent(\$000's)	Annualized Rent Per Square Foot ⁽²⁾
601 108th Avenue NE, Bellevue, Washington ⁽³⁾	1	2000	488,470	88.1	% 11,634	27.64
10220 NE Points Drive, Kirkland, Washington ⁽³⁾	1	1987	49,851	89.5	% 1,148	25.98
10230 NE Points Drive, Kirkland, Washington ⁽³⁾	1	1988	98,982	83.4	% 2,220	27.38
10210 NE Points Drive, Kirkland, Washington ⁽³⁾	1	1990	84,641	87.5	% 1,719	23.20
3933 Lake Washington Blvd NE, Kirkland, Washington ⁽³⁾	1	1993	46,450	100.0	% 1,209	26.03
15050 N.E. 36th Street, Redmond, Washington ⁽³⁾	1	1998	122,103	100.0	% 3,130	25.63
Subtotal/Weighted Average—Greater Seattle	6		890,497	89.9	% 21,060	26.70
TOTAL/WEIGHTED AVERAGE OFFICE PROPERTIES	104		11,421,112	90.1	% 311,046	30.69
Industrial Properties:						
Orange County						
1000 E. Ball Road, Anaheim, California	1	1956	100,000	100.0	% 757	7.57
1230 S. Lewis Road, Anaheim, California	1	1982	57,730	100.0	% 388	6.72
1250 N. Tustin Avenue, Anaheim, California	1	1984	84,185	100.0	% 593	7.04
3125 E. Coronado Street, Anaheim, California	1	1970	144,000	100.0	% 598	4.15
3130/3150 Miraloma, Anaheim, California	1	1970	144,000	100.0	% 838	5.82
3250 E. Carpenter, Anaheim, California	1	1998	41,225	100.0	% 314	7.62
3340 E. La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California	1	1966	153,320	100.0	% 661	4.31
3355 E. La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California	1	1999	98,200	100.0	% 923	9.40
4123 E. La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California ⁽¹⁰⁾	1	1985	70,863	100.0	% 645	9.11
4155 E. La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California ⁽⁹⁾	1	1985	74,618	100.0	% 766	10.28
5115 E. La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California	1	1967/1998	286,139	100.0	% 2,078	7.26
5325 E. Hunter Avenue, Anaheim, California	1	1983	110,487	100.0	% 475	4.30
1145 N. Ocean Boulevard,	1	1999	67,500	100.0	% 358	5.30

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Anaheim, California 1201 N. Miller Street, Anaheim, California	1	1999	119,612	100.0	% 863	7.21
1211 N. Miller Street, Anaheim, California	1	1999	200,646	100.0	% 1,349	6.72
1231 N. Miller Street, Anaheim, California	1	1999	113,700	100.0	% 541	4.76
950 W. Central Avenue, Brea, California	1	1983	24,000	100.0	% 214	8.92
1050 W. Central Avenue, Brea, California ⁽¹⁴⁾	1	1984	30,000	100.0	% 266	8.87
1150 W. Central Avenue, Brea, California	1	1984	30,000	100.0	% 278	9.27
895 Beacon Street, Brea, California	1	1987	54,795	100.0	% 304	5.55
955 Beacon Street, Brea, California	1	1987	37,916	100.0	% 212	5.59

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Property Location	No. of Buildings	Year Built/ Renovated	Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Occupied at 12/31/11 ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent(\$000's) ⁽²⁾	Annualized Rent Per Square Foot ⁽²⁾
Office Properties:						
Los Angeles and Ventura Counties						
23925 Park Sorrento, Calabasas, California	1	2001	11,789	100.0	% \$ 421	\$35.71
23975 Park Sorrento, Calabasas, California	1	2002	100,592	93.1	% 3,252	35.73
24025 Park Sorrento, Calabasas, California	1	2000	102,264	64.6	% 2,483	37.56
26541 Agoura Road Calabasas, California	1	1988	90,156	100.0	% 1,628	18.06
5151 Camino Ruiz, Camarillo, California	2	1982	187,861	—	% —	—
5153 Camino Ruiz, Camarillo, California	1	1982	38,655	51.7	% 407	20.38
5155 Camino Ruiz, Camarillo, California	1	1982	38,856	51.4	% —	—
2240 E. Imperial Highway, El Segundo, California	1	1983/2008	122,870	100.0	% 4,027	32.77
2250 E. Imperial Highway, El Segundo, California	1	1983	298,728	99.6	% 9,578	32.53
Property Location	No. of Buildings	Year Built/ Renovated	Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Occupied at 12/31/11 ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent(\$000's) ⁽²⁾	Annualized Rent Per Square Foot ⁽²⁾
909 Sepulveda Blvd., El Segundo, California	1	1972/2005	241,607	88.6	% 5,515	25.63
999 Sepulveda Blvd., El Segundo, California	1	1962/2003	128,504	87.4	% 2,528	24.48
3750 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach, California ⁽⁴⁾	1	1989	10,457	86.1	% 100	18.36
3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach, California	1	1989	165,278	90.6	% 4,316	29.22
3780 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach, California	1	1989	219,745	86.7	% 5,224	28.04
3800 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach, California	1	2000	192,476	93.6	% 5,123	29.33
3840 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach, California	1	1999	136,026	100.0	% 4,915	36.13
3900 Kilroy Airport Way, Long Beach, California	1	1987	126,840	91.8	% 2,874	24.73
12100 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, California	1	2003	150,167	72.0	% 4,246	39.28
12200 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, California	1	2000	150,302	99.0	% 4,413	38.92

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12312 W. Olympic Blvd, Los Angeles, California ⁽³⁾	1	1950/1997	78,000	100.0	% 2,108	27.03
1633 26th Street, Santa Monica, California	1	1972/1997	44,915	100.0	% 1,271	28.30
2100 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, California	3	1992/2009	102,864	54.3	% 2,413	43.17
3130 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica, California	1	1969/1998	88,339	91.2	% 2,564	32.51
501 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, California	1	1974	73,115	96.0	% 2,667	38.87
2829 Townsgate Road, Thousand Oaks, California	1	1990	81,067	90.6	% 2,013	27.40
Subtotal/Weighted Average— Los Angeles and Ventura Counties	28		2,981,473	83.5	% 74,086	30.85

San Diego County						
12225 El Camino Real, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1998	60,148	97.8	% 1,960	33.31
12235 El Camino Real, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1998	54,673	90.4	% 1,795	36.32
12340 El Camino Real, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2002	87,405	86.9	% 3,276	43.14
12390 El Camino Real, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2000	72,332	100.0	% 3,069	42.43
12348 High Bluff Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1999	38,710	100.0	% 1,332	34.41
12400 High Bluff Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2004	208,464	100.0	% 9,897	47.48
3579 Valley Centre Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽¹²⁾	1	1999	52,375	79.0	% 1,572	37.99
3611 Valley Centre Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2000	130,178	95.6	% 4,349	36.87
3661 Valley Centre Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2001	129,752	99.4	% 3,870	32.55
3721 Valley Centre Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2003	114,780	100.0	% 3,767	32.82
3811 Valley Centre Drive, Del Mar, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2000	112,067	100.0	% 5,199	46.39
6200 Greenwich Drive, Governor Park, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1999	71,000	100.0	% 1,637	23.06
6220 Greenwich Drive, Governor Park, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1996	141,214	100.0	% 4,286	30.35

Property Location	No. of Buildings	Year Built/ Renovated	Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Occupied at 12/31/11 ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent(\$000's) ⁽²⁾	Annualized Rent Per Square Foot ⁽²⁾
15051 Avenue of Science, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2002	70,617	100.0	% 2,035	28.82
15073 Avenue of Science, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2002	46,759	100.0	% 1,233	26.37

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15231 Avenue of Science, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽¹³⁾	1	2005	65,638	100.0	% 1,331	20.28
15253 Avenue of Science, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2005	37,437	100.0	% 610	16.29
15333 Avenue of Science, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2006	78,880	46.4	% 765	20.89
15378 Avenue of Science, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1990	68,910	100.0	% 978	14.19
15435 Innovation Drive, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2000	51,500	63.5	% 732	22.39
15445 Innovation Drive, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2000	51,500	100.0	% 1,214	23.57
13280 Evening Creek Drive South, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁷⁾	1	2008	42,971	49.5	% 454	21.35
13290 Evening Creek Drive South, I-15 Corridor, California	1	2008	61,176	—	% —	—
13480 Evening Creek Drive North, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2008	149,817	100.0	% 7,779	51.92
13500 Evening Creek Drive North, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2004	147,533	100.0	% 6,471	43.86
13520 Evening Creek Drive North, I-15 Corridor, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2004	141,368	89.9	% 4,500	36.25
7525 Torrey Santa Fe, 56 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2007	103,979	100.0	% 3,012	28.97
7535 Torrey Santa Fe, 56 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2007	130,243	100.0	% 3,693	28.35
7545 Torrey Santa Fe, 56 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2007	130,354	100.0	% 3,609	27.69
7555 Torrey Santa Fe, 56 Corridor, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2007	101,236	100.0	% 3,175	31.36
2355 Northside Drive, Mission Valley, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1990	50,425	84.5	% 1,208	28.34
2365 Northside Drive, Mission Valley, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1990	91,260	82.4	% 2,189	29.09
2375 Northside Drive, Mission Valley, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1990	48,949	83.0	% 1,135	31.57
2385 Northside Drive, Mission Valley, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2008	88,795	76.3	% 2,135	31.52
2305 Historic Decatur Road, Point Loma, California ⁽¹⁶⁾	1	2009	103,900	95.3	% 3,796	38.32
10020 Pacific Mesa Blvd, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽³⁾	1	2007	318,000	100.0	% 7,683	24.16
4910 Directors Place, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2009	50,925	44.2	% 855	38.01
4921 Directors Place, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	2008	56,136	100.0	% 1,347	24.00

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4939 Directors Place, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2002	60,662	100.0	% 2,276	37.52
4955 Directors Place, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2008	76,246	100.0	% 2,881	37.79
5005 Wateridge Vista Drive, Sorrento Mesa, California	1	1999	61,460	—	% —	—
10770 Wateridge Circle, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽¹⁸⁾	1	1989	174,310	97.5	% 3,073	18.08
6055 Lusk Avenue, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽³⁾	1	1997	93,000	100.0	% 1,554	16.71
6260 Sequence Drive, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1997	130,536	100.0	% 1,717	13.15
Property Location	No. of Buildings	Year Built/ Renovated	Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Occupied at 12/31/11 ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent(\$000's) ⁽²⁾	Annualized Rent Per Square Foot ⁽²⁾
6290 Sequence Drive, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1997	90,000	100.0	% 2,098	23.31
6310 Sequence Drive, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2000	62,415	100.0	% 1,133	18.15
6340 Sequence Drive, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1998	66,400	100.0	% 1,341	20.20
6350 Sequence Drive, Sorrento Mesa, California	1	1998	132,600	100.0	% 2,507	18.91
10390 Pacific Center Court, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	2002	68,400	100.0	% 2,771	40.51
10394 Pacific Center Court, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1995	59,630	100.0	% 1,077	18.06
10398 Pacific Center Court, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1995	43,645	100.0	% 698	15.99
10421 Pacific Center Court, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽¹⁷⁾	1	1995/2002	75,899	100.0	% 1,076	14.18
10445 Pacific Center Court, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1995	48,709	100.0	% 831	17.06
10455 Pacific Center Court, Sorrento Mesa, California	1	1995	90,000	100.0	% 1,112	12.36
5717 Pacific Center Blvd, Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽³⁾	1	2001/2005	67,995	100.0	% 1,503	22.10
4690 Executive Drive, UTC, California ⁽⁸⁾	1	1999	47,212	100.0	% 1,067	22.60
9455 Towne Center Drive, UTC, California	1	1998	45,195	—	% —	—
9785 Towne Center Drive, UTC, California ⁽³⁾	1	1999	75,534	100.0	% 1,374	18.19
9791 Towne Center Drive, UTC, California ⁽³⁾	1	1999	50,466	100.0	% 916	18.15
Subtotal/Weighted Average— San Diego County	59		5,181,720	92.5	% 138,953	29.15
Orange County						
4175 E. La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California	1	1985	43,263	75.8	% 596	18.17

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8101 Kaiser Blvd. Anaheim, California	1	1988	59,790	96.5	% 1,135	19.67
2211 Michelson, Irvine, California ⁽¹⁹⁾	1	2007	271,556	92.3	% 9,416	38.07
111 Pacifica, Irvine Spectrum, California	1	1991	67,496	97.1	% 1,366	22.29
999 Town & Country, Orange, California	1	1977/2009	98,551	100.0	% 2,919	29.62
Subtotal/Weighted Average— Orange County	5		540,656	93.4	% 15,432	31.00
San Francisco						
303 Second Street, San Francisco, California	1	1988	734,035	96.9	% 26,114	36.84
100 First Street, San Francisco, California	1	1988	466,490	94.3	% 17,915	41.85
250 Brannan Street, San Francisco, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1907/2001	92,948	100.0	% 3,983	42.85
201 Third Street, San Francisco, California	1	1983	332,076	88.5	% 9,073	31.73
301 Brannan Street, San Francisco, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1909/1989	74,430	66.1	% 1,850	37.60
4040 Civic Center, San Rafael, California	1	1979/1994	126,787	93.1	% 2,580	22.17
Subtotal/Weighted Average— San Francisco	6		1,826,766	93.3	% 61,515	36.59
Greater Seattle						

Property Location	No. of Buildings	Year Built/ Renovated	Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Occupied at 12/31/11 ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent(\$000's) ⁽²⁾	Annualized Rent Per Square Foot ⁽²⁾
601 108th Avenue NE, Bellevue, Washington ⁽³⁾	1	2000	488,470	88.1	% 11,634	27.64
10220 NE Points Drive, Kirkland, Washington ⁽³⁾	1	1987	49,851	89.5	% 1,148	25.98
10230 NE Points Drive, Kirkland, Washington ⁽³⁾	1	1988	98,982	83.4	% 2,220	27.38
10210 NE Points Drive, Kirkland, Washington ⁽³⁾	1	1990	84,641	87.5	% 1,719	23.20
3933 Lake Washington Blvd NE, Kirkland, Washington ⁽³⁾	1	1993	46,450	100.0	% 1,209	26.03
15050 N.E. 36th Street, Redmond, Washington ⁽³⁾	1	1998	122,103	100.0	% 3,130	25.63
Subtotal/Weighted Average— Greater Seattle	6		890,497	89.9	% 21,060	26.70
TOTAL/WEIGHTED AVERAGE OFFICE PROPERTIES	104		11,421,112	90.1	% 311,046	30.69
Industrial Properties:						
Orange County						
1000 E. Ball Road,	1	1956	100,000	100.0	% 757	7.57

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Anaheim, California 1230 S. Lewis Road, Anaheim, California	1	1982	57,730	100.0	% 388	6.72
1250 N. Tustin Avenue, Anaheim, California	1	1984	84,185	100.0	% 593	7.04
3125 E. Coronado Street, Anaheim, California	1	1970	144,000	100.0	% 598	4.15
3130/3150 Miraloma, Anaheim, California	1	1970	144,000	100.0	% 838	5.82
3250 E. Carpenter, Anaheim, California	1	1998	41,225	100.0	% 314	7.62
3340 E. La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California	1	1966	153,320	100.0	% 661	4.31
3355 E. La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California	1	1999	98,200	100.0	% 923	9.40
4123 E. La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California ⁽¹⁰⁾	1	1985	70,863	100.0	% 645	9.11
4155 E. La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California ⁽⁹⁾	1	1985	74,618	100.0	% 766	10.28
5115 E. La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California	1	1967/1998	286,139	100.0	% 2,078	7.26
5325 E. Hunter Avenue, Anaheim, California	1	1983	110,487	100.0	% 475	4.30
1145 N. Ocean Boulevard, Anaheim, California	1	1999	67,500	100.0	% 358	5.30
1201 N. Miller Street, Anaheim, California	1	1999	119,612	100.0	% 863	7.21
1211 N. Miller Street, Anaheim, California	1	1999	200,646	100.0	% 1,349	6.72
1231 N. Miller Street, Anaheim, California	1	1999	113,700	100.0	% 541	4.76
950 W. Central Avenue, Brea, California	1	1983	24,000	100.0	% 214	8.92
1050 W. Central Avenue, Brea, California ⁽¹⁴⁾	1	1984	30,000	100.0	% 266	8.87
1150 W. Central Avenue, Brea, California	1	1984	30,000	100.0	% 278	9.27
895 Beacon Street, Brea, California	1	1987	54,795	100.0	% 304	5.55
955 Beacon Street, Brea, California	1	1987	37,916	100.0	% 212	5.59
Property Location	No. of Buildings	Year Built/ Renovated	Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Occupied at 12/31/11 ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent(\$000's) ⁽⁹⁾	Annualized Rent Per Square Foot ⁽²⁾
1125 Beacon Street, Brea, California	1	1988	49,178	100.0	% 420	8.54
925 Lambert Road, Brea, California ⁽¹¹⁾	1	1999	80,000	100.0	% 521	6.51
1075 Lambert Road, Brea, California ⁽¹¹⁾	1	1999	98,811	100.0	% 590	5.97

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1675 MacArthur Blvd, Costa Mesa, California	1	1986	50,842	100.0	% 577	11.35
25902 Towne Center Drive, Foothill Ranch, California	1	1998	309,685	100.0	% 2,459	7.94
12681/12691 Pala Drive, Garden Grove, California ⁽¹⁵⁾	1	1970	84,700	100.0	% 632	7.46
7421 Orangewood Avenue, Garden Grove, California ⁽⁶⁾	1	1981	82,602	100.0	% 643	7.78
7091 Belgrave Avenue, Garden Grove, California	1	1971	70,000	100.0	% 310	4.43
12271 Industry Street, Garden Grove, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1972	20,000	100.0	% 159	7.95
12311 Industry Street, Garden Grove, California ⁽⁵⁾	1	1972	25,000	100.0	% 196	7.84
7261 Lampson Avenue, Garden Grove, California	1	1974	47,092	100.0	% 330	7.01
12472 Edison Way, Garden Grove, California	1	1984	55,576	100.0	% 416	7.49
12442 Knott Street, Garden Grove, California	1	1985	58,303	100.0	% 344	5.90
2055 S.E. Main Street, Irvine, California	1	1973	47,583	100.0	% 541	11.37
1951 E. Carnegie Avenue, Santa Ana, California	1	1981	100,000	100.0	% 746	7.46
2525 Pullman Street, Santa Ana, California	1	1976	103,380	100.0	% 548	5.30
14831 Franklin Avenue, Tustin, California	1	1978	36,256	100.0	% 222	6.12
2911 Dow Avenue, Tustin, California	1	1998	51,410	100.0	% 316	6.15
TOTAL/WEIGHTED AVERAGE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES	39		3,413,354	100.0	% 23,391	6.85
TOTAL/WEIGHTED AVERAGE ALL PROPERTIES	143		14,834,466	92.4	% 334,437	24.68

(1) Based on all leases at the respective properties in effect as of December 31, 2011. Includes month-to-month leases as of December 31, 2011.

(2) Reflects annualized contractual base rent calculated on a straight-line basis in accordance with GAAP, excluding the amortization of deferred revenue related to tenant-funded tenant improvements, lease incentive amortization, above/below market rent amortization, and expense reimbursement revenue. Excludes month-to-month leases and vacant space as of December 31, 2011.

(3) For these properties, the leases are written on a triple net basis.

(4) For this property, leases of approximately 5,000 rentable square feet are written on a modified gross basis, and a lease of approximately 2,000 rentable square feet is written on a full service gross basis.

(5) For these properties, the leases are written on a modified gross basis.

(6) For these properties, the leases are written on a modified net basis.

For this property, a lease of approximately 20,000 rentable square feet is written on a modified net basis, and leases (7) of approximately 17,000 rentable square feet are written on a modified gross basis. The remaining 6,000 rentable square feet is currently being marketed for lease.

(8) For this property, leases of approximately 19,000 rentable square feet are written on a modified net basis, and leases of approximately 28,000 rentable square feet are written on a modified gross basis.

For this property, leases of approximately 15,000 rentable square feet are written on a full service gross basis, (9) leases of approximately 42,000 rentable square feet are written on a triple net basis, and leases of approximately 18,000 rentable square feet are written on a modified net basis.

(10) For this property, a lease of approximately 15,000 rentable square feet is written on a modified gross basis, and a lease of approximately 56,000 rentable square feet is written on a triple net basis.

(11) For these properties, leases of approximately 142,000 rentable square feet are written on a modified net basis, and a lease of approximately 37,000 rentable square feet is written on a modified gross basis.

(12) For this property, a lease of approximately 41,000 rentable square feet is written on a modified gross basis. The remaining 11,000 rentable square feet is currently being marketed for lease.

(13) For this property, a lease of approximately 47,000 rentable square feet is written on a modified net basis. Leases for 18,000 rentable square feet are written on a modified gross basis.

(14) For this property, leases of approximately 30,000 rentable square feet are written on a modified gross basis.

(15) For this property, a lease of approximately 70,000 rentable square feet is written on a modified net basis, and a lease of approximately 15,000 rentable square feet is written on a triple net basis.

(16) For this property, leases of approximately 84,000 rentable square feet are written on a modified gross basis, and a lease of approximately 17,000 rentable square feet is written

on a gross basis.

(17) For this property, leases of approximately 76,000 rentable square feet are written on a modified net basis.

(18) For this property, leases of approximately 123,000 rentable square feet are written on a modified net basis. Leases for 47,000 rentable square feet are written on a modified gross basis.

(19) For this property, leases of approximately 230,000 rentable square feet are written on a direct expense stop basis.

Leases for 21,000 rentable square feet are written on a full service gross basis.

In Process Redevelopment Properties

As of December 31, 2011, we had the following in-process office redevelopment properties.

Project	Construction Period		Estimated Stabilization Date ⁽¹⁾	Estimated Rentable Square Feet	% Leased	
	Start Date	Estimated Compl. Date				
2260 E. Imperial Highway El Segundo, California ⁽²⁾	3Q 2010	4Q 2012	4Q 2012	299,000	100	%
3880 Kilroy Airport Way Long Beach, California ⁽³⁾	3Q 2011	2Q 2012	2Q 2013	98,000	50	%
5010 Wateridge Vista Drive Sorrento Mesa, California ⁽⁴⁾	3Q 2011	3Q 2012	3Q 2012	111,000	100	%
370 Third St. San Francisco, California ⁽⁵⁾	4Q 2011	4Q 2012	4Q 2013	410,000	37	%
				918,000	67	%

(1) Based on management's estimation of the earlier of stabilized occupancy (95%) or one year from the date of substantial completion.

(2) The tenant is obligated to begin paying cash rent in December 2012, however, completion of tenant improvements and physical occupancy may occur in phases.

(3) The redevelopment will occur in two phases and the existing tenant will occupy approximately 50% during both redevelopment phases. Capitalized carry costs will be prorated based on occupancy during redevelopment.

(4) The redevelopment project includes one of our undeveloped land parcels, Sorrento Gateway Lot 7.

This building was acquired in December 2011 and is subject to a ground lease. Approximately 9% of the project is currently leased and occupied by an existing tenant and will not be redeveloped. Costs will be capitalized on the approximately 91% of the project that is being redeveloped.

Future Development Pipeline and Other Land Holdings

The following tables set forth certain information relating to our undeveloped land pipeline and our other land holdings as of December 31, 2011.

Future Development Pipeline

Project	Submarket	Gross Site Acreage
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA		
Carlsbad Oaks—Lots 4, 5, 7 & 8	Carlsbad	32.0
Pacific Corporate Center—Lot 8	Sorrento Mesa	5.0
Rancho Bernardo Corporate Center	I-15 Corridor	21.0
One Paseo	Del Mar	23.0
Santa Fe Summit—Phase II and III	56 Corridor	21.8
Sorrento Gateway—Lot 2	Sorrento Mesa	6.3
Subtotal		109.1
GREATER SEATTLE, WASHINGTON		
Plaza at Yarrow Bay - Building 5	Kirkland	1.1
Total		110.2

Other Land Holdings		
Project	Submarket	Gross Site Acreage
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA		
17150 Von Karman ⁽¹⁾	Irvine	8.5

(1) During the fourth quarter of 2011, we completed demolition of the industrial building at this site to prepare for the possible sale of the land since we successfully obtained entitlements to reposition this site for residential use. The ultimate decision to sell this site and the timing of any potential future sale will depend upon market conditions and other factors.

Properties Held for Sale

As of December 31, 2011, the following properties were classified as held for sale.

Property	Property Type	Number of Buildings	Rentable Square Feet
15004 Innovation Drive, San Diego, CA ⁽¹⁾	Office	1	150,801
10243 Genetic Center Drive, San Diego, CA ⁽¹⁾	Office	1	102,875

(1) On January 30, 2012, we sold these two buildings to an unaffiliated third party for a net sales price of \$146.1 million.

Significant Tenants

The following table sets forth information about our fifteen largest tenants based upon annualized base rental revenues, as defined below, as of December 31, 2011.

Tenant Name	Product Type	Annualized Base Rental Revenue ⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)	Percentage of Total Annualized Base Rental Revenue ⁽¹⁾	Lease Expiration Date
Intuit, Inc.	Office	\$ 15,126	4.5%	Various ⁽²⁾
Bridgepoint Education, Inc.	Office	15,099	4.5	Various ⁽³⁾
DIRECTV, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Office	11,378	3.4	September 2027
Delta Dental of California	Office	10,276	3.1	May 2015
CareFusion Corporation ⁽⁵⁾	Office	10,087	3.0	Various ⁽⁶⁾
AMN Healthcare, Inc.	Office	8,192	2.5	July 2018
Wells Fargo ⁽⁵⁾	Office	6,850	2.1	Various ⁽⁷⁾
Hewlett-Packard Company	Office	6,187	1.9	Various ⁽⁸⁾
Fish & Richardson P.C.	Office	6,071	1.8	October 2018
Scripps Health	Office	5,199	1.6	June 2021
BP Biofuels	Office	5,128	1.5	Various ⁽⁹⁾
Epson America, Inc.	Office	4,915	1.5	October 2019
Avnet, Inc.	Office	4,163	1.2	Various ⁽¹⁰⁾
Scan Health Plan ⁽⁵⁾	Office	4,075	1.2	Various ⁽¹¹⁾
Mitchell International, Inc.	Office	3,775	1.1	October 2025
Total		\$ 116,521	34.9%	

Represents annualized contractual base rent calculated on a straight-line basis in accordance with GAAP,

(1) excluding the above/below market rent amortization and expense reimbursement revenue, for leases which rental revenue is being recognized by us as of December 31, 2011.

(2) The Intuit Inc. leases, which contribute \$1.6 million and \$13.5 million of annualized base rental revenues, expire in August 2012

and August 2017, respectively.

(3) The Bridgepoint Education Inc. leases, which contribute \$1.0 million, \$6.3 million, and \$7.8 million of annualized base rental revenues, expire in February 2017, July 2018, and September 2018, respectively.

In November 2011, we executed a new lease with DIRECTV, Inc. ("DIRECTV") for approximately 299,000 rentable square feet at 2260 E. Imperial Highway in Los Angeles, CA. This lease will increase our annualized base (4) rental revenues and percentage of total annualized base rental revenues from DIRECTV to approximately \$22.2 million and 6.5%, respectively, and is expected to commence in the fourth quarter of 2012. DIRECTV is expected to become our largest tenant upon commencement of this lease.

(5) We have entered into leases with various affiliates of the tenant listed above.

(6) The CareFusion Corporation leases, which contribute \$0.8 million and \$9.3 million of annualized base rental revenues, expire in February 2012 and August 2017, respectively.

The Wells Fargo leases, which contribute \$0.1 million, \$1.5 million, \$1.0 million, \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million, \$1.9 million, \$0.7 million, \$0.1 million, and \$0.7 million of annualized rental revenues, expire in February 2013, (7) September 2013, November 2014, August 2015, July 2016, September 2017, January 2019, February 2019, and May 2019, respectively.

(8) The Hewlett-Packard Company leases, which contribute \$4.3 million and \$1.9 million of annualized base rental revenues, expire in April 2012 and July 2015, respectively.

(9) The BP Biofuels leases, which contribute \$2.9 million and \$2.3 million of annualized base rental revenues, expire in November 2015 and March 2017, respectively.

