

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST
Form 10-K
February 19, 2019

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

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For fiscal year ended December 31, 2018

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

COMMISSION FILE NO. 001-06622

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND 53-0261100
(State of incorporation) (IRS Employer Identification Number)
1775 EYE STREET, NW, SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON, DC 20006
(Address of principal executive office) (Zip code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (202) 774-3200

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
Title of Each Class Name of exchange on which registered
Shares of Beneficial Interest New York Stock Exchange
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or 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 checkmark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). YES NO

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See 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

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

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.

As of June 29, 2018, the aggregate market value of such shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$2,365,862,442 (based on the closing price of the stock on June 29, 2018).

As of February 14, 2019, 79,934,363 common shares were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of our definitive Proxy Statement relating to the 2019 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, are incorporated by reference in Part III, Items 10-14 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K as indicated herein.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST
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PART I

ITEM 1: BUSINESS

Washington REIT Overview

Washington Real Estate Investment Trust (“Washington REIT”) is a self-administered equity real estate investment trust (“REIT”), successor to a trust organized in 1960. Our business consists of the ownership and operation of income-producing real property in the greater Washington metro region. We own a diversified portfolio of office buildings, multifamily buildings and retail centers.

Our current strategy is to generate returns and maximize shareholder value through proactive asset management and prudent capital allocation decisions. Consistent with this strategy, we invest in additional income-producing properties through acquisitions, development and redevelopment. We invest in properties where we believe we will be able to improve the operating results and increase the value of the property. We focus on properties inside the Washington metro region’s Beltway, near major transportation nodes and in areas with strong employment drivers and superior growth demographics. We will seek to continue to upgrade our portfolio as opportunities arise, funding development and acquisitions with a combination of cash, equity, debt and proceeds from property sales.

While we have historically focused most of our investments in the greater Washington metro region, in order to maximize acquisition opportunities we also may consider opportunities to replicate our strategy in other geographic markets which meet the criteria described above.

All of our officers and employees live and work in or near the greater Washington metro region.

Our Regional Economy and Real Estate Markets

The Washington metro region experienced strong job growth during 2018 with approximately 60,700 net job additions, according to Delta Associates / Transwestern Commercial Services (“Delta”), a national full service real estate firm that provides market research and evaluation services for commercial property. This job growth is higher than the region's 20-year annual average of 43,300 new jobs, with growth in the private sector partially offset by net job losses of 5,400 within the Federal government. Current estimates by Delta indicate that the region's unemployment rate was 3.2% as of October 2018, a decrease from the prior year and lower than the national average of 3.5%. Delta expects the job growth in the Washington metro region to continue in 2019 due to strong consumer spending and higher corporate profits in the private sector, partially offset by public sector uncertainty. Certain market statistics and information from several third party providers for the Washington metro region are set forth below:

Office

	2018	2017
Average asking rent per square foot	\$42.07	\$42.14
Total vacancy rate at year end	16.4 %	17.0 %
Net absorption (in millions of square feet) ⁽¹⁾	2.0	(0.1)
Office space under construction at year end (in millions of square feet)	11.1	11.8

Source: Jones Lang LaSalle (“JLL”), a commercial real estate services firm

⁽¹⁾ Net absorption is defined as the change in occupied, standing inventory from one year to the next.

According to JLL, the decrease in average asking rents in the Washington metro region was primarily due to new supply outpacing demand. The 2018 total vacancy rate is lower than the prior year, though above the national average of 14.9%. JLL projects downward pressure on occupancy and effective rents in 2019 due to the continuing addition of

new space into the region.

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Multifamily

	2018		2017	
Increase in net effective rents (Class A and B)	2.5	%	0.7	%
Increase (decrease) in net effective rents (Class A)	2.4	%	(0.3))%
Increase in net effective rents (Class B)	2.6	%	1.1	%
Stabilized vacancy rate (Class A and B)	4.5	%	5.0	%
Stabilized vacancy rate (Class A)	4.6	%	5.3	%
Stabilized vacancy rate (Class B)	4.4	%	4.9	%
New apartment deliveries (# of units)	11,401		13,618	

Source: RealPage Investment Analytics, a commercial real estate management software company that provides market research

According to RealPage Investment Analytics, the multifamily real estate market's low vacancy rate reflects the region's strong demand, though the large deliveries of new supply has kept rental rate growth below the national average. New apartment deliveries are projected to increase to approximately 17,500 units in 2019, which is expected to negatively impact occupancy and suppress rental rate growth, particularly for Class A properties.

Retail

	2018		2017	
Increase in rental rates at neighborhood centers	5.6	%	3.0	%
Vacancy at neighborhood centers at year-end	5.5	%	5.6	%
Net absorption (in millions of square feet)	0.3		(0.3)	

Source: CoStar, a provider of real estate market research and analytics

The retail real estate market in the Washington metro region was steady in 2018, with higher rental rates, lower vacancy and positive absorption. CoStar projects strong demand for retail space in the region to continue in 2019 due to increasing average household income in the Washington metro region.

Our Portfolio

As of December 31, 2018, we owned a diversified portfolio of 48 properties, totaling approximately 6.1 million square feet of commercial space and 4,268 residential units, and land held for development. These 48 properties consist of 19 office properties, 13 multifamily properties and 16 retail centers. The percentage of total real estate rental revenue by segment for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, and the percent leased as of December 31, 2018, were as follows:

Percent Leased at December 31, 2018 ⁽¹⁾		% of Total Real Estate Rental Revenue		
		2018	2017	2016
94%	Office	53 %	52 %	53 %
97%	Multifamily	28 %	29 %	27 %
93%	Retail	19 %	19 %	20 %
		100 %	100 %	100 %

Calculated as the percentage of physical net rentable area leased, except for multifamily, which is calculated as the ⁽¹⁾ percentage of units leased. The net rentable area leased for office and retail properties includes temporary lease agreements.

On a combined basis, our commercial portfolio (i.e., our office and retail properties) was 93%, 95% and 93% leased at December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Total real estate rental revenue for each of the three years ended December 31, 2018 was \$336.9 million, \$325.1 million and \$313.3 million, respectively. During the three years ended December 31, 2018, we acquired two office properties and one multifamily property (including a parcel for development) and substantially completed major construction activities at one office and one retail redevelopment project. During that same period, we sold eight office properties, one multifamily property and interests in land held for development. See note 14 to the consolidated financial statements for further discussion of our operating results by segment.

The commercial lease expirations for the next ten years and thereafter are as follows:

	# of Leases	Square Feet	Gross Annual Rent (in thousands)	Percentage of Total Gross Annual Rent	
Office:					
2019	77	486,722	\$ 19,784	12	%
2020	56	457,135	21,727	13	%
2021	52	276,533	11,296	7	%
2022	44	444,473	20,768	12	%
2023	50	320,676	15,857	9	%
2024	51	288,664	15,317	9	%
2025	32	218,355	11,216	7	%
2026	27	397,695	16,652	10	%
2027	27	299,739	18,960	11	%
2028	14	138,489	8,564	5	%
Thereafter	13	131,228	9,157	5	%
Total	443	3,459,709	\$ 169,298	100	%
Retail:					
2019	30	99,455	\$ 2,975	5	%
2020	38	379,653	6,767	12	%
2021	27	233,161	4,301	8	%
2022	47	303,629	8,365	15	%
2023	48	405,193	8,636	16	%
2024	34	263,086	6,933	13	%
2025	21	130,389	3,461	6	%
2026	17	136,245	4,877	9	%
2027	14	95,879	3,398	6	%
2028	8	28,910	2,035	4	%
Thereafter	11	39,340	3,169	6	%
Total	295	2,114,940	\$ 54,917	100	%

Approximately one quarter of the leases in the office segment (as measured by gross annual rents) are scheduled to expire over the next two years. Arlington Tower and Watergate 600 account for a significant portion of these office lease expirations. We were aware of these expirations at the time of acquisition and are engaged in ongoing efforts to address these expirations.

According to Delta, the professional/business services and government sectors constituted over 40% of payroll jobs in the Washington metro area at the end of 2018. Due to our geographic concentration in the Washington metro area, a significant number of our tenants have historically been concentrated in the professional/business services and government sectors, although the exact amount will vary from time to time. As a result of this concentration, we are susceptible to business trends (both positive and negative) that affect the outlook for these sectors.

No single tenant accounted for more than 5% of real estate rental revenue in 2018, 2017 or 2016. All federal government tenants in the aggregate accounted for less than 1% of our real estate rental revenue in 2018.

Our ten largest tenants, in terms of real estate rental revenue for 2018, are as follows:

1. World Bank
2. Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc.
3. Atlantic Media, Inc.
4. Capital One
5. Blank Rome LLP
6. Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Financing
7. Epstein, Becker & Green, P.C.
8. FBR Capital Markets & Company
9. Hughes Hubbard & Reed LLP
10. Ankura Consulting Group, LLC

We enter into arrangements from time to time by which various service providers conduct day-to-day property management and/or leasing activities at our properties. Bozzuto Management Company ("Bozzuto") has been conducting property management and leasing services at our multifamily properties since 2014. Bozzuto provides such services under individual property management agreements for each property, each of which is separately terminable by us or Bozzuto. Although they vary by property, on average, the fees charged by Bozzuto under each agreement are approximately 3% of revenues at each property.

We expect to continue investing in additional income-producing properties through acquisitions, development and redevelopment. We invest in properties where we believe we will be able to improve the operating results and increase the value of the property. Our properties typically compete for tenants with other properties on the basis of location, quality and rental rates.

We make capital improvements to our properties on an ongoing basis for the purpose of maintaining and increasing their value and income. Major improvements and/or renovations to the properties during the three years ended December 31, 2018 are discussed in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, under the heading "Capital Improvements and Development Costs."

Further description of the property groups is contained in Item 2, Properties, and Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, Segment Information, and in Schedule III. Reference is also made to Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

On February 14, 2019, we had 149 employees including 70 persons engaged in property management functions and 79 persons engaged in corporate, financial, leasing, asset management and other functions.

REIT Tax Status

We believe that we qualify as a REIT under Sections 856-860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and intend to continue to qualify as such. To maintain our status as a REIT, we are among other things required to distribute 90% of our REIT taxable income (determined before the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains), to our shareholders on an annual basis. When selling a property, we generally have the option of (a) reinvesting the sales proceeds of property sold, in a way that allows us to defer recognition of some or all of the taxable gain realized on the sale, (b) distributing gains to the shareholders with no tax to us or (c) treating net long-term capital gains as having been distributed to our shareholders, paying the tax on the gain deemed distributed and allocating the tax paid as a credit to our shareholders.

