

PS BUSINESS PARKS INC/CA
Form 10-Q
July 30, 2018
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018

or

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-10709

PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California 95-4300881
(State or Other Jurisdiction (I.R.S. Employer

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of Incorporation)

Identification Number)

701 Western Avenue, Glendale, California 91201-2349

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (818) 244-8080

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

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

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

Yes No

As of July 23, 2018, the number of shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, outstanding was 27,332,842.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share data)

	June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,214	\$ 114,882
Real estate facilities, at cost		
Land	816,656	769,036
Buildings and improvements	2,362,209	2,156,862
	3,178,865	2,925,898
Accumulated depreciation	(1,201,990)	(1,161,798)
	1,976,875	1,764,100
Properties held for sale, net	9,465	49,259
Land and building held for development	30,068	29,665
	2,016,408	1,843,024
Investment in and advances to unconsolidated joint venture	—	100,898
Rent receivable, net	1,807	1,876
Deferred rent receivable, net	31,917	32,062
Other assets	14,969	7,417
Total assets	\$ 2,072,315	\$ 2,100,159
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Accrued and other liabilities	\$ 81,296	\$ 80,223
Preferred stock called for redemption	—	130,000
Credit facility	10,000	—

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Total liabilities	91,296	210,223
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity		
PS Business Parks, Inc.'s shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, 38,390 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017	959,750	959,750
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 27,331,834 and 27,254,607 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively	272	272
Paid-in capital	733,617	735,067
Accumulated earnings (deficit)	69,448	(1,778)
Total PS Business Parks, Inc.'s shareholders' equity	1,763,087	1,693,311
Noncontrolling interests	217,932	196,625
Total equity	1,981,019	1,889,936
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,072,315	\$ 2,100,159

See accompanying notes.

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PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	For The Three Months Ended June 30,		For The Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Rental income	\$ 101,824	\$ 99,800	\$ 205,583	\$ 199,861
Expenses				
Cost of operations	31,256	30,250	64,256	61,283
Depreciation and amortization	24,416	23,628	48,298	46,706
General and administrative	2,368	2,443	4,674	5,274
Total operating expenses	58,040	56,321	117,228	113,263
Operating income	43,784	43,479	88,355	86,598
Interest and other income	294	154	578	387
Interest and other expense	(167)	(285)	(332)	(469)
Equity in loss of unconsolidated joint venture	—	(382)	—	(382)
Gain on sale of real estate facilities	58,448	1,209	85,283	1,209
Gain on sale of development rights	—	—	—	3,865
Net income	102,359	44,175	173,884	91,208
Allocation to noncontrolling interests	(18,400)	(6,645)	(30,300)	(13,746)
Net income allocable to PS Business Parks, Inc.	83,959	37,530	143,584	77,462
Allocation to preferred shareholders	(12,959)	(12,591)	(25,962)	(25,882)
Allocation to restricted stock unit holders	(779)	(197)	(1,353)	(445)
Net income allocable to common shareholders	\$ 70,221	\$ 24,742	\$ 116,269	\$ 51,135
Net income per common share				
Basic	\$ 2.57	\$ 0.91	\$ 4.26	\$ 1.88
Diluted	\$ 2.56	\$ 0.90	\$ 4.24	\$ 1.87
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic	27,322	27,200	27,294	27,174

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Diluted	27,423	27,412	27,395	27,384
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.70

See accompanying notes.

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PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EQUITY

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

(In thousands, except share data)

(Unaudited)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Paid-in	Accumulated	Total PS	Noncontrolling	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Earnings	Business	Interests	Equity
						(Deficit)	Parks,		
							Inc.'s		
							Shareholders'		
							Equity		
Balances at									
December 31, 2017	38,390	\$ 959,750	27,254,607	\$ 272	\$ 735,067	\$ (1,778)	\$ 1,693,311	\$ 196,625	\$ 1,889,936
Issuance of common stock in connection with stock-based compensation	—	—	77,227	—	1,228	—	1,228	—	1,228
Stock compensation, net	—	—	—	—	1,245	—	1,245	—	1,245
Cash paid for taxes in lieu of shares upon vesting of restricted stock units	—	—	—	—	(4,529)	—	(4,529)	—	(4,529)
Consolidation of joint venture (see Note 3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,032	4,032
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	143,584	143,584	30,300	173,884

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Distributions									
Preferred stock —	—	—	—	—	(25,962)	(25,962)	—	(25,962)	
Common stock —	—	—	—	—	(46,396)	(46,396)	—	(46,396)	
Noncontrolling interests—									
common units —	—	—	—	—	—	—	(12,419)	(12,419)	
Adjustment to noncontrolling interests—									
common units in the OP —	—	—	—	—	606	—	606	(606)	—
Balances at June 30, 2018	38,390	\$ 959,750	27,331,834	\$ 272	\$ 733,617	\$ 69,448	\$ 1,763,087	\$ 217,932	\$ 1,981,019

See accompanying notes.

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PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited, in thousands)

	For The Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 173,884	\$ 91,208
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization expense	48,298	46,706
Tenant improvement reimbursements, net of lease incentives	(1,134)	(856)
Equity in loss of unconsolidated joint venture	—	382
Gain on sale of real estate facilities and development rights	(85,283)	(5,074)
Stock compensation	1,781	3,646
Amortization of financing costs	263	226
Other, net	(6,055)	1,276
Total adjustments	(42,130)	46,306
Net cash provided by operating activities	131,754	137,514
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditures to real estate facilities	(15,083)	(23,363)
Capital expenditures to land and building held for development	(403)	(500)
Investment in and advances to unconsolidated joint venture	—	(24,451)
Acquisition of real estate facility	(142,399)	—
Consolidation of joint venture	1,082	—
Proceeds from sale of real estate facilities	126,836	2,144
Proceeds from sale of development rights	—	2,400
Net cash used in investing activities	(29,967)	(43,770)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings on credit facility	50,000	168,000
Repayment of borrowings on credit facility	(40,000)	(67,000)
Payment of financing costs	(148)	(724)
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	1,228	2,157
Redemption of preferred stock	(130,000)	(230,000)
Cash paid for taxes in lieu of shares upon vesting of restricted stock units	(4,529)	(3,403)
Cash paid to restricted stock unit holders	(536)	(399)
Distributions paid to preferred shareholders	(26,655)	(25,882)

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Distributions paid to common shareholders	(46,396)	(46,207)
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests—common units	(12,419)	(12,419)
Net cash used in financing activities	(209,455)	(215,877)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(107,668)	(122,133)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the beginning of the period	115,970	128,629
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of the period	\$ 8,302	\$ 6,496

Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities

Adjustment to noncontrolling interests—common units in the OP		
Noncontrolling interests—common units	\$ (606)	\$ 80
Paid-in capital	\$ 606	\$ (80)
Consolidation of joint venture		
Land	\$ 21,814	\$ —
Buildings and improvements	\$ 85,436	\$ —
Other, net	\$ (2,320)	\$ —
Investment in and advances to unconsolidated joint venture	\$ (100,898)	\$ —
Noncontrolling interest — joint venture	\$ (4,032)	\$ —

See accompanying notes.

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PS BUSINESS PARKS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2018

1. Organization and description of business

PS Business Parks, Inc. (“PSB”) was incorporated in the state of California in 1990. As of June 30, 2018, PSB owned 78.9% of the common partnership units of PS Business Parks, L.P. (the “OP”). The remaining common partnership units are owned by Public Storage (“PS”). PS’s interest in the OP is referred to as the “PS OP Interests.” PSB, as the sole general partner of the OP, has full, exclusive and complete responsibility and discretion in managing and controlling the OP. PSB and its subsidiaries, including the OP and our consolidated joint venture, are collectively referred to as the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our.” PS would own 41.8% (or 14.5 million shares) of the outstanding shares of the Company’s common stock if it redeemed its common partnership units for common shares.

The Company is a fully-integrated, self-advised and self-managed real estate investment trust (“REIT”) that owns, operates, acquires and develops commercial properties, primarily multi-tenant industrial, flex and office space. As of June 30, 2018, the Company owned and operated 28.3 million rentable square feet of commercial space in six states and a 95.0% interest in a 395-unit multi-family apartment complex. The Company also manages 504,000 rentable square feet on behalf of PS.