(10) The Avnet, Inc. leases, which contribute \$3.8 million and \$0.4 million of annualized base rental revenues, expire in February 2013 and January 2018, respectively.

(11) The Scan Heath Plan leases, which contribute \$0.4 million and \$3.6 million of annualized base rental revenues, expire in February 2012 and June 2015, respectively.

The following pie chart sets forth the composition of our tenant base by industry based on Standard Industrial Classifications as of December 31, 2011.

Lease Expirations

The following table sets forth a summary of our lease expirations for the Office Properties and Industrial Properties for each of the next ten years beginning with 2012, assuming that none of the tenants exercise renewal options or termination rights. See further discussion of our lease expirations under “Item 1A: Risk Factors”.

Lease Expirations ⁽¹⁾

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Year of Lease Expiration	# of Expiring Leases	Total Square Feet	% of Total Leased Square Feet	Annualized Base Rent (000's) ⁽²⁾	% of Total Annualized Base Rent ⁽²⁾	Annualized Rent per Square Foot ⁽²⁾
Office Properties:						
2012	77	789,870	5.8	% \$22,499	6.7	% \$28.48
2013	92	1,147,504	8.5	% 32,760	9.8	% 28.55
2014	82	1,072,876	7.9	% 29,197	8.8	% 27.21
2015	123	1,967,110	14.5	% 59,849	17.9	% 30.42
2016	58	671,864	5.0	% 16,863	5.0	% 25.10
2017	57	1,582,686	11.7	% 47,105	14.1	% 29.76
2018	18	835,325	6.2	% 35,437	10.6	% 42.42
2019	20	598,685	4.4	% 20,642	6.2	% 34.48
2020	14	577,993	4.3	% 16,588	4.9	% 28.70
2021	9	322,396	2.4	% 11,510	3.3	% 35.70
2022 and beyond	11	569,201	4.2	% 18,596	5.6	% 32.67
	561	10,135,510	74.9	% \$311,046	92.9	% \$30.69
Industrial Properties:						
2012	8	318,738	2.4	% \$2,212	0.7	% \$6.94
2013	10	665,357	4.9	% 4,857	1.4	% 7.30
2014	20	610,642	4.5	% 4,828	1.4	% 7.91
2015	11	655,351	4.9	% 4,314	1.3	% 6.58
2016	5	139,845	1.0	% 823	0.3	% 5.89
2017	4	149,482	1.1	% 888	0.3	% 5.94
2018	3	186,878	1.3	% 1,189	0.4	% 6.36
2019	3	196,910	1.5	% 1,664	0.5	% 8.45
2020	1	50,842	0.3	% 577	0.2	% 11.35
2021	3	371,633	2.7	% 1,681	0.5	% 4.52
2022 and beyond	1	67,500	0.5	% 358	0.1	% 5.30
	69	3,413,178	25.1	% \$23,391	7.1	% \$6.85
Total Portfolio	630	13,548,688	100.0	% \$334,437	100.0	% \$24.68

(1) The information presented reflects leasing activity through December 31, 2011. For leases that have been renewed early or space that has been re-leased to a new tenant, the expiration date and annualized base rent information presented takes into consideration the renewed or re-leased lease terms. Excludes space leased under month-to-month leases and vacant space as of December 31, 2011.

(2) Reflects annualized contractual base rent calculated on a straight-line basis in accordance with GAAP, excluding the amortization of deferred revenue related to tenant-funded tenant improvements, lease incentive amortization, above/below market rent amortizat

ion, and expense reimbursement revenue. Additionally, the underlying leases contain various expense structures including full service gross, modified gross and triple net.

Secured Debt

As of December 31, 2011, the Operating Partnership had six outstanding mortgage notes payable, which were secured by certain of our properties. Our secured debt represents an aggregate indebtedness of approximately \$351.0 million. See additional information regarding our secured debt in “Item 7: Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations —Liquidity and Capital Resources—Liquidity Sources,” Notes 6 and 7 to our consolidated financial statements, and Schedule III—Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation included with this report. Management believes that, as of December 31, 2011, the value of the properties securing the applicable secured obligations in each case exceeded the principal amount of the outstanding obligation.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We and our properties are subject to routine litigation incidental to our business. As of December 31, 2011, we are not a defendant in, and our properties are not subject to, any legal proceedings that we believe, if determined adversely to us, would have a material adverse effect upon our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR KILROY REALTY CORPORATION'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "KRC." As of the date this report was filed, there were approximately 99 registered holders of the Company's common stock. The following table illustrates the high, low, and closing prices by quarter, as well as dividends declared, during 2011 and 2010 as reported on the NYSE.

2011	High	Low	Close	Per Share Common Stock Dividends Declared
First quarter	\$39.24	\$36.61	\$38.83	\$0.3500
Second quarter	41.94	38.04	39.49	0.3500
Third quarter	41.58	30.01	31.30	0.3500
Fourth quarter	38.57	29.25	38.07	0.3500
2010	High	Low	Close	Per Share Common Stock Dividends Declared
First quarter	\$32.60	\$26.75	\$30.84	\$0.3500
Second quarter	36.72	29.73	29.73	0.3500
Third quarter	34.39	27.54	33.14	0.3500
Fourth quarter	36.72	32.64	36.47	0.3500

The Company pays distributions to common stockholders quarterly each January, April, July, and October at the discretion of the board of directors. Distribution amounts depend on our FFO, financial condition, capital requirements, the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Code, and such other factors as the board of directors deems relevant.

MARKET FOR KILROY REALTY, L.P.'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

There is no established public trading market for the Operating Partnership's partnership units. As of the date this report was filed, there were 16 holders of record of our common limited partnership units (including the Company's general partnership interest).

The following table reports the distributions per common limited partnership unit declared during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

2011	Per Unit Common Unit Distribution Declared
First quarter	\$0.3500
Second quarter	0.3500
Third quarter	0.3500
Fourth quarter	0.3500
2010	Per Unit Common Unit Distribution Declared
First quarter	\$0.3500
Second quarter	0.3500
Third quarter	0.3500
Fourth quarter	0.3500

During 2011, the operating partnership redeemed 5,000 common limited partnership units for the same number of shares of the Company's common stock. During 2010, the operating partnership did not redeem any common limited partnership units for shares of the Company's common stock.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following line graph compares the change in cumulative stockholder return on shares of the Company's common stock to the cumulative total return of the NAREIT All Equity REIT Index, the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index, and the SNL REIT Office Index for the five-year period ended December 31, 2011. We include an additional index, the SNL REIT Office Index, to the performance graph since management believes it provides additional information to investors about our performance relative to a more specific peer group. The SNL REIT Office Index is a published and widely recognized index that comprises 22 office equity REITs, including us. The graph assumes the investment of \$100 in us and each of the indices on December 31, 2006 and, as required by the SEC, the reinvestment of all distributions. The return shown on the graph is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

ITEM 6.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA - KILROY REALTY CORPORATION

The following tables set forth selected consolidated financial and operating data on an historical basis for the Company. The following data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and notes thereto and "Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included below in this report.

The consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 have been derived from the historical consolidated financial statements of Kilroy Realty Corporation audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and the consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 have been derived from the historical consolidated financial statements of Kilroy Realty Corporation and adjusted for the impact of subsequent accounting changes requiring retrospective application, if any.

Kilroy Realty Corporation Consolidated

(in thousands, except share, per share, square footage and occupancy data)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Statements of Operations Data:					
Total revenues from continuing operations	\$367,131	\$287,396	\$264,804	\$279,942	\$249,006
Income from continuing operations	5,059	10,302	28,032	40,972	39,496
Income from discontinued operations	62,430	9,584	9,983	5,939	83,821
Net income available to common stockholders	50,819	4,512	21,794	29,829	101,164
Per-Share Data:					
Weighted average common shares outstanding-basic	56,717,121	49,497,487	38,705,101	32,466,591	32,379,997
Weighted average common shares outstanding-diluted	56,717,121	49,497,487	38,732,126	32,540,872	32,408,966
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common stockholders per common share-basic	\$(0.20)	\$(0.12)	\$0.28	\$0.74	\$0.67
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common stockholders per common share-diluted	\$(0.20)	\$(0.12)	\$0.28	\$0.74	\$0.67
Net income available to common stockholders per share-basic	\$0.87	\$0.07	\$0.53	\$0.91	\$3.09
Net income available to common stockholders per share-diluted	\$0.87	\$0.07	\$0.53	\$0.91	\$3.09
Dividends declared per common share	\$1.40	\$1.40	\$1.63	\$2.32	\$2.22

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	December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total real estate held for investment, before accumulated depreciation and amortization	\$3,798,690	\$3,216,871	\$2,520,083	\$2,475,596	\$2,370,004
Total assets	3,446,795	2,816,565	2,084,281	2,102,918	2,069,810
Total debt	1,821,286	1,427,776	972,016	1,142,348	1,072,659
Total noncontrolling interest - preferred units ⁽¹⁾	73,638	73,638	73,638	73,638	73,638
Total preferred stock	121,582	121,582	121,582	121,582	121,582
Total equity ⁽²⁾	1,327,482	1,117,730	883,838	714,886	767,034
Other Data:					
Funds From Operations ⁽³⁾	\$136,173	\$106,639	\$107,159	\$113,972	\$107,324
Cash flows provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	138,256	119,827	124,965	144,481	147,500
Investing activities	(634,283)	(701,774)	(50,474)	(93,825)	(244,802)
Financing activities	485,964	586,904	(74,161)	(52,835)	97,086
Property Data:					
Office Properties:					
Rentable square footage	11,421,112	10,395,208	8,708,466	8,650,126	8,088,769
Occupancy	90.1 %	87.5 %	80.6 %	86.2 %	93.7 %
Industrial Properties:					
Rentable square footage	3,413,354	3,602,896	3,654,463	3,718,663	3,869,969
Occupancy	100.0 %	93.9 %	88.2 %	96.3 %	94.7 %

(1) Represents the redemption value, less issuance costs of our issued and outstanding 1,500,000 Series A Preferred Units.

(2) Includes the noncontrolling interest of the common units of the Operating Partnership.

We calculate 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 or loss calculated in accordance with GAAP, excluding extraordinary items, as defined by GAAP, gains and losses from sales of depreciable real estate and impairment write-downs associated with depreciable real estate, plus real estate-related depreciation and amortization (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs and depreciation of non-real estate assets), and after adjustment for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures.

We believe that FFO is a useful supplemental measure of our operating performance. The exclusion from FFO of gains and losses from the sale of operating real estate assets allows investors and analysts to readily identify the operating results of the assets that form the core of our activity and assists in comparing those operating results between periods. Also, because FFO is generally recognized as the industry standard for reporting the operations of REITs, it facilitates comparisons of operating performance to other REITs. However, other REITs may use different methodologies to calculate FFO, and accordingly, our FFO may not be comparable to all other REITs. Implicit in historical cost accounting for real estate assets in accordance with GAAP is the assumption that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, many industry investors and analysts have considered presentations of operating results for real estate companies using historical cost accounting alone to be insufficient. Because FFO excludes depreciation and amortization of real estate assets, we believe that FFO along with the required GAAP presentations provides a more complete measurement of our performance relative to our competitors and a more appropriate basis on which to make decisions involving operating, financing, and investing activities than the required GAAP presentations alone would provide.

However, FFO should not be viewed as an alternative measure of our operating performance since it does not reflect either depreciation and amortization costs or the level of capital expenditures and leasing costs necessary to maintain the operating performance of our properties, which are significant economic costs and could materially impact our results of operations.

Noncash adjustments to arrive at FFO were as follows: noncontrolling interest in earnings of the Operating Partnership, depreciation and amortization of real estate assets, and net gain (loss) from dispositions of operating properties. For additional information, see "Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations -Non-GAAP Supplemental Financial Measure: Funds From Operations" including a reconciliation of our GAAP net income available for common stockholders to FFO for the periods presented.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA - KILROY REALTY, L.P.

The following tables set forth selected consolidated financial and operating data on an historical basis for the Operating Partnership. The following data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and notes thereto and “Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included below in this report.

The consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 have been derived from the historical consolidated financial statements of Kilroy Realty, L.P. audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and the consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 have been derived from the historical consolidated financial statements of Kilroy Realty, L.P. and adjusted for the impact of subsequent accounting changes requiring retrospective application, if any.

Kilroy Realty, L.P. Consolidated
(in thousands, except unit, per unit, square footage and occupancy data)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Statements of Operations Data:					
Total revenues from continuing operations	\$367,131	\$287,396	\$264,804	\$279,942	\$249,006
Income from continuing operations	5,059	10,302	28,032	40,972	39,496
Income from discontinued operations	62,430	9,584	9,983	5,939	83,821
Net income available to common unitholders	51,764	4,528	22,618	31,478	107,797
Per Unit Data:					
Weighted average common units outstanding-basic	58,437,444	51,220,618	40,436,196	34,531,779	34,615,769
Weighted average common units outstanding-diluted	58,437,444	51,220,618	40,463,221	34,606,060	34,644,738
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common unitholders per common unit-basic	\$(0.20)	\$(0.12)	\$0.28	\$0.73	\$0.66
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common unitholders per common unit-diluted	\$(0.20)	\$(0.12)	\$0.28	\$0.73	\$0.66
Net income available to common unitholders per unit-basic	\$0.86	\$0.07	\$0.53	\$0.90	\$3.09
Net income available to common unitholders per unit-diluted	\$0.86	\$0.07	\$0.53	\$0.90	\$3.09
Distributions declared per common unit	\$1.40	\$1.40	\$1.63	\$2.32	\$2.22

	December 31, 2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total real estate held for investment, before accumulated depreciation and amortization	\$3,798,690	\$3,216,871	\$2,520,083	\$2,475,596	\$2,370,004
Total assets	3,446,795	2,816,565	2,084,281	2,102,918	2,069,810
Total debt	1,821,286	1,427,776	972,016	1,142,348	1,072,659
Series A redeemable preferred units ⁽¹⁾	73,638	73,638	73,638	73,638	73,638
Total preferred capital	121,582	121,582	121,582	121,582	121,582
Total capital ⁽²⁾	1,327,482	1,117,730	883,838	714,886	767,034
Other Data:					
Cash flows provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	138,256	119,827	124,965	144,481	147,500
Investing activities	(634,283)	(701,774)	(50,474)	(93,825)	(244,802)
Financing activities	485,964	586,904	(74,161)	(52,835)	97,086
Property Data:					
Office Properties:					
Rentable square footage	11,421,112	10,395,208	8,708,466	8,650,126	8,088,769
Occupancy	90.1 %	87.5 %	80.6 %	86.2 %	93.7 %
Industrial Properties:					
Rentable square footage	3,413,354	3,602,896	3,654,463	3,718,663	3,869,969
Occupancy	100.0 %	93.9 %	88.2 %	96.3 %	94.7 %

⁽¹⁾ Represents the redemption value, less issuance costs of the Operating Partnership's issued and outstanding 1,500,000 Series A Preferred Units.

⁽²⁾ Includes the noncontrolling interests in consolidated subsidiaries.

ITEM 7.

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

The following discussion relates to our consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this report. The results of operations discussion is combined for the Company and the Operating Partnership because there are no material differences in the results of operations between the two reporting entities.

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements contained in this "Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" that are not historical facts may be forward-looking statements, including statements or information concerning projected future occupancy and rental rates, lease expirations, debt maturity, potential investments, strategies such as capital recycling, development and redevelopment activity, projected construction costs, dispositions, future executive incentive compensation, pending, potential or proposed acquisitions and other forward-looking financial data, as well as the discussion in "—Factors That May Influence Future Results of Operations", "—Liquidity and Capital Resource of the Company", and "—Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Operating Partnership." Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "believes," "expects," "projects," "may," "will," "should," "seeks," "approximately," "intends," "plans," "pro forma," "estimates" or "anticipates" and the negative of these words and phrases and similar expressions that do not relate to historical matters. Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations, beliefs and assumptions, and are not guarantees of future performance. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to uncertainties, risks, changes in circumstances, trends and factors that are difficult to predict, many of which are outside of our control. Accordingly, actual performance, results and events may vary materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements, and you should not rely on the forward-looking statements as predictions of future performance, results or outcomes. Numerous factors could cause actual future events to differ materially from those indicated in forward-looking statements, including, among others:

- global market and general economic conditions and their effect on our liquidity and financial conditions and those of our tenants;
- adverse economic or real estate conditions in California and Washington including with respect to California's continuing budget deficits;
- risks associated with investment in real estate assets which are illiquid, and trends in the real estate industry;
- defaults on or non-renewal of leases by tenants;
- any significant downturn in tenants' businesses;
- the ability to re-lease property at or above current market rates;
- costs to comply with government regulations;
- the availability of cash for distribution and for debt service and exposure of risk of default under debt obligations;
- significant competition, which may decrease the occupancy and rental rates of properties;
- potential losses that may not be covered by insurance;
- the ability to complete acquisitions and dispositions on announced terms;
- the ability to successfully operate acquired properties;
- the ability to successfully complete development and redevelopment properties on schedule and within budgeted amounts;
- defaults on leases for land on which properties are located;
- adverse changes to, or implementations of, applicable laws, regulations or legislation;
- environmental uncertainties and risks related to natural disasters; and
- the ability to maintain its status as a REIT.

The factors included in this report are not exhaustive and additional factors could adversely affect our business and financial performance. For a discussion of additional risk factors, see the factors included in this report under the

caption “Risk Factors,” and in our other filings with the SEC. All forward-looking statements are based on currently available information and speak only as of the date of this report. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statement that becomes untrue because of subsequent events, new information or otherwise, except to the extent we are required to do so in connection with our ongoing requirements under federal securities laws.

Company Overview

We are a self-administered REIT active in office and industrial submarkets along the West Coast. We own, develop, acquire and manage real estate assets, consisting primarily of Class A real estate properties in the coastal regions of Los Angeles, Orange County, San Diego County, greater Seattle and the San Francisco Bay Area, which we believe have strategic advantages and strong barriers to entry. We own our interests in all of our properties through the Operating Partnership and the Finance Partnership, and

conduct substantially all of our operations through the Operating Partnership. We owned a 97.2% and 96.8% general partnership interest in the Operating Partnership as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. All our properties are held in fee except for the nine office buildings which are held subject to long-term ground leases for the land (See Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information regarding our ground lease obligations).

2011 Highlights

In summary, we made significant progress on several fronts during 2011, and are well-positioned for continued long-term growth through our strong leasing performance, well timed acquisitions and redevelopment efforts, ongoing capital recycling program, and successful financing activities.

Leasing - During 2011, we executed leases on 2.6 million square feet, our highest annual leasing performance since our formation in 1997. This leasing activity included a lease signed with DIRECTV for approximately 630,000 rentable square feet, which could increase to 720,000 rentable square feet over the term of the lease. The lease includes approximately 333,000 of rentable square feet that they currently occupy and an additional building encompassing 299,000 rentable square feet that is currently under redevelopment. As a result of our successful leasing efforts, occupancy in our stabilized portfolio increased 330 basis points to 92.4% as of December 31, 2011, up from 89.1% as of December 31, 2010.

Acquisitions - We remain a disciplined buyer of office properties and continue to focus on value add opportunities in West Coast markets populated by high growth tenants in a variety of industries, including technology, media, healthcare, entertainment and services. During 2010, we acquired ten buildings, two of which were in the San Francisco Bay Area and one of which was in greater Seattle. During 2011, we continued to expand our portfolio in the San Francisco Bay Area and greater Seattle through the acquisitions of ten buildings, five in each respective region, for a total purchase price of \$605.1 million. We also acquired one building in San Diego for \$32.7 million. As a result of the 2011 acquisitions, our total portfolio has increased by approximately 2.0 million square feet.

Redevelopment - During 2011, we continued the redevelopment of one existing office property and commenced the redevelopment of two additional existing office properties to upgrade and modernize the buildings and adjacent common areas. The projects have a total estimated investment of approximately \$117.5 million at completion, including the \$37.6 million net carrying val

ue of the projects at the commencement of redevelopment. Construction for all projects is currently expected to be completed in 2012 and the properties were approximately 90% pre-leased as of December 31, 2011.

In addition, in December 2011, we commenced redevelopment at one of our newly acquired properties in San Francisco that was 9% occupied upon closing. Redevelopment was commenced on the balance of the building upon acquisition and construction is currently expected to be completed in 2012. We have also pre-leased an additional 28% of space in the building. The project has a total estimated investment of approximately \$147.9 million at completion.

Capital Recycling Program - We have utilized our capital recycling program to provide additional capital to fund potential acquisitions, to finance development and redevelopment expenditures, to potentially repay long-term debt and for other general corporate purposes. Our general strategy is to target the disposition of mature properties or those that have limited upside for us and redeploy some or all of the capital into acquisitions where we can add additional value to generate higher returns (see "—Factors that May Influence Future Operations" below for additional information).

Financings - In addition to obtaining funding from our capital recycling program, we successfully completed a variety of financing and capital raising activities to fund our continued growth (see "—Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Operating Partnership" below for additional information).

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates, assumptions, and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting periods.

Certain accounting policies are considered to be critical accounting policies. Critical accounting policies are those policies that require our management team to make significant estimates and/or assumptions about matters that are uncertain at the time the estimates and/or assumptions are made or where we are required to make significant judgments and assumptions with respect to the practical application of accounting principles in our business operations. Critical accounting policies are by definition those policies that are material to our financial statements and for which the impact of changes in estimates, assumptions, and judgments could have a material impact to our financial statements.

The following critical accounting policies discussion reflects what we believe are the most significant estimates, assumptions, and judgments used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. This discussion of our critical accounting policies is intended to supplement the description of our accounting policies in the footnotes to our consolidated financial statements and

to provide additional insight into the information used by management when evaluating significant estimates, assumptions, and judgments. For further discussion of our significant accounting policies, see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in this report.

Rental Revenue Recognition

Rental revenue is our principal source of revenue. The timing of when we commence rental revenue recognition depends largely on our conclusion as to whether we are or the tenant is the owner for accounting purposes of the tenant improvements at the leased property. When we conclude that we are the owner of tenant improvements for accounting purposes, we record the cost to construct the tenant improvements as an asset, and we commence rental revenue recognition when the tenant takes possession of or controls the finished space, which is typically when such tenant improvements are substantially complete.

The determination of whether we are or the tenant is the owner of the tenant improvements for accounting purposes is subject to significant judgment. In making that determination, we consider numerous factors and perform a detailed evaluation of each

individual lease. No one factor is determinative in reaching a conclusion. The factors we evaluate include but are not limited to the following:

- whether the lease agreement requires landlord approval of how the tenant improvement allowance is spent prior to installation of the tenant improvements;

- whether the lease agreement requires the tenant to provide evidence to the landlord supporting the cost and what the tenant improvement allowance was spent on prior to payment by the landlord for such tenant improvements;

- whether the tenant improvements are unique to the tenant or reusable by other tenants;

- whether the tenant is permitted to alter or remove the tenant improvements without the consent of the landlord or without compensating the landlord for any lost utility or diminution in fair value; and

- whether the ownership of the tenant improvements remains with the landlord or remains with the tenant at the end of the lease term.

In addition, we also record the cost of certain tenant improvements paid for or reimbursed by tenants when we conclude that we are the owner of such tenant improvements using the factors discussed above. For these tenant-funded tenant improvements, we record the amount funded or reimbursed by tenants as deferred revenue, which is amortized and recognized as rental revenue over the term of the related lease beginning upon substantial completion of the leased premises. During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, we recorded \$4.3 million, \$5.4 million, and \$2.0 million, respectively, of tenant-funded tenant improvements. Leases at our development and redevelopment properties generally have higher tenant-funded tenant improvements and we expect the trend to increase if our development and redevelopment activities increase. For those periods, we also recognized \$9.3 million, \$9.7 million, and \$9.8 million, respectively, of noncash rental revenue related to the amortization of deferred revenue recorded in connection with tenant-funded tenant improvements.

When we conclude that we are not the owner and the tenant is the owner of tenant improvements for accounting purposes, we record our contribution towards those improvements as a lease incentive, which is amortized as a reduction to rental revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease, and rental revenue recognition begins when the tenant takes possession of or controls the space.

Our determination as to whether we are or the tenant is the owner of tenant improvements for accounting purposes is made on a lease-by-lease basis and has a significant impact on the amount of noncash rental revenue that we record related to the amortization of deferred revenue for tenant-funded tenant improvements, and can also have a significant effect on the timing of our overall revenue recognition.

Tenant Reimbursement Revenue

Reimbursements from tenants consist of amounts due from tenants for common area maintenance, real estate taxes, and other recoverable costs, including capital expenditures. Calculating tenant reimbursement revenue requires an in-depth analysis of the complex terms of each underlying lease. Examples of judgments and estimates used when determining the amounts recoverable include:

- estimating the final expenses, net of accruals, that are recoverable;

- estimating the fixed and variable components of operating expenses for each building;

- conforming recoverable expense pools to those used in establishing the base year or base allowance for the applicable underlying lease; and

concluding whether an expense or capital expenditure is recoverable pursuant to the terms of the underlying lease. During the year, we accrue estimated tenant reimbursement revenue in the period in which the tenant reimbursable costs are incurred based on our best estimate of the amounts to be recovered. Throughout the year, we perform analyses to properly match tenant reimbursement revenue with reimbursable costs incurred to date. Additionally, during the fourth quarter of each year, we perform preliminary reconciliations and accrue additional tenant reimbursement revenue or refunds. Subsequent to year end, we perform final detailed reconciliations and analyses on a lease-by-lease basis and bill or refund each tenant for any cumulative annual adjustments in the first and second quarters of each year for the previous year's activity. Our historical experience for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 has been that our final reconciliation and billing process resulted in final amounts that approximated the total annual tenant reimbursement revenues recognized.

Allowances for Uncollectible Current Tenant Receivables and Deferred Rent Receivables

Tenant receivables and deferred rent receivables are carried net of the allowances for uncollectible current tenant receivables

and deferred rent receivables. Current tenant receivables consist primarily of amounts due for contractual lease payments and reimbursements of common area maintenance expenses, property taxes, and other costs recoverable from tenants. Deferred rent receivables represent the amount by which the cumulative straight-line rental revenue recorded to date exceeds cash rents billed to date under the lease agreement. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, current receivables were carried net of an allowance for uncollectible amount of \$2.6 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, and deferred rent receivables were carried net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$3.4 million and \$3.8 million, respectively.

Management's determination of the adequacy of the allowance for uncollectible current tenant receivables and the allowance for deferred rent receivables is performed using a methodology that incorporates a specific identification analysis and an aging analysis and includes an overall evaluation of our historical loss trends and the current economic and business environment. This determination requires significant judgment and estimates about matters that are uncertain at the time the estimates are made, including the creditworthiness of specific tenants, specific industry trends and conditions, and general economic trends and conditions. Since these factors are beyond our control, actual results can differ from our estimates, and such differences could be material.

With respect to the allowance for uncollectible tenant receivables, the specific identification methodology analysis relies on factors such as the age and nature of the receivables, the payment history and financial condition of the tenant, our assessment of the tenant's ability to meet its lease obligations, and the status of negotiations of any disputes with the tenant. With respect to the allowance for deferred rent receivables, given the longer-term nature of these receivables, the specific identification methodology analysis evaluates each of our significant tenants and any tenants on our internal watchlist and relies on factors such as each tenant's financial condition and its ability to meet its lease obligations. We evaluate our reserve levels quarterly based on changes in the financial condition of tenants and our assessment of the tenant's ability to meet its lease obligations, overall economic conditions, and the current business environment.

For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, we recorded a total provision for bad debts for both current tenant receivables and deferred rent receivables of approximately 0.2%, (0.4)%, and 0.2%, respectively, of rental revenue. The negative provision for the year ended December 31, 2010 reflects the reversal of approximately \$1.0 million of a provision for bad debts recorded in prior years against outstanding receivables from a former tenant due to the settlement of outstanding litigation with the former tenant in 2010. Excluding the \$1.0 million reversal of the provision in 2010, our historical experience has been that actual write-offs of current tenant receivables and deferred rent receivables has approximated the provision for bad debts recorded for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009. In the event our estimates were not accurate and we had to change our allowances by 1% of recurring revenue, the potential impact to our net income available to common stockholders would be approximately \$3.6 million, \$3.0 million, and \$2.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively.