Generally, and subject to our ongoing qualification as a REIT, no provisions for income taxes are necessary except for taxes on undistributed taxable income and taxes on the income generated by our taxable REIT subsidiaries ("TRSs").

Our TRSs are subject to corporate U.S. federal, state and local income tax on their taxable income at regular statutory rates (see note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for further disclosure).

Availability of Reports

Copies of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to such reports are available, free of charge, on the Internet on our website www.washreit.com. All required reports are made available on the website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission. The reference to our website address does not constitute incorporation by reference of

the information contained in the website and such information should not be considered part of this document.

The Securities and Exchange Commission maintains a website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy statements, information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with Securities and Exchange Commission.

ITEM 1A: RISK FACTORS

Set forth below are the risks that we believe are material to our shareholders. We refer to the shares of beneficial interest in Washington REIT as our “common shares,” and the investors who own shares as our “shareholders.” This section includes or refers to certain forward-looking statements. You should refer to the explanation of the qualifications and limitations on such forward-looking statements beginning on page 47.

Risks Related to our Business and Operations

Our performance and value are subject to risks associated with our real estate assets and with the real estate industry, which could adversely affect our cash flow and ability to pay distributions to our shareholders.

Our financial performance and the value of our real estate assets are subject to the risk that if our office, retail and multifamily properties do not generate revenues sufficient to meet our operating expenses, debt service and capital expenditures, our cash flow and ability to pay distributions to our shareholders will be adversely affected. The following factors, among others, may adversely affect the cash flow generated by our commercial and multifamily properties:

- downturns in the national, regional and local economic climate;
- declines in the financial condition of our tenants;
- declines in consumer confidence, unemployment rates and consumer tastes and preferences;
- significant job losses in the professional/business services industries or government;
- competition from similar asset type properties;
- the inability or unwillingness of our tenants to pay rent increases;
- changes in market rental rates and related concessions granted to tenants including, but not limited to, free rent and tenant improvement allowances;
- local real estate market conditions, such as oversupply or reduction in demand for office, retail and multifamily properties;
- changes in interest rates and availability of financing;
- increased operating costs, including insurance premiums, utilities and real estate taxes;
- vacancies, changes in market rental rates and the need to periodically repair, renovate and re-let space;
- inflation;
- civil disturbances, earthquakes and other natural disasters, terrorist acts or acts of war; and
- decreases in the underlying value of our real estate.

We are dependent upon the economic and regulatory climate of the Washington metropolitan region, which may impact our profitability.

All of the properties in our portfolio are located in the Washington metro region and such concentration may expose us to a greater amount of market dependent risk than if we were geographically diverse. General economic conditions and local real estate conditions in the Washington metro region are dependent upon various industries that are predominant in our area (such as government and professional/business services). A downturn in one or more of these industries may have a particularly strong effect on the economic climate of our region. Additionally, we are susceptible to adverse developments in the Washington D.C. regulatory environment, such as increases in real estate

and other taxes, the costs of complying with governmental regulations or increased regulations and actual or threatened reductions in federal government spending and/or changes to the timing of government spending, as has occurred during recent federal government shutdowns. In the event of negative economic and/or regulatory changes in our region, we may experience a negative impact to our profitability and may be limited in our ability to meet our financial obligations when due and/or make distributions to our shareholders.

We face potential difficulties or delays renewing leases or re-leasing space which could impact our financial condition and ability to make distributions.

Difficulties or delays renewing leases or releasing space could impact our financial condition and ability to make distributions. We derive substantially all of our income from rent received from tenants. If our tenants decide not to renew their leases, we may not be able to re-lease the space. If tenants decide to renew their leases, the terms of renewals, including the cost of required

improvement allowances or concessions, may be less favorable than current lease terms. If the rental rates of our properties decrease, our existing tenants do not renew their leases (refer to the list of our ten largest tenants as of December 31, 2018 on page 7) or we do not re-lease a significant portion of our available and soon-to-be-available space, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and our ability to satisfy our principal and interest obligations and to make distributions to our shareholders could be adversely affected.

As of December 31, 2018, the percentage of leased square footage of our commercial properties will expire as set forth in the lease expiration tables on page 6. Multifamily properties are leased under operating leases with terms of generally one year or less. For each the three years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the multifamily tenant retention rate was 55%, 59% and 63%, respectively.

Real estate investments are illiquid, and we may not be able to sell our properties on a timely basis when we determine it is appropriate to do so which could negatively impact our profitability.

Real estate investments can be difficult to sell and convert to cash quickly, especially if market conditions are not favorable. Such illiquidity could limit our ability to quickly change our portfolio of properties in response to changes in economic or other conditions. Moreover, the tax laws applicable to REITs require that we hold our properties for investment, rather than primarily for sale in the ordinary course of business, which may cause us to forego or defer property sales that otherwise would be in our best interest. Due to these factors, we may be unable to sell a property at an advantageous time which could negatively impact our profitability.

We may not be able to control our operating expenses or our operating expenses may remain constant or increase, even if our revenues do not increase, causing our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, per share trading price of our common shares and ability to make distributions to our shareholders to be adversely affected.

Operating expenses associated with owning a property include real estate taxes, insurance, loan payments, maintenance, repair and renovation costs, the cost of compliance with governmental regulation (including zoning) and the potential for liability under applicable laws. If our operating expenses increase, our results of operations may be adversely affected. Moreover, operating expenses are not necessarily reduced when circumstances such as market factors, competition or reduced occupancy cause a reduction in revenues from the property. As a result, if revenues decline, we may not be able to reduce our operating expenses associated with the property. If we are unable to control or adjust our operating expenses accordingly, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, per share trading price of our common shares and ability to make distributions to our shareholders may be adversely affected.

We may be adversely affected by any significant reductions in federal government spending or actual or threatened changes to the timing of federal government spending, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

As a REIT focused on the Washington metro region, a significant portion of our properties is occupied by tenants that directly or indirectly serve the U. S. Government as federal contractors or otherwise. A significant reduction in federal government spending, particularly a sudden decrease due to a sequestration process, such as occurred in recent years, or due to extended uncertainty in the political climate in a way that affects the federal appropriations process by decreasing, delaying or making uncertain the results, stability and timing of federal appropriations, could adversely affect the ability of these tenants to fulfill lease obligations or decrease the likelihood that they will renew their leases with us. Further, economic conditions in the Washington metro region are significantly dependent upon the level of federal government spending in the region as a whole. In the event of an actual or anticipated significant reduction in federal government spending or change in the timing of federal government spending, there could be negative economic changes in our region, which could adversely impact the ability of our tenants to meet their financial obligations under our leases or the likelihood of their lease renewals. As a result, if such a reduction in federal

government spending or actual or threatened change to the timing of federal government spending were to occur or be anticipated for an extended period, we could experience an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

We face risks associated with property development/redevelopment.

We may, from time to time, engage in development and redevelopment activities, some of which may be significant. Developing or redeveloping properties presents a number of risks for us, including risks that:

- if we are unable to obtain all necessary zoning and other required governmental permits and authorizations or cease development of the project for any other reason, the development opportunity may be abandoned or postponed after expending significant resources, resulting in the loss of deposits or failure to recover expenses already incurred;

the development and construction costs of the project may exceed original estimates due to increased interest rates and increased cost of materials, labor, leasing or other expenditures, which could make the completion of the project less profitable because market rents may not increase sufficiently to compensate for the increase in construction costs; construction and/or permanent financing may not be available on favorable terms or may not be available at all, which may cause the cost of the project to increase and lower the expected return; the project may not be completed on schedule, or at all, as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control, such as weather, labor conditions and material shortages, which would result in increases in construction costs and debt service expenses; the time between commencement of a development project and the stabilization of the completed property exposes us to risks associated with fluctuations in local and regional economic conditions; occupancy rates and rents at the completed property may not meet the expected levels and could be insufficient to make the property profitable; and there may not be sufficient development opportunities available.

Properties developed or acquired for development may generate little or no cash flow from the date of acquisition through the date of completion of development. In addition, new development activities, regardless of whether or not they are ultimately successful, may require a substantial portion of management's time and attention.

These risks could result in substantial unanticipated delays or expenses and, under certain circumstances, could prevent completion of development activities once undertaken. Any of the foregoing could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or ability to satisfy our debt service obligations.

We face potential adverse effects from major tenants' bankruptcies or insolvencies which could adversely affect our cash flow and results of operations.

The bankruptcy or insolvency of a major tenant may adversely affect the income produced by a property. We cannot evict a tenant solely because of its bankruptcy. On the other hand, a court might authorize the tenant to reject and terminate its lease. In such case, our claim against the bankrupt tenant for unpaid, future rent would be subject to a statutory cap that might be substantially less than the remaining rent actually owed under the lease. As a result, our claim for unpaid rent would likely not be paid in full. This shortfall could adversely affect our cash flow and results of operations. If a tenant experiences a downturn in its business or other types of financial distress, it may be unable to make timely rental payments.

A shift in retail shopping from brick and mortar stores to e-commerce and any resulting decrease in size or number of retail locations may have an adverse impact on our results of operations and our financial condition.

Our retail properties are typically grocery store-anchored neighborhood centers that include other small shop tenants or regional power centers with several junior box tenants. Many retailers operating brick and mortar stores have made and continue to make e-commerce sales an important piece of their business. This shift to e-commerce sales may result in a decrease in our retail tenants' sales causing those retailers to decrease the size or number of retail locations in the future. This shift could adversely impact our occupancy and rental rates, which would adversely affect our results of operations and our financial condition.

Increased affordability of residential homes and other competition for tenants of our multifamily properties could affect our ability to retain current residents of our multifamily properties, attract new ones or increase or maintain rents, which could adversely affect our results of operations and our financial condition.

Our multifamily properties compete with numerous housing alternatives in attracting residents, including owner occupied single and multifamily homes. Competitive housing in a particular area and increased affordability of owner

occupied single and multifamily homes caused by lower housing prices, an influx of supply of such housing alternatives, attractive mortgage interest rates and government programs to promote home ownership could adversely affect our ability to retain our current residents, attract new ones or increase or maintain rents, which could adversely affect our results of operations and our financial condition.