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of PSB and its subsidiaries, including the OP and our consolidated joint venture. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. The financial statements are presented on an accrual basis in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information

and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2018. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Consolidation and equity method of accounting

We consider entities to be Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs") when they have insufficient equity to finance their activities without additional subordinated financial support provided by other parties, or the equity holders as a group do not have a controlling financial interest. A limited partnership is also generally considered a VIE if the limited partners do not participate in operating decisions. We consolidate VIEs when we are the primary beneficiary, generally defined as having (i) the power to direct the activities most significantly impacting economic performance and (ii) either the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE.

We account for investments in entities that are not VIEs that we have significant influence over, but do not control, using the equity method of accounting and for investment in entities that we control, we consolidate. Prior to January 1, 2018, we had an interest in a joint venture engaged in the development and operation of residential real estate, which we accounted for using the equity method of accounting. On January 1, 2018, we began to consolidate the joint venture in our consolidated financial statements, due to changes to the joint venture agreement that gave the Company control of the joint venture. See Note 4 for more information on this entity.

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PS, the sole limited partner in the OP, has no power to direct the activities of the OP. We are the primary beneficiary of the OP. Accordingly, we consider the OP a VIE and consolidate it. Substantially all of our assets and liabilities are held by the OP.

Noncontrolling interests

Noncontrolling interests represent (i) PS's noncontrolling interest in the OP through its ownership of 7,305,355 common partnership units and (ii) a third-party 5.0% interest in a joint venture owning a 395-unit multi-family apartment complex. See Note 7 for further information.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company monitors the collectability of its receivable balances including the deferred rent receivable on an ongoing basis. Customer receivables are net of an allowance for estimated uncollectible accounts totaling \$400,000 at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. Deferred rent receivable is net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts totaling \$843,000 and \$867,000 at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Financial instruments

The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments are described below. The Company has estimated the fair value of financial instruments using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop estimates of market value. Accordingly, estimated fair values are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in current market exchanges. The Company determines 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 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.

Financial assets that are exposed to credit risk consist primarily of cash equivalents and receivables. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents, which consist primarily of money market investments, are only invested in entities with an investment grade rating. Receivables are comprised of balances due from a large number of customers. Balances that the Company expects to become uncollectible are reserved for or written off. Due to the short period to maturity of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other assets and accrued and other liabilities, the carrying values as presented on the consolidated balance sheets are reasonable estimates of fair value.

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The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash per the consolidated statements of cash flow to the corresponding financial statement line items in the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	June 30,	
	2018	2017
Consolidated Balance Sheets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,214	\$ 5,408
Restricted Cash		
Land and building held for development	1,088	1,088
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	\$ 8,302	\$ 6,496

During 2017, in conjunction with seeking entitlements to develop our multi-family projects in Tysons, Virginia, we contributed \$1.1 million into an escrow account for the future development of an athletic field.

Carrying values of the Company's unsecured Credit Facility (as defined below) approximate fair value. The characteristics of these financial instruments, market data and other comparative metrics utilized in determining these fair values are "Level 2" inputs.

Real estate facilities

Real estate facilities are recorded at cost. Property taxes, insurance, interest and costs essential to the development of property for its intended use are capitalized during the period of development. Costs related to the renovation or improvement of the properties are capitalized. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Expenditures that are expected to benefit a period greater than two years are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful life. Buildings and improvements are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which generally range from five to 30 years. Transaction costs, which include tenant improvements and lease commissions, for leases with terms greater than one year are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Property held for sale or development

Real estate is classified as held for sale when the asset is being marketed for sale and we expect that a sale is likely to occur in the next 12 months. Real estate is classified as held for development when it is likely that it will be developed to an alternate use and no longer used in its present form. Property held for development or sale is not depreciated.

Intangible assets/liabilities

When we acquire real estate facilities, an intangible asset is recorded as other assets for leases where the in-place rent is higher than market rents, and an intangible liability is recorded as other liabilities where the market rents are higher than the in-place rents. The amounts recorded are based upon the present value (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of such differences over the lease term and such amounts are amortized to rental income over the respective remaining lease term. As of June 30, 2018, the value of above-market in-place rents resulted in net intangible assets of \$2.1 million, net of \$9.7 million of accumulated amortization and the value of below-market in-place rents resulted in net intangible liabilities of \$2.0 million, net of \$10.6 million of accumulated amortization. As of December 31, 2017, the value of above-market in-place rents resulted in net intangible assets of \$731,000, net of \$9.5 million of accumulated amortization and the value of below-market in-place rents resulted in net intangible liabilities of \$383,000, net of \$10.4 million of accumulated amortization.

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Additionally, when we acquire real estate facilities, the value of in-place leases (customer origination costs) is recorded as other assets and is amortized to depreciation and amortization expense over the respective remaining lease term. As of June 30, 2018, the value of acquired in-place leases resulted in net intangible assets of \$6.4 million, net of \$789,000 of accumulated amortization.

Evaluation of asset impairment

We evaluate our real estate and finite-lived intangible assets for impairment each quarter. If there are indicators of impairment and we determine that the asset is not recoverable from future undiscounted cash flows to be received through the asset's remaining life (or, if earlier, the expected disposal date), we record an impairment charge to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the asset's estimated fair value or net proceeds from expected disposal.

We evaluate our investment in our unconsolidated joint venture on a quarterly basis. We record an impairment charge to the extent the carrying amount exceeds estimated fair value, when we believe any such shortfall is other than temporary.

No impairments were recorded in any of our evaluations for any period presented herein.

Stock compensation

All share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, are recognized as stock compensation in the Company's consolidated statements of income based on their fair values at the beginning of the service period. See Note 11.

Accrued and other liabilities and other assets

Accrued and other liabilities consist primarily of rents prepaid by our customers, trade payables, property tax accruals, accrued payroll and contingent loss accruals when probable and estimable. We disclose the nature of significant unaccrued losses that are reasonably possible of occurring and, if estimable, a range of exposure. Other assets are comprised primarily of prepaid expenses. We believe the fair value of our accrued and other liabilities and other assets approximate book value, due to the short period until settlement.

Revenue recognition

We recognize the aggregate rent to be collected (including the impact of escalators and concessions) under leases ratably throughout the non-cancellable lease term (on a “Straight-Line” basis), commencing when the customer takes control of the leased space. Cumulative Straight-Line rent recognized in excess of amounts billed per the lease terms is presented as “deferred rent receivable” on our consolidated balance sheets. Reimbursements from customers for real estate taxes and other recoverable operating expenses are recognized as rental income in the period the applicable costs are incurred. Property management fees are recognized in the period earned as other income.

Costs incurred in acquiring customers (primarily tenant improvements and lease commissions) are capitalized and amortized over the lease period.

Sales of real estate facilities

Sales of real estate facilities are not part of our ordinary activities; as a result, we consider such sales as contracts with non-customers. We recognize sales of real estate when we have collected payment and the attributes of ownership such as possession and control of the asset have been transferred to the buyer. If a contract for sale includes obligations to provide goods or services to the buyer, an allocated portion of the contract price is recognized as revenue as the related good or service are transferred to the buyer.

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General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses include executive and other compensation, corporate office expenses, professional fees, state income taxes and other such costs that are not directly related to the operation of our real estate facilities.

Income taxes

We have elected to be treated as a REIT, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As a REIT, we do not incur federal income tax if we distribute substantially all of our “REIT taxable income” each year, and if we meet certain organizational and operational rules. We believe we have met these REIT requirements for all periods presented herein. Accordingly, we have recorded no federal income tax expense related to our “REIT taxable income.”

We recognize tax benefits of uncertain income tax positions that are subject to audit only if we believe it is more likely than not that the position would ultimately be sustained assuming the relevant taxing authorities had full knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances of our positions. As of June 30, 2018, we did not recognize any tax benefit for uncertain tax positions.

Accounting for preferred equity issuance costs

We record issuance costs as a reduction to paid-in capital on our consolidated balance sheets at the time the preferred securities are issued and reflect the carrying value of the preferred equity at its redemption value. An additional allocation of income is made from the common shareholders to the preferred shareholders in the amount of the original issuance costs, and we reclassify the redemption value from equity to liabilities when we call preferred shares for redemption.

Net income per common share

Notwithstanding the presentation of income allocations on our consolidated statements of income, net income is allocated to (a) preferred shareholders, for distributions paid, (b) preferred shareholders, to the extent redemption value exceeds the related carrying value (a “Preferred Redemption Allocation”) and (c) restricted share unit holders, for non-forfeitable dividends paid adjusted for participation rights in undistributed earnings. The remaining net income is

allocated to the common partnership units and our common shareholders, respectively, based upon the pro-rata aggregate number of units and shares outstanding.