Operating Property Acquisitions

We record the acquired tangible and intangible assets and assumed liabilities of operating property acquisitions at fair value at the acquisition date. We assess and consider fair value based on estimated cash flow projections that utilize available market information and discount and/or capitalization rates that we deem appropriate. Estimates of future cash flows are based on a number of factors including historical operating results, known and anticipated trends, and market and economic conditions. The acquired assets and assumed liabilities for an operating property acquisition generally include but are not limited to: land, buildings and improvements, and identified tangible and intangible assets and liabilities associated with in-place leases, including tenant improvements, leasing costs, value of above-market and below-market operating leases and ground leases, acquired in-place lease values and tenant relationships, if any. Costs directly associated with an operating property acquisition are expensed as incurred. The fair value of land is derived from comparable sales of land within the same submarket and/or region. The fair value of

buildings and improvements, tenant improvements, and leasing costs are based upon current market replacement costs and other relevant market rate information.

The fair value of the above-market or below-market component of an acquired in-place operating lease is based upon the present value (calculated using a market discount rate) of the difference between (i) the contractual rents to be paid pursuant to the lease over its remaining non-cancellable lease term and (ii) management's estimate of the rents that would be paid using fair market rental rates and rent escalations at the date of acquisition measured over the remaining non-cancellable term of the lease for above-market operating leases and the initial non-cancellable term plus the term of any below-market fixed rate renewal options, if applicable, for below-market operating leases. The amounts recorded for above-market operating leases are included in deferred leasing costs and acquisition-related intangibles, net on the balance sheet and are amortized on a straight-line basis as a reduction of rental income over the remaining term of the applicable leases. The amounts recorded for below-market operating leases are included in deferred revenue and acquisition-related liabilities, net on the balance sheet and are amortized on a straight-line basis as an increase to rental income over the remaining term of the applicable leases plus the term of any below-market fixed rate renewal options, if applicable. Our below-market operating leases generally do not include fixed rate or below-market renewal options.

The fair value of acquired in-place leases is derived based on management's assessment of lost revenue and costs incurred for the period required to lease the "assumed vacant" property to the occupancy level when purchased. This fair value is based on a variety of considerations including, but not necessarily limited to: (1) the value associated with avoiding the cost of originating the acquired in-place leases; (2) the value associated with lost revenue related to tenant reimbursable operating costs estimated to be incurred during the assumed lease-up period; and (3) the value associated with lost rental revenue from existing leases during the assumed lease-up period. Factors considered by us in performing these analyses include an estimate of the carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods, current market conditions, and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, we include real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses, and estimates of lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up periods based on current market demand at market rates. In estimating costs to execute similar leases, we consider leasing commissions, legal and other related expenses. The amount recorded for acquired in-place leases is included in deferred leasing costs and acquisition-related intangibles, net on the balance sheet and amortized as an increase to depreciation and amortization expense over the remaining term of the applicable leases. If a lease were to be terminated or if termination were determined to be likely prior to its contractual expiration (for example resulting from bankruptcy), amortization of the related unamortized in-place lease intangible would be accelerated.

The determination of the fair value of the acquired tangible and intangible assets and assumed liabilities of operating property acquisitions requires us to make significant judgments and assumptions about the numerous inputs discussed above. The use of different assumptions in these fair value calculations could significantly affect the reported amounts of the allocation of our acquisition related assets and liabilities and the related amortization and depreciation expense recorded for such assets and liabilities. In addition, since the value of above and below market leases are amortized as either a reduction or increase to rental income, respectively, our judgments for these intangibles could have a significant impact on our reported rental revenues and results of operations.

Evaluation of Asset Impairment

We evaluate our real estate assets for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a given asset may not be recoverable. We evaluate our real estate assets for impairment on a property-by-property basis. Indicators we use to determine whether an impairment evaluation is necessary include:

• low occupancy levels or forecasted low occupancy levels at a specific property;

• current period operating or cash flow losses combined with a historical pattern or future projection of potential continued operating or cash flow losses at a specific property;

• deterioration in rental rates for a specific property as evidenced by sudden significant rental rate decreases or continuous rental rate decreases over numerous quarters, which could signal a continued decrease in future cash flow

for that property;

deterioration of a given rental submarket as evidenced by significant increases in market vacancy and/or negative absorption rates or continuous increases in market vacancy and/or negative absorption rates over numerous quarters, which could signal a decrease in future cash flow for properties within that submarket;

significant increases in property sales yields, continuous increases in property sales yields over several quarters, or recent property sales at a loss within a given submarket, each of which could signal a decrease in the market value of properties;

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- significant change in strategy or use of a specific property or any other event that could result in a decreased holding period, including classifying a property as held for sale, or significant development delay;
- evidence of material physical damage to the property; and

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default by a significant tenant when any of the other indicators above are present.

When we evaluate for potential impairment our real estate assets to be held and used, we first evaluate whether there are any indicators of impairment. If any impairment indicators are present for a specific real estate asset, we then perform an undiscounted cash flow analysis and compare the net carrying amount of the real estate asset to the real estate asset's estimated undiscounted future cash flow over the anticipated holding period. If the estimated undiscounted future cash flow is less than the net carrying amount of the real estate asset, we perform an impairment loss calculation to determine if the fair value of the real estate asset is less than the net carrying value of the real estate asset. Our impairment loss calculation compares the net carrying amount of the real estate asset to the real estate asset's estimated fair value, which may be based on estimated discounted future cash flow calculations or third-party valuations or appraisals. We recognize an impairment loss if the amount of the asset's net carrying amount exceeds the asset's estimated fair value. If we recognize an impairment loss, the estimated fair value of the asset becomes its new cost basis. For a depreciable long-lived asset, the new cost basis will be depreciated (amortized) over the remaining useful life of that asset.

Our undiscounted cash flow and fair value calculations contain uncertainties because they require management to make assumptions and to apply judgment to estimate future cash flow and property fair values, including selecting the discount or capitalization rate that reflects the risk inherent in future cash flow. Estimating projected cash flow is highly subjective as it requires assumptions related to future rental rates, tenant allowances, operating expenditures, property taxes, capital improvements, and occupancy levels. We are also required to make a number of assumptions relating to future economic and market events and prospective operating trends. Determining the appropriate capitalization rate also requires significant judgment and is typically based on many factors including the prevailing rate for the market or submarket, as well as the quality and location of the properties. Further, capitalization rates can fluctuate resulting from a variety of factors in the overall economy or within regional markets. If the actual net cash flow or actual market capitalization rates significantly differ from our estimates, the impairment evaluation for an individual asset could be materially affected.

Because of the economic and market environment, circumstances indicated that an analysis for potential impairment of certain of our properties was necessary in each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009. As a result, for each property where such an indicator occurred and/or for properties within a given submarket where such an indicator occurred, we completed an impairment evaluation. After completing this process, we determined that for each of the properties evaluated, undiscounted cash flows over the holding period were in excess of carrying value and, therefore, we did not record any impairment losses for these periods. In addition, we completed an impairment evaluation for our properties held for sale and determined that for both of the held for sale properties the fair value less estimated costs to sell exceeded the net carrying amount and thus we did not record any impairment losses for our two held for sale properties.

Cost Capitalization and Depreciation

We capitalize costs associated with development and redevelopment activities, capital improvements, tenant improvements, and leasing activities. Amounts capitalized are depreciated or amortized over estimated useful lives determined by management. We depreciate buildings and improvements based on the estimated useful life of the asset, and we amortize tenant improvements and leasing costs over the shorter of the estimated useful life or estimated remaining life of the related lease. All capitalized costs are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method. Determining whether expenditures meet the criteria for capitalization and the assignment of depreciable lives requires management to exercise significant judgment. Expenditures that meet one or more of the following criteria generally qualify for capitalization:

- provide benefit in future periods;
- extend the useful life of the asset beyond our original estimates; and
- increase the quality of the asset beyond our original estimates.

Our historical experience has demonstrated that we have not had material write-offs of assets and that our depreciation and amortization estimates have been reasonable and appropriate.

Factors That May Influence Future Results of Operations

Acquisitions. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we acquired eleven office buildings in eight transactions for approximately \$637.8 million, and during the year ended December 31, 2010 we acquired ten office buildings in eight transactions for approximately \$697.8 million (see Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional

information). We generally finance our acquisitions through the assumption of existing debt, new debt and equity offerings, borrowings under our unsecured line of credit and proceeds from our capital recycling program.

As a key component of our growth strategy, we continually evaluate selected property acquisition opportunities as they arise. As a result, at any point in time we may have one or more potential acquisitions under consideration that are in varying stages of evaluation, negotiation or due diligence review, which may include potential acquisitions under contract. As of the date of this report, we were in negotiations for possible acquisitions of four properties in West Coast markets aggregating approximately 1.1 million rentable square feet for estimated purchase prices aggregating approximately \$379.0 million (which includes the assumption of debt aggregating approximately \$89.0 million). We cannot provide assurance that we will enter into agreements to acquire these properties. If we do enter into definitive agreements, those agreements will be subject to satisfaction of closing conditions and the acquisitions may not be completed. In the future, we may enter into agreements to acquire other properties, and those agreements typically will be subject to the satisfaction of closing conditions. We cannot provide assurance that we will enter into any agreements to acquire properties, or that the potential acquisitions contemplated by any agreements we may enter into in the future will be completed. Costs associated with acquisitions are expensed as incurred and we may be unable to complete an acquisition after making a nonrefundable deposit or incurring acquisition-related costs. In addition, acquisitions are subject to various other risks and uncertainties. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we incurred approximately \$4.1 million of third-party acquisition costs.

Capital Recycling Program. As part of our current strategy, we intend to dispose of certain office and industrial assets from time to time and then use the proceeds to fund acquisitions, to finance development and redevelopment expenditures, to repay long-term debt and for other general corporate purposes. As part of this strategy, we intend, when practical, to enter into like-kind exchanges under Section 1031 of the Code to defer some or all of the taxable gains on the sales, if any, for federal and state income tax purposes.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we disposed of two office buildings and one industrial building in two transactions for approximately \$66.1 million at a net gain of \$51.6 million (see Note 19 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for more information). On January 30, 2012, we completed the disposition of two additional buildings for approximately \$146.1 million at a net gain of approximately \$73.0 million. The dispositions were structured to qualify as like-kind exchanges under Section 1031 of the Code, but as of the date of this report, approximately \$42.4 million of the sales proceeds have yet to be reinvested in qualifying replacement property.

As part of our capital recycling program strategy, we are currently in negotiations for the disposition of one land holding. We also continue to evaluate opportunities for the potential disposition of additional properties, including the potential sale of all or a portion of, or the sale of an equity interest in all or a portion of, our industrial properties. The timing of any potential transaction depends on market conditions and, in any event, we cannot assure you that we will dispose of this land holding or any additional properties, or that future acquisitions and/or dispositions, if any, will qualify as like-kind exchanges under Section 1031 of the Code.

Leasing Activity and Changes in Rental Rates. The amount of net rental income generated by our properties depends principally on our ability to maintain the occupancy rates of currently leased space and to lease currently available space, newly developed or redeveloped properties, newly acquired properties with vacant space, and space available from unscheduled lease terminations. The amount of rental income we generate also depends on our ability to maintain or increase rental rates in our submarkets. Negative trends in one or more of these factors could adversely affect our rental income in future periods. The following tables set forth certain information regarding leasing activity during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Information on Leases Commenced

For Leases that Commenced During the Year Ended December 31, 2011

	1st & 2nd Generation ⁽¹⁾				2nd Generation ⁽¹⁾				Weighted Average Lease Term (in months)
	Number of Leases ⁽²⁾		Rentable Square Feet ⁽²⁾		Changes in Rents ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	Changes in Cash Rents ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	Retention Rates ⁽⁶⁾		
	New	Renewal	New	Renewal					
Office Properties	72	49	712,838	709,427	7.5	% (6.2)	)% 60.7	% 110
Industrial Properties	8	8	233,470	321,687	(17.0)	)% (27.5)	)% 98.2	% 69
Total portfolio	80	57	946,308	1,031,114	4.3	% (9.1)	)% 68.9	% 97

Information on Leases Executed⁽⁷⁾

For Leases Signed During the Year Ended December 31, 2011

	1st & 2nd Generation ⁽¹⁾				2nd Generation ⁽¹⁾				Weighted Average Lease Term (in months)
	Number of Leases ⁽²⁾		Rentable Square Feet ⁽²⁾		Changes in Rents ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	Changes in Cash Rents ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾			
	New	Renewal	New	Renewal					
Office Properties	69	61	607,588	866,204	8.8	% (3.5)	)% 107	
Industrial Properties	6	7	116,489	469,724	10.5	% (7.4)	)% 98	
Total portfolio	75	68	724,077	1,335,928	8.9	% (4.2)	)% 105	

First generation leasing includes space where we have made capital expenditures that result in additional revenue (1) generated when the space is re-leased. Second generation leasing includes space where we have made capital expenditures to maintain the current market revenue stream.

(2) Represents leasing activity for leases that commenced or signed during the period shown, including first and second generation space, net of month-to-month leases. Excludes leasing on new construction.

Calculated as the change between GAAP rents for new/renewed leases and the expiring GAAP rents for the same (3) space. Excludes leases for which the space was vacant longer than one year, or vacant when the property was acquired.

Calculated as the change between stated rents for new/renewed leases and the expiring stated rents for the same (4) space. Excludes leases for which the space was vacant longer than one year, or vacant when the property was acquired.

(5) Excludes commenced and executed leases of approximately 766,000 and 621,900 rentable square feet, respectively, for which the space was vacant longer than one year or we are leasing the space for the first time.

Space vacant for more than one year is excluded from our change in rents calculations to provide a meaningful market comparison.

(6) Calculated as the percentage of space either renewed or expanded into by existing tenants or subtenants at lease expiration.

(7) During the year, 12 leases totaling approximately 176,000 rentable square feet were signed but not commenced as of December 31, 2011. Additionally, during the year, leases totaling approximately 524,200 rentable square feet executed on redevelopment properties are not reflected in the table.

As of December 31, 2011, we believe that the weighted average cash rental rates for our overall portfolio, including recently acquired properties, are approximately 5% to 10% above the current average market rental rates, although individual properties within any particular submarket presently may be leased either above, below, or at the current market rates within that submarket, and the average rental rates for individual submarkets may be above, below, or at the average cash rental rate of our portfolio.

In general, rental rates have stabilized in many of our submarkets over the last several quarters. Our rental rates and occupancy are impacted by general economic conditions, including the pace of regional economic growth and access to capital. Therefore, we cannot give any assurance that leases will be renewed or that available space will be re-leased at rental rates equal to or above the current market rates. Additionally, decreased demand and other negative trends or unforeseeable events that impair our ability to timely renew or re-lease space could have further negative effects on our future financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Scheduled Lease Expirations. In addition to the 1.1 million rentable square feet, or 7.6%, of currently available space in our stabilized portfolio, leases representing approximately 8.2% and 13.4% of the occupied square footage of our stabilized portfolio are scheduled to expire in 2012 and 2013, respectively. The leases scheduled to expire in 2012 and 2013 represent approximately

1.9 million rentable square feet of office space, or 16.5% of our total annualized base rental revenue, and 1.0 million rentable square feet of industrial space, or 2.1% of our total annualized base rental revenue, respectively. We believe that the weighted average cash rental rates are approximately 10% to 15% above the current average quoted market rates for leases scheduled to expire during 2012, although individual properties within any particular submarket presently may be leased either above, below, or at the current quoted market rates within that submarket, and the average rental rates for individual submarkets may be above, below, or at the average cash rental rate of our overall portfolio. Our ability to re-lease available space depends upon both general market conditions and the market conditions in the specific regions in which individual properties are located.

Development and Redevelopment Programs. We believe that a portion of our long-term future potential growth will continue to come from our development pipeline and redevelopment opportunities both within our existing portfolio and at potential acquisition properties. Redevelopment opportunities are those projects in which we spend significant development and construction costs on existing or acquired buildings pursuant to a formal plan, the intended result of which is a higher economic return on the property. As of December 31, 2011, we had four redevelopment projects under construction (see "Item 2: Properties — In Process Redevelopment Properties" for additional information). During the year ended December 31, 2010 we commenced the redevelopment of one of our buildings in the El Segundo submarket of Los Angeles County which encompasses approximately 299,000 rentable square feet. We are currently upgrading and modernizing the building and adjacent common areas since it was previously occupied by a former tenant for more than 25 years. The redevelopment project has a total estimated investment of approximately \$59.2 million at completion, including the \$9.1 million net carrying value of the project at the commencement of redevelopment. Construction is currently expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2012. The building is 100% pre-leased to DIRECTV. Upon commencement of the lease for the 299,000 rentable square feet at this building, we project that DIRECTV will become our largest tenant based on annualized base rental revenue (see "Item 2: Properties — Significant Tenants" for additional information).

In the third quarter of 2011, we commenced the redevelopment of two of our existing office properties to upgrade and modernize the buildings and adjacent common areas. One office property is located in the Long Beach submarket of Los Angeles and encompasses approximately 98,000 rentable square feet. The redevelopment will occur in two phases and the existing tenant will occupy approximately 50% of the property during both redevelopment phases. The redevelopment project has a total estimated investment of approximately \$19.6 million at completion, including the \$6.3 million net carrying value of the project at the commencement of redevelopment. Construction is currently expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2012.

The second office redevelopment property is located in the Sorrento Mesa submarket of San Diego and encompasses approximately 111,000 rentable square feet. The property is 100% pre-leased to a single tenant. As part of the redevelopment, we are incorporating one of our undeveloped land parcels. The redevelopment project has a total estimated investment of approximately \$38.7 million at completion, including the \$22.2 million net carrying value of the project at the commencement of redevelopment.

Construction is currently expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2012.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, we commenced redevelopment on one of our acquired properties located in the South of Market

District submarket of San Francisco, which encompasses approximately 410,000 rentable square feet. The redevelopment project has a total estimated investment of approximately \$147.9 million at completion, including the \$88.5 million net carrying value of the project at the commencement of redevelopment. Construction is currently expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2012. The building is currently 9% occupied and upon acquisition, we pre-leased an additional 28% by executing an 11-year lease for 70,000 square feet that is set to commence after the completion of construction. As of December 31, 2011, the building is approximately 37% leased.

In recent periods we have delayed the timing and reduced the scope of our development program, which impacts the average development and redevelopment asset balances qualifying for interest and other carry cost capitalization.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we did not capitalize interest on six of our seven development pipeline properties with an aggregate investment of approximately \$148.1 million, as it was determined these projects did not qualify for interest and other carry cost capitalization under GAAP. As of December 31, 2011, our development pipeline included 110.2 gross acres of land with an aggregate investment of approximately \$270.3 million. While in recent periods we have delayed the timing and reduced the scope of our development program activity as a result of economic conditions in our submarkets, we continue to proactively evaluate development and redevelopment opportunities throughout the West Coast. In addition, we plan to continue to focus on enhancing the entitlements for our existing development land pipeline, and performing additional activities to prepare for the time when development will again be economically attractive.

We also plan to continue to evaluate other redevelopment opportunities within our property portfolio.

Incentive Compensation. Our Executive Compensation Committee determines compensation, including equity and cash incentive programs, for our executive officers in accordance with the terms and conditions of applicable agreements and incentive award programs. Incentive compensation for our executive officers for 2011 and 2012 was structured to allow the Executive Compensation Committee to evaluate a variety of key factors and metrics at the end of the year and make a determination of

incentive compensation for executive officers based on the Company's and management's overall performance. The programs approved by the Executive Compensation Committee have historically provided for equity and cash compensation to be earned by our executive officers based on the attainment of certain performance measures, including total shareholder return, financial, operating, development and other metrics. As a result, accrued incentive compensation and compensation expense for future incentive compensation awards could be affected by our operating and development performance, financial results, total shareholder return, market conditions and other performance conditions. Consequently, we cannot predict the amounts that will be recorded in future periods related to such incentive compensation.

Share-Based Compensation. As of December 31, 2011, there was \$4.3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to outstanding nonvested shares of restricted common stock and nonvested RSUs issued under share-based compensation arrangements. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years. Additional unrecognized compensation cost of \$6.4 million related to 59,938 shares of restricted common stock and 92,795 nonvested RSUs issued under share-based compensation arrangements subsequent to December 31, 2011 is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 5.0 years. The Executive Compensation Committee is also currently evaluating a long-term incentive stock option program for approximately 20 key members of our senior management team, including our executive officers, which would provide for 10-year stock options that would vest over a five-year period. We presently expect this program to be implemented in 2012. Our Executive Compensation Committee is also evaluating alternatives to restructure employment agreements with our executive management team to revise certain provisions that were market at the time of our initial public offering in 1997. The revisions are expected to include long-term restricted stock awards that would be earned based on a combination of time vesting and the satisfaction of performance-based criteria. Share-based compensation expense for potential future awards could be affected by our operating and development performance, financial results, total shareholder return, and market conditions. Consequently, we cannot predict the amounts that will be recorded in future periods for such share-based awards. See Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding our share-based incentive compensation plan.

Stabilized Portfolio Information

The following table reconciles the changes in the rentable square feet in our stabilized portfolio of operating properties from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2011:

	Office Properties		Industrial Properties		Total	
	Number of Buildings	Rentable Square Feet	Number of Buildings	Rentable Square Feet	Number of Buildings	Rentable Square Feet
Total as of December 31, 2010	100	10,395,208	40	3,602,896	140	13,998,104
Acquisitions ⁽¹⁾	10	1,568,945			10	1,568,945
Property moved to the redevelopment portfolio	(2	) (209,561	)		(2	) (209,561
Dispositions	(2	) (90,558	) (1	) (192,053	) (3	) (282,611
Properties held for sale	(2	) (253,676	)		(2	) (253,676
Remeasurement		10,754		2,511		13,265
Total as of December 31, 2011	104	11,421,112	39	3,413,354	143	14,834,466

⁽¹⁾ Excludes 370 3rd Street in San Francisco, California, which was added to our redevelopment portfolio upon acquisition.

Occupancy Information

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our stabilized portfolio:

Stabilized Portfolio Occupancy

Region	Number of Buildings	Square Feet Total	Occupancy at ⁽¹⁾			
			12/31/2011	12/31/2010	12/31/2009	
Office Properties:						
Los Angeles and Ventura Counties	28	2,981,473	83.5	% 89.3	% 88.8	%
San Diego County	59	5,181,720	92.5	86.4	76.8	
Orange County	5	540,656	93.4	93.1	49.8	
San Francisco Bay Area	6	1,826,766	93.3	84.3	—	
Greater Seattle	6	890,497	89.9	100.0	—	
	104	11,421,112	90.1	87.5	80.6	
Industrial Properties:						
Los Angeles County	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	
Orange County	39	3,413,354	100.0	93.5	87.6	
	39	3,413,354	100.0	93.9	88.2	
Total Stabilized Portfolio	143	14,834,466	92.4	% 89.1	% 82.8	%
Average Occupancy						
Stabilized Portfolio ⁽¹⁾			Core Portfolio ⁽²⁾			
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2010	
Office Properties	89.4%	84.2%	89.7%	86.1%		
Industrial Properties	97.5%	87.3%	97.3%	86.4%		
Total	91.3%	85.1%	92.0%	86.2%		

(1) Occupancy percentages reported are based on our stabilized portfolio for the period presented.

(2) Occupancy percentages reported are based on Office Properties and Industrial Properties owned and stabilized at January 1, 2010 and still owned and stabilized as of December 31, 2011.

As of December 31, 2011, the Office Properties and Industrial Properties represented approximately 93.0% and 7.0%, respectively, of our total annualized base rental revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Office Properties and

Industrial Properties represented approximately 92.7% and 7.3%, respectively, of our total Net Operating Income, as defined.

Current Regional Information

Although real estate fundamentals continue to be challenging in many of our regional submarkets, we have started to see a general increase in occupancy across our portfolio, and we have generally seen a modest decrease in vacancy rates across many of our regional submarkets as well as a stabilization in rental rates and lease concession packages. Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. Our Los Angeles and Ventura Counties stabilized office portfolio of 3.0 million rentable square feet was 83.5% occupied with approximately 491,300 available rentable square feet as of December 31, 2011 compared to 89.3% occupied with approximately 328,800 available rentable square feet as of December 31, 2010. The decrease in occupancy is primarily attributable to 205,000 of rentable square feet related to a lease with one tenant in buildings along the 101-Corridor in Ventura County. The tenant vacated the properties upon expiration of the lease.

As of December 31, 2011, an aggregate of approximately 178,900 and 360,200 rentable square feet are scheduled to expire in this region during 2012 and 2013, respectively. The aggregate rentable square feet under the leases scheduled to expire in this region during 2012 and 2013 represents approximately 4.0% of our occupied rentable square feet and 4.5% of our annualized base rental revenues in our total stabilized portfolio. As of December 31, 2011, we have leased approximately 122,200 rentable square feet in this region that was vacant at December 31, 2011. The new leases are scheduled to commence at various dates during the first and second quarters of 2012. San Diego County. Our San Diego stabilized office portfolio of 5.2 million rentable square feet was 92.5% occupied with

approximately 391,100 available rentable square feet as of December 31, 2011 compared to 86.4% occupied with approximately 744,300 available rentable square feet as of December 31, 2010. The increase in occupancy is primarily attributable to two properties representing 214,200 rentable square feet that were vacant at December 31, 2010, but were removed from the stabilized portfolio during 2011. One of the properties was moved to the redevelopment portfolio and the other property was held for sale as of December 31, 2011.

As of December 31, 2011, leases representing an aggregate of approximately 469,700 and 313,400 rentable square feet are scheduled to expire during 2012 and 2013, respectively, in this region. The aggregate rentable square feet under leases scheduled to expire in this region in 2012 and 2013 represents approximately 5.8% of our occupied rentable square feet and 5.9% of our annualized base rental revenues in our total stabilized portfolio. Orange County. As of December 31, 2011, our Orange County stabilized industrial portfolio of approximately 3.4 million rentable square feet was 100.0% occupied compared to 93.5% occupied with approximately 220,100 available rentable square feet as of December 31, 2010.

Our Orange County stabilized office portfolio of approximately 540,700 rentable square feet was 93.4% occupied with approximately 35,500 available rentable square feet as of December 31, 2011 compared to 93.1% occupied with approximately 37,300 available rentable square feet as of December 31, 2010.

As of December 31, 2011, leases representing an aggregate of approximately 341,400 and 724,100 rentable square feet are scheduled to expire during 2012 and 2013, respectively, in this region. The aggregate rentable square feet under leases scheduled to expire in 2012 and 2013 represents approximately 7.8% of our occupied rentable square feet and 2.8% of our annualized base rental revenues in our total stabilized portfolio. Of the 1,065,500 rentable square feet scheduled to expire in 2012 and 2013, approximately 984,100 rentable square feet is industrial space.

San Francisco Bay Area. As of December 31, 2011, our San Francisco Bay Area stabilized office portfolio of 1.8 million rentable square feet was 93.3% occupied with approximately 121,900 available rentable square feet compared to 84.3% occupied with approximately 188,900 available rentable square feet as of December 31, 2010. The increase in occupancy is primarily attributable to nine leases encompassing approximately 222,700 rentable square feet that commenced during 2011. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2011, four of the buildings we acquired in the San Francisco Bay Area encompassing approximately 626,200 rentable square feet were added to the stabilized portfolio. These four buildings were added to our stabilized office portfolio upon acquisition and were approximately 88.5% occupied as of December 31, 2011.

As of December 31, 2011, leases representing an aggregate of approximately 90,000 and 273,700 rentable square feet are scheduled to expire during 2012 and 2013, respectively. The aggregate rentable square feet under leases scheduled to expire in this region during 2012 and 2013 represents approximately 2.7% of our occupied rentable square feet and 4.0% of our annualized base rental revenues in our total stabilized portfolio. As of December 31, 2011, we have leased approximately 45,000 rentable square feet in this region that was vacant at December 31, 2011. The new leases are scheduled to commence at various dates during the first and second quarters of 2012.

Greater Seattle. As of December 31, 2011, our Greater Seattle stabilized office portfolio of 0.9 million rentable square feet

was 89.9% occupied with approximately 90,300 available rentable square feet as of December 31, 2011 compared to being 100.0% occupied as of December 31, 2010. The decrease in occupancy is primarily attributable to the acquisitions of five office buildings encompassing approximately 768,400 rentable square feet during the year ended December 31, 2011 that were 88.3% occupied at December 31, 2011.