We face risks associated with property acquisitions.

We may acquire properties which would increase our size and could alter our capital structure. Our acquisition activities and results may be exposed to the following risks:

- we may have difficulty finding properties that are consistent with our strategies and that meet our standards;
- we may have difficulty negotiating with new or existing tenants;
- we may be unable to finance acquisitions on favorable terms or at all;

- the occupancy levels, lease-up timing and rental rates may not meet our expectations;
- even if we enter into an acquisition agreement for a property, we may be unable to complete that acquisition after making a non-refundable deposit and incurring certain other acquisition-related costs;
- competition from other real estate investors may significantly increase the purchase price;
- we may be unable to acquire a desired property because of competition from other real estate investors, including publicly traded real estate investment trusts, institutional investment funds and private investors;
- even if we enter into an acquisition agreement for a property, it is subject to customary conditions to closing, including completion of due diligence investigations which may have findings that are unacceptable;
- the timing of property acquisitions may lag the timing of property dispositions, leading to periods of time where projects' proceeds are not invested as profitably as we desire;
- the acquired properties may fail to perform as we expected in analyzing our investments;
- the actual returns realized on acquired properties may not exceed our cost of capital;
- we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions, particularly acquisitions of portfolios of properties, into our existing operations;
- our estimates of capital expenditures required for an acquired property, including the costs of repositioning or redeveloping, may be inaccurate; and
- we could experience a decline in value of the acquired assets after acquisition.

We may acquire properties subject to liabilities and without recourse, or with limited recourse with respect to unknown liabilities. As a result, if liability were asserted against us based upon the acquisition of a property, we may have to pay substantial sums to settle it, which could adversely affect our cash flow. Unknown liabilities with respect to properties acquired might include:

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

We face risks associated with third-party service providers, which could negatively impact our profitability.

We enter into arrangements from time to time by which various service providers conduct day-to-day property management and/or leasing activities at our properties. Failure of such service providers to adequately perform their contracted services could negatively impact our ability to retain tenants or lease vacant space. As a result, any such failure could negatively impact our profitability.

We may suffer economic harm as a result of the actions of our partners in real estate joint ventures and other investments which may adversely affect our operations.

While we have no interests in joint ventures following our purchase of the remaining 10% interest in The Maxwell during the fourth quarter of 2017, we may from time to time invest in joint ventures in which we are not the exclusive investor or the only decision maker. Investments in such entities may involve risks not present when a third party is not involved, including the possibility that the other parties to these investments might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions, and we may be forced to make contributions to maintain the value of the property. Our partners in these entities may have economic, tax or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Such investments may also lead to impasses, for example, as to whether to sell a property, because neither we nor the other parties to these investments may have full control over the entity. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of the other parties to these investments. Each of these factors could have an

adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our shareholders. In some instances, joint venture partners may have competing interests that could create conflicts of interest. These conflicts may include compliance with the REIT requirements, and our REIT status could be jeopardized if any of our joint ventures do not operate in compliance with the REIT requirements. To the extent our joint venture partners do not meet their obligations to us or they take action inconsistent with our interests in the joint venture, we may be adversely affected.

Our real estate taxes could increase due to property tax rate changes or reassessment, which could impact our cash flows.

Even though we qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we are required to pay state and local taxes on our properties. The real property taxes on our properties may increase as property tax rates change or as our properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. Therefore, the amount of property taxes we pay in the future may increase substantially from what we have paid in the past. If the property taxes we pay increase, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, per

share market price of our common shares and our ability to satisfy our principal and interest obligations and to make distributions to our shareholders could be adversely affected.

Our properties face significant competition which could adversely affect our ability to lease our properties and result in lower cash flows.

We face significant competition from developers, owners and operators of office, retail, multifamily and other commercial real estate. Substantially all of our properties face competition from similar properties in the same market. Such competition may affect our ability to attract and retain tenants and may reduce the rents we are able to charge. These competing properties may have vacancy rates higher than our properties, which may result in their owners being willing to make space available at lower rents than the space in our properties. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to lease our space, which would result in lower cash flows.

We face risks associated with short-term liquid investments which could adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

We periodically may have cash balances that we invest in a variety of short-term investments that are intended to preserve principal value and maintain a high degree of liquidity while providing current income. From time to time, these investments may include (either directly or indirectly):

- direct obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury;
- obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies;
- taxable municipal securities;
- obligations (including certificates of deposit) of banks and thrifts;
- commercial paper and other instruments consisting of short-term U.S. dollar denominated obligations issued by corporations and banks;
- repurchase agreements collateralized by corporate and asset-backed obligations;
- registered and unregistered money market funds; and
- other highly-rated short-term securities.

Investments in these securities and funds are not insured against loss of principal. Under certain circumstances, we may be required to redeem all or part of our investment, and our right to redeem some or all of our investment may be delayed or suspended. In addition, there is no guarantee that our investments in these securities or funds will be redeemable at par value. A decline in the value of our investment or a delay or suspension of our right to redeem may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Compliance or failure to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and other laws and regulations could result in substantial costs and adversely affect our results of operations.

The Americans with Disabilities Act generally requires that public buildings, including commercial and multifamily properties, be made accessible to disabled persons. Noncompliance could result in imposition of fines by the federal government or the award of damages to private litigants. If, pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, we are required to make substantial alterations and capital expenditures in one or more of our properties, including the removal of access barriers, it could adversely affect our results of operations.

We may also incur significant costs complying with other regulations. Our properties are subject to various federal, state and local regulatory requirements, such as state and local fair housing, rent control and fire and life safety requirements. If we fail to comply with these requirements, we may incur fines or private damage awards. We believe

that our properties are currently in material compliance with regulatory requirements. However, we do not know whether existing requirements will change in the future or whether compliance with future requirements will require significant unanticipated expenditures that will adversely affect our results of operations.

Some potential losses are not covered by insurance, which could adversely affect our financial condition or cash flow.

We carry insurance coverage on our properties of types and in amounts that we believe are in line with coverage customarily obtained by owners of similar properties. We believe all of our properties are adequately insured. The property insurance that we maintain for our properties has historically been on an “all risk” basis, which is in full force and effect until renewal in August 2019. There are other types of losses, such as from wars or catastrophic events, for which we cannot obtain insurance at all or at a reasonable cost.

We have an insurance policy that has no terrorism exclusion, except for non-certified nuclear, chemical and biological acts of terrorism. Our financial condition and results of operations are subject to the risks associated with acts of terrorism and the potential for uninsured losses as the result of any such acts. Effective November 26, 2002, under this existing coverage, any losses caused by certified acts of terrorism would be partially reimbursed by the United States under a formula established by federal law. Under this formula, the United States pays 85% of covered terrorism losses exceeding the statutorily established deductible paid by the insurance provider, and insurers pay 10% until aggregate insured losses from all insurers reach \$100 billion in a calendar year. If the aggregate amount of insured losses under this program exceeds \$100 billion during the applicable period for all insured and insurers combined, then each insurance provider will not be liable for payment of any amount which exceeds the aggregate amount of \$100 billion. On January 12, 2015, The Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015 was signed into law, extending the program through December 31, 2020. We continue to monitor the state of the insurance market in general, and the scope and costs of coverage for acts of terrorism in particular, but we cannot anticipate what amount of coverage will be available on commercially reasonable terms in future policy years.

In the event of an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of our insurance limits, we could lose both the revenues generated from the affected property and the capital we have invested in the affected property. Depending on the specific circumstances of the affected property it is possible that we could be liable for any mortgage indebtedness or other obligations related to the property. Any such loss could adversely affect our business and financial condition and results of operations.

In most cases, we have to renew our policies on an annual basis and negotiate acceptable terms for coverage, exposing us to the volatility of the insurance markets, including the possibility of rate increases. Any material increase in insurance rates or decrease in available coverage in the future could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Property ownership also involves potential liability to third parties for such matters as personal injuries occurring on the property. Such losses may not be fully insured. In addition to uninsured losses, various government authorities may condemn all or parts of operating properties. Such condemnations could adversely affect the viability of such projects. Any such uninsured loss would adversely affect our cash flows.

Actual or threatened terrorist attacks may adversely affect our ability to generate revenues and the value of our properties.

All of the properties in our portfolio are located in or near Washington, DC, a metropolitan area that has been and may in the future be the target of actual or threatened terrorism attacks. As a result, some tenants in our market may choose to relocate their businesses to other markets. This could result in an overall decrease in the demand for commercial space in this market generally, which could increase vacancies in our properties or necessitate that we lease our properties on less favorable terms, or both. In addition, future terrorist attacks in or near Washington, DC could directly or indirectly damage such properties, both physically and financially, or cause losses that materially exceed our insurance coverage. As a result of the foregoing, our ability to generate revenues and the value of our properties could decline materially which would negatively affect our results of operations.

Potential liability for environmental matters could result in substantial costs, which would reduce the cash available for our operations and for distributions to our shareholders.

Under U.S. federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, we may be liable for costs and damages resulting from the presence or release of hazardous or toxic substances, wastes or petroleum products at our properties, including investigation or cleanup costs, personal or property damage, natural resource damages, or we

may be required to pay for such costs and damages incurred by a government entity or third party regardless of our knowledge or responsibility, simply because of our current or past ownership or operation of the real estate. If environmental contamination issues arise, we may have to make substantial payments, which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to make distributions to our shareholders, because (1) as a current or former owner or operator of real property we may have to pay for property damage and for investigation and clean-up costs incurred in connection with the contamination; (2) the law typically imposes clean-up responsibility and liability regardless of whether the owner or operator knew of or caused the contamination; (3) even if more than one person may be responsible for the contamination, each person who shares legal liability under such environmental laws may be held responsible for all of the clean-up costs; and (4) governmental entities and third parties may sue the owner or operator of a contaminated site for damages and costs. We also may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous substances or waste at disposal or treatment facilities if we arranged for disposal or treatment of hazardous substances at such facilities, whether or not we own such facility.