Basic and diluted net income per common share are each calculated based upon net income allocable to common shareholders, divided by (i) in the case of basic net income per common share, weighted average common shares and (ii) in the case of diluted income per share, weighted average common shares adjusted for the impact of stock compensation awards outstanding (Note 11) using the treasury stock method.

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The following tables set forth the calculation of the components of our basic and diluted income per share that are not reflected on the face of our consolidated statements of income, including the allocation of income to common shareholders and common partnership units, the percentage of weighted average shares and common partnership units, as well as basic and diluted weighted average shares (in thousands):

	For The Three Months Ended June 30,		For The Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Calculation of net income allocable to common shareholders				
Net income	\$ 102,359	\$ 44,175	\$ 173,884	\$ 91,208
Net (income) loss allocated to				
Preferred shareholders based upon distributions	(12,959)	(12,591)	(25,962)	(25,882)
Noncontrolling interests—joint venture	383	—	819	—
Restricted stock unit holders	(779)	(197)	(1,353)	(445)
Net income allocable to common shareholders and noncontrolling interests—common units	89,004	31,387	147,388	64,881
Net income allocation to noncontrolling interests— common units	(18,783)	(6,645)	(31,119)	(13,746)
Net income allocable to common shareholders	\$ 70,221	\$ 24,742	\$ 116,269	\$ 51,135
Calculation of common partnership units as a percentage of common share equivalents				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	27,322	27,200	27,294	27,174
Weighted average common partnership units outstanding	7,305	7,305	7,305	7,305
Total common share equivalents	34,627	34,505	34,599	34,479
Common partnership units as a percentage of common share equivalents	21.1%	21.2%	21.1%	21.2%
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	27,322	27,200	27,294	27,174
Net effect of dilutive stock compensation—based on treasury stock method using average market price	101	212	101	210
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	27,423	27,412	27,395	27,384

Segment reporting

We have two operating segments: (i) the acquisition, development, ownership and management of commercial real estate and (ii) the acquisition, development, ownership and management of multi-family real estate, but have one reportable segment as the multi-family segment does not meet the quantitative thresholds.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the consolidated financial statements for 2017 in order to conform to the 2018 presentation, including reclassifying management fee income totaling \$124,000 and \$252,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, into “interest and other income” on our consolidated statements of income.

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Recently issued accounting standards

In May 2014 and February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued two Accounting Standards Updates (“ASU”s), ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (the “Revenue Standard”), and ASU 2016-02, Leases (the “Lease Standard”). These standards apply to substantially all of our revenue generating activities, as well as provide a model to account for the disposition of real estate facilities to non-customers, which is governed under ASU 2017-05, Clarifying the Scope of Asset Derecognition Guidance and Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets.

The Lease Standard will direct how we account for payments from the elements of our leases that are generally fixed and determinable at the inception of the lease (“Fixed Lease Payments”) while the Revenue Standard will direct how we account for the non-lease components of our lease contracts, primarily expense reimbursements (“Non-Lease Payments”). The adoption of the Revenue Standard and its impact on our accounting for the disposition of real estate facilities is described below.

The Lease Standard

The Lease Standard requires us to identify Fixed Lease Payments and Non-Lease Payments of a lease agreement and will govern the recognition of revenue for the Fixed Lease Payments. Revenue related to Non-Lease Payments under our lease arrangements will be subject to the Revenue Standard effective upon adoption of the Lease Standard.

We will implement the Lease Standard on its effective date of January 1, 2019 using the required modified retrospective transition approach (with certain transition relief that is available to us). The modified retrospective approach will require us to first record an adjustment to the January 1, 2017 balance of accumulated earnings (deficit) for the cumulative impact of the Lease Standard on all leases existing at January 1, 2017. Then, we will have to restate the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2018 for the Lease Standard impact on all leases that were in force at any time during those periods. The FASB proposed an amendment to the transition method that would allow adoption on January 1, 2019 with a cumulative effect adjustment as of January 1, 2019, with no restatement of prior periods. If this proposal becomes effective, we may utilize this method instead.

Lessor Accounting

We recognized revenue from our lease arrangements aggregating \$101.8 million and \$205.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively. The revenue consisted primarily of rental income and expense reimbursements of \$78.8 million and \$23.0 million, respectively, for the three-month period and \$159.4 million and

\$46.2 million, respectively, for the six-month period.

Under the current accounting standards, we are required to account for Fixed Lease Payments on a straight-line basis, with the expected fixed payments recognized ratably over the term of the lease. Payments for expense reimbursements received under these lease arrangements related to our customer's pro rata share of real estate taxes, insurance, utilities, repairs and maintenance, common area expense and other operating expenses are considered Fixed Lease Payments. We recognize these reimbursements as revenue when the related contractually recoverable operating expenses are incurred.

Under the Lease Standard, the total consideration in each lease agreement will be allocated to the Fixed Lease Payment and Non-Lease Payments based on their relative standalone selling prices. Lessors will continue to recognize the Fixed Lease Payments on a straight-line basis, which is consistent with existing guidance for operating leases. In January, 2018, the FASB proposed an amendment to the Lease Standard that would allow lessors to elect, as a practical expedient, not to allocate the total consideration to Fixed Lease Payments and Non-Lease Payments based on their relative standalone selling prices. If adopted, this practical expedient will allow lessors to elect a combined single component presentation if (i) the timing and pattern of the revenue recognition for the Fixed Lease Payments and Non-Lease Payments are the same, and (ii) the combined single component of the lease would continue to be classified as an operating lease.

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We do not expect that the Lease Standard will impact our accounting for Fixed Lease Payments, because our accounting policy is currently consistent with the provisions of the standard. We are currently evaluating the impact of the standard as it relates to Non-Lease Payments. If the proposed practical expedient mentioned above is adopted and we elect it, we expect payments for expense reimbursements that qualify as Non-Lease Payments will be presented under a single lease component presentation. However, without the proposed practical expedient, we expect these reimbursements would be separated into Fixed Lease Payments and Non-Lease Payments. Under the Lease Standard, reimbursements relating to property taxes and insurance are Fixed Lease Payments as the payments relates to the right to use the leased assets, while reimbursements relating to maintenance activities and common area expense are Non-Lease Payments and would be accounted under the Revenue Standard upon the adoption of the Lease Standard as these payments for goods or services are transferred separately from the right to use the underlying assets.

Expense reimbursements relating to property taxes and insurance categorized as Fixed Lease Payments will generally be variable consideration with revenue recognized as the recoverable services are provided. Expense reimbursements categorized as Non-Lease Payments will be recognized at a point in time or over time based on the pattern of transfer of the underlying goods or services to our customers.

Costs to execute leases

The Lease Standard also requires capitalization of only the incremental costs incurred in executing each particular lease, such as legal fees to draft a lease or commissions based upon a particular lease. Costs that would have been incurred regardless of lease execution, such as allocated costs of internal personnel, are not capitalized. We do not capitalize such costs relating to the execution of leases and do not expect this standard to have a material impact on expenses as our accounting policy is consistent with the provisions of the standard.

Lessee accounting

Under the Lease Standard, lessees are required to apply a dual approach by classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle whether the lease is effectively a finance purchase of the lease asset by the lessee. This classification will determine whether the lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. For most leases with a term of greater than 12 months, in which we are the lessee, the present value of future lease payments will be recognized on our balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and related liability. We do not expect a material impact on our consolidated financial statement from the initial recognition of each lease liability upon the adoption and the pattern of recognition subsequent to adoption.

The Revenue Standard

In May, 2014, the FASB issued the Revenue Standard on recognition of revenue arising from contracts with customers, as well as the accounting for the disposition of real estate facilities, and subsequently, issued additional guidance that further clarified the standard. Rental income from leasing arrangements is a substantial portion of our revenues and is specifically excluded from the Revenue Standard and will be governed by the Lease Standard (discussed above).

The core principle underlying this guidance is that entities will recognize revenue upon the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled for such exchange.

The Revenue Standards permit either the full retrospective or modified retrospective transition method. We adopted the Revenue Standards effective January 1, 2018 utilizing the modified retrospective transition method applied to contracts not completed as of January 1, 2018 and the adoption did not result in a material impact to our consolidated financial statements.