As of December 31, 2011, leases representing an aggregate of approximately 28,700 and 141,300 rentable square feet are scheduled to expire during 2012 and 2013, respectively. The aggregate rentable square feet under leases scheduled to expire in this region during 2012 and 2013 represents approximately 1.2% of our occupied rentable square feet and 1.4% of our annualized base rental revenues in our total stabilized portfolio.

Results of Operations

Management internally evaluates the operating performance and financial results of our portfolio based on Net Operating Income for the consolidated portfolio. We define “Net Operating Income (Loss)” as operating revenues (rental income, tenant reimbursements, and other property income) less operating expenses (property expenses, real estate taxes, provision for bad debts, and ground leases). The Net Operating Income information presented within this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is the same Net Operating Income information disclosed in our segment information in Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements.

Year Ended December 31, 2011 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2010

The following table reconciles our Net Operating Income, as defined to our net income for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

	Year Ended December 31,		Dollar	Percentage	
	2011	2010	Change	Change	
	(\$ in thousands)				
Net Operating Income, as defined	\$259,318	\$203,665	\$55,653	27.3	%
Unallocated (expense) income:					
General and administrative expenses	(28,148)	(27,963)	(185)	0.7	
Acquisition-related expenses	(4,053)	(2,248)	(1,805)	80.3	
Depreciation and amortization	(133,220)	(99,611)	(33,609)	33.7	
Interest income and other net investment gains	571	964	(393)	(40.8)	
Interest expense	(89,409)	(59,941)	(29,468)	49.2	
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	(4,564)	4,564	100.0	
Income from continuing operations	5,059	10,302	(5,243)	(50.9)	%
Income from discontinued operations	10,843	8,635	2,208	25.6	%
Net gain on dispositions of discontinued operations	51,587	949	50,638	5,335.9	%
Net income	\$67,489	\$19,886	\$47,603	239.4	%

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The following tables summarize the Net Operating Income (Loss), as defined, for our total portfolio for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

	2011				2010			
	Core Portfolio ⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)	Acquisitions Portfolio ⁽²⁾	Other	Total Portfolio	Core Portfolio ⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)	Acquisitions Portfolio ⁽²⁾	Other	Total Portfolio
Operating revenues:								
Rental income	\$236,434	\$ 94,520	\$1,535	\$332,489	\$227,561	\$ 28,901	\$5,072	\$261,534
Tenant reimbursements	20,466	7,287	223	27,976	21,093	471	1,354	22,918
Other property income	6,065	569	32	6,666	2,538	106	300	2,944
Total	262,965	102,376	1,790	367,131	251,192	29,478	6,726	287,396
Property and related expenses:								
Property expenses	48,083	23,524	1,262	72,869	46,867	7,045	2,477	56,389
Real estate taxes	20,870	10,112	1,539	32,521	21,449	3,033	1,860	26,342
Provision for bad debts	644	—	—	644	16	—	—	16
Ground leases	1,136	446	197	1,779	973	—	11	984
Total	70,733	34,082	2,998	107,813	69,305	10,078	4,348	83,731
Net Operating Income (Loss), as defined	\$192,232	\$ 68,294	\$(1,208)	\$259,318	\$181,887	\$ 19,400	\$2,378	\$203,665

(1) Properties owned and stabilized as of January 1, 2010 and still owned and stabilized as of December 31, 2011.

(2) Includes results, from the dates of acquisition through the periods presented, for the ten office buildings we acquired during 2010 and ten office buildings we acquired during 2011 that were added to the stabilized portfolio.

The following table compares the Net Operating Income, as defined, for our total portfolio for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

	Year Ended December 31, 2011 As Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2010							
	Core Portfolio			Acquisitions Portfolio			Total Portfolio	
	Dollar Change	Percentage Change		Dollar Change	Percentage Change	Dollar Change	Percentage Change	
Operating revenues:								
Rental income	\$8,873	3.9 %		\$65,619	227.0 %		\$70,955	27.1 %
Tenant reimbursements	(627)	(3.0)		6,816	1,447.1		5,058	22.1
Other property income	3,527	139.0		463	436.8		3,722	126.4
Total	11,773	4.7		72,898	247.3		79,735	27.7
Property and related expenses:								
Property expenses	1,216	2.6		16,479	233.9		16,480	29.2
Real estate taxes	(579)	(2.7)		7,079	233.4		6,179	23.5
Provision for bad debts	628	3,925.0		—	—		628	3,925.0
Ground leases	163	16.8		446	100.0		795	80.8
Total	1,428	2.1		24,004	238.2		24,082	28.8
Net Operating Income, as defined	\$10,345	5.7 %		\$48,894	252.0 %		\$55,653	27.3 %

Net Operating Income increased \$55.7 million, or 27.3%, for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 primarily resulting from:

• An increase of \$48.9 million attributable to ten office buildings we acquired during 2010 and ten office buildings we acquired during 2011 that were added to the stabilized portfolio (the "Acquisitions Portfolio");

• An increase of \$10.3 million attributable to the properties owned and stabilized as of January 1, 2010 and still owned and stabilized as of December 31, 2011 (the "Core Portfolio") primarily as a result of:

• An increase in rental income of \$8.9 million primarily resulting from an increase in average occupancy of 5.8%, from 86.2% for the year ended December 31, 2010, to 92.0% for the year ended December 31, 2011;

• An increase in other property income due to the receipt of a \$3.7 million cash distribution under a bankruptcy claim related to a former tenant that defaulted on their lease in 2009 partially offset by:

• A decrease in tenant reimbursements of \$0.6 million primarily the result of the renewal of several leases, which resulted in the reset of the base year expense level;

• An increase in our provision for bad debts of \$0.6 million primarily as a result of changes in our estimates of collectability for two watchlist tenants; and

• An offsetting decrease of \$3.6 million generated by one office building that was moved from the stabilized portfolio to the redevelopment portfolio in 2010 and two office buildings that were moved to the redevelopment portfolio from the stabilized portfolio upon commencement of redevelopment in 2011 (the "Redevelopment Properties"). The reduction in Net Operating Income is due to the expiration of the leases at two of the office buildings. Upon expiration of these leases, we commenced redevelopment of these properties. See "Factors that May Influence Future Operations — Development and Redevelopment Programs" for additional information.

Other Income and Expenses

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased \$0.2 million, or 0.7%, for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 primarily as a result of a net decrease in compensation expense resulting from:

A decrease in share-based compensation expense (see Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for more information); and

An adjustment to decrease our deferred compensation plan liability to fair value (see Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report and the discussion under the caption "— Interest Income and Other Net Investment Gains" below for more information).

These decreases were partially offset by an increase in compensation expense associated with the growth of the Company primarily as a result of the ongoing acquisition activities.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased by \$33.6 million, or 33.7%, for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily related to the Acquisitions Portfolio.

Interest Income and Other Net Investment Gains

Total interest income and other net investment gains decreased by approximately \$0.4 million, or 40.8%, for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily as a result of a decrease in the fair value of the marketable securities held in connection with our deferred compensation plan (see Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information). The decrease to interest income and other net investment gains resulting from the decrease in the fair value of the marketable securities offsets the decrease in compensation expense discussed in the general and administrative expenses section above.

Interest Expense

The following table sets forth our gross interest expense, including debt discounts/premiums and loan cost amortization, net of capitalized interest, for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	2011	2010	Dollar Change	Percentage Change	
	(\$ in thousands)				
Gross interest expense	\$98,539	\$69,956	\$28,583	40.9	%
Capitalized interest	(9,130)	(10,015)	885	(8.8)%
Interest expense	\$89,409	\$59,941	\$29,468	49.2	%

Gross interest expense, before the effect of capitalized interest, increased \$28.6 million, or 40.9% for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 resulting from an increase in our average outstanding debt balances primarily as a result of our acquisition activity.

Capitalized interest decreased \$0.9 million, or 8.8%, for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 primarily attributable to a decrease in our average development and redevelopment asset balances qualifying for interest capitalization. We anticipate capitalized interest to increase in the upcoming year due to increased redevelopment activity that commenced in the latter half of 2011 (see "Factors That May Influence Future Results of Operations" for additional information).

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

The following table reconciles our Net Operating Income, as defined, to our net income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	Year Ended December 31,		Dollar	Percentage	
	2010	2009	Change	Change	
	(\$ in thousands)				
Net Operating Income, as defined	\$203,665	\$192,170	\$11,495	6.0	%
Unallocated (expense) income:					
General and administrative expenses	(27,963	) (39,938	) 11,975	(30.0)
Acquisition-related expenses	(2,248	) —	(2,248	) 100.0)
Depreciation and amortization	(99,611	) (84,290	) (15,321	) 18.2)
Interest income and other net investment gains	964	1,300	(336	) (25.8)
Interest expense	(59,941	) (46,119	) (13,822	) 30.0)
(Loss) gain on early extinguishment of debt	(4,564	) 4,909	(9,473	) (1.9)
Income from continuing operations	10,302	28,032	(17,730	) (63.2)
Income from discontinued operations	8,635	7,498	1,137	15.2)
Net gain on dispositions of discontinued operations	949	2,485	(1,536	) (61.8)
Net income	\$19,886	\$38,015	\$(18,129	) (47.7)%

The following tables summarize the Net Operating Income, as defined, for our total portfolio for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	2010			Total Portfolio	2009			Total Portfolio
	Core Portfolio ⁽¹⁾	Acquisitions Portfolio ⁽²⁾	Other		Core Portfolio ⁽¹⁾	Acquisitions Portfolio ⁽²⁾	Other	
	(\$ in thousands)							
Operating revenues:								
Rental income	\$228,910	\$ 28,901	\$3,724	\$261,535	\$227,814	\$ —	\$6,577	\$234,391
Tenant reimbursements	21,290	471	1,157	22,918	24,361	—	2,342	26,703
Other property income	2,538	106	299	2,943	3,703	—	7	3,710
Total	252,738	29,478	5,180	287,396	255,878	—	8,926	264,804
Property and related expenses:								
Property expenses	47,109	7,045	2,235	56,389	44,848	—	2,591	47,439
Real estate taxes	21,590	3,033	1,719	26,342	21,721	—	1,454	23,175
Provision for bad debts	16	—	—	16	423	—	—	423
Ground leases	971	—	13	984	1,584	—	13	1,597
Total	69,686	10,078	3,967	83,731	68,576	—	4,058	72,634
Net Operating Income	\$183,052	\$ 19,400	\$1,213	\$203,665	\$187,302	\$ —	\$4,868	\$192,170

(1) Properties owned and stabilized at January 1, 2009 and still owned and stabilized as of December 31, 2011.

(2) Includes results from the dates of acquisition through the periods presented, for the ten office buildings we acquired during 2010. No buildings were acquired during 2009.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 As Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	2010 Core Portfolio		2010 Acquisitions Portfolio		2010 Total Portfolio	
	Dollar Change (\$ in thousands)	Percentage Change	Dollar Change	Percentage Change	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Operating revenues:						
Rental income	\$1,096	0.5	% \$28,901	100.0	% \$27,144	11.6
Tenant reimbursements	(3,071)	) (12.6	) 471	100.0	(3,785)	) (14.2
Other property income	(1,165)	) (31.5	) 106	100.0	(767)	) (20.7
Total	(3,140)	) (1.2	) 29,478	100.0	22,592	8.5
Property and related expenses:						
Property expenses	2,261	5.0	7,045	100.0	8,950	18.9
Real estate taxes	(131)	) (0.6	) 3,033	100.0	3,167	13.7
Provision for bad debts	(407)	) (96.2	) —	—	(407)	) (96.2
Ground leases	(613)	) (38.7	) —	—	(613)	) (38.4
Total	1,110	1.6	10,078	100.0	11,097	15.3
Net Operating Income	\$(4,250)	) (2.3	)% \$19,400	100.0	% \$11,495	6.0

Net Operating Income increased \$11.5 million, or 6.0%, for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily resulting from:

- An increase of \$19.4 million attributable to the ten office buildings we acquired during 2010; and
- An offsetting decrease of \$4.3 million attributable to the properties owned and stabilized as of January 1, 2009 and still owned and stabilized as of December 31, 2011 (the "2010 Core Portfolio") primarily as a result of:
 - An increase of \$1.1 million, or 0.5%, for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 generated by a 0.6% increase in average occupancy for the 2010 Core Portfolio from 85.6% for the year ended December 31, 2009 to 86.2% for the year ended December 31, 2010;
 - An offsetting decrease of \$3.1 million in tenant reimbursements primarily as the result of the renewal of several

leases during 2010, which resulted in the reset of the base year expense level;

An offsetting decrease of \$1.2 million in other property income due to a reduction of lease termination fees and other miscellaneous income;

An offsetting increase to property expenses of approximately \$2.3 million primarily resulting from:

\$0.8 million in property expenses attributable to a casualty loss and costs associated with the initial clean-up and repair at one of our properties in Los Angeles that sustained damage from water intrusion;

\$0.7 million in property expenses attributable to an increase in certain recurring operating costs such as repairs and maintenance, property management expenses, janitorial and other service-related costs;

\$0.4 million in property expenses attributable to an increase in nonreimbursable legal fees related to tenant defaults that occurred during 2009 and

An offsetting decrease of \$3.7 million primarily attributable to one redevelopment property that was moved from the stabilized portfolio to the redevelopment portfolio during the third quarter of 2010 upon the expiration of the lease for that building.

Other Income and Expenses

General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expenses decreased \$12.0 million, or 30.0%, for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily resulting from \$7.0 million of separation payments in our results for the year ended December 31, 2009 and an overall decrease in incentive compensation expenses.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$15.3 million, or 18.2%, for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily as the result of:

Approximately \$12.3 million related to the 2010 Acquisitions Portfolio; and

Approximately \$4.2 million related to the change in estimated useful life of the industrial property that we moved during the third quarter of 2010 from our stabilized portfolio into redevelopment to prepare the land for the potential sale to residential developers since we successfully obtained entitlements to reposition this site for residential use.

Interest Income and Other Net Investment Gains

Total interest income and other net investment gains decreased by \$0.3 million, or 25.8%, for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily as the result of a decrease of \$0.3 million in interest income for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 attributable to the repayment of the note receivable in July 2010.

Interest Expense

The following table sets forth our gross interest expense, including debt discounts and loan cost amortization, net of capitalized interest for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	2010	2009	Dollar Change	Percentage Change	
	(\$ in thousands)				
Gross interest expense	\$69,956	\$55,802	\$14,154	25.4	%
Capitalized interest	(10,015)	(9,683)	(332)	3.4	%
Interest expense	\$59,941	\$46,119	\$13,822	30.0	%

Gross interest expense, before the effect of capitalized interest, increased \$14.2 million, or 25.4%, for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 resulting from an increase in our average outstanding debt balances during 2010. In addition, our weighted average effective interest rate increased from approximately 5.2% for the year ended December 31, 2009 to approximately 6.2% for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Capitalized interest increased \$0.3 million, or 3.4% for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 attributable to an increase in our weighted average interest rate, which caused a corresponding increase in the capitalization rate applied to development and redevelopment asset balances qualifying for interest capitalization.

(Loss) Gain on Early Extinguishment of Debt

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of approximately \$4.6 million

related to the repurchase of the 3.25% Exchangeable Notes with an aggregate stated principal amount of \$150.0 million. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded a gain on early extinguishment of debt of approximately \$4.9 million resulting from the repurchase of the 3.25% Exchangeable Notes with an aggregate stated principal amount of \$162.0 million. (See Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information pertaining to these repurchases).

Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Company

In this "Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Company" section, the term the "Company" refers only to Kilroy Realty Corporation on an unconsolidated basis, and excludes the Operating Partnership and all other subsidiaries. The Company's business is operated primarily through the Operating Partnership. Distributions from the Operating Partnership are the Company's source of capital. The Company believes the Operating Partnership's sources of working capital, specifically its cash flow from operations and borrowings available under its Credit Facility, are adequate for it to make its distribution payments to the Company and, in turn, for the Company to make its dividend payments to its preferred and common stockholders. Cash flows from operating activities generated by the Operating Partnership for the year ended December 31, 2011 were sufficient to cover the Company's payment of cash dividends to its stockholders. However, there can be no assurance that the Operating Partnership's sources of capital will continue to be available at all or in amounts sufficient to meet its needs, including its ability to make distributions to the Company. The unavailability of capital could adversely affect the Operating Partnership's ability to make distributions to the Company, which would in turn, adversely affect the Company's ability to pay cash dividends to its stockholders.

The Company is a well-known seasoned issuer with an effective shelf registration statement for the public issuance of preferred or common equity securities and guarantees of debt securities, and for the public issuance by the Operating Partnership of debt securities. As circumstances warrant, the Company may issue securities from time to time on an opportunistic basis, depending upon market conditions and available pricing. When the Company receives proceeds from preferred or common equity issuances, it is required by the Operating Partnership's partnership agreement to contribute the proceeds from its equity issuances to the Operating Partnership in exchange for corresponding interest in preferred or common partnership units of the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership may use the proceeds to repay debt, including borrowings under its Credit Facility, develop new or existing properties, to make acquisitions of properties, portfolios of properties, or for general corporate purposes.

As the sole general partner with control of the Operating Partnership, the Company consolidates the Operating Partnership for financial reporting purposes, and the Company does not have significant assets other than its investment in the Operating Partnership. Therefore, the assets and liabilities and the revenues and expenses of the Company and the Operating Partnership are substantially the same on their respective financial statements. The section entitled "—Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Operating Partnership" should be read in conjunction with this section to understand the liquidity and capital resources of the Company on a consolidated basis and how the Company is operated as a whole.

Distribution Requirements

The Company is required to distribute 90% of its taxable income (subject to certain adjustments and excluding net capital gain) on an annual basis to maintain qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. As a result of this distribution requirement, the Operating Partnership cannot rely on retained earnings to fund its on-going operations to the same extent as other companies whose parent companies are not REITs. In addition, the Company may be required to use borrowings under the Operating Partnership's Credit Facility, if necessary, to meet REIT distribution requirements and maintain its REIT status. The Company may also need to continue to raise capital in the equity markets to fund the Operating Partnership's working capital needs, as well as potential developments of new or existing properties or acquisitions.

While historically the Company has satisfied its distribution requirement by making cash distributions to its shareholders, for distributions with respect to our 2008 through 2011 taxable years, IRS guidance allows the Company to satisfy up to 90% of this requirement through the distribution of shares of the Company's common stock, if certain conditions are met. The Company intends to continue to make, but has not committed to make, regular quarterly cash distributions to common stockholders and common unitholders from cash flow from operating activities. All such distributions are at the discretion of the board of directors. The Company has historically distributed amounts in excess of our taxable income resulting in a return of capital to its stockholders and the Company currently believes it

has the ability to maintain distributions at the 2011 levels to meet its REIT requirements for 2012. The Company considers market factors and its performance in addition to REIT requirements in determining our distribution levels. In addition, one of the covenants contained within the Credit Facility prohibits the Company from paying dividends in excess of 95% of FFO. Amounts accumulated for distribution to stockholders are invested primarily in interest-bearing accounts and short-term interest-bearing securities, which are consistent with the Company's intention to maintain its qualification as a REIT. Such investments may include, for example, obligations of the Government National Mortgage Association, other governmental agency securities, certificates of deposit, and interest-bearing bank deposits.

On December 8, 2011, the Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.35 per common share payable on January 17, 2012 to stockholders of record on December 30, 2011 and caused a \$0.35 per Operating Partnership unit cash distribution to be paid in respect of the Operating Partnership's common limited partnership interests, including those owned by

the Company. These dividends and distributions are equivalent to an annual rate of \$1.40 per share, which in aggregate totals approximately \$85.9 million of annualized common dividends and distributions per year based on common shares, restricted stock units, and common units outstanding at December 31, 2011.

On December 8, 2011, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$0.4875 per share on the Company's Series E Preferred Stock and a dividend of \$0.46875 per share on the Company's Series F Preferred Stock for the period commencing on and including November 15, 2011 and ending on and including February 14, 2012. The Company is also required to make quarterly cash distributions to the 7.45% Series A Preferred unitholders of \$0.7 million, payable on February 15, 2012. Dividends and distributions payable to the Series E and Series F Preferred stockholders and the Series A Preferred unitholders, total approximately \$15.2 million of annualized preferred dividends and distributions per year.

Debt Covenants

One of the covenants contained within the Credit Facility prohibits the Company from paying dividends in excess of 95% of FFO.

Capitalization

As of December 31, 2011, our total debt as a percentage of total market capitalization was 42.4% and our total debt and liquidation value of our preferred equity as a percentage of total market capitalization was 47.0%, which was calculated based on the closing price per share of the Company's common stock of \$38.07 on December 31, 2011 as shown in the table below.

	Shares/Units at December 31, 2011	Aggregate Principal Amount or \$ Value Equivalent (\$ in thousands)	% of Total Market Capitalization	
Debt:				
Credit Facility		\$182,000	4.2	%
3.25% Exchangeable Notes due 2012 ⁽¹⁾		148,000	3.4	
4.25% Exchangeable Notes due 2014 ⁽¹⁾		172,500	4.0	
Unsecured Senior Notes due 2014		83,000	1.9	
Unsecured Senior Notes due 2015 ⁽¹⁾		325,000	7.5	
Unsecured Senior Notes due 2018 ⁽¹⁾		325,000	7.5	
Unsecured Senior Notes due 2020 ⁽¹⁾		250,000	5.8	
Secured debt ⁽¹⁾		351,029	8.1	
Total debt		\$1,836,529	42.4	%
Equity and Noncontrolling Interest:				
7.450% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred units ⁽²⁾	1,500,000	\$75,000	1.7	%
7.800% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred stock ⁽³⁾	1,610,000	40,250	0.9	
7.500% Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred stock ⁽³⁾	3,450,000	86,250	2.0	
Common units outstanding ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1,718,131	65,409	1.5	
Common shares outstanding ⁽⁵⁾	58,819,717	2,239,267	51.5	
Total equity and noncontrolling interests		2,506,176	57.6	
Total Market Capitalization		\$4,342,705	100.0	%

⁽¹⁾ Represents gross aggregate principal amount due at maturity before the effect of the unamortized discounts and premiums as of December 31, 2011.

⁽²⁾ Value based on \$50.00 per unit liquidation preference.

⁽³⁾ Value based on \$25.00 per share liquidation preference.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents common units not owned by the Company.

⁽⁵⁾ Value based on closing price per share of the Company's common stock of \$38.07 as of December 31, 2011.

Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Operating Partnership

In this "Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Operating Partnership" section, the terms "we," "our," and "us" refer to the Operating Partnership or the Operating Partnership and the Company together, as the context requires.

General

Our primary liquidity sources and uses are as follows:

Liquidity Sources

- Net cash flow from operations;
- Borrowings under the Credit Facility;
- Proceeds from additional secured or unsecured debt financings;
- Proceeds from public or private issuance of debt or equity securities; and
- Proceeds from the disposition of nonstrategic assets through our capital recycling program.

Liquidity Uses

- Property or undeveloped land acquisitions;
- Property operating and corporate expenses;
- Capital expenditures, tenant improvement and leasing costs;
- Debt service and principal payments, including debt maturities;
- Distributions to common and preferred security holders;

Development and redevelopment costs; and

Outstanding debt repurchases.

General Strategy

Our general strategy is to maintain a conservative balance sheet with a top credit profile and to maintain a capital structure that allows for financial flexibility and diversification of capital resources. We manage our capital structure to reflect a long-term investment approach and utilize multiple sources of capital to meet our long-term capital requirements. We believe that our current projected liquidity requirements for the next twelve-month period, as set forth above under the caption “—Liquidity Uses,” will be satisfied using a combination of the liquidity sources listed above. We believe our conservative leverage and staggered debt maturities provide us with financial flexibility and enhances our ability to obtain additional sources of liquidity if necessary, and, therefore, we are well-positioned to refinance or repay maturing debt and to pursue our strategy of seeking attractive acquisition opportunities, which we may finance, as necessary, with future public and private issuances of debt and equity securities.

2011 Financing Activities

During 2011, we completed a variety of capital raising activities which significantly extended our debt maturities and enabled us to fund eleven building acquisitions in eight separate transactions. This financing and acquisition activity increased our consolidated total assets by approximately 22% as compared to December 31, 2010, without significantly increasing our total debt as a percentage of total market capitalization. The following financing activities occurred during 2011 (see Notes 7 and 10 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information):

During the fourth quarter of 2011 we issued 355,305 shares under our at-the-market stock offering program. We commenced this at-the-market stock offering program, pursuant to which we may sell up to \$200.0 million aggregate gross sales price of the Company's common stock from time to time, in July 2011 (see “—Liquidity Sources” below for additional information).

In November 2011, the Operating Partnership used borrowings under the Credit Facility to repay a secured mortgage loan with an outstanding principal balance of \$52.0 million that was scheduled to mature in April 2012.

In October 2011, the Operating Partnership used borrowings under the Credit Facility to repay a secured mortgage loan with an outstanding principal balance of \$68.7 million that was scheduled to mature in December 2011.

In July 2011, the Operating Partnership issued \$325.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.80% unsecured senior notes due in 2018 (see Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information).

In June 2011, the Operating Partnership amended the terms of the Credit Facility to, among other things, extend the maturity date to August 2015, reduce the interest rate to an annual rate of LIBOR plus 1.750% and reduce the facility fee to an annual rate of 0.35% (see Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information).

In April 2011, the Operating Partnership assumed secured debt with a principal balance of \$30.0 million in conjunction with the acquisition of four office buildings in Kirkland, Washington (see Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information).

In April 2011, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 6,037,500 shares of its common stock. The net offering proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses, of approximately \$221.0 million were contributed to the Operating Partnership (see Notes 10 and 11 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information).

In January 2011, the Operating Partnership borrowed \$135.0 million under a mortgage loan. The mortgage loan is secured by one property in San Francisco, bears interest at an annual rate of 4.27%, requires interest-only payments for the first two years with a 30-year amortization schedule thereafter, and is scheduled to mature on February 1, 2018.

Liquidity Sources

Credit Facility

In August 2010 we entered into a \$500.0 million Credit Facility, the terms of which were amended in June 2011 to extend the maturity date, and reduce the interest rate and facility fee. The following table summarizes the terms of our Credit Facility as of December 31, 2010 and as amended as of December 31, 2011:

	December 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	(in thousands)			
Outstanding borrowings	\$ 182,000		\$ 159,000	
Remaining borrowing capacity	318,000		341,000	
Total borrowing capacity ⁽¹⁾	\$ 500,000		\$ 500,000	
Interest rate ⁽²⁾	2.05	%	2.99	%
Facility fee - annual rate ⁽³⁾	0.350	%	0.575	%
Maturity date ⁽⁴⁾	August 2015		August 2013	

(1) We may elect to borrow, subject to bank approval, up to an additional \$200.0 million under an accordion feature under the terms of the Credit Facility.

(2) The Credit Facility interest rate was calculated based on an annual rate of LIBOR plus 1.750% and 2.675% as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

(3) The facility fee is paid on a quarterly basis and is calculated based on the total borrowing capacity. In addition to the facility fee, we also incurred debt origination and legal costs of approximately \$5.0 million when we entered into the Credit Facility in August 2010 and an additional \$3.3 million when we amended the Credit Facility in June 2011. The unamortized balance of these costs will be amortized as additional interest expense over the extended term of the Credit Facility.

(4) Under the original and amended terms of the Credit Facility, we may exercise an option to extend the maturity date by one year.

We are currently in discussions to amend the Credit Facility to reduce the FMV Cap Rate (as defined in the Credit Facility) from 7.50% to 6.75%. The FMV Cap Rate is a term that appears in formulae that are used to calculate the value of some of our assets for purposes of certain covenants under the Credit Facility, and a reduction in the FMV Cap Rate will, under these formulae, result in a higher asset value, all other factors being equal. We expect to complete the amendment to the Credit Facility in March 2012. However, we cannot assure you that we will amend the Credit Facility on these terms or on this timeline, or at all.