In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration and other state and local governmental authorities are increasingly imposing indoor air quality standards, especially with respect to asbestos, mold, and lead-based paint. The clean up or abatement of any of these environmental conditions, including for asbestos and mold,

can be costly. For example, laws applicable to buildings containing certain asbestos-containing materials (“ACM”) impose multiple requirements, including:

- properly managing and maintaining the ACM;
- notifying and training those who may come into contact with the ACM; and
- undertaking special precautions, including removal or other abatement, if the ACM would be disturbed during renovation or demolition of a building.

Such laws may impose fines and penalties on building owners, operators or employers who fail to comply with these requirements and may allow third parties to seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury or property damage associated with exposure to asbestos fibers.

Inquiries about indoor air quality may necessitate special investigation and, depending on the results, remediation beyond our regular indoor air quality testing and maintenance programs. Indoor air quality issues can stem from inadequate ventilation, chemical contaminants from indoor or outdoor sources, and biological contaminants such as molds, pollen, viruses and bacteria. Indoor exposure to chemical or biological contaminants above certain levels can be alleged to be connected to allergic reactions or other health effects and symptoms in susceptible individuals. If these conditions were to occur at one of our properties, we may be subject to third-party claims for personal injury, or may need to undertake a targeted remediation program, including without limitation, steps to increase indoor ventilation rates and eliminate sources of contaminants. Such remediation programs could be costly, necessitate the temporary relocation of some or all of the property’s tenants or require rehabilitation of the affected property.

The costs associated with these issues could be substantial and, in extreme cases, could exceed the value of the contaminated property. The presence of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products or the failure to properly remediate contamination may adversely affect our ability to borrow against, sell or rent an affected property. In addition, applicable environmental laws may create liens on contaminated sites in favor of the government for damages and costs it incurs in connection with a contamination. Moreover, if contamination is discovered on our properties, environmental laws may impose restrictions on the manner in which property may be used or businesses may be operated, and these restrictions may result in substantial expenditures or liabilities.

It is our policy to retain independent environmental consultants to conduct Phase I environmental site assessments and asbestos surveys with respect to our acquisition of properties. These assessments generally include a visual inspection of the properties and the surrounding areas, an examination of current and historical uses of the properties and the surrounding areas and a review of relevant state, federal and historical documents. However, they do not always involve invasive techniques such as soil and ground water sampling. When appropriate, on a property-by-property basis, our general practice is to have these consultants conduct additional testing. However, even though these additional assessments may be conducted, there is still the risk that:

- the environmental assessments and updates did not identify all potential environmental liabilities;
- a prior owner created a material environmental condition that is not known to us or the independent consultants preparing the assessments;
- new environmental liabilities have developed since the environmental assessments were conducted; and
- future uses or conditions or changes in applicable environmental laws and regulations could result in environmental liability to us.

In addition, our properties are subject to various U.S. federal, state, and local environmental, health and safety regulatory requirements that address a wide variety of issues. Noncompliance with these environmental and health and safety laws and regulations could subject us or our tenants to liability, including significant fines or penalties. These liabilities could affect a tenant’s ability to make rental payments to us. Moreover, changes in laws could increase the

potential costs of compliance with such laws and regulations or increase liability for noncompliance. This may result in significant unanticipated expenditures or may otherwise adversely affect our operations, or those of our tenants, which could in turn have an adverse effect on us.

We cannot assure you that costs or liabilities incurred as a result of environmental issues will not affect our ability to make distributions to our shareholders or that such costs, liabilities or other remedial measures will not have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We face cybersecurity risks and risks associated with security breaches which have the potential to disrupt our operations, cause material harm to our financial condition, result in misappropriation of assets, compromise confidential information and/or damage our business relationships and can provide no assurance that the steps we and our service providers take in response to these risks will be effective.

We face cybersecurity risks and risks associated with security breaches or disruptions, such as through cyber-attacks or cyber intrusions over the Internet, malware, computer viruses, attachments to emails, social engineering and phishing schemes or persons inside our organization. The risk of a security breach or disruption, particularly through cyber-attacks or cyber intrusions, including by computer hackers, nation-state affiliated actors, and cyber terrorists, has generally increased as the number, intensity and sophistication of attempted attacks and intrusions from around the world have increased. These incidents may result in disruption of our operations, material harm to our financial condition, cash flows and the market price of our common shares, misappropriation of assets, compromise or corruption of confidential information collected in the course of conducting our business, liability for stolen information or assets, increased cybersecurity protection and insurance costs, regulatory enforcement, litigation and damage to our stakeholder relationships. These risks require continuous and likely increasing attention and other resources from us to, among other actions, identify and quantify these risks, upgrade and expand our technologies, systems and processes to adequately address them and provide periodic training for our employees to assist them in detecting phishing, malware and other schemes. Such attention diverts time and other resources from other activities and there is no assurance that our efforts will be effective. Additionally, due to the size of our company, we rely on third-party service providers in our conduct of day-to-day property management, leasing and other activities at our properties and we can provide no assurance that the networks and systems that our third-party vendors have established or used will be effective.

In the normal course of business, we and our service providers (including service providers engaged in providing property management, leasing, accounting and/or payroll services) collect and retain certain personal information provided by our tenants, employees and vendors. We also rely extensively on computer systems to process transactions and manage our business. We can provide no assurance that the data security measures designed to protect confidential information on our systems established by us and our service providers will be able to prevent unauthorized access to this personal information. There can be no assurance that our efforts to maintain the security and integrity of the information we and our service providers collect and our and their computer systems will be effective or that attempted security breaches or disruptions would not be successful or damaging. Even the most well protected information, networks, systems and facilities remain potentially vulnerable because the techniques used in such attempted security breaches evolve and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, and in some cases are designed not be detected and, in fact, may not be detected. Accordingly, we and our service providers may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate security barriers or other preventative measures, and thus it is impossible for us and our service providers to entirely mitigate this risk.

We are subject to risks from natural disasters and severe weather which could increase our operating costs and reduce our cash flow.

Natural disasters and severe weather such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods or blizzards may result in significant damage to our properties. The extent of our casualty losses and loss in operating income in connection with such events is a function of the severity of the event and the total amount of exposure in the affected area. Because the properties in our portfolio are concentrated in a single region, a single catastrophe or destructive weather event may have a significant negative effect on our financial condition and results of operations. As a result, our operating and financial results may vary significantly from one period to the next. We are also exposed to risks associated with inclement winter weather, including increased need for maintenance and repair of our buildings. In addition, climate change, to the extent it causes changes in weather patterns, could have effects on our business by increasing the cost of property insurance, energy and/or snow removal at our properties. As a result, the consequences of natural disasters,

severe weather and climate change could increase our costs and reduce our cash flow.

We may experience a decline in the fair value of our assets, which may have a material impact on our financial condition, liquidity and results of operations and adversely impact the market value of our securities.

A decline in the fair market value of our assets may require us to recognize an other-than-temporary impairment against such assets under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") if we were to determine that we do not have the ability and intent to hold any assets in unrealized loss positions to maturity or for a period of time sufficient to allow for recovery to the amortized cost of such assets. In such event, we would recognize unrealized losses through earnings and write down the amortized cost of such assets to a new cost basis, based on the fair value of such assets on the date they are considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired. Such impairment charges reflect non-cash losses at the time of recognition. Subsequent disposition or sale of such assets could further affect our future losses or gains, as they are based on the difference between the sale price received and adjusted amortized cost of such assets at the time of sale, which may adversely affect our financial condition, liquidity and results of operations. In addition, a significant economic downturn over a period of time could result in an event or change in

circumstances that results in an impairment in the value of our properties or our investments in joint ventures. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of the asset is not recoverable over its expected holding period and exceeds its fair value. There can be no assurance that we will not take charges in the future related to the impairment of our assets or investments. Any future impairment could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity or results of operations.

Rent control or rent stabilization legislation and other regulatory restrictions may limit our ability to increase rents and pass through new or increased operating costs to our tenants.

Certain states and municipalities, including Washington, DC, have adopted laws and regulations imposing restrictions on the timing or amount of rent increases or have imposed regulations relating to low- and moderate-income housing. Such laws and regulations limit our ability to charge market rents, increase rents, evict tenants or recover increases in our operating expenses and could make it more difficult for us to dispose of properties in certain circumstances. Similarly, compliance procedures associated with rent control statutes and low- and moderate-income housing regulations could have a negative impact on our operating costs, and any failure to comply with low- and moderate-income housing regulations could result in the loss of certain tax benefits and the forfeiture of rent payments. In addition, such low- and moderate-income housing regulations often require us to rent a certain number of units at below-market rents, which has a negative impact on our ability to increase cash flows from our properties subject to such regulations. Furthermore, such regulations may negatively impact our ability to attract higher-paying tenants to such properties.

We are dependent on key personnel and the loss of such personnel could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The execution of our investment strategy and management of our operations, depend to a significant degree on our senior management team. If we are unable to attract and retain skilled executives, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Financing

We face risks associated with the use of debt, including refinancing risk.

We rely on borrowings under our credit facility, mortgage notes, and may rely on offerings of debt securities to finance acquisitions and development activities and for general corporate purposes. In the past, the commercial real estate debt markets have experienced significant volatility due to a number of factors, including the tightening of underwriting standards by lenders and credit rating agencies and the reported significant inventory of unsold mortgage-backed securities in the market. The volatility resulted in investors decreasing the availability of debt financing as well as increasing the cost of debt financing. Circumstances could again arise in which we may not be able to obtain debt financing in the future on favorable terms, or at all. If we were unable to borrow under our credit facility or to refinance existing debt financing, our financial condition and results of operations would likely be adversely affected.

We are subject to the risks normally associated with debt, including the risk that our cash flow may be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest. We anticipate that only a small portion of the principal of our debt will be repaid prior to maturity. Therefore, we are likely to need to refinance a significant portion of our outstanding debt as it matures. There is a risk that we may not be able to refinance existing debt or that the terms of any refinancing will not be as favorable as the terms of the existing debt. If principal payments due at maturity cannot be refinanced, extended or repaid with proceeds from other sources, such as new equity capital, our cash flow may not be sufficient to repay all maturing debt in years when significant “balloon” payments come due. In addition, we may rely

on debt to fund a portion of our new investments such as our acquisition and development activity. There is a risk that we may be unable to finance these activities on favorable terms or at all. These conditions, which increase the cost and reduce the availability of debt, may continue or worsen in the future. If any of these risks were to happen, it would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our degree of leverage could limit our ability to obtain additional financing, affect the market price of our common shares or debt securities or otherwise adversely affect our financial condition.