As previously noted above in the lease accounting section, depending upon the nature of the underlying expense and the contractual reimbursement arrangement, certain expense reimbursements may be subject to the Revenue Standard upon our adoption of the Lease Standard, no later than January 1, 2019.

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Revenue within the scope of the Revenue Standard

Sales of Real Estate Facilities

The adoption of the Revenue Standard had no material impact on recognition of \$85.3 million in gain on sale of real estate facilities during the six months June 30, 2018.

Other recently issued accounting standards

In November, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) – Restricted Cash, which requires the statements of cash flows to explain the change during the period in the total cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents. The new guidance also requires entities to reconcile such total to amounts on the balance sheets and disclose the nature of the restrictions. The standard is effective on January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted and requires the use of the retrospective transition method. We early adopted the new guidance during the fourth quarter of 2017 and, accordingly, net cash used in investing activities decreased by \$1.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, in the previous presentation, as compared to the current presentation.

3. Real estate facilities

The activity in real estate facilities for the six months ended June 30, 2018 is as follows (in thousands):

	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Accumulated Depreciation	Total
Balances at December 31, 2017 (1)	\$ 769,036	\$ 2,156,862	\$ (1,161,798)	\$ 1,764,100
Acquisition of real estate facility	25,806	112,230	—	138,036
Consolidation of joint venture	21,814	85,436	—	107,250
Capital expenditures	—	15,279	—	15,279
Disposals (2)	—	(7,247)	7,247	—
Depreciation and amortization expense	—	—	(47,508)	(47,508)
Transfer to properties held for sale	—	(351)	69	(282)
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$ 816,656	\$ 2,362,209	\$ (1,201,990)	\$ 1,976,875

- (1) Land, building and improvements, and accumulated depreciation, respectively, totaling \$1.3 million, \$9.7 million, and \$7.2 million were reclassified as of December 31, 2017 to “properties held for sale, net,” representing a 194,000 rentable square foot flex business park located in Dallas, Texas.
- (2) Disposals primarily represent the book value of tenant improvements that have been removed upon the customer vacating their space.

The purchase price of acquired properties is allocated to land, buildings and improvements (including tenant improvements, unamortized lease commissions, acquired in-place lease values and customer relationships, if any), intangible assets and intangible liabilities (see Note 2), based upon the relative fair value of each component, which are evaluated independently.

We must make significant assumptions in determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which can affect the recognition and timing of revenue and depreciation and amortization expense. The fair value of land is estimated based upon, among other considerations, comparable sales of land within the same region. The fair value of buildings and improvements, tenant improvements and unamortized lease commissions are based on current market replacement costs and other market information. The amount recorded to acquired in-place leases is determined based on management’s assessment of current market conditions and the estimated lease-up periods for the respective spaces.

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On June 8, 2018, we acquired two multi-tenant industrial parks aggregating 1.1 million rentable square feet in Springfield, Virginia, for a net purchase price of \$143.8 million. The following table summarizes the assets and liabilities assumed related to the asset acquisition during the six months ended June 30, 2018 (in thousands):

Land	\$ 25,806
Buildings and improvements	112,230
Other assets (above-market in-place rents)	1,487
Accrued and other liabilities (below-market in-place rents)	(1,790)
Other assets (in-place lease value)	6,033
Total purchase price	143,766
Net operating assets acquired and liabilities assumed	(1,367)
Total cash paid	\$ 142,399

The following table summarizes the assets acquired and liabilities assumed related to the consolidation of the joint venture, which was accounted for as an asset acquisition, as of January 1, 2018 (see Note 4 below) (in thousands):

Land	\$ 21,814
Buildings and improvements	85,436
Other assets (in-place lease value)	1,199
Total consolidated joint venture	108,449
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated joint venture	(4,032)
Net book value of joint venture at consolidation	\$ 104,417

On March 31, 2017, the Company sold development rights it held to build medical office buildings on land adjacent to its Westech Business Park in Silver Spring, Maryland for \$6.5 million. We received net proceeds of \$3.9 million, of which \$1.5 million was received in prior years and \$2.4 million was received in March, 2017. The Company recorded a gain of \$3.9 million related to the net proceeds received through June 30, 2017, which are non-refundable. The Company reported an additional gain of \$2.5 million when the final proceeds were received in the fourth quarter of 2017 and the remaining contingencies had lapsed.

As of June 30, 2018, we have commitments, pursuant to executed leases, to spend \$14.3 million on transaction costs, which include tenant improvements and lease commissions.

Properties Sold and Held for Sale

On March 5, 2018, we sold Corporate Pointe Business Park, a park consisting of five multi-tenant office buildings totaling 161,000 square feet located in Orange County, California, for net proceeds of \$41.7 million, which resulted in a gain of \$26.8 million.

On April 18, 2018, we sold Orange County Business Center, a park consisting of five multi-tenant office buildings totaling 437,000 square feet located in Orange County, California, for net proceeds of \$73.3 million, which resulted in a gain of \$50.6 million.

On April 30, 2018, we sold Northgate Business Park, a park consisting of seven multi-tenant flex buildings totaling 194,000 square feet located in Dallas, Texas, for net proceeds of \$11.8 million, which resulted in a gain of \$7.9 million.

Each of these facilities sold during the six months ended June 30, 2018 were included in “properties held for sale, net” as of December 31, 2017, along with 107,000 rentable square feet of office product located in Orange County, California, included in “properties held for sale, net” as of June 30, 2018 which we expect to sell during the remainder of 2018.

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4. Investment in and advances to unconsolidated joint venture

In 2013, the Company entered into a joint venture known as Amherst JV LLC with an unrelated real estate development company (the “JV Partner”) for the purpose of developing a 395-unit multi-family building on a five-acre site (the “Project”) within the Company’s 628,000 square foot office park located in Tysons, Virginia (known as “The Mile”). We hold a 95.0% interest in the joint venture with the remaining 5.0% held by the JV Partner. The JV Partner was responsible for the development and construction of the Project, and has been and continues to be responsible for the leasing and operational management of the Project. Prior to January 1, 2018, we did not control the joint venture, when considering, among other factors, that the consent of our JV Partner was required for all significant decisions. Accordingly, we previously accounted for our investment using the equity method. On January 1, 2018, we began to consolidate the joint venture due to changes to the joint venture agreement that gave the Company control of the joint venture.

On October 5, 2015, the Company contributed the site and improvements to the joint venture. We provided the joint venture with a construction loan in the amount of \$75.0 million bearing interest at the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus 2.25%. The loan will mature on April 5, 2019 with two one-year extension options.

The aggregate amount of development costs were \$105.4 million (excluding unrealized land appreciation). The Project delivered its first completed units in May, 2017 and was substantially completed during the fourth quarter of 2017.

At December 31, 2017, we reflected the aggregate cost of the contributed site and improvements, our equity contributions and loan advances, as well as capitalized third party interest we incurred as investment in and advances to unconsolidated joint venture. The Company’s investment in and advances to unconsolidated joint venture was \$100.9 million as of December 31, 2017.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company recorded an equity loss in the unconsolidated joint venture of \$382,000, comprised of a net operating loss of \$278,000 and depreciation expense of \$104,000.

5. Leasing activity

The Company leases space in its commercial real estate facilities to customers primarily under non-cancelable leases generally ranging from one to 10 years. Future minimum rental income, excluding recovery of operating expenses under these leases, are as follows as of June 30, 2018 (in thousands):

Remainder of 2018	\$ 147,982
2019	252,260
2020	177,679
2021	125,550
2022	87,908
Thereafter	137,956
Total (1)	\$ 929,335

(1) Excludes future minimum rental income from an asset held for sale.

In addition to minimum rental payments, certain customers reimburse the Company for their pro rata share of specified operating expenses. Such reimbursements amounted to \$23.0 million and \$22.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$46.2 million and \$45.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. These amounts are included as rental income in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Leases accounting for 2.9% of total leased square footage are subject to termination options, of which 1.2% of total leased square footage have termination options exercisable through December 31, 2018. In general, these leases provide for termination payments should the termination options be exercised. The future minimum rental income in the above table assumes such options are not exercised.