New Term Loan

We are currently in discussions with prospective lenders regarding a new unsecured term loan (the "Term Loan"), the proceeds of which will be used for general corporate purposes, which may include repaying outstanding indebtedness. We expect that the Operating Partnership will be the borrower and that the Company will guarantee the Operating Partnership's obligations under the term loan. We currently expect that the principal amount of the Term Loan will be \$150.0 million and that the Operating Partnership will have the option to elect to borrow, subject to approval by the applicable agent bank of any new lenders and other conditions, up to an additional \$100.0 million under an accordion feature. We expect that the Term Loan will have a four-year term with, subject to certain conditions, a one-year extension option and will accrue interest based on an annual rate of LIBOR plus a pre-determined spread of up to 220 basis points based on the Operating Partnership's credit ratings (175 basis points based on the operating partnership's current credit ratings). We anticipate that the Term Loan will contain covenants and restrictions substantially similar to those in the Credit Facility, that will require, among other things, compliance with certain financial ratios and reporting requirements and that could limit distributions payable by us on our common stock and preferred stock on terms

similar to those described in "Item 1A: Risk Factors - Risks Related to Business and Operations - Our credit facility, and if entered into, the Term Loan includes financial covenants relating to our operations, which could limit our ability to make distributions to our stockholders". We expect to enter into the Term Loan in March 2012, although we cannot assure you that we will enter into the Term Loan on these terms, on this timeline, or at all.

Capital Recycling Program

As part of our current strategy, we intend to dispose of certain office and industrial assets from time to time and then use the proceeds to fund acquisitions, to finance development and redevelopment expenditures, to repay long-term debt and for other general corporate purposes. As part of this strategy, we intend, when practical, to enter into like-kind exchanges under Section 1031 of the Code to defer some or all of the taxable gains, if any, on the sales for federal and state income tax purposes. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we disposed of three office buildings in two transactions for approximately \$66.1 million and recorded a net gain of \$51.6 million. As of December 31, 2011 two of our San Diego office buildings were classified as held for sale and in January 2012, we sold these two buildings to an unaffiliated third party for a sales price of \$146.1 million for a net gain of approximately \$73.0 million. As part of our capital recycling program strategy, we are currently in negotiations for the disposition of one land holding. We also continue to evaluate opportunities for the potential disposition of additional properties, including the potential sale of all or a portion of, or the sale of an equity interest in all or a portion of, our industrial properties.

At-the-Market Stock Offering Program

In July 2011, we commenced an at-the-market stock offering program under which we may offer and sell shares of our common stock having an aggregate gross sales price of up to \$200 million from time to time. As of December 31, 2011, we sold 355,305 shares of common stock under the program in exchange for aggregate gross proceeds of \$13.0 million. After commissions of \$0.2 million, the net proceeds from sales totaled \$12.8 million. We used the net proceeds for general corporate purposes and to repay borrowings under our Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2011, approximately \$187.0 million in our common stock could be sold under this program. Actual sales will depend upon a variety of factors including but not limited to market conditions, the trading price of the Company's common stock, and our capital needs. We have no obligation to sell shares under this program.

Exchangeable Notes, Unsecured Senior Notes, and Secured Debt

The aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Notes, unsecured senior notes, and secured debt of the Operating Partnership outstanding as of December 31, 2011 was as follows:

	Aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding (\$ in thousands)
3.25% Exchangeable Notes due 2012 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 148,000
4.25% Exchangeable Notes due 2014 ⁽¹⁾	172,500
Unsecured Senior Notes due 2014	83,000
Unsecured Senior Notes due 2015 ⁽¹⁾	325,000
Unsecured Senior Notes due 2018 ⁽¹⁾	325,000
Unsecured Senior Notes due 2020 ⁽¹⁾	250,000
Secured Debt ⁽¹⁾	351,029
Total Exchangeable Notes, Unsecured Senior Notes, and Secured Debt	\$ 1,654,529

⁽¹⁾ Represents gross aggregate principal amount before the effect of the unamortized discounts and premiums as of December 31, 2011.

Debt Composition

The composition of the Operating Partnership's aggregate debt balances between secured and unsecured and fixed-rate and variable-rate debt as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 was as follows:

	Percentage of Total Debt		Weighted Average Interest Rate		
	2011	2010	2011	2010	
Secured vs. unsecured:					
Unsecured ⁽¹⁾	80.9	% 78.4	% 4.7	% 4.8	%
Secured	19.1	21.6	5.2	6.0	
Variable-rate vs. fixed-rate:					
Variable-rate	9.9	11.0	2.0	2.9	
Fixed-rate ⁽¹⁾	90.1	89.0	5.1	5.3	
Total stated rate ⁽¹⁾			4.8	5.1	
GAAP effective rate ⁽²⁾			5.2	5.7	
Total GAAP effective rate including debt issuance costs			5.6	% 6.3	%

(1) Excludes the impact of the amortization of any debt discounts/premiums.

(2) Includes the impact of the amortization of any debt discounts/premiums, excluding debt issuance costs.

Liquidity Uses

Contractual Obligations

The following table provides information with respect to our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2011. The table: (i) indicates the maturities and scheduled principal repayments of our secured debt, Exchangeable Notes, unsecured senior notes, and Credit Facility; (ii) indicates the scheduled interest payments of our fixed-rate and variable-rate debt as of December 31, 2011; (iii) provides information about the minimum commitments due in connection with our ground lease obligations and ot

her lease and contractual commitments; and (iv) provides estimated redevelopment commitments as of December 31, 2011. Note that the table does not reflect our available debt maturity extension options and reflects gross aggregate principal amounts before the effect of unamortized discounts/premiums.

	Payment Due by Period				Total
	Less than 1 Year (2012)	1–3 Years (2013-2014)	3–5 Years (2015-2016)	More than 5 Years (After 2016)	
	(in thousands)				
Principal payments—secured debt ⁽¹⁾	\$105,304	\$13,316	\$38,933	\$193,476	\$351,029
Principal payments—Exchangeable Notes ⁽²⁾	148,000	172,500			320,500
Principal payments—unsecured senior notes ⁽³⁾		83,000	325,000	575,000	983,000
Principal payments—Credit Facility			182,000		182,000
Interest payments—fixed-rate debt ⁽⁴⁾	78,376	143,524	99,980	90,471	412,351
Interest payments—variable-rate debt ⁽⁵⁾	4,368	8,736	2,548		15,652
Ground lease obligations ⁽⁶⁾	30,510	3,660	3,660	131,382	169,212
Lease and contractual commitments ⁽⁷⁾	40,437	4,308	1,835		46,580
Redevelopment commitments ⁽⁸⁾	79,000				79,000
Total	\$485,995	\$429,044	\$653,956	\$990,329	\$2,559,324

(1) Represents gross aggregate principal amount before the effect of the unamortized premium of approximately \$0.8 million as of December 31, 2011.

(2) Represents gross aggregate principal amount before the effect of the unamortized discount of approximately \$13.6 million as of December 31, 2011.

(3) Represents gross aggregate principal amount before the effect of the unamortized discount of approximately \$2.4 million as of December 31, 2011.

As of December 31, 2011, 90.1% of our debt was contractually fixed. The information in the table above reflects (4) our projected interest rate obligations for these fixed-rate payments based on the contractual interest rates, interest payment dates, and scheduled maturity dates.

As of December 31, 2011, 9.9% of our debt bore interest at variable rates all of which was incurred under the Credit Facility. The variable interest rate payments are based on LIBOR plus a spread of 1.750% as of (5) December 31, 2011. The information in the table above reflects our projected interest rate obligations for these variable-rate payments based on outstanding principal balances as of December 31, 2011, the scheduled interest payment dates, and the contractual maturity dates.

One of our ground lease obligations is subject to a fair market value adjustment every five years; however, the lease includes ground rent subprotection and infrastructure rent credits which currently limit our annual rental obligations to \$1.0 million. The contractual obligations for that ground lease included above assumes the lesser of \$1.0 million or annual lease rental obligation in effect as of December 31, 2011. One of our ground lease obligations includes a component which is based on the percentage of gross income that exceeds the minimum (6) ground rent. The minimum rent is subject to increases every five years based on 50% of the average annual percentage rent for the previous five years. Currently gross income does not exceed the threshold requiring us to pay percentage rent. The contractual obligations for that ground lease included above assumes the annual lease rental obligation in effect as of December 31, 2011. One of our ground leases that has a contractual 2022 expiration date has an option for the Company to purchase the land from November 2012 through October 2013. This table assumes that the Company exercises the purchase option at the end of 2012 for an estimated purchase price not to exceed \$27.5 million.

(7) Amounts represent commitments under signed leases and contracts for operating properties, excluding tenant-funded tenant improvements. The timing of these expenditures may fluctuate.

(8)

Amounts represent contractual commitments for redevelopment contracts and projects under construction as of December 31, 2011. The timing of these expenditures may fluctuate based on the ultimate progress of construction.

Potential Future Capital Requirements

Debt Maturities

We had three debt instruments, with a combined principal balance of \$249.3 million as of December 31, 2011, that are scheduled to mature in 2012. One of these debt instruments, our 3.25% Exchangeable Notes with a principal balance of \$148.0 million, is scheduled to mature in April 2012. In addition, two of our secured loans, with an aggregate principal balance of \$101.3 million, are scheduled to mature in August 2012. We are currently evaluating several refinancing options, including the issuance of secured and unsecured debt, and borrowings under our Credit Facility to repay the remaining principal amounts of the maturing loans.

Potential Future Acquisitions

In 2010 we acquired ten buildings for approximately \$637.6 million in cash and in 2011 we acquired eleven buildings for approximately \$603.3 million in cash, all of which we funded through various capital raising activities, and in selected instances,

the assumption of existing indebtedness. We continually evaluate selected acquisition opportunities as they arise. As a result, at any point in time, we may have one or more potential acquisitions under consideration that are in varying stages of evaluation, negotiation or due diligence review, which may include potential acquisitions under contract. We expect that any material acquisitions will be funded with borrowings under our Credit Facility, the public or private issuance of debt or equity securities, or through the

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disposition of assets under our capital recycling program.

Redevelopment and Development Opportunities

As of December 31, 2011, we had four redevelopment projects under construction. These projects have a total estimated investment of approximately \$265 million, of which we have incurred approximately \$151 million as of December 31, 2011. Of the remaining \$114 million yet to be incurred, we are currently contractually obligated to pay approximately \$79 million over the next year as shown in our contractual obligations table above. We may also incur up to approximately \$24 million in additional leasing related costs for these projects over the next year, depending on leasing activity. Ultimate timing of these expenditures may fluctuate given the ultimate progress and leasing status of the redevelopment projects.

In addition, we continually evaluate the size, timing, costs, and scope of our development program and, as necessary, scale activity to reflect the market conditions and the real estate fundamentals that exist in our strategic submarkets. Therefore, depending on future market conditions, we anticipate that we may have additional spending for our future development pipeline projects during 2012 and beyond.

Potential Future Leasing Costs and Capital Improvements

Given the current economic conditions, the amounts we are required to spend on tenant improvements and leasing costs would need to remain at current levels for us to be able to execute leases at current market terms, as evidenced in the table below. The amounts we ultimately incur for tenant improvements and leasing costs will depend on actual leasing activity. Tenant improvements and leasing costs generally fluctuate in any given period depending on factors such as the type of property, the term of the lease, the type of the lease, the involvement of external leasing agents, and overall market conditions. Capital expenditures may fluctuate in any given period subject to the nature, extent, and timing of improvements required to maintain our properties.

We currently project we could spend up to \$35 million in capital improvements, tenant improvements, and leasing costs in 2012 for properties within our stabilized portfolio, depending on leasing activity, in addition to approximately \$40 million of lease and contractual commitments discussed in our capital commitments table above.

The following tables set forth our historical actual capital expenditures, and tenant improvements and leasing costs for deals commenced, excluding tenant-funded tenant improvements, for renewed and re-tenanted space within our stabilized portfolio for each of the three years during the period ended December 31, 2011 on a per square foot basis.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Office Properties:			
Capital Expenditures:			
Capital expenditures per square foot	\$0.71	\$1.36	\$0.86
Tenant Improvement and Leasing Costs ⁽¹⁾			
Replacement tenant square feet	468,530	637,155	221,229
Tenant improvements per square foot leased	\$24.95	\$28.03	\$27.47
Leasing commissions per square foot leased	\$11.46	\$9.30	\$9.64
Total per square foot	\$36.41	\$37.33	\$37.11
Renewal tenant square feet	709,427	691,531	680,977
Tenant improvements per square foot leased	\$27.73	\$12.67	\$10.38
Leasing commissions per square foot leased	\$9.27	\$8.31	\$8.00
Total per square foot	\$37.00	\$20.98	\$18.38
Total per square foot per year	\$4.01	\$5.49	\$4.18
Average remaining lease term (in years)	9.2	5.3	5.5
Industrial Properties:			
Capital Expenditures:			
Capital expenditures per square foot	\$0.47	\$0.41	\$0.85
Tenant Improvement and Leasing Costs ⁽¹⁾			
Replacement tenant square feet	233,470	508,105	248,380
Tenant improvements per square foot leased	\$11.83	\$5.02	\$2.54
Leasing commissions per square foot leased	\$2.92	\$2.55	\$2.19
Total per square foot	\$14.75	\$7.57	\$4.73
Renewal tenant square feet	321,687	278,700	545,143
Tenant improvements per square foot leased	\$1.59	\$2.15	\$1.49
Leasing commissions per square foot leased	\$0.66	\$2.32	\$3.02
Total per square foot	\$2.24	\$4.46	\$4.50
Total per square foot per year	\$1.31	\$0.96	\$0.74
Average remaining lease term (in years)	5.8	6.8	6.2

(1) Includes only tenants with lease terms of 12 months or longer. Excludes leases for month-to-month and first generation tenants.

The 2011 increase in office tenant improvements per square foot leased is primarily due to the execution of one significant lease renewal in 2011. Excluding this one lease, office tenant improvements per square foot leased would generally be consistent with prior years. We believe that all of our properties are well maintained and do not require significant capital improvements, and we currently anticipate future capital expenditure levels to be consistent with historical levels.

Distribution Requirements

For a discussion of our dividend and distribution requirements, see "Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Company - Distribution Requirements."

Other Potential Future Liquidity Uses

We may seek to repurchase our Exchangeable Notes depending on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, and other factors.

We have the ability to repurchase preferred stock in open market transactions. We may repurchase the Company's outstanding preferred stock in the future depending upon market conditions and our liquidity and financial position. An aggregate of 988,025 common shares of common stock of the Company currently remain eligible for repurchase under a share-repurchase program approved by our board of directors. We did not repurchase shares of common stock

under this program during the year ended December 31, 2011. We may repurchase additional shares of the Company's common stock in the future depending upon market conditions.

Factors That May Influence Future Sources of Capital and Liquidity of the Company and Operating Partnership

We continue to evaluate sources of financing for our business activities, including borrowings under the Credit Facility, issuance of public and private equity securities, unsecured debt and fixed-rate secured mortgage financing, and proceeds from the disposition of nonstrategic assets through our capital recycling program. However, the Operating Partnership's ability to obtain new financing or refinance existing borrowings on favorable terms could be impacted by various factors including the state of economic conditions, significant tenant defaults, a decline in the demand for office or industrial properties, a decrease in market rental rates or market values of real estate assets in our submarkets, and the amount of future borrowings. These events could result in the following:

- Decreases in our cash flows from operations, which could create further dependence on our Credit Facility;
- An increase in the proportion of variable-rate debt, which could increase our sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations in the future;

- A decrease in the value of our properties, which could have an adverse effect on the Operating Partnership's ability to incur additional debt, refinance existing debt at competitive rates, or comply with its existing debt obligations; and

- A decrease in the value of the Company's common stock, which could impact our ability to issue equity.

In addition to the factors noted above, the Operating Partnership's credit ratings are subject to ongoing evaluation by credit rating agencies and may be changed or withdrawn by a rating agency in the future if, in its judgment, circumstances warrant. In the event that the Operating Partnership's credit ratings are downgraded, we may incur higher borrowing costs and may experience difficulty in obtaining additional financing or refinancing existing indebtedness.

Debt Covenants

The Credit Facility, unsecured senior notes, and certain other secured debt arrangements contain covenants and restrictions requiring us to meet certain financial ratios and reporting requirements. Key existing financial covenants and their covenant levels include:

Credit Facility (as defined in the Credit Agreement):	Covenant Level	Actual Performance at December 31, 2011
Total debt to total asset value	less than 60%	40%
Fixed charge coverage ratio	greater than 1.5x	2.3x
Unsecured debt ratio	greater than 1.67x	2.17x
Unencumbered asset pool debt service coverage	greater than 2.0x	3.5x
Unsecured Senior Notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 (as defined in the Indenture):		
Total debt to total asset value	less than 60%	46%
Interest coverage	greater than 1.5x	2.9x
Secured debt to total asset value	less than 40%	9%
Unencumbered asset pool value to unsecured debt	greater than 150%	223%

The Operating Partnership was in compliance with all its debt covenants as of December 31, 2011. Our current expectation is that the Operating Partnership will continue to meet the requirements of its debt covenants in both the short and long term. However, in the event of an economic slow down or continued volatility in the credit markets, there is no certainty that the Operating Partnership will be able to continue to satisfy all the covenant requirements.

Historical Cash Flow Summary

Our historical cash flow activity for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 was as follows:

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	Year Ended December 31,		Dollar Change	Percentage Change	
	2011	2010			
	(\$ in thousands)				
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 138,256	\$ 119,827	\$ 18,429	15.4	%
Net cash used in investing activities	(634,283	) (701,774	) 67,491	(9.6)
Net cash provided by financing activities	485,964	586,904	(100,940	) (17.2)

Operating Activities

Our cash flows from operations depends on numerous factors including the occupancy level of our portfolio, the rental rates achieved on our leases, the collectability of rent and recoveries from our tenants, the level of operating expenses, the impact of property acquisitions and related financing activities, and other general and administrative costs. Our net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$18.4 million, or 15.4%, for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 primarily as the result of an increase in cash Net Operating Income generated primarily from our Acquisitions Portfolio partially offset by increased interest expense attributable to the increase in our average outstanding debt balances as a result of our acquisition activity. See additional information under the capital "—Rental Operations."

Investing Activities

Our net cash used in investing activities is generally used to fund property acquisitions, recurring and nonrecurring capital expenditures for our operating properties, and development and redevelopment projects. Our net cash used in investing activities decreased \$67.5 million, or 9.6%, for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010. This net decrease was primarily attributable to a reduction of \$34.3 million in cash paid for acquisitions and an increase of \$49.2 million in our net proceeds from the disposition of operating properties.

Financing Activities

Our net cash provided by financing activities is generally impacted by our capital raising activities net of dividends and distributions paid to common and preferred security holders. Net cash provided by financing activities decreased by \$100.9 million, or 17.2%, for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010, and was primarily attributable to the following:

A net decrease of approximately \$96.2 million provided by our various capital raising activities. Although we had increased acquisition activity in 2011, we financed a portion of this through \$64.2 million of net proceeds from dispositions that we generated from our capital recycling program; and

- A decrease of \$10.8 million as a result of the dividends paid on the 6.0 million common shares we issued in our April 2011 equity offering.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2011 and as of the date this report was filed, we did not have any off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, or obligations, including contingent obligations.

Non-GAAP Supplemental Financial Measure: Funds From Operations

The Company calculates 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 or loss calculated in accordance with GAAP, excluding extraordinary items, as defined by GAAP, gains and losses from sales of depreciable real estate and impairment write-downs associated with depreciable real estate, plus real estate-related depreciation and amortization (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs and depreciation of non-real estate assets), and after adjustment for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures.

We believe that FFO is a useful supplemental measure of our operating performance. The exclusion from FFO of gains and losses from the sale of operating real estate assets allows investors and analysts to readily identify the

operating results of the assets that form the core of our activity and assists in comparing those operating results between periods. Also, because FFO is generally recognized as the industry standard for reporting the operations of REITs, it facilitates comparisons of operating

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performance to other REITs. However, other REITs may use different methodologies to calculate FFO, and accordingly, our FFO

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may not be comparable to all other REITs.

Implicit in historical cost accounting for real estate assets in accordance with GAAP is the assumption that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, many industry investors and analysts have considered presentations of operating results for real estate companies using historical cost accounting alone to be insufficient. Because FFO excludes depreciation and amortization of real estate assets, we believe that FFO along with the required GAAP presentations provides a more complete measurement of our performance relative to our competitors and a more appropriate basis on which to make decisions involving operating, financing, and investing activities than the required GAAP presentations alone would provide.

However, FFO should not be viewed as an alternative measure of our operating performance since it does not reflect either depreciation and amortization costs or the level of capital expenditures and leasing costs necessary to maintain the operating performance of our properties, which are significant economic costs and could materially impact our results from operations.

The following table presents our FFO for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)				
Net income available to common stockholders	\$50,819	\$4,512	\$21,794	\$29,829	\$101,164
Adjustments:					
Net income attributable to noncontrolling common units of the Operating Partnership	1,474	178	1,025	1,886	6,957
Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets	135,467	102,898	86,825	82,491	73,708
Net gain on dispositions of discontinued operations	(51,587)	(949)	(2,485)	(234)	(74,505)
Funds From Operations ⁽¹⁾	\$136,173	\$106,639	\$107,159	\$113,972	\$107,324

(1) Reported amounts are attributable to common stockholders and common unitholders.

The following table presents our weighted average common shares and common units outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Weighted average common shares outstanding	56,717,121	49,497,487	38,705,101	32,466,591	32,379,997
Weighted average common units outstanding	1,720,323	1,723,131	1,731,095	2,065,188	2,235,772
Effect of participating securities—nonvested shares and restricted stock units	924,747	812,865	785,582	372,444	312,552
Total basic weighted average shares / units outstanding	59,362,191	52,033,483	41,221,778	34,904,223	34,928,321
Effect of dilutive securities—Exchangeable Notes, stock options and contingently issuable shares	187,134	15,708	27,025	74,281	28,969
	59,549,325	52,049,191	41,248,803	34,978,504	34,957,290

Total diluted weighted average
shares / units outstanding

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Inflation

Since the majority of our leases require tenants to pay most operating expenses, including real estate taxes, utilities, insurance, and increases in common area maintenance expenses, we do not believe our exposure to increases in costs and operating expenses resulting from inflation is material.

New Accounting Pronouncements

There are currently no recently issued accounting pronouncements that are expected to have a material effect on our financial condition and results of operations in future periods.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The primary market risk we face is interest rate risk. We mitigate this risk by following established risk management policies and procedures. These policies include maintaining prudent amounts of debt, including a greater amount of fixed-rate debt as compared to variable-rate debt in our portfolio, and may include the periodic use of derivative instruments. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we did not have any interest-rate sensitive derivative assets or liabilities.

Information about our changes in interest rate risk exposures from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2011 is incorporated herein by reference from "Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations —Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Operating Partnership."

Market Risk

As of December 31, 2011, approximately 9.9% of our total outstanding debt of \$1.8 billion was subject to variable interest rates. The remaining 90.1% bore interest at fixed rates. All of our interest rate sensitive financial instruments are held for purposes other than trading purposes.

In general, interest rate fluctuations applied to our variable-rate debt will impact our future earnings and cash flows. Conversely, interest rate fluctuations applied to our fixed-rate debt will generally not impact our future earnings and cash flows, unless such instruments mature or are otherwise terminated and need to be refinanced. However, interest rate fluctuations will impact the fair value of the fixed-rate debt instruments.

We generally determine the fair value of our secured debt and unsecured line of credit by performing discounted cash flow analyses using an appropriate market discount rate. We calculate the market rate by obtaining period-end treasury rates for maturities that correspond to the maturities of our fixed-rate debt and then adding an appropriate credit spread based on information obtained from third-party financial institutions. We calculate the market rate of our unsecured line of credit by obtaining the period-end LIBOR rate and then adding an appropriate credit spread based on information obtained from third-party financial institutions. These credit spreads take into account factors, including but not limited to, our credit profile, the tenure of the debt, amortization period, whether the debt is secured or unsecured, and the loan-to-value ratio of the debt to the collateral. These calculations are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate, credit spreads, and estimates of future cash flow. We determine the fair value of the liability component of our Exchangeable Notes by performing discounted cash flow analyses using an appropriate market interest rate based upon spreads for our publicly traded debt. We determine the fair value of each of our publicly traded unsecured senior notes based on their quoted trading price at the end of the reporting period. See Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information on the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

As of December 31, 2011, the total outstanding balance of our variable-rate debt was comprised of borrowings on our Credit Facility of \$182.0 million and was indexed to LIBOR plus a spread of 1.750% (weighted average interest rate was 2.05%). As of December 31, 2010, the total outstanding balance of our variable-rate debt was comprised of borrowings of \$159.0 million on our Credit Facility, which was indexed to LIBOR plus a spread of 2.675% (weighted average interest rate was 2.99%). Assuming no changes in the outstanding balance of our existing variable-rate debt as of December 31, 2011, a 100 basis point increase in the LIBOR rate would increase our projected annual interest expense, before the effect of capitalization, by approximately \$1.8 million. Comparatively, if interest rates were 100 basis points higher as of December 31, 2010, our projected annual interest expense, before the effect of capitalization, would have been \$1.6 million higher.

The total carrying value of our fixed-rate debt, including our Exchangeable Notes, was approximately \$1.6 billion and \$1.3 billion as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The total estimated fair value of our fixed-rate debt was approximately \$1.7 billion and \$1.3 billion as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. For sensitivity purposes, a 100 basis point increase in the discount rate equates to a decrease in the total fair value of our fixed-rate debt of approximately \$64.2 million, or 3.8%, as of December 31, 2011. Comparatively, a 100 basis point increase in the discount rate equates to a decrease in the total fair value of our fixed-rate debt of approximately \$47.2 million, or 3.6%, as of December 31, 2010.

The above sensitivity analyses do not consider interrelationships between different market movements, which could result in additional changes in the fair value of our debt and Exchangeable Notes, beyond the amounts calculated.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See the index included at Item 15: Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

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

Not applicable.

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ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Kilroy Realty Corporation

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Exchange Act, is processed, recorded, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes 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 is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded, as of that time, that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes that occurred during the fourth quarter of the year covered by this report in the Company's internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation referenced above that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and effected by our board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. 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 our assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is supported by written policies and procedures and by an appropriate segregation of responsibilities and duties. The Company has used the criteria set forth in the Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission to assess our internal control over financial reporting. Based upon this assessment, management concluded that internal control over financial reporting operated effectively as of December 31, 2011.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the Company's financial statements and has issued a report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Kilroy Realty Corporation
Los Angeles, California

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Kilroy Realty Corporation (the "Company") as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company'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 by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel 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 the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the 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, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, of the Company and our report dated February 8, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedules.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Los Angeles, California

February 8, 2012

Kilroy Realty, L.P.

The Operating Partnership maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Exchange Act, is processed, recorded, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of its general partner, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes 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 is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), the Operating Partnership carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of its general partner, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the foregoing, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of its general partner concluded, as of that time, that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes that occurred during the fourth quarter of the year covered by this report in the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation referenced above that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Operating Partnership's general partner and effected by the board of directors, management, and other personnel of its general partner to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. 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 our assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is supported by written policies and procedures and by an appropriate segregation of responsibilities and duties. The Operating Partnership has used the criteria set forth in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission to assess our internal control over financial reporting. Based upon this assessment, management concluded that internal control over financial reporting operated effectively as of December 31, 2011.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Operating Partnership's independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the Operating Partnership's financial statements and has issued a report on the effectiveness of the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Kilroy Realty , L.P.

Los Angeles, California

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Kilroy Realty L.P. (the "Operating Partnership") as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Operating Partnership'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 Operating Partnership'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 by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel 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 the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the 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, the Operating Partnership maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, of the Operating Partnership and our report dated February 8, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedules.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Los Angeles, California

February 8, 2012

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by Item 10 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in May 2012.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by Item 11 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in May 2012.

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

The information required by Item 12 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in May 2012.

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

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in May 2012.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in May 2012.