On February 14, 2019, our total consolidated debt was approximately \$1.3 billion. Consolidated debt to consolidated market capitalization ratio, which measures total consolidated debt as a percentage of the aggregate of total consolidated debt plus the market value of outstanding equity securities, is often used by analysts to assess leverage for equity REITs such as us. Our market value is calculated using the price per share of our common shares. Using the closing share price of \$25.94 per share of our common shares on February 14, 2019, multiplied by the number of our common shares, our consolidated debt to total consolidated market capitalization ratio was approximately 38% as of February 14, 2019.

Our degree of leverage could affect our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, development or other general corporate purposes. Our senior unsecured debt is currently rated investment grade by two major rating agencies. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain this rating, and in the event our senior debt is downgraded from its current rating, we would likely incur higher borrowing costs and/or difficulty in obtaining additional financing. Our degree of leverage could also make us more vulnerable to a downturn in business or the economy generally. There is a risk that changes in our debt to market capitalization ratio, which is in part a function of our share price, or our ratio of indebtedness to other measures of asset value used by financial analysts, may have an adverse effect on the market price of our equity or debt securities.

Payments of principal and interest on borrowings may leave us with insufficient cash resources to operate our properties, fully implement our capital expenditure, acquisition and redevelopment activities, or meet the REIT distribution requirements imposed by the Code. Our level of debt and the limitations imposed on us by our debt agreements could have significant adverse consequences, including the following:

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of cash flow from operations to the payment of principal, and interest on, indebtedness, thereby reducing the funds available for other purposes;
- make it more difficult for us to borrow additional funds as needed or on favorable terms, which could, among other things, adversely affect our ability to meet operational needs;
- restrict us from making strategic acquisitions, developing properties or exploiting business opportunities;
- force us to dispose of one or more of our properties, possibly on unfavorable terms (including the possible application of the 100% tax on income from prohibited transactions or in violation of certain covenants to which we may be subject);
- subject us to increased sensitivity to interest rate increases;
- make us more vulnerable to economic downturns, adverse industry conditions or catastrophic external events;
- limit our ability to withstand competitive pressures;
- limit our ability to refinance our indebtedness at maturity or the refinancing terms may be less favorable than the terms of our original indebtedness;
- reduce our flexibility in planning for or responding to changing business, industry and economic conditions; and/or
- place us at a competitive disadvantage to competitors that have relatively less debt than we have.

If any one of these events were to occur, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and market price of our common shares could be adversely affected.

Rising interest rates would increase our interest costs which could adversely affect our cash flow and ability to pay distributions.

We incur indebtedness that bears interest at variable rates. Accordingly, if interest rates increase, so will our interest costs, which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to service debt. As a protection against rising interest rates, we may enter into agreements such as interest rate swaps, caps, floors and other interest rate exchange contracts. These agreements, however, increase our risks that other parties to the agreements may not perform or that the agreements may be unenforceable. In addition, an increase in interest rates could decrease the amounts third-parties are willing to pay for our assets, thereby limiting our ability to change our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions.

Failure to effectively hedge against interest rate changes may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, per share market price of our common shares and ability to make distributions to our shareholders and the future of the reference rate used in our existing hedging arrangements is uncertain, which could hinder our ability to maintain effective hedges.

We enter into hedging transactions to protect ourselves from the effects of interest rate fluctuations on variable rate debt. Our hedging transactions include entering into interest rate cap agreements or interest rate swap agreements. These agreements involve risks, such as the risk that such arrangements would not be effective in reducing our exposure to interest rate changes or that a court could rule that such an agreement is not legally enforceable. In addition, interest rate hedging can be expensive, particularly during periods of rising and volatile interest rates. Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, per share trading price of our common shares and ability to make distributions to our shareholders. In addition, while such agreements would be intended to lessen the impact of rising interest rates on us, they could also expose us to the risk that the other parties to the agreements would not perform, and that the hedging arrangements may not be effective in reducing our exposure to interest rate changes. In addition, the REIT provisions of the Code impose certain restrictions on our ability to utilize hedges, swaps and other types of derivatives to hedge our liabilities.

Moreover, there can be no assurance that our hedging arrangements will qualify as highly effective cash flow hedges under Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"), Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, or that our hedging activities will have the desired beneficial impact on our results of operations. Should we desire to terminate a hedging agreement, there could be significant costs and cash requirements involved to fulfill our obligation under the hedging agreement.

Our existing hedging arrangements currently use as a reference rate the London Interbank Overnight Rate ("LIBOR"), as calculated for U.S. dollar ("USD-LIBOR"), but there can be no assurance that our hedging arrangements will continue to use LIBOR as a reference rate or that LIBOR will continue to be viable and appropriate as a reference rate. In July 2017, due to a decline in the quantity of loans used to calculate LIBOR, the United Kingdom regulator that regulates LIBOR announced that it intends to stop compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021, making it clear that the continuation of LIBOR after 2021 cannot be assured. In April 2018, the New York Federal Reserve commenced publishing an alternative reference rate, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), proposed by a group of major market participants convened by the U.S. Federal Reserve with participation by SEC Staff and other regulators, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee ("ARRC"). SOFR is based on transactions in the more robust U.S. Treasury repurchase market and has been proposed as the alternative to LIBOR for use in derivatives and other financial contracts that currently rely on LIBOR as a reference rate. ARRC has proposed a paced market transition plan to SOFR from LIBOR and organizations are currently working on industry wide and company specific transition plans as it relates to derivatives and cash markets exposed to LIBOR. It is impossible to predict whether and to what extent banks will continue to provide LIBOR submissions to the administrator of LIBOR, whether LIBOR rates will cease to be published or supported before or after 2021 or whether any additional reforms to LIBOR may be enacted in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. At this time, no consensus exists as to what rate or rates may become accepted alternatives to LIBOR, including for purposes of hedging arrangements such as those we currently have in place. Furthermore, the transition from LIBOR to one or more replacement rates could cause uncertainty in what reference rates apply to existing hedging and other arrangements. Additionally, there is some possibility that LIBOR continues to be published, but that the quantity of loans used to calculate LIBOR diminishes significantly enough to reduce the appropriateness of the rate as a reference rate. We can provide no assurance regarding the future of LIBOR, whether our current hedging arrangements will continue to use USD-LIBOR as a reference rate or whether any reliance on such rate will be appropriate. Confusion as to the relevant benchmark reference rate for our hedging instruments could hinder our ability to establish effective hedges.

Disruptions in the financial markets could affect our ability to obtain financing or have other adverse effects on us or the market price of our common shares.

In recent years, the United States and global equity and credit markets have experienced significant price volatility and liquidity disruptions which caused the market prices of shares to fluctuate substantially and the spreads on prospective debt financings to widen considerably. These circumstances significantly and negatively impacted liquidity in the financial markets, making terms for certain financings less attractive or unavailable. Any disruption in the equity and credit markets could negatively impact our ability to access additional financing at reasonable terms or at all. If such disruption were to occur, in the event of a debt financing, our cost of borrowing in the future would likely be significantly higher than historical levels. Additionally, in the case of a common equity financing, the disruptions in the financial markets could have a material adverse effect on the market value of our common shares, potentially requiring us to issue more shares than we would otherwise have issued with a higher market value for our common shares. Disruption in the financial markets also could negatively affect our ability to make acquisitions, undertake new development projects and refinance our debt. In addition, it could also make it more difficult for us to sell properties and could adversely affect the price we receive for properties that we do sell, as prospective buyers experience increased costs of financing and difficulties in obtaining financing. If economic conditions deteriorate, the ability of lenders to fulfill their obligations under working capital or other credit facilities that we may have in the future may be adversely impacted.

Disruptions in the financial markets also could adversely affect many of our tenants and their businesses, including their ability to pay rents when due and renew their leases at rates at least as favorable as their current rates. As well, our ability to attract prospective new tenants in the future could be adversely affected by disruption in the financial markets. Each of these disruptions could have adverse effects on us or the market price of our common shares.

Mortgage debt obligations expose us to the possibility of foreclosure, which could result in the loss of our investment in a property or group of properties subject to mortgage debt.

Incurring mortgage and other secured debt obligations increases our risk of property losses because defaults on indebtedness secured by properties may result in foreclosure actions initiated by lenders and ultimately our loss of the property securing any loans for which we are in default. Any foreclosure on a mortgaged property or group of properties could adversely affect the overall value of our portfolio of properties (or portions thereof). For tax purposes, a foreclosure of any of our properties that is subject to a nonrecourse mortgage loan generally would be treated as a sale of the property for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis

in the property, we would recognize taxable income on foreclosure, but would not receive any cash proceeds, which could hinder our ability to satisfy the distribution requirements applicable to REITs under the Code.

Covenants in our debt agreements could adversely affect our financial condition.

Our credit facility contains customary restrictions, requirements and other limitations on our ability to incur indebtedness. We must maintain certain ratios, including a maximum of total indebtedness to total asset value, a maximum of secured indebtedness to total asset value, a minimum of quarterly adjusted EBITDA to fixed charges, a minimum net operating income from unencumbered properties to unsecured interest expense and a maximum of unsecured indebtedness to unencumbered asset value. Our ability to borrow under our credit facility is subject to compliance with our financial and other covenants.

Failure to comply with any of the covenants under our unsecured credit facility or other debt instruments could result in a default under one or more of our debt instruments. In particular, we could suffer a default under one of our secured debt instruments that could exceed a cross-default threshold under our unsecured credit facility, causing an event of default under the unsecured credit facility. Under those circumstances, other sources of capital may not be available to us or be available only on unattractive terms. In addition, if we breach covenants in our debt agreements, the lenders can declare a default and, if the debt is secured, take possession of the property securing the defaulted loan.

Alternatively, even if a secured debt instrument is below the cross-default threshold for non-recourse secured debt under our unsecured credit facility, a default under such secured debt instrument may still cause a cross default under our unsecured credit facility because such secured debt instrument may not qualify as “non-recourse” under the definition in our unsecured credit facility. Another possible cross default could occur between our unsecured credit facility and any senior unsecured notes that we issue. Any of the foregoing default or cross-default events could cause our lenders to accelerate the timing of payments and/or prohibit future borrowings, either of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Risks Related to Our Organizational Structure

Our charter and Maryland law contain provisions that may delay, defer or prevent a change in control of Washington REIT, even if such a change in control may be in the best interest of our shareholders, and as a result may depress the market price of our common shares.

Provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law (“MGCL”) may limit a change in control which could prevent holders of our common shares from profiting as a result of such change in control. These provisions include:

a provision where a corporation is not permitted to engage in any business combination with any “interested stockholder,” defined as any holder or affiliate of any holder of 10% or more of the corporation’s stock, for a period of five years after that holder becomes an “interested stockholder,” and

a provision where the voting rights of “control shares” acquired in a “control share acquisition,” as defined in the MGCL, may be restricted, such that the “control shares” have no voting rights, except to the extent approved by a vote of holders of two-thirds of the common shares entitled to vote on the matter.

Our bylaws currently provide that the foregoing provision regarding “control share acquisitions” will not apply to Washington REIT. However, our board of trustees could, in the future, modify our bylaws such that the foregoing provision regarding “control share acquisitions” would be applicable to Washington REIT.

Additionally, Title 8, Subtitle 3 of the MGCL permits our board of trustees, without shareholder approval and regardless of what is currently provided in our declaration of trust or bylaws, to implement certain takeover defenses.

These provisions may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us or of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us under the circumstances that otherwise could provide our common shareholders with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then current market price.

The stock ownership limits imposed by the Code for REITs and imposed by our charter may restrict our business combination opportunities that might involve a premium price for our common shares or otherwise be in the best interest of our shareholders.

In order for us to maintain our qualification as a REIT under the Code, not more than 50% of the value of the outstanding shares of all classes and series ("equity shares") may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (defined in the Code to include certain entities) at any time during the last half of each taxable year following our first year. Our charter authorizes our board of trustees to take the actions that are necessary or appropriate to preserve our qualification as a REIT. Our charter provides

that no person (other than an excepted holder, as defined in our charter) may actually or constructively own more than 9.8% of the aggregate of our outstanding common shares by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, or 9.8% of the aggregate of the equity shares by value.

Our board of trustees may, in its sole discretion, grant exemptions to the share ownership limits, subject to such conditions and the receipt by our board of trustees of certain representations and undertakings. In addition, our board of trustees has the authority under our charter to reduce these share ownership limits.

In addition to the share ownership limits discussed above, our charter also prohibits any person from (a) beneficially or constructively owning, as determined by applying certain attribution rules of the Code, our equity shares that would result in us being “closely held” under Section 856(h) of the Code (regardless of whether the interest is held during the last half of a taxable year) or that would otherwise cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT, or (b) transferring equity shares if such transfer would result in our equity shares being owned by fewer than 100 persons. The share ownership limits contained in our charter are based on the ownership at any time by any “person,” which term includes entities and certain groups. The share ownership limitations in our charter are common in REIT charters and are intended to provide added assurance of compliance with the tax law requirements, and to minimize administrative burdens. However, the share ownership limits on our shares also might delay, defer, prevent, or otherwise inhibit a transaction or a change in control of Washington REIT that might involve a premium price for our common shares or otherwise be in the best interest of our shareholders.

Our rights and the rights of our shareholders to take action against our trustees and officers are limited, which could limit your recourse in the event of actions that you do not believe are in your best interests.

Maryland law provides that a trustee has no liability in that capacity if he or she satisfies his or her duties to us and our shareholders. Under current Maryland law, our trustees and officers will not have any liability to us or our shareholders for money damages, except for liability resulting from:

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

In addition, our charter authorizes and our bylaws require us to indemnify our trustees for actions taken by them in those capacities to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law. Our bylaws also authorize us to indemnify our officers for actions taken by them in those capacities to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law. As a result, we and our shareholders may have more limited rights against our trustees and officers than might otherwise exist. Accordingly, in the event that actions taken in good faith by any of our trustees or officers impede the performance of Washington REIT, your ability to recover damages from such trustees or officers will be limited with respect to trustees and may be limited with respect to officers. In addition, we will be obligated to advance the defense costs incurred by our trustees and our executive officers, and may, in the discretion of our board of trustees, advance the defense costs incurred by our officers, our employees and other agents, in connection with legal proceedings.

Risks Related to Our Common Shares

We cannot assure you we will continue to pay dividends at current rates.

Cash flows from operations are an important factor in our ability to sustain our dividend at its current rate. If our cash flows from operations were to decline significantly, we may have to borrow on our lines of credit to sustain the dividend rate or reduce our dividend. Our ability to continue to pay dividends on our common shares at their current rate or to increase our common share dividend rate will depend on a number of factors, including, among others, the

following:

- our future financial condition and results of operations;
- real estate market conditions in the Washington metro region;
- the performance of lease terms by tenants;
- the terms of our loan covenants; and
- our ability to acquire, finance, develop or redevelop and lease additional properties at attractive rates.

Our board of trustees considers, among other factors, trends in our levels of funds from operations, together with associated recurring capital improvements, tenant improvements, leasing commissions and incentives, and adjustments to straight-line rents to reflect cash rents received. If some or all of these factors were to trend downward for a sustained period of time, our board of trustees could determine to reduce our dividend rate. If we do not maintain or increase the dividend rate on our common shares in the future, it could have an adverse effect on the market price of our common shares.

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Further issuances of equity securities may be dilutive to current shareholders.

The interests of our existing shareholders could be diluted if additional equity securities are issued, including to finance future developments and acquisitions, instead of incurring additional debt. Our ability to execute our business strategy depends on our access to an appropriate blend of debt financing, including unsecured lines of credit and other forms of secured and unsecured debt and equity financing.

The market value of our securities can be adversely affected by many factors.

As with any public company, a number of factors may adversely influence the public market price of our common shares. These factors include:

- level of institutional interest in us;
- perceived attractiveness of investment in us, in comparison to other REITs;
- perceived attractiveness of the Washington metro region, particularly if investors have a negative sentiment about the impact of election results on the region's economy;
- attractiveness of securities of REITs in comparison to other asset classes taking into account, among other things, that a substantial portion of REITs' dividends may be taxed as ordinary income;
- our financial condition and performance;
- the market's perception of our growth potential and potential future cash dividends;
- investor confidence in the stock and bond markets generally;
- national economic conditions and general stock and bond market conditions;
- government uncertainty, action or regulation, including changes in tax law;
- increases in market interest rates, which may lead investors to expect a higher annual yield from our distributions in relation to the price of our shares;
- changes in federal tax laws;
- changes in our credit ratings; and
- any negative change in the level of our dividend or the partial payment thereof in common shares.

Risks Related to our Status as a REIT

The loss of our tax status as a REIT would have significant adverse consequences to us and the value of our common shares.

We believe that we qualify as a REIT and intend to continue to operate in a manner that will allow us to continue to qualify as a REIT. However, we cannot assure you that we are qualified as such, or that we will remain qualified as such in the future. This is because qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex provisions of the Code which include:

- maintaining ownership of specified minimum levels of real estate-related assets;
- generating specified minimum levels of real estate-related income;
- maintaining certain diversity of ownership requirements with respect to our shares; and
- distributing at least 90% of our "REIT taxable income" (determined before the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains) on an annual basis.

The distribution requirement noted above could adversely affect our ability to use earnings for improvements or acquisitions because funds distributed to shareholders will not be available for capital improvements to existing properties or for acquiring additional properties.

Only limited judicial and administrative interpretations of the REIT rules exist. In addition, qualification as a REIT involves the determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control. Future legislation, new regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions may significantly change the tax laws or the application of the tax laws with respect to qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes or the U.S. federal income tax consequences of such qualification. For example, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "TCJA"), which was signed into law on December 22, 2017 and which generally took effect for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, made fundamental changes to the U.S. federal income tax laws applicable to businesses and their owners, including REITs and their shareholders.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we could face serious tax consequences that could substantially reduce our funds available for payment of dividends for each of the years involved because:

we would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate rate (currently 21%), without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders in computing our taxable income, and possibly increased state and local taxes; and

unless we are entitled to relief under statutory provisions, we would be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost.

This treatment would reduce net earnings available for investment or distribution to shareholders because of the additional tax liability for the year (or years) involved. To the extent that distributions to shareholders had been made based on the assumption of our qualification as a REIT, we might be required to borrow funds or to liquidate certain of our investments to pay the applicable tax. As a result of these factors, our failure to qualify as a REIT could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. If we fail to qualify as a REIT but are eligible for certain relief provisions, then we may retain our status as a REIT but may be required to pay a penalty tax, which could be substantial.

Complying with the REIT requirements may cause us to forego and/or liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

To qualify as a REIT, we must ensure that we meet the REIT gross income tests annually. In addition, we must ensure that, at the end of each calendar quarter, at least 75% of the value of our total assets consists of cash, cash items, government securities and qualifying real estate assets, including certain mortgage loans (the "75% asset test"). The remainder of our investment in securities (other than government securities, securities treated as real estate assets and securities issued by a TRS) generally cannot include more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer or more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer. In addition, in general, no more than 5% of the value of our assets (other than government securities, securities treated as real estate assets and securities issued by a TRS) can consist of the securities of any one issuer, and no more than 20% of the value of our total securities can be represented by securities of one or more TRSs. We can treat debt instruments issued by publicly offered REITs, to the extent not secured by real property or interests in real property, as "real estate assets" for purposes of the 75% test (and, thus, not subject to the 10% and 5% asset tests), but the total value of such debt instruments cannot exceed 25% of the value of our total assets. If we fail to comply with these asset requirements at the end of any calendar quarter, we must correct the failure within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter or qualify for certain statutory relief provisions to avoid losing our REIT qualification and suffering adverse tax consequences.

To meet these tests, we may be required to take or forgo taking actions that we would otherwise consider advantageous. For example, in order to satisfy the gross income or asset tests applicable to REITs under the Code, we may be required to forego investments that we otherwise would make. Furthermore, we may be required to liquidate from our portfolio (or to contribute to a TRS) otherwise attractive investments. In addition, we may be required to make distributions to shareholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution. These actions could have the effect of reducing our income and amounts available for distribution to our shareholders. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to make, or, in certain cases, maintain ownership of, certain attractive investments.

The requirements necessary to maintain our REIT status limit our ability to earn fee income at the REIT level, which causes us to conduct certain fee-generating activities through TRSs.