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6. Bank loans

We have a line of credit (the “Credit Facility”) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (“Wells Fargo”). The Credit Facility has a borrowing limit of \$250.0 million and expires January 10, 2022. The rate of interest charged on borrowings is based on LIBOR plus 0.80% to LIBOR plus 1.55% depending on the Company’s credit ratings. Currently, the Company’s rate under the Credit Facility is LIBOR plus 0.825%. In addition, the Company is required to pay an annual facility fee ranging from 0.10% to 0.30% of the borrowing limit depending on the Company’s credit ratings (currently 0.125%). We had \$10.0 million outstanding on our Credit Facility at June 30, 2018, which we repaid during July, 2018. We had no balance outstanding on our Credit Facility at December 31, 2017. The Company had \$806,000 and \$921,000 of unamortized loan origination costs as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, which is included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Credit Facility requires us to meet certain covenants, all of which we were in compliance with as of June 30, 2018. Interest on outstanding borrowings is payable monthly.

7. Noncontrolling interests

Noncontrolling interests represent (i) PS’s noncontrolling interest in the OP through its ownership of 7,305,355 common partnership units, totaling \$214.7 million at June 30, 2018 (\$196.6 million at December 31, 2017) and (ii) a third-party 5.0% interest in a joint venture owning a 395-unit multi-family apartment complex, totaling \$3.2 million at June 30, 2018 (none at December 31, 2017).

PS OP Interests

Each common partnership unit receives a cash distribution equal to the dividend paid on our common shares and is redeemable at PS’s option.

If PS exercises its right of redemption, at PSB’s option (a) PS will receive one common share from us for each common partnership unit redeemed, or (b) PS will receive cash from us for each common partnership unit generally equal to the market value of a common share (as defined in the Operating Partnership Agreement). We can prevent redemptions that we believe would violate either our articles of incorporation or securities laws, cause PSB to no longer qualify as a REIT, or could result in the OP no longer being treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes.

In allocating net income and presenting equity, we treat the common partnership units as if converted to common shares. Accordingly, they receive the same net income allocation per unit as a common share and are adjusted each period to have the same equity per unit as a common share, totaling \$18.8 million and \$6.6 million for the three

months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$31.1 million and \$13.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Joint Venture Interest

In conjunction with consolidating the joint venture on January 1, 2018, we recorded noncontrolling interest of \$4.0 million related to a third-party's 5.0% interest in a joint venture owning a 395-unit multi-family apartment complex. A total of \$383,000 and \$819,000 in loss was allocated to the joint venture interest during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, and no distributions were paid to the joint venture interest.

8. Related party transactions

We manage industrial, office and retail facilities in the United States for PS under either the "Public Storage" or "PS Business Parks" names (the "PS Management Agreement"). Under PS's supervision, we coordinate and assist in rental and marketing activities, property maintenance and other operational activities, including the selection of vendors, suppliers, employees and independent contractors. We receive a management fee based upon a percentage of revenues. Management fee revenues were \$112,000 and \$124,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$238,000 and \$252,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. We allocate certain operating expenses to PS related to the management of these properties, including payroll and other

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business expenses, totaling \$121,000 and \$130,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$275,000 and \$267,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. These amounts are included in “interest and other income” on our consolidated statements of income.

The PS Business Parks name and logo are owned by PS and licensed to us under a non-exclusive, royalty-free license agreement. The license can be terminated by either party for any reason with six months written notice.

PS provides us property management services for the self-storage component of two assets we own and operates them under the “Public Storage” name. Either the Company or PS can cancel the property management contract upon 60 days’ notice. Under our supervision, PS coordinates and assists in rental and marketing activities, property maintenance and other operational activities, including the selection of vendors, suppliers, employees and independent contractors. Management fee expenses were \$24,000 and \$23,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$47,000 and \$45,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Additionally, PS allocated certain operating expenses to us related to the management of these properties totaling \$18,000 and \$14,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$35,000 and \$29,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. These amounts are included under “cost of operations” on our consolidated statements of income.

Pursuant to a cost sharing agreement, we share certain administrative services, corporate office space, and certain other third party costs with PS which are allocated based upon fair and reasonable estimates of the cost of the services expected to be provided. We reimbursed PS \$185,000 and \$159,000 for costs PS incurred on our behalf for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$415,000 and \$317,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. PS reimbursed us \$10,000 and \$8,000 for costs we incurred on their behalf for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively and \$19,000 and \$15,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The Company had net amounts due to PS of \$133,000 and \$245,000 at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, for these contracts, as well as for certain operating expenses paid by the Company on behalf of PS.

9. Shareholders’ equity

Preferred stock

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company had the following series of preferred stock outstanding:

Series	Issuance Date	Earliest Potential Redemption Date	Dividend Rate	Shares Outstanding	Amount (in thousands)
Series U	September, 2012	September, 2017	5.75%	9,200	\$ 230,000
Series V	March, 2013	March, 2018	5.70%	4,400	110,000
Series W	October, 2016	October, 2021	5.20%	7,590	189,750
Series X	September, 2017	September, 2022	5.25%	9,200	230,000
Series Y	December, 2017	December, 2022	5.20%	8,000	200,000
Total				38,390	\$ 959,750

On January 3, 2018, we completed the redemption of our remaining 6.00% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series T, at par of \$130.0 million. We recorded a Preferred Redemption Allocation of \$4.1 million in the three months ended December 31, 2017 and reclassified the shares from equity to “preferred stock called for redemption” on our consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2017.

We paid \$13.0 million and \$12.6 million in distributions to our preferred shareholders for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$26.7 million and \$25.9 million in distributions to our preferred shareholders for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

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The holders of our preferred stock have general preference rights with respect to liquidation, quarterly distributions and any accumulated unpaid distributions. Holders of our preferred stock will not be entitled to vote on most matters, except under certain conditions. In the event of a cumulative arrearage equal to six quarterly dividends, the holders of the preferred stock will have the right to elect two additional members to serve on the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") until all events of default have been cured. At June 30, 2018, there were no dividends in arrears.

Except under certain conditions relating to the Company's qualification as a REIT, the preferred stock is not redeemable prior to the previously noted redemption dates. On or after the respective redemption dates, the respective series of preferred stock will be redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, at \$25.00 per depositary share, plus any accrued and unpaid dividends.

Common stock

We paid \$23.2 million (\$0.85 per common share) and \$23.1 million (\$0.85 per common share) in distributions to our common shareholders for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$46.4 million (\$1.70 per common share) and \$46.2 million (\$1.70 per common share) in distributions to our common shareholders for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Equity stock

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

10. Commitments and contingencies

We are a party to various legal proceedings and subject to various claims and complaints; however, we believe that the likelihood of these contingencies resulting in a material loss to the Company, either individually or in the aggregate, is remote.

11. Stock compensation

Under various share-based compensation plans, PSB grants non-qualified options to purchase the Company's common shares at a price not less than fair value on the date of grant, as well as restricted stock units ("RSUs"), to certain directors, officers and key employees.

The service period for stock options and RSUs begins when (i) the Company and the recipient reach a mutual understanding of the key terms of the award, (ii) the award has been authorized, (iii) the recipient is affected by changes in the market price of our stock and (iv) it is probable that any performance conditions will be met, and ends when the stock option or RSU vests.

We account for forfeitures of share-based payments as they occur by reversing previously amortized share-based compensation expense with respect to grants that are forfeited in the period the employee terminates employment.

We amortize the fair value of awards at the beginning of the service period as compensation expense. For awards that are earned solely upon the passage of time and continued service, the entire cost of the award is amortized on a straight-line basis over the service period. For awards with performance conditions, the individual cost of each vesting is amortized separately over each individual service period (the "accelerated attribution" method).

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Stock Options

Stock options expire 10 years after the grant date and the exercise price is equal to the closing trading price of our common shares on the grant date. Employees cannot require the Company to settle their award in cash. We use the Black-Scholes option valuation model to estimate the fair value of our stock options on the date of grant.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, we recorded \$64,000 and \$117,000 in compensation expense related to stock options as compared to \$54,000 and \$103,000 for the same periods in 2017.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, 16,000 stock options were granted and 20,136 options were exercised. A total of 168,273 options were outstanding at June 30, 2018 (172,409 at December 31, 2017).