PART IV

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ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) and (2) Financial Statements and Schedules

The following consolidated financial information is included as a separate section of this annual report on Form 10-K:

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm - Kilroy Realty Corporation</u>	<u>F - 2</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm - Kilroy Realty, L.P.</u>	<u>F - 8</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 - Kilroy Realty Corporation</u>	<u>F - 3</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 - Kilroy Realty Corporation</u>	<u>F - 4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity for the Years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 - Kilroy Realty Corporation</u>	<u>F - 5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 - Kilroy Realty Corporation</u>	<u>F - 6</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 - Kilroy Realty, L.P.</u>	<u>F - 9</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 - Kilroy Realty, L.P.</u>	<u>F - 10</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Capital for the Years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 - Kilroy Realty, L.P.</u>	<u>F - 11</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 - Kilroy Realty, L.P.</u>	<u>F - 12</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F - 14</u>
<u>Schedule II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>	<u>F - 76</u>
<u>Schedule III—Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>F - 77</u>

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

(3) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
3.(i)1	Kilroy Realty Corporation Articles of Restatement ⁽³⁷⁾
3.(i)2	Certificate of Limited Partnership of Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽³⁸⁾
3.(i)3	Amendment to the Certificate of Limited Partnership of Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽³⁸⁾
3.(ii).1	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant ⁽²⁹⁾
3.(ii).2	Amendment No. 1 to Second Amended and Restated Bylaws ⁽³³⁾
3.(ii).3	Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Kilroy Realty, L.P. dated as of March 5, 2004 ⁽²⁾
3.(ii).4	First Amendment to Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Kilroy Realty, L.P., dated as of December 7, 2004 ⁽⁸⁾
3.(ii).5	Second Amendment to Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Kilroy Realty, L.P., dated as of October 2, 2008 ⁽³²⁾
3.(ii).6	Third Amendment to Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽³⁴⁾
4.1	Form of Certificate for Common Stock of the Registrant ⁽¹⁾
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement dated January 31, 1997 ⁽¹⁾
4.3	Registration Rights Agreement dated February 6, 1998 ⁽³⁾
4.4	Second Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement dated as of March 5, 2004 ⁽²⁾
4.5	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of October 31, 1997 ⁽⁴⁾

4.6 Registration Rights Agreement dated as of October 6, 2000 ⁽⁶⁾

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Exhibit Number	Description
4.7	The Company is party to agreements in connection with long-term debt obligations, none of which individually exceeds ten percent of the total assets of the Company on a consolidated basis. Pursuant to Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K, the Company agrees to furnish copies of these agreements to the Commission upon request
4.8	Note and Guarantee Agreement dated August 4, 2004 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Kilroy Realty Corporation and the purchasers whose names appear in the acceptance form at the end of the Note and Guarantee Agreement ⁽⁷⁾
4.9	Form of 5.72% Series A Guaranteed Senior Note due 2010 ⁽⁷⁾
4.10	Form of 6.45% Series B Guaranteed Senior Note due 2014 ⁽⁷⁾
4.11†	Kilroy Realty 2006 Incentive Award Plan ⁽²²⁾
4.12†	Amendment to Kilroy Realty 2006 Incentive Award Plan ⁽²⁴⁾
4.13†	Second Amendment to Kilroy Realty 2006 Incentive Award Plan ⁽²⁸⁾
4.14†	Third Amendment to Kilroy Realty 2006 Incentive Award Plan ⁽³³⁾
4.15†	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement ⁽²³⁾
4.16	Indenture, dated as of April 2, 2007, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., as issuer, Kilroy Realty Corporation, as guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, including the form of 3.250% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2012 ⁽²⁶⁾
4.17	Registration Rights Agreement, dated April 2, 2007, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., Kilroy Realty Corporation, and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., Banc of America Securities LLC and Lehman Brothers Inc. ⁽²⁶⁾
4.18	Indenture, dated as of November 20, 2009, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., as issuer, Kilroy Realty Corporation, as guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, including the form of 4.25% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2014 and the form of related guarantee ⁽³⁵⁾
4.19	Registration Rights Agreement, dated November 20, 2009, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., Kilroy Realty Corporation, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ⁽³⁵⁾
4.20	Form of Certificate for Partnership Units of Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽³⁸⁾
4.21	Indenture, dated May 24, 2010, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., as issuer, Kilroy Realty Corporation, as guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, including the form of 6.625% Senior Notes due 2020 and the form of the related guarantee. ⁽³⁹⁾
4.22	Registration Rights Agreement, dated May 24, 2010, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., Kilroy Realty Corporation, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., Banc of America Securities LLC and Barclays Capital Inc. ⁽³⁹⁾
4.23†	Fourth Amendment to Kilroy Realty 2006 Incentive Award Plan ⁽⁴⁰⁾
4.24	Indenture, dated November 3, 2010, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., as issuer, Kilroy Realty Corporation, as guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, including the form of 5.000% Senior Notes due 2015 and the form of related guarantee ⁽⁴¹⁾
4.25	Indenture, dated March 1, 2011, by and among Kilroy Realty, L.P., as issuer, Kilroy Realty Corporation, as guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee ⁽⁴⁵⁾
4.26	Supplemental Indenture, dated July 5, 2011, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., as issuer, Kilroy Realty Corporation, as guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee ⁽⁴⁶⁾
10.5	Omnibus Agreement dated as of October 30, 1996 by and among Kilroy Realty, L.P. and the parties named therein ⁽¹⁾
10.6	Supplemental Representations, Warranties and Indemnity Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty, L.P. and the parties named therein ⁽¹⁾
10.7	

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- 10.8† Pledge Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty, L.P., John B. Kilroy, Sr., John B. Kilroy, Jr. and Kilroy Industries ⁽¹⁾
- 10.9 1997 Stock Option and Incentive Plan of the Registrant and Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽¹⁾
- 10.10 Lease Agreement dated January 24, 1989 by and between Kilroy Long Beach Associates and the City of Long Beach for Kilroy Long Beach Phase I ⁽⁹⁾
- 10.11 First Amendment to Lease Agreement dated December 28, 1990 by and between Kilroy Long Beach Associates and the City of Long Beach for Kilroy Long Beach Phase I ⁽⁹⁾
- 10.11 Lease Agreement dated July 17, 1985 by and between Kilroy Long Beach Associates and the City of Long Beach for Kilroy Long Beach Phase III ⁽¹⁰⁾

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.12	Lease Agreement dated April 21, 1988 by and between Kilroy Long Beach Associates and the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Long Beach, acting for and on behalf of the City of Long Beach, for Long Beach Phase IV ⁽¹⁰⁾
10.13	Lease Agreement dated December 30, 1988 by and between Kilroy Long Beach Associates and the City of Long Beach for Kilroy Long Beach Phase II ⁽¹⁰⁾
10.14	First Amendment to Lease dated January 24, 1989 by and between Kilroy Long Beach Associates and the City of Long Beach for Kilroy Long Beach Phase III ⁽¹⁰⁾
10.15	Second Amendment to Lease Agreement dated December 28, 1990 by and between Kilroy Long Beach Associates and the City of Long Beach for Kilroy Long Beach Phase III ⁽¹⁰⁾
10.16	First Amendment to Lease Agreement dated December 28, 1990 by and between Kilroy Long Beach Associates and the City of Long Beach for Kilroy Long Beach Phase II ⁽¹⁰⁾
10.17	Third Amendment to Lease Agreement dated October 10, 1994 by and between Kilroy Long Beach Associates and the City of Long Beach for Kilroy Long Beach Phase III ⁽¹⁰⁾
10.18	Development Agreement by and between Kilroy Long Beach Associates and the City of Long Beach ⁽¹⁰⁾
10.19	Amendment No. 1 to Development Agreement by and between Kilroy Long Beach Associates and the City of Long Beach ⁽¹⁰⁾
10.20	Property Management Agreement between Kilroy Realty Finance Partnership, L.P. and Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽¹¹⁾
10.21	Form of Environmental Indemnity Agreement ⁽¹¹⁾
10.22	Option Agreement by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Kilroy Airport Imperial Co. ⁽¹²⁾
10.23	Option Agreement by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Kilroy Calabasas Associates ⁽¹²⁾
10.24†	Noncompetition Agreement by and between the Registrant and John B. Kilroy, Sr. ⁽¹⁾
10.25†	Noncompetition Agreement by and between the Registrant and John B. Kilroy, Jr. ⁽¹⁾
10.26	License Agreement by and among the Registrant and the other persons named therein ⁽¹²⁾
10.27	Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated April 30, 1997 by and between Mission Land Company, Mission-Vacaville, L.P. and Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽¹³⁾
10.28	Agreement of Purchase and Sale and Joint Escrow Instructions dated April 30, 1997 by and between Camarillo Partners and Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽¹³⁾
10.29	Purchase and Sale Agreement and Escrow Instructions dated May 5, 1997 by and between Kilroy Realty L.P. and Pullman Carnegie Associates ⁽¹⁴⁾
10.30	Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement and Escrow Instructions dated June 27, 1997 by and between Pullman Carnegie Associates and Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽¹⁴⁾
10.31	Purchase and Sale Agreement, Contribution Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated May 12, 1997 by and between Shidler West Acquisition Company, LLC and Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽¹⁵⁾
10.32	First Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement, Contribution Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated June 6, 1997 by and between Shidler West Acquisition Company, L.L.C. and Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽¹⁵⁾
10.33	Second Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement, Contribution Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated June 12, 1997 by and between Shidler West Acquisition Company, LLC and Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽¹⁵⁾
10.34	Agreement of Purchase and Sale and Joint Escrow Instructions dated June 12, 1997 by and between Mazda Motor of America, Inc. and Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽¹⁴⁾
10.35	First Amendment to Agreement of Purchase and Sale and Joint Escrow Instructions dated June 30, 1997 by and between Mazda Motor of America, Inc. and Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽¹⁴⁾
10.36	Agreement for Purchase and Sale of 2100 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, California dated June 16, 1997 by and between Santa Monica Number Seven Associates L.P. and Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽¹⁴⁾

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- 10.37 Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated July 10, 1997 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Mission Square Partners ⁽¹⁶⁾
- 10.38 First Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated July 10, 1997 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Mission Square Partners dated August 22, 1997 ⁽¹⁶⁾
- 10.39 Second Amendment to the Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated July 10, 1997 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Mission Square Partners dated September 5, 1997 ⁽¹⁶⁾
- 10.40 Third Amendment to the Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated July 10, 1997 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Mission Square Partners dated September 19, 1997 ⁽¹⁶⁾

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.41	Fourth Amendment to the Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated July 10, 1997 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Mission Square Partners dated September 22, 1997 ⁽¹⁶⁾
10.42	Fifth Amendment to the Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated July 10, 1997 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Mission Square Partners dated September 23, 1997 ⁽¹⁶⁾
10.43	Sixth Amendment to the Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated July 10, 1998 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Mission Square Partners dated September 25, 1997 ⁽¹⁶⁾
10.44	Seventh Amendment to the Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated July 10, 1997 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Mission Square Partners dated September 29, 1997 ⁽¹⁶⁾
10.45	Eighth Amendment to the Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated July 10, 1997 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Mission Square Partners dated October 2, 1997 ⁽¹⁶⁾
10.46	Ninth Amendment to the Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions dated July 10, 1997 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Mission Square Partners dated October 24, 1997 ⁽¹⁶⁾
10.47	Contribution Agreement dated October 21, 1997 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Kilroy Realty Corporation and The Allen Group and the Allens ⁽¹⁷⁾
10.48	Purchase and Sale Agreement and Escrow Instructions dated December 11, 1997 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Swede-Cal Properties, Inc., Viking Investors of Southern California, L.P. and Viking Investors of Southern California II, L.P. ⁽¹⁸⁾
10.49	Amendment to the Contribution Agreement dated October 14, 1998 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Kilroy Realty Corporation and The Allen Group and the Allens dated October 21, 1997 ⁽¹⁹⁾
10.50	Secured Promissory Notes and Deeds of Trusts Aggregating \$80.0 Million payable to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company dated January 10, 2002 ⁽²⁰⁾
10.51	Secured Promissory Notes and Deeds of Trust Aggregating \$115 million payable to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America ⁽²¹⁾
10.57†	Employment Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, L.P. and John B. Kilroy, Jr. effective as of January 1, 2007 ⁽²⁵⁾
10.58†	Addendum No. 1 to Employment Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, L.P. and John B. Kilroy, Jr. effective as of February 12, 2008 ⁽³⁶⁾
10.59†	Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, L.P. and John B. Kilroy, Jr. effective as of December 31, 2009 ⁽³⁶⁾
10.60†	Employment Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Jeffrey C. Hawken effective as of January 1, 2007 ⁽²⁵⁾
10.61†	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Jeffrey C. Hawken effective as of December 31, 2009 ⁽³⁶⁾
10.62†	Employment Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Richard E. Moran Jr. effective as of January 1, 2007 ⁽²⁵⁾
10.63†	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Richard E. Moran Jr. effective as of December 31, 2009 ⁽³⁶⁾
10.64	Letter confirmation dated March 27, 2007, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., Kilroy Realty Corporation and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch ⁽²⁶⁾
10.65	Letter confirmation dated March 27, 2007, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., Kilroy Realty Corporation and Bank of America, N.A. ⁽²⁶⁾
10.66	Amendment to letter confirmation dated April 4, 2007, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., Kilroy Realty Corporation and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch ⁽²⁷⁾
10.67	Amendment to letter confirmation dated April 4, 2007, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., Kilroy Realty Corporation and Bank of America, N.A. ⁽²⁷⁾
10.68†	Kilroy Realty Corporation 2007 Deferred Compensation Plan ⁽³⁰⁾

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- 10.71† Employment Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Tyler H. Rose effective as of January 1, 2007 ⁽³⁰⁾
- 10.72† Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Tyler H. Rose effective as of December 31, 2009 ⁽³⁶⁾
- 10.73† Employment Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Heidi Roth effective as of January 1, 2007 ⁽³⁰⁾
- 10.74† Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement by and among Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Heidi Roth effective as of December 31, 2009 ⁽³⁶⁾

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.75†	Kilroy Realty Corporation Stock Award Deferral Program ⁽³¹⁾
10.76	Letter confirmation dated November 16, 2009, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., Kilroy Realty Corporation and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch ⁽³⁵⁾
10.77	Letter confirmation dated November 16, 2009, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., Kilroy Realty Corporation and Bank of America, N.A. ⁽³⁵⁾
10.78	Letter confirmation dated November 20, 2009, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., Kilroy Realty Corporation and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch ⁽³⁵⁾
10.79	Letter confirmation dated November 20, 2009, among Kilroy Realty, L.P., Kilroy Realty Corporation and Bank of America, N.A. ⁽³⁵⁾
10.80†	Form of Indemnification Agreement of Kilroy Realty Corporation with certain officers and directors ⁽³⁷⁾
10.81†	Separation Agreement and Release dated December 16, 2009 by and between Richard E. Moran Jr., Kilroy Realty, L.P. and Kilroy Realty Corporation ⁽³⁷⁾
10.82	Deed of Trust and Security Agreement dated January 26, 2010 between Kilroy Realty, L.P. and The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company; related Promissory Note dated January 26, 2010 for \$71 million payable to The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company; and related Guarantee of Recourse Obligations dated January 26, 2010 by Kilroy Realty Corporation ⁽³⁷⁾
10.83	Agreement of Purchase and Sale and Joint Escrow Instructions dated April 12, 2010 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P, a Delaware limited partnership, and MEPT 303 Second Street LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ⁽⁴²⁾
10.84	First Amendment to Agreement of Purchase and Sale and Joint Escrow Instructions dated May 21, 2010 by and between Kilroy Realty, L.P, a Delaware limited partnership, and MEPT 303 Second Street LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ⁽⁴²⁾
10.85	Revolving Credit Agreement dated August 10, 2010 ⁽⁴³⁾
10.86	Guaranty of Payment dated August 10, 2010 ⁽⁴³⁾
10.87	Promissory Note dated January 12, 2011, executed by Kilroy Realty 303, LLC ⁽⁴⁴⁾
10.88	Deed of Trust, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing dated January 12, 2011, executed by Kilroy Realty 303, LLC ⁽⁴⁴⁾
10.89	Guaranty dated January 12, 2011, executed by Kilroy Realty, L.P. ⁽⁴⁴⁾
10.90	Unsecured Indemnity Agreement dated January 12, 2011, executed by Kilroy Realty 303, LLC ⁽⁴⁴⁾
10.91	First Amendment to Revolving Credit Agreement, dated June 22, 2011 ⁽⁴⁷⁾
10.92	Sales Agreement, dated July 25, 2011, between Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, LP. and Barclays Capital Inc. ⁽⁴⁸⁾
10.93	Sales Agreement, dated July 25, 2011, between Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, LP. and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC ⁽⁴⁸⁾
10.94	Sales Agreement, dated July 25, 2011, between Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, LP. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ⁽⁴⁸⁾
10.95	

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Sales Agreement, dated July 25, 2011, between Kilroy Realty Corporation, Kilroy Realty, LP. and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC⁽⁴⁸⁾

- 12.1* Statement of Computation of Consolidated Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Consolidated Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividends of Kilroy Realty Corporation
- 12.2* Statement of Computation of Consolidated Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges of Kilroy Realty, L.P.
- 21.1* List of Subsidiaries of Kilroy Realty Corporation
- 21.2* List of Subsidiaries of Kilroy Realty, L.P.
- 23.1* Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP for Kilroy Realty Corporation
- 23.2* Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP for Kilroy Realty, L.P.
- 24.1* Power of Attorney (included on the signature page of this Form 10-K)
- 31.1* Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Kilroy Realty Corporation
- 31.2* Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Kilroy Realty Corporation
- 31.3* Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Kilroy Realty, L.P.

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Exhibit Number	Description
31.4*	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Kilroy Realty, L.P.
32.1*	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Kilroy Realty Corporation
32.2*	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Kilroy Realty Corporation
32.3*	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Kilroy Realty, L.P.
32.4*	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Kilroy Realty, L.P.
101.1	The following Kilroy Realty Corporation and Kilroy Realty, L.P. financial information for the year ended December 31, 2011, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Equity, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Capital, (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (vi) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. ⁽⁵⁾

* Filed herewith

† Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

- (1) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Amendment No. 3 to Form S-11 (No. 333-15553).
- (2) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.
- (3) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 11, 1998.
- (4) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K/A as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 19, 1997.
- (5) Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and otherwise are not subject to liability under these sections.
- (6) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
- (7) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 11, 2004.
- (8) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 9, 2004.
- (9) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Amendment No. 2 to Form S-11 (No. 333-15553).
- (10) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form S-11 (No. 333-15553).
- (11) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Amendment No. 5 to Form S-11 (No. 333-15553).
- (12) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Amendment No. 4 to Form S-11 (No. 333-15553).
- (13) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 6, 1997.
- (14) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 15, 1997.
- (15) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 3, 1997.
- (16) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1997.
- (17) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on

November 21, 1997.

- (18) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 29, 1997.
- (19) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1998.
- (20) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
- (21) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004.
- (22) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 28, 2006.
- (23) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 8, 2007.
- (24) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.
- (25) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2007.
- (26) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 5, 2007.

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- (27) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 11, 2007.
- (28) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007.
- (29) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 12, 2008.
- (30) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007.
- (31) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit to Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 2, 2008.
- (32) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008.
- (33) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 27, 2009.
- (34) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009.
- (35) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 25, 2009.
- (36) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.
- (37) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.
- (38) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty, L.P. as an exhibit to the General Form for Registration of Securities on Form 10 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 18, 2010.
- (39) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 25, 2010.
- (40) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form S-8 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 11, 2010.
- (41) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation and Kilroy Realty, L.P. as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 4, 2010.
- (42) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 27, 2010.
- (43) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 11, 2010.
- (44) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation and Kilroy Realty, L.P. as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 13, 2011.
- (45) Previously filed by Kilroy Corporation and Kilroy Realty, L.P. as an exhibit the Registration Statement on Form S-3 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 1, 2011.
- (46) Previously filed by Kilroy Corporation and Kilroy Realty, L.P. as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 6, 2011.
- (47) Previously filed by Kilroy Corporation and Kilroy Realty, L.P. as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 23, 2011.
- (48) Previously filed by Kilroy Realty Corporation as an exhibit on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 28, 2011.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Kilroy Realty Corporation has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on February 8, 2012.

KILROY REALTY CORPORATION

By /s/ Heidi R Roth
Heidi R. Roth
Senior Vice President and Controller

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, the undersigned officers and directors of Kilroy Realty Corporation, hereby severally constitute John B. Kilroy, Sr., John B. Kilroy, Jr., Jeffrey C. Hawken, Tyler H. Rose and Heidi R. Roth, and each of them singly, our true and lawful attorneys with full power to them, and each of them singly, to sign for us and in our names in the capacities indicated below, the Form 10-K filed herewith and any and all amendments to said Form 10-K, and generally to do all such things in our names and in our capacities as officers and directors to enable Kilroy Realty Corporation to comply with the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming our signatures as they may be signed by our said attorneys, or any of them, to said Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto.

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

Name	Title	Date
/s/ John B. Kilroy Sr. John B. Kilroy, Sr.	Chairman of the Board	February 8, 2012
/s/ John B. Kilroy, Jr. John B. Kilroy, Jr.	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 8, 2012
/s/ Tyler H. Rose Tyler H. Rose	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 8, 2012
/s/ Heidi R. Roth Heidi R. Roth	Senior Vice President and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 8, 2012
/s/ Edward F. Brennan, Ph.D. Edward F. Brennan, Ph.D.	Director	February 8, 2012
/s/ William P. Dickey William P. Dickey	Director	February 8, 2012
/s/ Scott S. Ingraham Scott S. Ingraham	Director	February 8, 2012
/s/ Dale F. Kinsella Dale F. Kinsella	Director	February 8, 2012

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Kilroy Realty, L.P. has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on February 8, 2012.

KILROY REALTY, L.P.

By /s/ Heidi R. Roth
Heidi R. Roth
Senior Vice President and Controller

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, the undersigned officers and directors of Kilroy Realty Corporation, as sole general partner and on behalf of Kilroy Realty, L.P., hereby severally constitute John B. Kilroy, Sr., John B. Kilroy, Jr., Jeffrey C. Hawken, Tyler H. Rose and Heidi R. Roth, and each of them singly, our true and lawful attorneys with full power to them, and each of them singly, to sign for us and in our names in the capacities indicated below, the Form 10-K filed herewith and any and all amendments to said Form 10-K, and generally to do all such things in our names and in our capacities as officers and directors to enable Kilroy Realty Corporation, as sole general partner and on behalf of Kilroy Realty, L.P., to comply with the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming our signatures as they may be signed by our said attorneys, or any of them, to said Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto.

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

Name	Title	Date
/s/ John B. Kilroy, Sr. John B. Kilroy, Sr.	Chairman of the Board	February 8, 2012
/s/ John B. Kilroy, Jr. John B. Kilroy, Jr.	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 8, 2012
/s/ Tyler H. Rose Tyler H. Rose	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 8, 2012
/s/ Heidi R. Roth Heidi R. Roth	Senior Vice President and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 8, 2012
/s/ Edward F. Brennan, Ph.D. Edward F. Brennan, Ph.D.	Director	February 8, 2012
/s/ William P. Dickey William P. Dickey	Director	February 8, 2012
/s/ Scott S. Ingraham Scott S. Ingraham	Director	February 8, 2012
/s/ Dale F. Kinsella Dale F. Kinsella	Director	February 8, 2012

KILROY REALTY CORPORATION AND KILROY REALTY, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010
AND FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Kilroy Realty Corporation
Los Angeles, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kilroy Realty Corporation (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 8, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Los Angeles, California
February 8, 2012

KILROY REALTY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
ASSETS		
REAL ESTATE ASSETS (Notes 3,18 and 19):		
Land and improvements	\$ 537,574	\$ 491,333
Buildings and improvements	2,830,310	2,435,173
Undeveloped land and construction in progress	430,806	290,365
Total real estate held for investment	3,798,690	3,216,871
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(742,503	) (672,429
Total real estate held for investment, net	3,056,187	2,544,442
REAL ESTATE ASSETS AND OTHER ASSETS HELD FOR SALE, NET (Note 19)	84,156	—
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,777	14,840
RESTRICTED CASH	358	1,461
MARKETABLE SECURITIES (Notes 13 and 16)	5,691	4,902
CURRENT RECEIVABLES, NET (Note 5)	8,395	6,258
DEFERRED RENT RECEIVABLES, NET (Note 5)	101,142	89,052
DEFERRED LEASING COSTS AND ACQUISITION-RELATED INTANGIBLES ASSETS, NET (Notes 3 and 4)	155,522	131,066
DEFERRED FINANCING COSTS, NET (Notes 2 and 7)	18,368	16,447
PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS, NET	12,199	8,097
TOTAL ASSETS	\$3,446,795	\$2,816,565
LIABILITIES, NONCONTROLLING INTEREST AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Secured debt, net (Notes 3, 6 and 7)	\$ 351,825	\$ 313,009
Exchangeable senior notes, net (Notes 6 and 7)	306,892	299,964
Unsecured senior notes, net (Notes 6 and 7)	980,569	655,803
Unsecured line of credit (Notes 6 and 7)	182,000	159,000
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	81,713	68,525
Accrued distributions (Note 10)	22,692	20,385
Deferred revenue and acquisition-related intangible liabilities, net (Notes 3, 4 and 8)	79,781	79,322
Rents received in advance and tenant security deposits	26,917	29,189
Liabilities and deferred revenue of real estate assets held for sale (Note 19)	13,286	—
Total liabilities	2,045,675	1,625,197
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 15)		
NONCONTROLLING INTEREST (Note 9):		
7.45% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred units of the Operating Partnership	73,638	73,638
EQUITY (Notes 9 and 10):		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value, 30,000,000 shares authorized, 7.45% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	—	—
7.80% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred stock, \$.01 par value,	38,425	38,425

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1,610,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding (\$40,250 liquidation preference)		
7.50% Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 3,450,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding (\$86,250 liquidation preference)	83,157	83,157
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized, 58,819,717 and 52,349,670 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	588	523
Additional paid-in capital	1,448,997	1,211,498
Distributions in excess of earnings	(277,450	) (247,252)
Total stockholders' equity	1,293,717	1,086,351
Noncontrolling Interest:		
Common units of the Operating Partnership	33,765	31,379
Total equity	1,327,482	1,117,730
TOTAL LIABILITIES, NONCONTROLLING INTEREST AND EQUITY	\$3,446,795	\$2,816,565

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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KILROY REALTY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
REVENUES:			
Rental income	\$332,489	\$261,534	\$234,391
Tenant reimbursements	27,976	22,918	26,703
Other property income	6,666	2,944	3,710
Total revenues	367,131	287,396	264,804
EXPENSES:			
Property expenses	72,869	56,389	47,439
Real estate taxes	32,521	26,342	23,175
Provision for bad debts	644	16	423
Ground leases (Note 4 and 15)	1,779	984	1,597
General and administrative expenses (Note 17)	28,148	27,963	39,938
Acquisition-related expenses	4,053	2,248	—
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 2 and 4)	133,220	99,611	84,290
Total expenses	273,234	213,553	196,862
OTHER (EXPENSES) INCOME:			
Interest income and other net investment gains (Note 16)	571	964	1,300
Interest expense (Note 7)	(89,409)	(59,941)	(46,119)
(Loss) gain on early extinguishment of debt (Note 7)	—	(4,564)	4,909
Total other (expenses) income	(88,838)	(63,541)	(39,910)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	5,059	10,302	28,032
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Note 19)			
Income from discontinued operations	10,843	8,635	7,498
Net gain on dispositions of discontinued operations	51,587	949	2,485
Total income from discontinued operations	62,430	9,584	9,983
NET INCOME	67,489	19,886	38,015
Net income attributable to noncontrolling common units of the Operating Partnership	(1,474)	(178)	(1,025)
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO KILROY REALTY CORPORATION	66,015	19,708	36,990
PREFERRED DISTRIBUTIONS AND DIVIDENDS:			
Distributions to noncontrolling cumulative redeemable preferred units of the Operating Partnership	(5,588)	(5,588)	(5,588)
Preferred dividends	(9,608)	(9,608)	(9,608)
Total preferred distributions and dividends	(15,196)	(15,196)	(15,196)
NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$50,819	\$4,512	\$21,794
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common stockholders per common share—basic (Note 20)	\$(0.20)	\$(0.12)	\$0.28
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common stockholders per common share—diluted (Note 20)	\$(0.20)	\$(0.12)	\$0.28
Net income available to common stockholders per share—basic (Note 20)	\$0.87	\$0.07	\$0.53
Net income available to common stockholders per share—diluted (Note 20)	\$0.87	\$0.07	\$0.53
Weighted average common shares outstanding—basic (Note 20)	56,717,121	49,497,487	38,705,101
Weighted average common shares outstanding—diluted (Note 20)	56,717,121	49,497,487	38,732,126
Dividends declared per common share	\$1.40	\$1.40	\$1.63