The REIT provisions of the Code limit our ability to earn fee income from joint ventures and third parties. Our aggregate gross income from fees and certain other non-qualifying sources cannot exceed 5% of our annual gross income. As a result, our ability to increase the amount of fee income we earn at the REIT level is limited and, therefore, we conduct certain fee-generating activities through a TRS. Any fee income we earn through TRSs is subject to U.S. federal, state, and local income tax at the regular corporate rates (currently 21% for federal), which

reduces our cash available for distribution to shareholders.

Our ability to own stock and securities of TRSs is limited and our transactions with our TRSs will cause us to be subject to a 100% penalty tax on certain income or deductions if those transactions are not conducted on arm's-length terms.

A REIT may own up to 100% of the stock of one or more TRSs. A TRS may hold assets and earn income that would not be qualifying assets or income if held or earned directly by a REIT. Both the subsidiary and the REIT must jointly elect to treat the subsidiary as a TRS. A corporation of which a TRS directly or indirectly owns more than 35% of the voting power or value of the stock will automatically be treated as a TRS. Overall, no more than 20% of the value of a REIT's assets may consist of stock or securities of one or more TRSs. In addition, the rules applicable to TRSs limit the deductibility of interest paid or accrued by a TRS to its parent REIT to assure that the TRS is subject to an appropriate level of corporate taxation. The rules also impose a 100% excise tax on the parent REIT with respect to certain transactions involving a TRS that are not conducted on an arm's-length basis.

Our TRSs will pay U.S. federal, state and local income tax on its taxable income. The after-tax net income of our TRSs will be available for distribution to us but generally is not required to be distributed. We believe that the aggregate value of the stock and securities of our TRSs is less than 20% of the value of our total assets (including the stock and securities of our TRSs). Furthermore, we monitor the value of our respective investments in our TRSs for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the ownership limitations applicable to TRSs. We scrutinize all of our transactions involving our TRSs to ensure that they are entered into on arm's-length terms to avoid incurring the 100% excise tax described above. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be able to comply with the 20% limitation discussed above or avoid application of the 100% excise tax discussed above.

Complying with REIT requirements may limit our ability to hedge effectively and may cause us to incur tax liabilities.

The REIT provisions of the Code may limit our ability to hedge our assets and operations. Under these provisions, income that we generate from transactions we enter into to manage risk of interest rate changes with respect to borrowings made or to be made to acquire or carry real estate assets, or manage the risk of certain currency fluctuations, and such instrument is properly identified under applicable Treasury Regulations, does not constitute "gross income" for purposes of the 75% or 95% gross income tests. As a result of these rules, we may have to limit our use of hedging techniques that might otherwise be advantageous or implement those hedges through a TRS. This could increase the cost of our hedging activities because a TRS would be subject to tax on gains or expose us to greater risks associated with changes in interest rates than we would otherwise want to bear. In addition, losses in our TRS will generally not provide any current tax benefit, except to the extent that they may be carried back to prior years or forward to future years and offset against taxable income in the TRSs, provided, however, losses in TRSs arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, may only be carried forward and may only be deducted against 80% of future taxable income in the TRSs.

Dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for the reduced tax rates available for some dividends.

The maximum tax rate applicable to income from "qualified dividends" payable by non-REIT C corporations to U.S. shareholders that are individuals, trusts or estates generally is 20% (excluding the 3.8% net investment income tax). Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the maximum 20% reduced rate and are taxed at applicable ordinary income tax rates, except to the extent that certain holding requirements have been met and a REIT's dividends are attributable to dividends received by a REIT from taxable corporations (such as a TRS), to income that was subject to tax at the REIT/corporate level, or to dividends properly designated by the REIT as "capital gain dividends." Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026, those U.S. shareholders that are individuals, trusts or estates may deduct 20% of their dividends from REITs (excluding qualified dividend income and capital gains dividends). For those U.S. shareholders in the top marginal tax bracket of 37%, the deduction for REIT dividends yields an effective income tax rate of 29.6% (exclusive of the net investment income tax) on REIT dividends, which is higher than the 20% tax rate on qualified dividend income paid by non-REIT C corporations (although the maximum effective rate applicable to such dividends, after taking into account the 21% federal income tax rate applicable to non-REIT C corporations is 36.8% (exclusive of the 3.8% net investment income tax)). Although the reduced rates applicable to dividend income from non-REIT C corporations do not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends payable by REITs, these reduced rates could cause investors who are non-corporate taxpayers to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the shares of non-REIT C corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the stock of REITs, including our common shares.

Gains from sales of properties are potentially subject to the "prohibited transactions" tax or corporate-level income tax and could require us to make additional distributions to our shareholders that would reduce our capital available for investment in other properties or require us to obtain additional funds to pay such taxes or make such distributions.

A REIT's net income from prohibited transactions is subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, prohibited transactions are sales or other dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. Although we do not intend to hold any properties that would be characterized as held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of our business, unless a sale or disposition qualifies under certain statutory safe harbors, such characterization is a factual determination and no guarantee can be given that the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") would agree with our characterization of our properties or that we will be able to make use of the otherwise available safe harbors. In addition, the sale of properties may generate gains for tax purposes which, if not adequately deferred through "like-kind exchanges" under Section 1031 of the Code ("Section 1031 Exchanges"), could require us to pay more taxes or make additional distributions to our shareholders, thus reducing our capital available for investment in other properties, or if the proceeds of such sales are already invested in other properties, require us to obtain additional funds to pay such taxes or make such distributions. From time to time, we dispose of properties in transactions intended to qualify as Section 1031 Exchanges. Intermediary agents of Section 1031 Exchanges typically handle large sums of money in trust. It is possible that the qualification of a transaction as a Section 1031 Exchange could be successfully challenged and determined to be currently taxable. In such case, our taxable income and earnings and profits would increase. This could increase the dividend income to our shareholders by reducing any return of capital they received. In some circumstances,

we may be required to pay additional dividends or, in lieu of that, corporate income tax, possibly including interest and penalties. As a result, we may be required to borrow funds in order to pay additional dividends or taxes, and the payment of such taxes could cause us to have less cash available to distribute to our shareholders. In addition, if a Section 1031 Exchange were later to be determined to be taxable, we may be required to amend our tax returns for the applicable year in question, including any information reports we sent our shareholders. Moreover, it is possible that legislation could be enacted that could modify or repeal the laws with respect to Section 1031 Exchanges, which could make it more difficult or not possible for us to dispose of properties on a tax deferred basis.

The REIT distribution requirements could require us to borrow funds during unfavorable market conditions or subject us to tax, which would reduce the cash available for distribution to our shareholders.

In order to qualify as a REIT, we generally must distribute to our shareholders, on an annual basis, at least 90% of our "REIT taxable income," determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains. In addition, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate rate (currently 21%) to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our net taxable income (including net capital gains) and will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount by which our distributions in any calendar year are less than a minimum amount specified under U.S. federal income tax laws. We intend to continue to distribute our net income to our shareholders in a manner intended to satisfy the REIT 90% distribution requirement and to avoid U.S. federal income tax and the 4% nondeductible excise tax.

In addition, from time to time our taxable income may exceed our net income as determined by GAAP. This may occur, for instance, because realized capital losses are deducted in determining our GAAP net income, but may not be deductible in computing our taxable income. In addition, we may incur nondeductible capital expenditures or be required to make debt or amortization payments. As a result of the foregoing, we may generate less cash flow than taxable income in a particular year and we may incur U.S. federal income tax and the 4% nondeductible excise tax on that income if we do not distribute such income to shareholders in that year. In that event, we may be required to (i) use cash reserves, (ii) incur debt at rates or times that we regard as unfavorable, (iii) sell assets in adverse market conditions, (iv) distribute amounts that would otherwise be invested in future acquisitions, capital expenditures or repayment of debt, or (v) make a taxable distribution of our shares as part of a distribution in which shareholders may elect to receive our shares or (subject to a limit measured as a percentage of the total distribution) cash in order to satisfy the REIT 90% distribution requirement and to avoid U.S. federal income tax and the 4% nondeductible excise tax in that year. These alternatives could increase our costs or reduce our equity. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to grow, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The ability of our board of trustees to revoke our REIT qualification without shareholder approval may cause adverse consequences to our shareholders.

Our charter provides that our board of trustees may revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our shareholders, if it determines that it is no longer in our best interest to continue to qualify as a REIT. If we cease to be a REIT, we will not be allowed a deduction for dividends paid to shareholders in computing our taxable income, will be subject to U.S. federal, state and local income tax at the regular corporate rates (currently 21% for federal), and generally would no longer be required to distribute any of our net taxable income to our shareholders, which may have adverse consequences on our total return to our shareholders.

Even if we qualify as a REIT, we may face other tax liabilities that reduce our cash flow.

Even if we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain U.S. federal, state and local taxes on our income, property or net worth, including taxes on any undistributed income, tax on income from some activities

conducted as a result of a foreclosure, and state or local income, property and transfer taxes. Moreover, if we have net income from "prohibited transactions," that income will be subject to a 100% tax. The need to avoid prohibited transactions could cause us to forego or defer sales of properties that might otherwise be in our best interest to sell. In addition, we could, in certain circumstances, be required to pay an excise or penalty tax (which could be significant in amount) in order to utilize one or more relief provisions under the Code to maintain our qualification as a REIT. Any of these taxes would decrease cash available for the payment of our debt obligations and distributions to shareholders. Our TRSs generally will be subject to U.S. federal, state and local corporate income tax on their net taxable income.

Recent legislative changes to our ability to deduct for tax purposes compensation paid to our executives could require us to increase our distributions to stockholders in order to maintain REIT status or to avoid entity-level taxes.

Section 162(m) of the Code prohibits publicly held corporations from taking a tax deduction for annual compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to any of the corporation's "covered employees." Prior to the enactment of the TCJA, a publicly held corporation's

covered employees included its chief executive officer and the three other most highly compensated executive officers (other than the chief financial officer), and certain “performance-based compensation” was excluded from the \$1 million cap. The TCJA made certain changes to Section 162(m), effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. These changes included, among others, expanding the definition of “covered employee” to include the chief financial officer and repealing the performance-based compensation exception to the \$1 million cap, subject to a transition rule for remuneration provided pursuant to a written binding contract which was in effect on November 2, 2017, and which was not modified in any material respect on or after that date.