Restricted Stock Units

RSUs granted prior to 2016 are subject to a six-year vesting, with 20% vesting after year two, and 20% vesting after each of the next four years. RSUs granted during and subsequent to 2016 are subject to a five-year vesting at the rate of 20% per year. The grantee receives dividends for each outstanding RSU equal to the per share dividend received by common shareholders. We expense any dividends previously paid upon forfeiture of the related RSU. Upon vesting, the grantee receives common shares equal to the number of vested RSUs, less common shares withheld in exchange for tax deposits made by the Company to satisfy the grantee's statutory tax liabilities arising from the vesting. The fair value of our RSUs is determined based upon the applicable closing trading price of our common shares on the date of grant.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, we recorded \$556,000 and \$1.6 million in compensation expense related to RSUs as compared to \$1.4 million and \$3.4 million for the same periods in 2017.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, 176,950 RSUs were granted, 97,183 RSUs vested and 10,140 RSUs were forfeited. This vesting resulted in the issuance of 57,091 common shares. In addition, tax deposits totaling \$4.5 million (\$3.4 million for the same period in 2017) were made on behalf of employees in exchange for 40,092 common shares withheld upon vesting. A total of 234,710 RSUs were outstanding at June 30, 2018 (165,083 at December 31, 2017).

Effective March, 2014, the Company entered into a performance-based restricted stock unit program, the Senior Management Long-Term Equity Incentive Program for 2014-2017 (“LTEIP”), with certain employees of the Company. Under the LTEIP, the Company established three levels of targeted restricted stock unit awards for certain employees, which would be earned only if the Company achieved one of three defined targets during 2014 to 2017. Under the LTEIP there is an annual award following the end of each of the four years in the program, with the award subject to and based on the achievement of total return targets during the previous year, as well as an award based on achieving total return targets during the cumulative four-year period 2014-2017. In the event the minimum defined target is not achieved for an annual award, the restricted stock units allocated to be awarded for such year are added to the restricted stock units that may be received if the four-year target is achieved. All restricted stock unit awards under the LTEIP vest in four equal annual installments beginning from the date of award. Up to 94,150 restricted stock units would be awarded for each of the four years assuming achievement was met and up to 81,800 restricted stock units would be awarded for the cumulative four-year period assuming achievement was met. Compensation expense is recognized based on the restricted stock units expected to be awarded based on the target level that is expected to be achieved. The compensation expense and RSU counts with respect to the LTEIP are included in the aggregate RSU amounts disclosed above. Senior management earned 145,350 shares of restricted stock units granted in March, 2018 as the maximum targets were achieved for the year ended December 31, 2017 and for the cumulative four-year period.

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

Forward-Looking Statements: Forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, are made throughout this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. For this purpose, any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, the words "may," "believes," "anticipates," "plans," "expects," "seeks," "estimates," "intends" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. There are a number of important factors that could cause the results of the Company to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to: (a) changes in general economic and business conditions; (b) decreases in rental rates or increases in vacancy rates/failure to renew or replace expiring leases; (c) tenant defaults; (d) the effect of the recent credit and financial market conditions; (e) our failure to maintain our status as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; (f) the economic health of our customers; (g) increases in operating costs; (h) casualties to our properties not covered by insurance; (i) the availability and cost of capital; (j) increases in interest rates and its effect on our stock price; and (k) other factors discussed under the heading "Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives and plans will be achieved. Moreover, we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting such forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates:

Our accounting policies are described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q. We believe our critical accounting policies relate to income tax expense, accounting for acquired real estate facilities, allowance for doubtful accounts, impairment of long-lived assets, accrual for uncertain and contingent liabilities, each of which are more fully discussed below.

Income Tax Expense: We have elected to be treated as a REIT, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). As a REIT, we do not incur federal income tax on our "REIT taxable income" that is fully distributed each year (for this purpose, certain distributions paid in a subsequent year may be considered), and if we meet certain organizational and operational rules. We believe we have met these REIT requirements for all periods presented herein. Accordingly, we have recorded no federal income tax expense related to our "REIT taxable income."

Our evaluation that we have met the REIT requirements could be incorrect, because compliance with the tax rules requires factual determinations, and circumstances we have not identified could result in noncompliance with the tax requirements in current or prior years. For any taxable year that we fail to qualify as a REIT and for which applicable statutory relief provisions did not apply, we would be taxed at the regular corporate rates on all of our taxable income for at least that year and the ensuing four years, we could be subject to penalties and interest, and our net income

would be materially different from the amounts estimated in our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Acquired Real Estate Facilities: We estimate the fair values of the land, buildings, intangible assets and intangible liabilities for purposes of allocating the purchase price. Such estimates are based upon many assumptions and judgments, including (i) market rates of return and capitalization rates on real estate and intangible assets, (ii) building and material cost levels, (iii) comparisons of the acquired underlying land parcels to recent land transactions, (iv) estimated market rent levels and (v) future cash flows from the real estate and the existing customer base. Others could come to materially different conclusions as to the estimated fair values, which would result in different depreciation and amortization expense, rental income, gains and losses on sale of real estate assets, and real estate and intangible assets.

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Allowance for Doubtful Accounts: Customer receivables consist primarily of amounts due for contractual lease payments, reimbursements of common area maintenance expenses, property taxes and other expenses recoverable from customers. Deferred rent receivable represents the amount that the cumulative straight-line rental income recorded to date exceeds cash rents billed to date under the lease agreement. Determination of the adequacy of allowances for doubtful accounts requires significant judgments and estimates. Others could come to materially different conclusions regarding the adequacy of our allowance for doubtful accounts. Significant unreserved bad debt losses could materially impact our net income.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets: The analysis of impairment of our long-lived assets involves identification of indicators of impairment, projections of future operating cash flows and estimates of fair values or selling prices, all of which require significant judgment and subjectivity. Others could come to materially different conclusions. In addition, we may not have identified all current facts and circumstances that may affect impairment. Any unidentified impairment loss, or change in conclusions, could have a material adverse impact on our net income.

Accrual for Uncertain and Contingent Liabilities: We accrue for certain contingent and other liabilities that have significant uncertain elements, such as property taxes, performance bonuses and other operating expenses, as well as other legal claims and disputes involving customers, employees, governmental agencies and other third parties. We estimate such liabilities based upon many factors such as assumptions of past and future trends and our evaluation of likely outcomes. However, the estimates of known liabilities could be incorrect or we may not be aware of all such liabilities, in which case our accrued liabilities and net income could be misstated.

Business Overview

Our overall operating results are impacted primarily by the performance of our existing real estate facilities, which at June 30, 2018 are comprised of 28.3 million rentable square feet of multi-tenant industrial, flex and office properties concentrated in six states and a 95.0% interest in a 395-unit multi-family apartment complex. Our multi-tenant commercial properties are located in markets that have experienced long-term economic growth with a particular concentration on small-and medium-size customers. Accordingly, a significant degree of management attention is paid to maximizing the cash flow from our existing real estate portfolio. Also, our strong and conservative capital structure allows us the flexibility to leverage prudently to fund our growth, which allows us to acquire properties we believe will create long-term value. From time to time we sell properties which no longer fit within the Company's strategic objectives.

We had 7.6 million rentable square feet that we reclassified from "flex" space in our December 31, 2017 annual report to "industrial" space at January 1, 2018 based upon a critical review of our properties' office to warehouse ratio. We believe the reclassification will assist investors to better understand our business operations.

Existing Real Estate Facilities: The operating results of our existing real estate facilities are substantially influenced by demand for rental space within our properties and our markets, which impacts occupancy, rental rates and capital expenditures requirements. We strive to maintain high occupancy levels while increasing rental rates and minimizing capital expenditures when market conditions allow, although the Company may decrease rental rates in markets where conditions require. Management's initiatives and strategies with respect to our existing real estate facilities which are described in more detail in our December 31, 2017 Form 10-K, include incentivizing our personnel to maximize the return on investment for each lease transaction and providing a superior level of service to our customers.

Acquisitions of Real Estate Facilities: We also seek to grow our operations through acquisitions of facilities generally consistent with the Company's focus on owning concentrated business parks with easily configurable space and in markets and product types with favorable long-term return potential. On June 8, 2018, we acquired two multi-tenant industrial parks aggregating 1.1 million rentable square feet in Springfield, Virginia, for a net purchase price of \$143.8 million. The portfolio consists of 19 buildings and was 76.1% occupied as of the date of acquisition. The 19 buildings are located in the Springfield/Newington industrial submarket where we already own three industrial parks totaling 606,000 square feet. We continue to seek to acquire additional facilities in our existing markets and generally

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in proximity to our existing facilities; however, there can be no assurance that we will acquire additional facilities that meet our risk-adjusted return and underwriting requirements.