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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KILROY REALTY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(in thousands, except share and per share/unit data)

	Common Stock				Distributions in Excess of Earnings	Total Stock- holders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest – Common Units of the Operating Partnership	
	Preferred Stock	Number of Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital			Total Equity	
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2008	\$ 121,582	33,086,148	\$ 331	\$ 700,122	\$(137,052)	\$ 684,983	\$ 29,903	\$ 714,886
Net income					36,990	36,990	1,025	38,015
Issuance of common stock (Note 10)		10,062,500	100	191,572		191,672		191,672
Issuance of share-based compensation awards (Note 12)		55,998		7,753		7,753		7,753
Noncash amortization of share-based compensation				12,338		12,338		12,338
Repurchase of common stock and restricted stock units		(86,482)		(2,725)		(2,725)		(2,725)
Equity component of 4.25% Exchangeable Notes (Note 7)				19,835		19,835		19,835
Cost of capped call options on common stock				(12,127)		(12,127)		(12,127)
Allocation to the equity component of cash paid upon repurchase of 3.25% Exchangeable Notes (Note 7)				(2,323)		(2,323)		(2,323)
Exchange of common units of the Operating Partnership (Note 10)		30,598		516		516	(516)	—
Adjustment for noncontrolling interest (Note 2)				(1,304)		(1,304)	1,304	—
Preferred dividends and distributions					(15,196)	(15,196)		(15,196)
Dividends declared per common share and common unit (\$1.63 per share/unit)					(65,464)	(65,464)	(2,826)	(68,290)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2009	121,582	43,148,762	431	913,657	(180,722)	854,948	28,890	883,838

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Net income					19,708	19,708	178	19,886
Issuance of common stock (Note 10)	9,200,000	92	299,755			299,847		299,847
Issuance of share-based compensation awards (Note 12)	3,239		2,151			2,151		2,151
Noncash amortization of share-based compensation			6,687			6,687		6,687
Exercise of stock options	4,000		83			83		83
Repurchase of common stock and restricted stock units	(59,782)		(2,121)			(2,121)		(2,121)
Settlement of restricted stock units for shares of common stock (Note 12)	53,451		(1,296)			(1,296)		(1,296)
Allocation to the equity component of cash paid upon repurchase of 3.25% Exchangeable Notes (Note 7)			(2,694)			(2,694)		(2,694)
Adjustment for noncontrolling interest (Note 2)			(4,724)			(4,724)	4,724	—
Preferred dividends and distributions					(15,196)	(15,196)		(15,196)
Dividends declared per common share and common unit (\$1.40 per share/unit)					(71,042)	(71,042)	(2,413)	(73,455)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010	121,582	52,349,670	523	1,211,498	(247,252)	1,086,351	31,379	1,117,730
Net income					66,015	66,015	1,474	67,489
Issuance of common stock (Note 10)	6,392,805	64	233,248			233,312		233,312
Issuance of share-based compensation awards (Note 12)	68,727	1	2,738			2,739		2,739
Noncash amortization of share-based compensation			5,588			5,588		5,588
Exercise of stock options	15,000		395			395		395
Repurchase of common stock and restricted stock units (Note 12)	(11,485)		(1,152)			(1,152)		(1,152)
Exchange of common units of the Operating Partnership (Note 10)	5,000		91			91	(91)	—

Adjustment for noncontrolling interest (Note 2)	(3,409)			(3,409)	3,409	—		
Preferred dividends and distributions				(15,196)	(15,196)		(15,196)	
Dividends declared per common share and common unit (\$1.40 per share/unit)				(81,017)	(81,017)	(2,406)	(83,423)	
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011	\$121,582	58,819,717	\$588	\$1,448,997	\$(277,450)	\$1,293,717	\$33,765	\$1,327,482

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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KILROY REALTY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$67,489	\$19,886	\$38,015
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities (including discontinued operations):			
Depreciation and amortization of building and improvements and leasing costs	135,467	102,898	86,825
Increase (decrease) in provision for bad debts	644	(1,063)	569
Depreciation of furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,130	911	827
Noncash amortization of share-based compensation awards (Note 12)	4,482	6,031	12,253
Noncash amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discounts and premiums	13,540	12,490	10,171
Noncash amortization of above/(below) market rents (Note 4)	1,056	1,377	(359)
Net gain on dispositions of discontinued operations (Note 19)	(51,587)	(949)	(2,485)
Noncash amortization of deferred revenue related to tenant-funded tenant improvements (Note 8)	(9,349)	(9,689)	(9,757)
Straight-line rents	(21,331)	(13,616)	(6,911)
Loss (gain) on early extinguishment of debt (Note 7)	—	4,564	(4,909)
Net change in other operating assets	(5,434)	(9,065)	(1,863)
Net change in other operating liabilities	2,779	5,509	2,589
Other, net	(630)	543	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	138,256	119,827	124,965
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Expenditures for acquisitions of operating properties (Note 3)	(603,301)	(637,620)	—
Expenditures for operating properties	(62,739)	(71,099)	(35,532)
Expenditures for development and redevelopment properties and undeveloped land	(28,517)	(21,832)	(18,633)
Net proceeds received from dispositions of operating properties (Note 19)	64,171	14,978	4,933
Increase in acquisition-related deposits	(5,000)	—	—
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	1,103	3,120	(1,387)
Receipt of principal payments on note receivable (Note 5)	—	10,679	145
Net cash used in investing activities	(634,283)	(701,774)	(50,474)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock (Note 10)	233,312	299,847	191,672
Borrowings on unsecured line of credit	550,000	660,000	142,000
Repayments on unsecured line of credit	(527,000)	(598,000)	(297,000)
Proceeds from the issuance of secured debt (Note 7)	135,000	71,000	—
Principal payments on secured debt	(127,665)	(103,247)	(21,766)
Proceeds from the issuance of unsecured senior notes (Note 7)	324,476	572,672	—
Repayments of unsecured debt (Note 7)	—	(61,000)	—
Repurchase of exchangeable senior notes (Note 7)	—	(151,097)	(150,390)
Proceeds from issuance of exchangeable senior notes (Note 7)	—	—	172,500
Cost of capped call options on common stock (Note 7)	—	—	(12,127)
Financing costs	(9,060)	(14,912)	(9,325)
Decrease (increase) in loan deposit and other	2,859	(605)	—
Repurchase of common stock and restricted stock units	(1,152)	(3,417)	(2,725)

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Proceeds from exercise of stock options	395	83	—
Dividends and distributions paid to common stockholders and common unitholders	(80,005)	(69,224)	(71,804)
Dividends and distributions paid to preferred stockholders and preferred unitholders	(15,196)	(15,196)	(15,196)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	485,964	586,904	(74,161)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(10,063)	4,957	330
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	14,840	9,883	9,553
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$4,777	\$14,840	\$9,883

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KILROY REALTY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS—(Continued)
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS INFORMATION:			
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest of \$7,615, \$7,697, and \$7,381 as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively	\$68,280	\$45,986	\$36,808
NONCASH INVESTING TRANSACTIONS:			
Accrual for expenditures for operating properties and development and redevelopment properties	\$14,301	\$19,563	\$11,222
Tenant improvements funded directly by tenants to third-parties	\$3,288	\$4,758	\$1,480
Assumption of secured debt with property acquisition (Notes 3 and 7)	\$30,042	\$51,079	
Assumption of other liabilities with property acquisitions (Note 3)	\$4,515	\$10,840	
NONCASH FINANCING TRANSACTIONS:			
Accrual of dividends and distributions payable to common stockholders and common unitholders (Note 10)	\$21,188	\$18,925	\$15,705
Accrual of dividends and distributions payable to preferred stockholders and preferred unitholders (Note 10)	\$1,909	\$1,909	\$1,909
Issuance of share-based compensation awards (Note 12)	\$7,797	\$5,910	\$18,001
Exchange of common units of the Operating Partnership into shares of the Company's common stock (Note 10)	\$91	\$—	\$516

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Partners of Kilroy Realty, L.P.
Kilroy Realty, L.P.
Los Angeles, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kilroy Realty, L.P. (the "Operating Partnership") as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, capital, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Operating Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Operating Partnership as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 8, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Operating Partnership's internal controls over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Los Angeles, California
February 8, 2012

KILROY REALTY, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except unit data)

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
ASSETS		
REAL ESTATE ASSETS (Notes 3, 18 and 19):		
Land and improvements	\$537,574	\$491,333
Buildings and improvements	2,830,310	2,435,173
Undeveloped land and construction in progress	430,806	290,365
Total real estate held for investment	3,798,690	3,216,871
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(742,503)	(672,429)
Total real estate held for investment, net	3,056,187	2,544,442
REAL ESTATE ASSETS AND OTHER ASSETS HELD FOR SALE, NET (Note 19)	84,156	—
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,777	14,840
RESTRICTED CASH	358	1,461
MARKETABLE SECURITIES (Notes 13 and 16)	5,691	4,902
CURRENT RECEIVABLES, NET (Note 5)	8,395	6,258
DEFERRED RENT RECEIVABLES, NET (Note 5)	101,142	89,052
DEFERRED LEASING COSTS AND ACQUISITION-RELATED INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET (Notes 3 and 4)	155,522	131,066
DEFERRED FINANCING COSTS, NET (Notes 2 and 7)	18,368	16,447
PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS, NET	12,199	8,097
TOTAL ASSETS	\$3,446,795	\$2,816,565
LIABILITIES, NONCONTROLLING INTEREST AND CAPITAL		
LIABILITIES:		
Secured debt, net (Notes 3, 6 and 7)	\$351,825	\$313,009
Exchangeable senior notes, net (Notes 6 and 7)	306,892	299,964
Unsecured senior notes, net (Notes 6 and 7)	980,569	655,803
Unsecured line of credit (Notes 6 and 7)	182,000	159,000
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	81,713	68,525
Accrued distributions (Note 10)	22,692	20,385
Deferred revenue and acquisition-related intangible liabilities, net (Notes 3, 4 and 8)	79,781	79,322
Rents received in advance and tenant security deposits	26,917	29,189
Liabilities and deferred revenue of real estate assets held for sale (Note 19)	13,286	—
Total liabilities	2,045,675	1,625,197
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 15)		
7.45% SERIES A CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE PREFERRED UNITS (Note 9)	73,638	73,638
CAPITAL (Notes 9 and 11):		
Partners' Capital:		
7.80% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred units, 1,610,000 units issued and outstanding (\$40,250 liquidation preference)	38,425	38,425
7.50% Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred units, 3,450,000 units issued and outstanding (\$86,250 liquidation preference)	83,157	83,157
Common units, 58,819,717 and 52,349,670 held by the general partner and 1,718,131 and 1,723,131 held by common limited partners issued and outstanding, respectively	1,203,259	994,511

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Total Partners' Capital	1,324,841	1,116,093
Noncontrolling interests in consolidated subsidiaries	2,641	1,637
Total capital	1,327,482	1,117,730
TOTAL LIABILITIES, NONCONTROLLING INTEREST AND CAPITAL	\$3,446,795	\$2,816,565

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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KILROY REALTY, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except unit and per unit data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
REVENUES:			
Rental income	\$332,489	\$261,534	\$234,391
Tenant reimbursements	27,976	22,918	26,703
Other property income (Note 17)	6,666	2,944	3,710
Total revenues	367,131	287,396	264,804
EXPENSES:			
Property expenses	72,869	56,389	47,439
Real estate taxes	32,521	26,342	23,175
Provision for bad debts	644	16	423
Ground leases (Notes 4 and 15)	1,779	984	1,597
General and administrative expenses	28,148	27,963	39,938
Acquisition-related expenses	4,053	2,248	—
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 2 and 4)	133,220	99,611	84,290
Total expenses	273,234	213,553	196,862
OTHER (EXPENSES) INCOME:			
Interest income and other net investment gains (Note 16)	571	964	1,300
Interest expense (Note 7)	(89,409)	(59,941)	(46,119)
(Loss) gain on early extinguishment of debt (Note 7)	—	(4,564)	4,909
Total other (expenses) income	(88,838)	(63,541)	(39,910)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	5,059	10,302	28,032
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Note 19)			
Income from discontinued operations	10,843	8,635	7,498
Net gain on dispositions of discontinued operations	51,587	949	2,485
Total income from discontinued operations	62,430	9,584	9,983
NET INCOME	67,489	19,886	38,015
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated subsidiaries	(529)	(162)	(201)
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO KILROY REALTY, L.P.	66,960	19,724	37,814
PREFERRED DISTRIBUTIONS	(15,196)	(15,196)	(15,196)
NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON UNITHOLDERS	\$51,764	\$4,528	\$22,618
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common unitholders per unit-basic (Note 21)	\$(0.20)	\$(0.12)	\$0.28
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common unitholders per unit-diluted (Note 21)	\$(0.20)	\$(0.12)	\$0.28
Net income available to common unitholders per unit-basic (Note 21)	\$0.86	\$0.07	\$0.53
Net income available to common unitholders per unit-diluted (Note 21)	\$0.86	\$0.07	\$0.53
Weighted average common units outstanding-basic (Note 21)	58,437,444	51,220,618	40,436,196
Weighted average common units outstanding-diluted (Note 21)	58,437,444	51,220,618	40,463,221
Distributions declared per common unit	\$1.40	\$1.40	\$1.63

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

KILROY REALTY, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CAPITAL
(in thousands, except unit and per unit data)

	Partners' Capital		Common Units	Total Partners' Capital	Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries	Total Capital
	Preferred Units	Number of Common Units				
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008	\$ 121,582	34,839,877	\$591,394	\$ 712,976	\$ 1,910	\$714,886
Net income			37,814	37,814	201	38,015
Issuance of common units (Note 10)		10,062,500	191,672	191,672		191,672
Issuance of share-based compensation awards (Note 12)		55,998	7,753	7,753		7,753
Noncash amortization of share-based compensation			12,338	12,338		12,338
Repurchase of common units and restricted stock units		(86,482)	(2,725)	(2,725)		(2,725)
Equity component of 4.25% Exchangeable Notes (Note 7)			19,835	19,835		19,835
Cost of capped call options Allocation to the equity component of cash paid upon repurchase of 3.25% Exchangeable Notes (Note 7)			(12,127)	(12,127)		(12,127)
Other			611	611	(611)	—
Preferred distributions			(15,196)	(15,196)		(15,196)
Distributions declared per common unit (\$1.63 per unit)			(68,290)	(68,290)		(68,290)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009	121,582	44,871,893	760,756	882,338	1,500	883,838
Net income			19,724	19,724	162	19,886
Issuance of common units (Note 10)		9,200,000	299,847	299,847		299,847
Issuance of share-based compensation awards (Note 12)		3,239	2,151	2,151		2,151
Noncash amortization of share-based compensation			6,687	6,687		6,687
Exercise of stock options		4,000	83	83		83
Repurchase of common units and restricted stock units		(59,782)	(2,121)	(2,121)		(2,121)
Settlement of restricted stock units (Note 12)		53,451	(1,296)	(1,296)		(1,296)
Allocation to the equity component of cash paid upon repurchase of 3.25% Exchangeable Notes (Note 7)			(2,694)	(2,694)		(2,694)
Other			25	25	(25)	—

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Preferred distributions			(15,196)	(15,196)		(15,196)
Distributions declared per common unit (\$1.40 per unit)			(73,455)	(73,455)		(73,455)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010	121,582	54,072,801	994,511	1,116,093	1,637	1,117,730
Net income			66,960	66,960	529	67,489
Issuance of common units (Note 10)		6,392,805	233,312	233,312		233,312
Issuance of share-based compensation awards (Note 12)		68,727	2,739	2,739		2,739
Noncash amortization of share-based compensation			5,588	5,588		5,588
Exercise of stock options		15,000	395	395		395
Repurchase of common units and restricted stock units (Note 12)		(11,485)	(1,152)	(1,152)		(1,152)
Other			(475)	(475)	475	—
Preferred distributions			(15,196)	(15,196)		(15,196)
Distributions declared per common unit (\$1.40 per unit)			(83,423)	(83,423)		(83,423)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011	\$ 121,582	60,537,848	\$ 1,203,259	\$ 1,324,841	\$ 2,641	\$ 1,327,482

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

KILROY REALTY, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$67,489	\$19,886	\$38,015
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities (including discontinued operations):			
Depreciation and amortization of building and improvements and leasing costs	135,467	102,898	86,825
Increase (decrease) in provision for bad debts	644	(1,063)	569
Depreciation of furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,130	911	827
Noncash amortization of share-based compensation awards (Note 12)	4,482	6,031	12,253
Noncash amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discounts and premiums	13,540	12,490	10,171
Noncash amortization of above/(below) market rents (Note 4)	1,056	1,377	(359)
Net gain on dispositions of discontinued operations (Note 19)	(51,587)	(949)	(2,485)
Noncash amortization of deferred revenue related to tenant-funded tenant improvements (Note 8)	(9,349)	(9,689)	(9,757)
Straight-line rents	(21,331)	(13,616)	(6,911)
Loss (gain) on early extinguishment of debt (Note 7)	—	4,564	(4,909)
Net change in other operating assets	(5,434)	(9,065)	(1,863)
Net change in other operating liabilities	2,779	5,509	2,589
Other, net	(630)	543	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	138,256	119,827	124,965
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Expenditures for acquisitions of operating properties (Note 3)	(603,301)	(637,620)	—
Expenditures for operating properties	(62,739)	(71,099)	(35,532)
Expenditures for development and redevelopment properties and undeveloped land	(28,517)	(21,832)	(18,633)
Net proceeds received from dispositions of operating properties (Note 19)	64,171	14,978	4,933
Increase in acquisition-related deposits	(5,000)	—	—
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	1,103	3,120	(1,387)
Receipt of principal payments on note receivable (Note 5)	—	10,679	145
Net cash used in investing activities	(634,283)	(701,774)	(50,474)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from issuance of common units (Note 10)	233,312	299,847	191,672
Borrowings on unsecured line of credit	550,000	660,000	142,000
Repayments on unsecured line of credit	(527,000)	(598,000)	(297,000)
Proceeds from the issuance of secured debt (Note 7)	135,000	71,000	—
Principal payments on secured debt	(127,665)	(103,247)	(21,766)
Proceeds from the issuance of unsecured senior notes (Note 7)	324,476	572,672	—
Repayments of unsecured debt (Note 7)	—	(61,000)	—
Repurchase of exchangeable senior notes (Note 7)	—	(151,097)	(150,390)
Proceeds from issuance of exchangeable senior notes (Note 7)	—	—	172,500
Cost of capped call options (Note 7)	—	—	(12,127)
Financing costs	(9,060)	(14,912)	(9,325)
Decrease (increase) in loan deposits and other	2,859	(605)	—
Repurchase of common stock	(1,152)	(3,417)	(2,725)

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Proceeds from exercise of stock options	395	83	—
Distributions paid to common unitholders	(80,005)	(69,224)	(71,804)
Distributions paid to preferred unitholders	(15,196)	(15,196)	(15,196)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	485,964	586,904	(74,161)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(10,063)	4,957	330
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	14,840	9,883	9,553
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$4,777	\$14,840	\$9,883

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KILROY REALTY, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS -(Continued)
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS INFORMATION:			
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest of \$7,615, \$7,697, and \$7,381 as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively	\$68,280	\$45,986	\$36,808
NONCASH INVESTING TRANSACTIONS:			
Accrual for expenditures for operating properties and development and redevelopment properties	\$14,301	\$19,563	\$11,222
Tenant improvements funded directly by tenants to third-parties	\$3,288	\$4,758	\$1,480
Assumption of secured debt with property acquisition (Notes 3 and 7)	\$30,042	\$51,079	
Assumption of other liabilities with property acquisitions (Note 3)	\$4,515	\$10,840	
NONCASH FINANCING TRANSACTIONS:			
Accrual of distributions payable to common unitholders (Note 11)	\$21,188	\$18,925	\$15,705
Accrual of distributions payable to preferred unitholders (Note 11)	\$1,909	\$1,909	\$1,909
Issuance of share-based compensation awards (Note 12)	\$7,797	\$5,910	\$18,001

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

KILROY REALTY CORPORATION AND KILROY REALTY, L.P.
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 Three Years Ended December 31, 2011

1. Organization and Ownership

Organization

Kilroy Realty Corporation (the "Company") is a self-administered real estate investment trust ("REIT") active in office and industrial submarkets along the West Coast. We own, develop, acquire and manage real estate assets, consisting primarily of Class A properties in the coastal regions of Los Angeles, Orange County, San Diego, the San Francisco Bay Area and greater Seattle, which we believe have strategic advantages and strong barriers to entry. We qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The Company's common stock is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the ticker symbol "KRC."

We own our interests in all of our real estate assets through Kilroy Realty, L.P. (the "Operating Partnership") and Kilroy Realty Finance Partnership, L.P. (the "Finance Partnership"). We conduct substantially all of our operations through the Operating Partnership. Unless stated otherwise or the context indicates otherwise, the terms "Kilroy Realty Corporation" or the "Company," "we," "our," and "us" refer to Kilroy Realty Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries and the term "Operating Partnership" refers to Kilroy Realty, L.P. and its consolidated subsidiaries. The descriptions of our business, employees, and properties apply to both the Company and the Operating Partnership. The following table of office buildings (the "Office Properties") and industrial buildings (the "Industrial Properties") summarizes our stabilized portfolio of operating properties as of December 31, 2011. As of December 31, 2011, all of our properties are owned and all of our business is currently conducted in the state of California with the exception of the ownership and operation of six office properties located in the state of Washington.

	Number of Buildings	Rentable Square Feet	Number of Tenants	Percentage Occupied	
Office Properties ⁽¹⁾	104	11,421,112	419	90.1	%
Industrial Properties	39	3,413,354	63	100.0	%
Total Stabilized Portfolio	143	14,834,466	482	92.4	%

(1) Includes ten office properties acquired in 2011 for a total amount of \$546.3 million (see Note 3 for additional information).

Our stabilized portfolio excludes undeveloped land, development and redevelopment properties currently under construction or committed for construction, "lease-up" properties, and properties held-for-sale. As of December 31, 2011, we had four office redevelopment properties under construction encompassing approximately 918,000 rentable square feet, three of which we commenced redevelopment on in 2011. We define "lease-up" properties as properties we recently developed or redeveloped that have not yet reached 95% occupancy and are within one year following cessation of major construction activities. We had no "lease-up" properties as of December 31, 2011. As of December 31, 2011, we had two office properties held-for-sale encompassing approximately 253,676 rentable square feet.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company owned a 97.2% general partnership interest in the Operating Partnership. The remaining 2.8% common limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership as of December 31, 2011 was owned by non-affiliated investors and certain of our directors and officers (see Note 9). Both the general and limited common partnership interests in the Operating Partnership are denominated in common units. The number of common units held by the Company is at all times equivalent to the number of outstanding shares of the Company's common stock, and the rights of all the common units to quarterly distributions and payments in liquidation mirror those of the Company's common stockholders. The common limited partners have certain redemption rights as provided in the Operating Partnership's Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership (as amended, the "Partnership Agreement") (see Note 9).

Kilroy Realty Finance, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiary, is the sole general partner of the Finance Partnership and owns a 1.0% general partnership interest. The Operating Partnership owns the remaining 99.0% limited partnership interest. Kilroy Services, LLC ("KSLLC"), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Operating Partnership, is the entity through which we conduct substantially all of our development activities. With the exception of the Operating Partnership, all of our subsidiaries, which include, Kilroy Realty TRS, Inc., Kilroy Realty Management, L.P., Kilroy RB, LLC, Kilroy RB II, LLC, Kilroy Realty Northside Drive, LLC and Kilroy Realty 303, LLC, are wholly-owned.

2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

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Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the consolidated financial position and results of operations of the Company, the Operating Partnership, the Finance Partnership, KSLLC, and all of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements of the Operating Partnership include the consolidated financial position and results of operations of the Operating Partnership, the Finance Partnership, KSLLC, and all wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

As of December 31, 2011 the consolidated financial statements of the Company and the Operating Partnership also include one variable interest entity ("VIE") in which we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary. In September 2011, we acquired an office building which was transferred to a special purpose VIE to facilitate a potential like-kind exchange pursuant to Section 1031 of the Code to defer any taxable gains on sales for federal and state income tax purposes ("Section 1031 Exchange"). The Company is obligated to complete the Section 1031 Exchange and take title to the property within 180 days of the initial acquisition date. The VIE will be terminated upon the completion of the Section 1031 Exchange. The impact of consolidating the VIE increased the Company's total assets and liabilities by approximately \$108.5 million and \$7.3 million, respectively, at December 31, 2011. As of December 31, 2010, the consolidated financial statements of the Company and the Operating Partnership included one bankruptcy-remote VIE, Kilroy Realty Northside Drive, LLC, which was established to hold the \$51.1 million of secured debt, net, assumed in connection with the acquisition of three office buildings in San Diego, California (see Notes 3 and 7). The impact of consolidating the VIE increased the Company's total assets and liabilities by approximately \$52.7 million and \$53.0 million, respectively, at December 31, 2010. In November 2011, we repaid this loan and the entity no longer met the criteria to be a VIE.

Change in Statements of Cash Flows Presentation

Certain prior period amounts in the consolidated statements of cash flows of the Company and the Operating Partnership have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. We reclassified cash flow changes due to Marketable securities, Current receivables, Other deferred leasing costs and Prepaid expenses and other assets into "Net change in other operating assets" for all periods presented. We also reclassified cash flow changes due to Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities, Deferred revenue and Rents received in advance and tenant security deposits into "Net change in other operating liabilities" for all periods presented. Each category change had previously been presented separately.

Significant Accounting Policies

Acquisitions

We record the acquired tangible and intangible assets and assumed liabilities of operating property acquisitions at fair value at the acquisition date. The acquired assets and assumed liabilities for an operating property acquisition generally include but are not limited to: land, buildings and improvements; and identified tangible and intangible assets and liabilities associated with in-place leases, including tenant improvements, leasing costs, value of above-market and below-market operating leases and ground leases, acquired in-place lease values and tenant relationships, if any. Costs directly associated with an operating property acquisition are expensed as incurred. The fair value of land is derived from comparable sales of land within the same submarket and/or region. The fair value of buildings and improvements, tenant improvements, and leasing costs are based upon current market replacement costs and other relevant market rate information.

The fair value of the above-market or below-market component of an acquired in-place operating lease is based upon the present value (calculated using a market discount rate) of the difference between (i) the contractual rents to be paid pursuant to the lease over its remaining non-cancellable lease term and (ii) management's estimate of the rents that would be paid using fair market rental rates and rent escalations at the date of acquisition measured over the remaining non-cancellable term of the lease for above-market operating leases and the initial non-cancellable term plus the term of any below-market fixed rate renewal options, if applicable, for below-market operating leases. Our below-market

operating leases generally do not include fixed rate or below-market renewal options. The amounts recorded for above-market operating leases are included in deferred leasing costs and acquisition-related intangibles, net on the balance sheet and are amortized on a straight-line basis as a reduction of rental income over the remaining term of the applicable leases. The amounts recorded for below-market operating leases are included in deferred revenue and acquisition-related liabilities, net on the balance sheet and are amortized on a straight-line basis as an increase to rental income over the remaining term of the applicable leases plus the term of any below-market fixed rate renewal options, if applicable.

The fair value of acquired in-place leases is derived based on management's assessment of lost revenue and costs incurred for

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the period required to lease the "assumed vacant" property to the occupancy level when purchased. The amount recorded for acquired in-place leases is included in deferred leasing costs and acquisition-related intangibles, net on the balance sheet and amortized as an increase to depreciation and amortization expense over the remaining term of the applicable leases.

Fully amortized intangible assets are written off on January 1st of each fiscal year.

We record acquisitions of undeveloped land or the subsequent acquisition of the fee interest in land underlying our properties at the purchase price paid and capitalize the associated acquisition costs.