Development or Redevelopment of Real Estate Facilities: We also may seek to redevelop our existing real estate. We own a large contiguous block of real estate (628,000 rentable square feet on 44.5 acres of land) located within The Mile in Tysons, Virginia. We demolished one of our existing office buildings at The Mile and built a 395-unit multi-family building (“Highgate”) at a cost, including the estimated fair value of existing land, of \$115.9 million.

While multi-family real estate is not a core asset for us, we determined that multi-family real estate represented a unique opportunity and the highest and best use of this parcel. We have partnered through a joint venture with a local developer and operator of multi-family space in order to leverage their operational experience. See “Analysis of Operating Income – Multi-Family” below and Notes 3 and 4 to our consolidated financial statements for more information on Highgate.

We commenced consolidating Highgate beginning January 1, 2018. Prior to January 1, 2018, we accounted for our investment in the joint venture using the equity method and accordingly, reflected our share of net loss under “equity in loss of unconsolidated joint venture.”

We have an additional 123,000 square foot office building located within The Mile that we are seeking to demolish in order to construct another multi-family property on the parcel. This parcel is reflected on our consolidated balance sheets as land and building held for development. The scope and timing of development of this site is subject to a variety of contingencies, including approval of entitlements. We do not expect that development will commence any earlier than the fourth quarter of 2019.

Sales of Real Estate Facilities: We may from time to time sell individual real estate facilities based on market conditions, fit with our existing portfolio, evaluation of long-term potential returns of markets or product types, or other reasons. On March 5, 2018, we sold Corporate Pointe Business Park, a park consisting of five multi-tenant office buildings totaling 161,000 square feet, located in Orange County, California, for net proceeds of \$41.7 million, which resulted in a gain of \$26.8 million.

On April 18, 2018, we sold Orange County Business Center, a park consisting of five multi-tenant office buildings totaling 437,000 square feet located in Orange County, California, for net proceeds of \$73.3 million, which resulted in a gain of \$50.6 million.

On April 30, 2018, we sold Northgate Business Park, a park consisting of seven multi-tenant flex buildings totaling 194,000 square feet located in Dallas, Texas, for net proceeds of \$11.8 million, which resulted in a gain of \$7.9 million.

We have 107,000 rentable square feet of office product located in Orange County, California, held for sale as of June 30, 2018 and expect to complete the sale during the remainder of 2018. The operations of the facilities we sold and expect to sell are presented below under “assets sold or held for sale.”

Certain Factors that May Impact Future Results

Impact of Inflation: Although inflation has not been significant in recent years, an increase in inflation could impact our future results, and the Company continues to seek ways to mitigate its potential impact. A substantial portion of the Company’s leases require customers to pay operating expenses, including real estate taxes, utilities and insurance, as well as increases in common area expenses, partially reducing the Company’s exposure to inflation during each lease’s respective lease period.

Regional Concentration: Our portfolio is concentrated in eight regions, in six states. We have chosen to concentrate in these regions because we believe they have characteristics which enable them to be competitive economically, such as above average population growth, job growth, higher education levels and personal income, which we believe will produce better overall economic returns. Changes in economic conditions in these regions in the future could impact our future results.

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Industry and Customer Concentrations: We seek to minimize the risk of industry or customer concentrations. As of June 30, 2018, excluding asset held for sale, leases from our top 10 customers comprised 10.0% of our annualized rental income, with one customer, the U.S. Government (4.2%), representing more than 1%. In terms of industry concentration, 18.4% of our annualized rental income comes from business services; 11.4% from warehouse, distribution, transportation and logistics; and 10.3% from computer hardware, software and related services. No other industry group represents more than 10% of our annualized rental income.

Customer credit risk: We have historically experienced a low level of write-offs of uncollectible rents, with less than 0.5% of rental income written off each year over the last six years. However, there can be no assurance that write offs may not increase, because there is inherent uncertainty in a customer's ability to continue paying rent and meet its full lease obligation. As of July 23, 2018, we had 53,000 square feet of leased space occupied by a customer that are protected by Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. From time to time, customers contact us, requesting early termination of their lease, reductions in space leased, or rent deferment or abatement.

Net Operating Income

We evaluate the performance of our business parks primarily based on Net Operating Income ("NOI"), a non-GAAP financial measure, because we believe NOI is an important measure of the value and performance of our real estate. We believe investors utilize NOI in a similar manner and for similar reasons. We define NOI as rental income less Adjusted Cost of Operations (described below). NOI excludes depreciation and amortization expense because management and investors do not consider it important in valuing real estate or evaluating real estate performance since depreciation and amortization expense assumes the value of real estate declines ratably from its historical cost based upon the passage of time, while we believe the value of real estate changes based upon cash flow and other market factors.

Adjusted Cost of Operations represents cost of operations, excluding LTEIP amortization, which can vary significantly period to period based upon the performance of the whole company, rather than just property operations.

The Company's calculation of NOI and Adjusted Cost of Operations may not be comparable to those of other companies and should not be used as an alternative to performance measures calculated in accordance with GAAP.

See "Analysis of operating income" below for reconciliations of each of these measures to their closest analogous GAAP measure on our consolidated statements of income. Adjusted Cost of Operations is reconciled to cost of operations and Net Operating Income is reconciled to operating income.

Results of Operations

We segregate our real estate activities into (a) same park operations, representing all operating properties acquired prior to January 1, 2016, comprising 26.9 million rentable square feet of our 28.3 million in rentable square feet at June 30, 2018 (the “Same Park” facilities), (b) non-same park operations, representing those facilities we own that were acquired after January 1, 2016 (the “Non-Same Park” facilities), (c) multi-family operations and (d) assets sold or held for sale, representing facilities whose existing operations are no longer part of our ongoing operations, because they were sold or are expected to be sold.

Operating Results Overview: Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

For the three months ended June 30, 2018, net income allocable to common shareholders was \$70.2 million or \$2.56 per diluted share, compared to \$24.7 million or \$0.90 per diluted share for the same period in 2017. The increase was mainly due to a gain on sale of an office park in Orange County, California and an industrial park in Dallas, Texas during the second quarter of 2018.

For the six months ended June 30, 2018, net income allocable to common shareholders was \$116.3 million or \$4.24 per diluted share, compared to \$51.1 million or \$1.87 per diluted share for the same period in 2017. The increase was mainly due to a gain on sale of assets in 2018 and a \$2.2 million increase in NOI with respect to our real estate facilities. The increase in NOI includes a \$1.9 million increase for our Same Park facilities due to higher rental income

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per occupied square foot and higher occupancy, \$1.2 million of NOI from our multi-family asset and \$1.0 million increase for our Non-Same Park facilities partially offset by reduced NOI with respect to facilities we sold.

We analyze our net income in this discussion analysis in two main sections: operating income and all other components of net income.

Analysis of Operating Income

Our operating income is comprised primarily of our real estate operations, depreciation and amortization expense and general and administrative expenses.

The table below sets forth the various components of our operating income (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,			For The Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2018	2017	Change	2018	2017	Change
RENTAL INCOME						
Same Park	\$ 97,760	\$ 95,464	2.4%	\$ 195,782	\$ 191,220	2.4%
Non-Same Park	1,336	314	325.5%	1,944	605	221.3%
Multi-family	1,738	—	100.0%	3,162	—	100.0%
Assets sold or held for sale (1)	990	4,022	(75.4%)	4,695	8,036	(41.6%)
Total rental income	101,824	99,800	2.0%	205,583	199,861	2.9%
COST OF OPERATIONS						
Adjusted Cost of Operations (2)						
Same Park	28,865	28,008	3.1%	58,900	56,222	4.8%
Non-Same Park	564	270	108.9%	924	624	48.1%
Multi-family	973	—	100.0%	1,970	—	100.0%
Assets sold or held for sale (1)	550	1,565	(64.9%)	1,803	3,234	(44.2%)
LTEIP amortization	304	407	(25.3%)	659	1,203	(45.2%)
Total cost of operations	31,256	30,250	3.3%	64,256	61,283	4.9%
OPERATING INCOME						
Net operating income (3)						
Same Park	68,895	67,456	2.1%	136,882	134,998	1.4%

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Non-Same Park	772	44	1,654.5%	1,020	(19)	5,468.4%
Multi-family	765	—	100.0%	1,192	—	100.0%
Assets sold or held for sale (1)	440	2,457	(82.1%)	2,892	4,802	(39.8%)
LTEIP amortization	(304)	(407)	(25.3%)	(659)	(1,203)	(45.2%)
Depreciation and amortization	(24,416)	(23,628)	3.3%	(48,298)	(46,706)	3.4%
General and administrative	(2,368)	(2,443)	(3.1%)	(4,674)	(5,274)	(11.4%)
Operating income	\$ 43,784	\$ 43,479	0.7%	\$ 88,355	\$ 86,598	2.0%

(1) The operations for “assets sold or held for sale” are primarily comprised of the historical operations, for all periods we owned, of the 705,000 rentable square feet of office product and 194,000 rentable square feet of flex product either sold or held for sale and are therefore not expected to remain part of our ongoing operations.