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Operating Properties

Operating properties are generally carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Properties held for sale are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less estimated cost to sell. The cost of operating properties includes the purchase price or development costs of the properties. Costs incurred for the renovation and betterment of the operating properties are capitalized to our investment in that property. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

When evaluating properties to be held and used for potential impairment, we first evaluate whether there are any indicators of impairment for any of our properties. If any impairment indicators are present for a specific property, we then perform an undiscounted cash flow analysis and compare the net carrying amount of the property to the property's estimated undiscounted future cash flow over the anticipated holding period. If the estimated undiscounted future cash flow is less than the net carrying amount of the property, we then perform an impairment loss calculation to determine if the fair value of the property is less than the net carrying value of the property. Our impairment loss calculation compares the net carrying amount of the property to the property's estimated fair value, which may be based on estimated discounted future cash flow calculations or third-party valuations or appraisals. We would recognize an impairment loss if the asset's net carrying amount exceeds the asset's estimated fair value. If we were to recognize an impairment loss, the estimated fair value of the asset (less costs to sell for assets held for sale) would become its new cost basis. For a depreciable long-lived asset, the new cost basis would be depreciated (amortized) over the remaining useful life of that asset. We did not record any impairment losses for the periods presented.

Cost Capitalization

All costs clearly associated with the development, redevelopment and construction of a property are capitalized as project costs, including internal compensation costs. In addition, the following costs are capitalized as project costs during periods in which activities necessary to prepare development and redevelopment properties for its intended use are in progress: pre-construction costs essential to the development of the property, interest, real estate taxes, insurance.

For development and redevelopment properties that are pre-leased, we cease capitalization when revenue recognition commences, which is upon substantial completion of tenant improvements.

For development and redevelopment properties that are not pre-leased, we may not immediately build out the tenant improvements. Therefore we cease capitalization when revenue recognition commences upon substantial completion of the tenant improvements, but in any event not later than one year after the cessation of major construction activities. We also cease capitalization on a development or redevelopment property when activities necessary to prepare the property for its intended use have been suspended.

For development or redevelopment properties with multiple tenants and staged leasing, we cease capitalization and begin depreciation on the portion of the development or redevelopment property for which revenue recognition has commenced.

Once major construction activity has ceased and the development or redevelopment property is in the lease-up phase, the costs capitalized to construction in progress are transferred to land and improvements, buildings and improvements, and deferred leasing costs on our consolidated balance sheets as the historical cost of the property.

Depreciation and Amortization of Buildings and Improvements

The cost of buildings and improvements and tenant improvements are depreciated using the straight-line method of accounting over the estimated useful lives set forth in the table below. Depreciation expense for buildings and improvements, including discontinued operations, for the three years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 was \$106.0 million, \$86.3 million and \$74.0 million, respectively.

Asset Description	Depreciable Lives
Buildings and improvements	25 – 40 years
Tenant improvements	1 – 20 years ⁽¹⁾

(1) Tenant improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life.

Discontinued Operations and Properties Held for Sale

The revenues and expenses of operating properties that have been sold, if material, and the revenues and expenses of operating properties that have been classified as held for sale, if material, are reported in the consolidated statements of operations as discontinued operations for all periods presented through the date of the applicable disposition. The net gains (losses) on disposition of operating properties are reported in the consolidated statements of operations as discontinued operations in the period the

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properties are sold. In determining whether the revenues, expenses, and net gains (losses) on dispositions of operating properties are reported as discontinued operations, we evaluate whether we have any significant continuing involvement in the operations, leasing, or management of the sold property. If we were to determine that we had any significant continuing involvement, the revenues, expenses and net gain (loss) on dispositions of the operating property would not be recorded in discontinued operations.

An operating property is classified as held for sale when certain criteria are met, including but not limited to the availability of the asset for immediate sale, the existence of an active program to locate a buyer, and the probable sale or transfer of the asset within one year. If such criteria are met, we present the applicable assets and liabilities related to the property held for sale, if material, separately on the balance sheet and we would cease to record depreciation and amortization expense. Properties held for sale are reported at the lower of their carrying value or their estimated fair value less the estimated costs to sell. As of December 31, 2011, we had two buildings classified as held for sale (see Note 19). We did not have any properties classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2010.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from rent, tenant reimbursements, parking, and other revenue once all of the following criteria are met:

- the agreement has been fully executed and delivered;
- services have been rendered;
- the amount is fixed or determinable; and
- the collectability of the amount is reasonably assured.

Minimum annual rental revenues are recognized in rental revenues on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease. Rental revenue recognition commences when the tenant takes possession or controls the physical use of the leased space. In order for the tenant to take possession, the leased space must be substantially ready for its intended use. To determine whether the leased space is substantially ready for its intended use, management evaluates whether we are or the tenant is the owner of tenant improvements for accounting purposes. When management concludes that we are the owner of tenant improvements, rental revenue recognition begins when the tenant takes possession of the finished space, which is when such tenant improvements are substantially complete. In certain instances, when management concludes that we are not the owner (the tenant is the owner) of tenant improvements, rental revenue recognition begins when the tenant takes possession of or controls the space.

When management concludes that we are the owner of tenant improvements for accounting purposes, management records the cost to construct the tenant improvements as a capital asset. In addition, management records the cost of certain tenant improvements paid for or reimbursed by tenants as capital assets when management concludes that we are the owner of such tenant improvements. For these tenant improvements, management records the amount funded or reimbursed by tenants as deferred revenue, which is amortized on a straight-line basis as additional rental income over the term of the related lease.

When management concludes that the tenant is the owner of tenant improvements for accounting purposes, management records our contribution towards those improvements as a lease incentive, which is included in deferred leasing costs and acquisition-related intangibles, net on our consolidated balance sheets and amortized as a reduction to rental income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Tenant Reimbursements

Reimbursements from tenants, consisting of amounts due from tenants for common area maintenance, real estate taxes, and other recoverable costs, are recognized as revenue in the period the recoverable costs are incurred. Tenant reimbursements are recognized and recorded on a gross basis, as we are generally the primary obligor with respect to purchasing goods and services from third-party suppliers, have discretion in selecting the supplier, and have credit risk.

Other Property Income

Other property income primarily includes amounts recorded in connection with lease terminations and tenant bankruptcy settlement payments. Lease termination fees are amortized over the remaining lease term, if applicable. If there is no remaining lease term, they are recognized when received and realized. Other property income also includes

miscellaneous income from tenants, such as fees related to the restoration of leased premises to their original condition and fees for late rental payments.

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Allowances for Uncollectible Tenant and Deferred Rent Receivables

We carry our current and deferred rent receivables net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Our determination of the adequacy of these allowances is based primarily upon evaluations of individual receivables, current economic conditions, historical loss experience, and other relevant factors. The allowances are increased or decreased through the provision for bad debts on our

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consolidated statements of operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of cash held as collateral to provide credit enhancement for the Operating Partnership's mortgage debt, including cash reserves for capital expenditures, tenant improvements, and property taxes and proceeds from dispositions that are temporarily held at qualified intermediaries for purposes of facilitating potential Section 1031 Exchanges.

Marketable Securities / Deferred Compensation Plan

Marketable securities reported in our consolidated balance sheets represent the assets held in connection with the Kilroy Realty Corporation 2007 Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Deferred Compensation Plan") (see Note 13). The Deferred Compensation Plan assets are held in a limited rabbi trust and invested in various mutual and money market funds. As a result, the marketable securities are treated as trading securities for financial reporting purposes and are adjusted to fair value at the end of each accounting period, with the corresponding gains and losses recorded in interest income and other net investment gains.

At the time eligible management employees ("Participants") defer compensation or earn mandatory Company contributions, or if we were to make a discretionary contribution, we record compensation cost and a corresponding deferred compensation plan liability, which is included in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets. This liability is adjusted to fair value at the end of each accounting period based on the performance of the benchmark funds selected by each Participant, and the impact of adjusting the liability to fair value is recorded as an increase or decrease to compensation cost. The impact of adjusting the deferred compensation plan liability to fair value and the changes in the value of the marketable securities held in connection with the Deferred Compensation Plan generally offset and therefore does not significantly impact net income.

Deferred Leasing Costs

Costs incurred in connection with successful property leasing are capitalized as deferred leasing costs and classified as investment activities in the statement of cash flows. Deferred leasing costs consist primarily of leasing commissions and also include certain internal payroll costs and lease incentives, which are amortized using the straight-line method of accounting over the lives of the leases which generally range from one to 20 years. We reevaluate the remaining useful lives of leasing costs as the creditworthiness of our tenants and economic and market conditions change. If we determine that the estimated remaining life of a lease has changed, we adjust the amortization period accordingly. Fully amortized deferred leasing costs are written off on January 1st of each fiscal year.

Deferred Financing Costs

Costs incurred in connection with debt financings are recorded as deferred financing costs. Deferred financing costs are generally amortized using the straight-line method of accounting, which approximates the effective interest method, over the contractual terms of the applicable financings. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, deferred financing costs were reported net of accumulated amortization of \$16.8 million and \$12.1 million, respectively.

Exchangeable Debt Instruments

The initial proceeds from exchangeable debt that may be settled in cash, including partial cash settlements, are bifurcated between a liability component and an equity component associated with the embedded conversion option. The liability and equity components of exchangeable debt are separately accounted for in a manner such that the interest expense on the exchangeable debt is not recorded at the stated rate of interest but rather at an effective rate that reflects the issuer's conventional debt borrowing rate at the date of issuance.

We calculate the liability component of exchangeable debt based on the present value of the contractual cash flows discounted at a comparable market conventional debt borrowing rate at the date of issuance. The difference between the principal amount and the fair value of the liability component is reported as a discount on the exchangeable debt that is accreted as additional interest expense from the issuance date through the contractual maturity date using the effective interest method. A portion of this additional interest expense is capitalized to the development and redevelopment balances qualifying for interest capitalization each period. The liability component of the exchangeable debt is reported net of discounts on our consolidated balance sheets.

We calculate the equity component of exchangeable debt based on the difference between the initial proceeds received from

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the issuance of the exchangeable debt and the fair value of the liability component at the issuance date. The equity component is included in additional paid-in-capital, net of issuance costs, on our consolidated balance sheets. We allocate issuance costs for exchangeable debt between the liability and the equity components based on their relative values.

Gains and Losses on Early Extinguishment of Debt

Gains and losses on early extinguishment of debt represents the gains and losses recorded in connection with the repurchases of portions of our outstanding 3.25% Exchangeable Notes (see Note 7). We calculate the gain or loss on early extinguishment of debt as the difference on the repurchase date between the estimated fair value of the liability component and the net carrying amount of the repurchased exchangeable debt. Deferred financing costs are written off against the gain on early extinguishment of debt or added to the loss on early extinguishment of debt in proportion to the exchangeable debt repurchased.

Debt Discounts and Premiums

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Original issuance debt discounts and discounts/premiums related to recording debt acquired in connection with operating property acquisitions at fair value are generally amortized and accreted on a straight-line basis, which approximates the effective interest method. The discounts are recorded as additional interest expense from the date of issuance through the contractual maturity date of the related debt. The premiums are recorded as a reduction to interest expense from the date of issuance through the contractual maturity date of the related debt. Our secured debt and unsecured senior notes are presented net of net unamortized discounts of \$1.6 million and \$2.8 million, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Noncontrolling Interests in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements

Noncontrolling interests in the Company's consolidated financial statements represent the issued and outstanding 1,510,000 7.45% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units of the Operating Partnership ("Series A Preferred Units") and common limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership not held by the Company ("noncontrolling common units").

The Series A Preferred Units are presented in the temporary equity section of the Company's consolidated balance sheets after total liabilities and before equity and reported at redemption value, less issuance costs, given that the Series A Preferred Units contain a right of redemption at the option of the holders in the event of certain corporate events (see Note 9).

Noncontrolling common units are presented in the equity section of the Company's consolidated balance sheets and reported at their proportionate share of the net assets of the Operating Partnership. Noncontrolling interests with redemption provisions that permit the issuer to settle in either cash or common shares at the option of the issuer must be further evaluated to determine whether equity or temporary equity classification on the balance sheet is appropriate. Since the common units contain such a provision, we evaluated the accounting guidance and determined that the common units qualify for equity presentation in the Company's consolidated financial statements (see Note 9).

Net income attributable to noncontrolling common units is allocated based on their relative ownership percentage of the Operating Partnership during the reported period. The noncontrolling interest ownership percentage is determined by dividing the number of noncontrolling common units by the total number of common units outstanding. The issuance or redemption of additional shares of common stock or common units results in changes to the noncontrolling interest percentage as well as the total net assets of the Company. As a result, all equity transactions result in an allocation between equity and the noncontrolling interest in the Company's consolidated balance sheets and statements of equity to account for the changes in the noncontrolling interest ownership percentage as well as the change in total net assets of the Company.

Preferred Partnership Interests on the Operating Partnership's Consolidated Balance Sheets

Preferred partnership interests of the Operating Partnership represent the issued and outstanding 1,510,000 Series A Preferred Units, 1,610,000 7.80% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units ("Series E Preferred Units") and 3,450,000 7.50% Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units ("Series F Preferred Units").

The Series A Preferred Units are presented in the temporary equity section of the Operating Partnership's consolidated balance sheets after total liabilities and before equity and reported at redemption value, less issuance costs, given that the Series A Preferred Units contain a right of redemption at the option of the holders in the event of certain corporate events (see Note 9).

The Series E and Series F Preferred Units are presented in the permanent equity section of the Operating Partnership's consolidated balance sheets given that the Series E and Series F Preferred Units may be redeemed only at our option (see Notes 9 and 11). The Company is the holder of both the Series E and Series F Preferred Units and for each Series E and Series F Preferred Unit, the Company has an equivalent number of shares of the Company's 7.80% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock and shares of the Company's 7.50% Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock publicly issued and outstanding.

Common Partnership Interests on the Operating Partnership's Consolidated Balance Sheets

The common units held by the Company and the noncontrolling common units held by the common limited partners are both presented in the permanent equity section of the Operating Partnership's consolidated balance sheets in partners' capital. The

redemption rights of the noncontrolling common units permit us to settle the redemption obligation in either cash or shares of the Company's common stock at our option (see Note 9).

Noncontrolling Interests on the Operating Partnership's Consolidated Balance Sheets

Noncontrolling interests of the Operating Partnership represent the Company's 1.0% general partnership interest in the Finance Partnership. This noncontrolling interest is presented in the permanent equity section of the Operating Partnership's consolidated balance sheets given that these interests are not convertible or redeemable into any other ownership interest of the Company or the Operating Partnership.

Equity Offerings

Underwriting commissions and offering costs incurred in connection with equity offerings and our at-the-market stock offering program (see Note 10) are reflected as a reduction of additional paid-in capital.

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The net proceeds from any equity offering of the Company are contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for a number of common units equivalent to the number of shares of common stock issued and are reflected in the Operating Partnership's consolidated financial statements as an increase in partners' capital.

Share-based Incentive Compensation Accounting

For share-based awards for which there is no pre-established performance period, we recognize compensation cost over the service vesting period, which represents the requisite service period, on a straight-line basis.

For share-based awards in which the performance period precedes the grant date, we recognize compensation cost over the requisite service period, which includes both the performance and service vesting periods, using the accelerated attribution expense method. The requisite service period begins on the date the Executive Compensation Committee authorizes the award and adopts any relevant performance measures.

During the performance period for a share-based award program, we estimate the total compensation cost of the potential future awards. We then record compensation cost equal to the portion of the requisite service period that has elapsed through the end of the reporting period. For programs with performance-based measures, the total estimated compensation cost is based on our most recent estimate of the probable achievement of the pre-established specific corporate performance measures. These estimates are based on our latest internal forecasts for each performance measure. For programs with market measures, the total estimated compensation cost is based on the fair value of the award at the applicable reporting date.

In accordance with the provisions of our share-based incentive compensation plans, we accept the return of shares of Company common stock, at the current quoted market price, from certain key employees to satisfy minimum statutory tax-withholding requirements related to shares that vested during the period.

For share based awards granted by the Company, the Operating Partnership issues a number of common units equal to the number of shares of common stock ultimately granted by the Company in respect of such awards.

Basic and Diluted Net Income (Loss) Available to Common Stockholders per Share

Basic net income (loss) available to common stockholders per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available for common stockholders, after the allocation of income to participating securities, by the weighted-average number of vested common shares outstanding, for the period. Diluted net income (loss) available to common stockholders per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available for common stockholders, after the allocation of income to participating securities, by the sum of the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period plus the assumed exercise of all dilutive securities. The impact of the outstanding common units is considered in the calculation of diluted net income (loss) available to common stockholders per share. The common units are not reflected in the diluted net income (loss) available to common stockholders per share calculation because the exchange of common units into common stock is on a one for one basis, and the common units are allocated net income on a per share basis equal to the common stock (see Note 20). Accordingly, any exchange would not have any effect on diluted net income (loss) available to common stockholders per share.

Nonvested share-based payment awards (including nonvested restricted stock units ("RSUs") and dividend equivalents issued to holders of RSUs) containing nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents are accounted for as participating securities and included in the computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) available to common stockholders per share pursuant to the two-class method. The dilutive effect of stock options are reflected in the weighted average diluted outstanding shares calculation by application of the treasury stock method. The dilutive effect of Exchangeable Notes are reflected in the weighted average diluted outstanding shares calculation when the average quoted trading price of the Company's common stock on the NYSE for the periods presented was above the Exchangeable Notes exchange prices. The dilutive effect of the outstanding nonvested shares of common stock ("nonvested shares") and RSUs that have not yet been granted but are contingently issuable under the share-based compensation programs is reflected in the weighted average diluted shares calculation by application of the treasury stock method at the beginning of the quarterly period in which all necessary conditions have been satisfied.

Basic and Diluted Net Income (Loss) Available to Common Unitholders per Unit

Basic net income (loss) available to common unitholders per unit is computed by dividing net income (loss) available for common unitholders, after the allocation of income to participating securities, by the weighted-average number of vested common

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units outstanding, for the period. Diluted net income (loss) available to common unitholders per unit is computed by dividing net income (loss) available for common unitholders, after the allocation of income to participating securities, by the sum of the weighted-average number of common units outstanding for the period plus the assumed exercise of all dilutive securities.

The dilutive effect of stock options, Exchangeable Notes, outstanding nonvested shares, RSUs, and awards containing nonforfeitable rights to dividend equivalents are reflected in diluted net income (loss) available to common unitholders per unit in the same manner as noted above for net income (loss) available for common stockholders per share.

Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of our financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements. The only financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis in our consolidated financial statements are the marketable securities and the related deferred compensation plan liability. We elected not to apply the fair value option for any of our eligible financial instruments or other items.

We determine the estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities utilizing a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to a fair value measurement are considered to be observable or unobservable in a marketplace. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our market assumptions. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The following is the fair value hierarchy:

Level 1—quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets;

Level 2—quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets; and

Level 3—fair value measurements derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

We determine the fair value for the marketable securities and deferred compensation plan liability using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Our other financial instruments, which are only disclosed at fair value, are comprised of secured debt, unsecured senior notes, unsecured line of credit, and Exchangeable Notes.

We generally determine the fair value of our secured debt and unsecured line of credit by performing discounted cash flow analyses using an appropriate market discount rate. We calculate the market rate by obtaining period-end treasury rates for maturities that correspond to the maturities of our fixed-rate debt and then adding an appropriate credit spread based on information obtained from third-party financial institutions. We calculate the market rate of our unsecured line of credit by obtaining the period-end London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") rate and then adding an appropriate credit spread based on information obtained from third-party financial institutions. These credit spreads take into account factors, including but not limited to, our credit profile, the tenure of the debt, amortization period, whether the debt is secured or unsecured, and the loan-to-value ratio of the debt to the collateral. These calculations are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate, credit spreads, and estimates of future cash flow. We determine the fair value of the liability component of our Exchangeable Notes by performing discounted cash flow analyses using an appropriate market interest rate based upon spreads for our publicly traded debt. We determine the fair value of each of our publicly traded unsecured senior notes based on their quoted trading price at the end of the reporting period.

Carrying amounts of our cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and accounts payable approximate fair value due to their short-term maturities.

Segment Reporting

Our chief operating decision-makers internally evaluate the operating performance and financial results of our portfolio based on Net Operating Income for the following two segments of commercial real estate property: Office Properties and Industrial Properties. We define "Net Operating Income" as operating revenues (rental income, tenant reimbursements, and other property income) less operating expenses (property expenses, real estate taxes, provision for bad debts, and ground leases).

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the amount of revenues and Net Operating Income generated by our Industrial Properties, in relation to our total consolidated operating portfolio revenues and Net Operating Income, fell below the required 10% quantitative reporting thresholds; thus our only reportable segment for the year ended December 31, 2011 is our Office Properties segment. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the amount of revenues and Net Operating Income generated by our Industrial Properties, in relation to our total consolidated operating portfolio revenues and Net Operating Income, was greater than the required 10% quantitative reporting threshold and the Industrial Properties were considered to be a reportable

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segment under GAAP.

Income Taxes

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code. To qualify as a REIT, we must distribute annually at least 90% of our adjusted taxable income, as defined in the Code, to our stockholders and satisfy certain other organizational and operating requirements. For distributions with respect to taxable years ended on or before December 31, 2011, IRS g

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guidance allows REITs to satisfy up to 90% of this requirement through the distribution of shares of common stock, if certain conditions are met. We generally will not be subject to federal income taxes if we distribute 100% of our taxable income for each year to our stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we will be subject to federal income taxes (including any applicable alternative minimum tax) on our taxable income at regular corporate rates and we may not be able to qualify as a REIT for four subsequent taxable years. Even if we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain state and local taxes on our income and property and to federal income taxes and excise taxes on our undistributed taxable income. We believe that we have met all of the REIT distribution and technical requirements for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and we were not subject to any federal income taxes (see Note 22). We intend to continue to adhere to these requirements and maintain the Company's REIT status.

In addition, any taxable income from our taxable REIT subsidiary, which was formed in August 2002, is subject to federal, state, and local income taxes. For each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, the taxable REIT subsidiary had less than \$30,000 of taxable income.

Uncertain Tax Positions

We include favorable tax positions in the calculation of tax liabilities if it is more likely than not that our adopted tax position will prevail if challenged by tax authorities.

As a result of our REIT status, we are able to claim a dividends-paid deduction on our tax return to deduct the full amount of common and preferred dividends paid to stockholders when computing our annual taxable income. Since this dividends-paid deduction has historically exceeded our taxable income, the Company has historically had significant return of capital to its stockholders. In order for us to be required to record any unrecognized tax benefits or additional tax liabilities, any adjustment for potential uncertain tax positions would need to exceed the return of capital.

We evaluated the potential impact of identified uncertain tax positions for all tax years still subject to potential audit under state and federal income tax law and concluded that our return of capital would not be materially affected for any of the years still subject to potential audit. As of December 31, 2011, the years still subject to audit are 2007 through 2011 under the California state income tax law and 2008 through 2011 under the federal income tax law. We concluded that we did not have any unrecognized tax benefits or any additional tax liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Use of Estimates

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

Concentration of Credit Risk

All of our properties and all of our business is currently conducted in the state of California with the exception of the ownership and operation of six office properties located in the state of Washington. The ability of the tenants to honor the terms of their leases is dependent upon the economic, regulatory, and social factors affecting the communities in which the tenants operate.

As of December 31, 2011, our 15 largest tenants represented approximately 34.9% of total annualized base rental revenues.

We have deposited cash with financial institutions that is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to \$250,000 per institution. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had cash accounts in excess of FDIC insured limits.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued new guidance clarifying that the disclosure of supplementary proforma information for business combinations should be presented such that revenues and earnings of the combined entity are calculated as though the relevant business combinations that occurred during the current reporting period had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period. The guidance also improves the usefulness of the supplementary proforma information by requiring a description of the nature and

amount of material, non-recurring proforma adjustments that are directly attributable to the business combinations. We adopted these provisions for our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 and subsequent periods. Thus the application of these provisions are reflected in the supplementary proforma disclosures for our acquisitions in Notes 26 and 27.

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3. Acquisitions

During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we acquired the 21 office properties listed below from unrelated third parties. Unless otherwise noted, we funded these acquisitions principally with public offerings of common stock (see Note 10) and unsecured senior notes (see Note 7), borrowings under the unsecured line of credit (see Note 7) and disposition proceeds (see Note 19).

Property	Acquisition	Number of Buildings	Rentable Square Feet (unaudited)	Occupancy as of December 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Purchase Price (in millions) ⁽¹⁾
2011 Acquisitions					
250 Brannan Street, San Francisco, CA	January 28, 2011	1	92,948	100.0%	\$ 33.0
10210, 10220, and 10230 NE Points Drive;					
3933 Lake Washington Boulevard NE, Kirkland, WA ⁽²⁾	April 21, 2011	4	279,924	88.5%	100.1
10770 Wateridge Circle, San Diego, CA	May 12, 2011	1	174,310	97.5%	32.7
601 108th Avenue N.E., Bellevue, WA	June 3, 2011	1	488,470	88.1%	215.0
4040 Civic Center Drive, San Rafael, CA	June 9, 2011	1	126,787	93.1%	32.2
201 Third Street, San Francisco, CA	September 15, 2011	1	332,076	88.5%	103.3
301 Brannan Street, San Francisco, CA	November 15, 2011	1	74,430	66.1%	30.0
370 Third Street, San Francisco, CA	December 15, 2011	1	410,000	8.9% ⁽³⁾	91.5
Total		11	1,978,945		\$ 637.8
2010 Acquisitions					
2385 Northside Drive, San Diego, CA ⁽⁴⁾	March 17, 2010	1	88,795	76.3%	\$ 18.0
303 Second Street, San Francisco, CA	May 26, 2010	1	734,035	96.9%	233.3
999 Town & Country, Orange, CA	June 18, 2010	1	98,551	100.0%	22.3
2211 Michelson Drive, Irvine, CA	June 24, 2010	1	271,556	92.3%	103.2
2355, 2365, 2375 Northside Drive, San Diego, CA ⁽⁵⁾	June 30, 2010	3	190,634	83.1%	52.6
15050 NE 36th Street, Redmond, WA	October 28, 2010	1	122,103	100.0%	46.0
100 First Street, San Francisco, CA	November 10, 2010	1	466,490	94.3%	191.5
2305 Historic Decatur Road, San Diego, CA	November 24, 2010	1	103,900	95.3%	30.9
Total		10	2,076,064		\$ 697.8

(1) Excludes acquisition-related costs.

In connection with this acquisition, we assumed secured debt with an outstanding principal balance of \$30.0

(2) million and an initial premium of \$1.0 million as a result of recording this debt at fair value on the acquisition date (see Note 7).

(3) Property was added to our redevelopment portfolio upon acquisition.

(4) This property is a part of Mission City Corporate Center.

(5) These properties are part of Mission City Corporate Center. We assumed secured debt with an outstanding principal balance of \$52.0 million, net of an initial discount of \$0.9 million, in connection with this acquisition (see

Note 7). In November 2011, we repaid this loan.

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The related assets, liabilities, and results of operations of all acquired properties are included in the consolidated financial statements as of the date of acquisition. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the respective acquisition dates for our 2011 and 2010 acquisitions:

2011 Acquisitions

	601 108th Avenue N.E., Bellevue, WA ⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)	201 Third Street San Francisco, CA ⁽¹⁾	All Other Acquisitions ⁽²⁾	Total
Assets				
Land ⁽³⁾	\$—	\$19,260	\$42,650	\$61,910
Buildings and improvements ⁽⁴⁾	214,095	84,018	165,995	464,108
Undeveloped land and construction in progress ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	91,905	91,905
Deferred leasing costs and acquisition-related intangible assets ⁽⁶⁾	13,790	8,700	23,070	45,560
Total assets acquired	227,885	111,978	323,620	663,483
Liabilities				
Deferred revenue and acquisition-related intangible liabilities ⁽⁷⁾	12,850	8,700	3,120	24,670
Secured debt, net ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	30,997	30,997
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,380	76	2,059	4,515
Total liabilities assumed	15,230	8,776	36,176	60,182
Net assets and liabilities acquired ⁽⁹⁾	\$212,655	\$103,202	\$287,444	\$603,301

2010 Acquisitions

	303 Second Street, San Francisco, CA ⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)	100 First Street, San Francisco, CA ⁽¹⁾	All Other Acquisitions ⁽²⁾	Total
Assets				