(2) Adjusted Cost of Operations excludes the impact of LTEIP amortization.

(3) Net operating income represents rental income less Adjusted Cost of Operations.

Rental income increased \$2.0 million and \$5.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2017 due primarily to increases in rental income at the Same Park and Non-Same Park facilities combined with rental income from our multi-family asset offset partially by rental income from assets sold.

Cost of operations increased \$1.0 million and \$3.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2017 due primarily to increases in Adjusted Cost of Operations for

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the Same Park and Non-Same Park facilities combined with Adjusted Cost of Operations from our multi-family asset, offset partially by Adjusted Cost of Operations from assets sold, as well as lower LTEIP amortization.

Operating income increased \$305,000 and \$1.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2017 due primarily to higher rental income and lower general and administrative expenses partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization expense.

See below for a discussion of depreciation and amortization expense and general and administrative expenses.

Same Park Facilities

The Same Park facilities are those that we have owned and operated since January 1, 2016. We evaluate the operations of these facilities to more effectively evaluate the ongoing performance of our portfolio in 2018 and 2017. We believe the Same Park information is used by investors and analysts in a similar manner. The following table summarizes the historical operating results of these facilities and certain statistical information related to leasing activity (in thousands, except per square foot data):

	For The Three Months			For The Six Months		
	Ended June 30,		Variance	Ended June 30,		Variance
	2018	2017		2018	2017	
Rental income	\$ 97,760	\$ 95,464	2.4%	\$ 195,782	\$ 191,220	2.4%
Adjusted Cost of Operations						
Property taxes	10,211	9,782	4.4%	20,403	19,610	4.0%
Utilities	5,242	5,295	(1.0%)	10,955	10,744	2.0%
Repairs and maintenance	6,375	5,886	8.3%	12,386	11,605	6.7%
Snow removal	40	103	(61.2%)	834	481	73.4%
Other expenses	6,997	6,942	0.8%	14,322	13,782	3.9%
Total	28,865	28,008	3.1%	58,900	56,222	4.8%
Net operating income	\$ 68,895	\$ 67,456	2.1%	\$ 136,882	\$ 134,998	1.4%

Selected Statistical Data

Gross margin (1)	70.5%	70.7%	(0.3%)	69.9%	70.6%	(1.0%)
Weighted average square foot occupancy	94.6%	93.7%	1.0%	94.6%	94.1%	0.5%
Annualized rental income per occupied square foot	\$ 15.36	\$ 15.15	1.4%	\$ 15.38	\$ 15.10	1.9%

(1) Computed by dividing NOI by rental income.

Analysis of Same Park Rental Income

Rental income generated by the Same Park facilities increased 2.4% for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2017. The increases were due primarily to increased rental income per occupied square foot combined with an increase in occupancy.

We believe that high occupancies help maximize our rental income. Accordingly, we seek to maintain a weighted average occupancy over 90%.

During the first six months of 2018, most markets continued to reflect favorable conditions allowing for stable occupancy as well as increasing rental rates. With the exception of Northern Virginia, Suburban Maryland and Dallas markets, new rental rates for the Company improved over expiring rental rates on executed leases as economic conditions and tenant demand remained healthy.

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Our future revenue growth will come primarily from potential increases in market rents allowing us to increase rent levels when leases are either renewed with existing customers or re-leased to new customers. The following table sets forth the expirations of existing leases in our Same Park portfolio place at June 30, 2018 over the next five years (dollars and square feet in thousands):

Year of Lease Expiration	Number of Customers	Rentable Square Footage Subject to Expiring Leases	Percent of Total Leased Square Footage	Annualized Rental Income Under Expiring Leases	Percent of Annualized Rental Income Represented by Expiring Leases
Remainder of 2018	1,089	2,555	10.0%	\$ 42,759	10.4%
2019	1,574	6,970	27.1%	105,748	25.7%
2020	1,155	5,819	22.7%	88,820	21.6%
2021	487	3,189	12.4%	49,404	12.0%
2022	287	2,810	10.9%	47,195	11.4%
Thereafter	280	4,330	16.9%	77,814	18.9%
Total	4,872	25,673	100.0%	\$ 411,740	100.0%

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, we leased approximately 2.1 million and 3.7 million, respectively, in rentable square feet to new and existing customers, with a 0.8% average reduction in rental rates over the previous rates during the three months ended June 30, 2018, and a 1.3% increase during the six months ended June 30, 2018. Renewals of leases with existing customers represented 63.4% of our leasing activity for the six months ended June 30, 2018. See “Analysis of Same Park Leasing Trends” below for further information on leasing trends on a by market basis.

Our ability to re-lease space on expired leases in a way that minimizes vacancy periods and achieves market rates will depend upon market conditions in the specific submarkets in which each of our properties are located.

Analysis of Same Park Adjusted Cost of Operations

Adjusted Cost of Operations generated by the Same Park facilities increased 3.1% and 4.8% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year. The increases were due primarily to higher repairs and maintenance costs and property tax expense and, with respect to the six-month period,

increases in snow removal and utility costs.

Property taxes increased 4.4% and 4.0% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year due primarily to higher assessed values. We expect property tax growth for the remainder of 2018 due primarily to higher assessed values and changes in tax rates.

Utilities are dependent primarily upon energy prices and usage levels. Changes in usage levels are driven primarily by weather and temperature. Utilities decreased 1.0% for the three months and increased 2.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year. The six month increase was primarily due to a colder winter in 2018 in our Northern Virginia and Suburban Maryland markets. It is difficult to estimate future utility costs, because weather, temperature and energy prices are volatile and not predictable. However, based upon current trends and expectations regarding commercial electricity rates, we expect inflationary increases in rates in the future.

Repairs and maintenance increased 8.3% and 6.7% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year due to timing of repairs and rate increases from property service providers. Repairs and maintenance costs are dependent upon many factors including weather conditions, which can impact repair and maintenance needs, inflation in material and labor costs and random events, and as a result are not readily predictable.

Snow removal decreased 61.2% during the three months and increased 73.4% during the six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year. The six month increase was due to a colder

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winter in 2018 in our Northern Virginia and Suburban Maryland markets. Snow removal costs are weather dependent and therefore not predictable.

Other expenses increased 0.8% and 3.9% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to the same periods in the prior year. These costs are comprised of on site and supervisory personnel, property insurance and other expenses incurred in the operation of our properties. We expect increases in other expenses for the remainder of 2018 that are similar to the increases in the six-month period.

Same Park Quarterly Trends

The following table sets forth historical quarterly trends in the operations of the Same Park facilities for rental income, Adjusted Cost of Operations, occupancies, annualized rental income per occupied square foot and those expenses which have material seasonal trends (in thousands, except per square foot data):

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Rental income				
2018	\$ 98,022	\$ 97,760	\$ —	\$ —
2017	\$ 95,756	\$ 95,464	\$ 96,073	\$ 97,211
Adjusted Cost of Operations				
2018	\$ 30,035	\$ 28,865	\$ —	\$ —
2017	\$ 28,214	\$ 28,008	\$ 29,191	\$ 29,642
Snow removal				
2018	\$ 794	\$ 40	\$ —	\$ —
2017	\$ 378	\$ 103	\$ —	\$ 63
Utilities				
2018	\$ 5,713	\$ 5,242	\$ —	\$ —
2017	\$ 5,448	\$ 5,295	\$ 5,798	\$ 5,393
Weighted average square foot occupancy				
2018	94.6%	94.6%	—	—

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2017 94.6% 93.7% 94.1% 95.1%

Annualized rental income per occupied
square foot

2018	\$ 15.40	\$ 15.36	\$ —	\$ —
2017	\$ 15.05	\$ 15.15	\$ 15.18	\$ 15.20

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Analysis of Same Park Market Trends

The following tables set forth market rent, expense and occupancy trends in our Same Park facilities (in thousands, except per square foot data):