Since we qualify as a REIT under the Code and we are generally not subject to U.S. federal income taxes, if compensation did not qualify for deduction under Section 162(m), the payment of compensation that fails to satisfy the requirements of Section 162(m) would not have a material adverse consequence to us, provided we continue to distribute 100% of our taxable income. Based on our current taxable income and distributions, we do not believe that we will be required to increase our rate of distributions in order to maintain our status as a REIT (or to avoid paying corporate or excise taxes at the entity level) if a portion of our payment of compensation fails to satisfy the requirements of Section 162(m). However, in that case, a larger portion of shareholder distributions that would otherwise have been treated as a return of capital will be subject to federal income tax as dividend income. In the future, if we make compensation payments subject to Section 162(m) limitations on deductibility, we may be required to make additional distributions to shareholders to comply with REIT distribution requirements and eliminate U.S. federal income tax liability at the entity level. Any such compensation allocated to our TRSs whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax would result in an increase in income taxes due to the inability to deduct such compensation.

There is a risk of changes in the tax law applicable to REITs which may adversely affect our taxation as a REIT and taxation of our shareholders.

The IRS, the United States Treasury Department and Congress frequently review U.S. federal income tax legislation, regulations and other guidance. We cannot predict whether, when or to what extent new U.S. federal tax laws, regulations, interpretations or rulings will be adopted. Any legislative action may prospectively or retroactively modify our tax treatment and, therefore, may adversely affect our taxation or taxation of our shareholders. We urge you to consult with your tax advisor with respect to the status of legislative, regulatory or administrative developments and proposals and their potential effect on an investment in our shares. Although REITs generally receive certain tax advantages compared to entities taxed as C corporations, it is possible that future legislation would result in a REIT having fewer tax advantages, and it could become more advantageous for a company that invests in real estate to elect to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a C corporation.

ITEM 1B: UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2: PROPERTIES

The schedule on the following pages lists our real estate investment portfolio as of December 31, 2018, which consisted of 48 properties and land held for development.

As of December 31, 2018, the percent leased is (i) for commercial properties, the percentage of net rentable area for which fully executed leases exist and may include signed leases for space not yet occupied by the tenant, and (ii) for multifamily properties, the percentage of units leased. Cost information is included in Schedule III to our financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Schedule of Properties

Properties	Location	Year Acquired	Year Constructed/Renovated	Net Rentable Square Feet	Percent Leased, as of December 31, 2018 ⁽¹⁾	Ending Occupancy, as of December 31, 2018 ⁽¹⁾
Office Buildings						
1901 Pennsylvania Avenue	Washington, DC	1977	1960	101,000	95.0 %	95.0 %
515 King Street	Alexandria, VA	1992	1966	74,000	95.7 %	95.7 %
1220 19 th Street	Washington, DC	1995	1976	102,000	99.1 %	98.0 %
1600 Wilson Boulevard	Arlington, VA	1997	1973	170,000	91.7 %	88.9 %
Silverline Center	Tysons, VA	1997	1972/2015	547,000	98.5 %	96.6 %
Courthouse Square	Alexandria, VA	2000	1979	119,000	91.9 %	91.9 %
1776 G Street	Washington, DC	2003	1979	262,000	100.0 %	100.0 %
Monument II	Herndon, VA	2007	2000	209,000	92.0 %	88.5 %
2000 M Street ⁽²⁾	Washington, DC	2007	1971	232,000	86.2 %	86.2 %
925 Corporate Drive	Stafford, VA	2010	2007	135,000	77.8 %	77.8 %
1000 Corporate Drive	Stafford, VA	2010	2009	137,000	51.2 %	51.2 %
1140 Connecticut Avenue	Washington, DC	2011	1966	183,000	95.5 %	90.0 %
1227 25 th Street	Washington, DC	2011	1988	134,000	100.0 %	100.0 %
John Marshall II	Tysons, VA	2011	1996/2010	223,000	100.0 %	100.0 %
Fairgate at Ballston	Arlington, VA	2012	1988	144,000	88.5 %	86.9 %
Army Navy Building	Washington, DC	2014	1912/1987/2017	108,000	100.0 %	94.3 %
1775 Eye Street, NW	Washington, DC	2014	1964	186,000	100.0 %	100.0 %
Watergate 600	Washington, DC	2017	1972/1997	278,000	96.7 %	96.7 %
Arlington Tower	Arlington, VA	2018	1980/2014	391,000	95.3 %	94.0 %
Subtotal				3,735,000	93.6 %	92.3 %

(1)

Percent leased and ending occupancy calculations are based on square feet that includes temporary lease agreements for office buildings and retail centers and the percent leased and ending occupancy calculations are based on units for multifamily buildings.

⁽²⁾ This property is subject to a ground lease which expires on October 6, 2070.

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Properties	Location	Year Acquired	Year Constructed/Renovated	# of Units	Net Rentable Square Feet	Percent Leased, as of December 31, 2018 ⁽³⁾	Ending Occupancy, as of December 31, 2018 ⁽³⁾		
Retail Centers									
Takoma Park	Takoma Park, MD	1963	1962		51,000	100.0 %	100.0 %		
Westminster	Westminster, MD	1972	1969		150,000	95.0 %	95.0 %		
Concord Centre	Springfield, VA	1973	1960		75,000	70.6 %	70.6 %		
Wheaton Park	Wheaton, MD	1977	1967		74,000	95.6 %	92.3 %		
Bradlee Shopping Center	Alexandria, VA	1984	1955		171,000	100.0 %	97.0 %		
Chevy Chase Metro Plaza	Washington, DC	1985	1975		49,000	88.5 %	88.5 %		
Shoppes of Foxchase	Alexandria, VA	1994	1960/2006		134,000	100.0 %	100.0 %		
Frederick County Square	Frederick, MD	1995	1973		227,000	92.9 %	92.9 %		
800 S. Washington Street	Alexandria, VA	1998/2003	1955/1959		46,000	100.0 %	100.0 %		
Centre at Hagerstown	Hagerstown, MD	2002	2000		333,000	86.5 %	86.5 %		
Frederick Crossing	Frederick, MD	2005	1999/2003		295,000	90.8 %	89.2 %		
Randolph Shopping Center	Rockville, MD	2006	1972		82,000	81.8 %	81.8 %		
Montrose Shopping Center	Rockville, MD	2006	1970		147,000	95.7 %	95.7 %		
Gateway Overlook	Columbia, MD	2010	2007		220,000	97.6 %	97.6 %		
Olney Village Center ⁽⁴⁾	Olney, MD	2011	1979/2003		199,000	96.3 %	94.2 %		
Spring Valley Village	Washington, DC	2014	1941/1950/2018		85,000	85.2 %	85.2 %		
Subtotal					2,338,000	92.6 %	91.9 %		
Multifamily Buildings									
3801 Connecticut Avenue	Washington, DC	1963	1951	307	178,000	95.8 %	93.2 %		
Roosevelt Towers	Falls Church, VA	1965	1964	191	170,000	96.9 %	92.7 %		
Park Adams	Arlington, VA	1969	1959	200	173,000	97.0 %	95.5 %		
The Ashby at McLean	McLean, VA	1996	1982	256	274,000	97.3 %	95.7 %		
Bethesda Hill Apartments	Bethesda, MD	1997	1986	195	225,000	95.4 %	93.8 %		

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Bennett Park	Arlington, VA	2001	2007	224	215,000	98.2	%	97.3	%
Clayborne	Alexandria, VA	2003	2008	74	60,000	97.3	%	95.9	%
Kenmore Apartments	Washington, DC	2008	1948	374	268,000	92.2	%	91.2	%
The Paramount	Arlington, VA	2013	1984	135	141,000	96.3	%	93.3	%
Yale West ⁽⁴⁾	Washington, DC	2014	2011	216	173,000	97.7	%	96.3	%
The Maxwell	Arlington, VA	2011	2014	163	116,000	98.8	%	95.7	%
The Wellington	Arlington, VA	2015	1960	711	600,000	96.3	%	95.6	%
Riverside Apartments	Alexandria, VA	2016	1971	1,222	1,001,000	97.0	%	95.4	%
Subtotal				4,268	3,594,000	96.5	%	94.8	%
TOTAL					9,667,000				

Percent leased and ending occupancy calculations are based on square feet that includes temporary lease

⁽³⁾ agreements for office buildings and retail centers and the leased percentage and ending occupancy calculations are based on units for multifamily buildings.

At December 31, 2018, our properties were encumbered by non-recourse mortgage amounts as follows: \$11.2

⁽⁴⁾ million on Olney Village Center and \$46.2 million on Yale West. Mortgage amounts exclude premiums and debt loan costs.

ITEM 3: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 4: MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

N/A.

PART II

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

Market and Shareholder Information: Our shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol WRE. As of February 14, 2019, there are 3,587 shareholders of record.

Issuer Repurchases; Unregistered Sales of Securities: A summary of our repurchases of shares of our common stock for the three months ended December 31, 2018 was as follows:

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet be Purchased
October 1 - October 31, 2018	—	\$ —	N/A	N/A
November 1 - November 30, 2018	57	28.93	N/A	N/A
December 1 - December 31, 2018	34,397	23.00	N/A	N/A
Total	34,454	23.01	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾ Represents restricted shares surrendered by employees to Washington REIT to satisfy such employees' applicable statutory minimum tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted shares.

Performance Graph:

The following line graph sets forth, for the period from December 31, 2013, through December 31, 2018, a comparison of the percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock compared to the cumulative total return of the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index and the MSCI US REIT Index. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2013, in shares of our common stock and each of the aforementioned indices and that all dividends were reinvested without the payment of any commissions. There can be no assurance that the performance of our shares will continue in line with the same or similar trends depicted in the graph below.

This performance graph shall not be deemed "filed" for the purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or incorporated by reference into any filing by us under the Securities Act of 1933, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

ITEM 6: SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth our selected financial data on a historical basis. The following data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Real estate rental revenue	\$336,890	\$325,078	\$313,264	\$306,427	\$288,637
Income from continuing operations	\$25,630	\$19,612	\$119,288	\$89,187	\$5,070
Discontinued operations:					
Income from operations of properties sold or held for sale	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$546
Gain on sale of real estate	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$105,985
Net income	\$25,630	\$19,612	\$119,288	\$89,187	\$111,601
Net income attributable to the controlling interests	\$25,630	\$19,668	\$119,339	\$89,740	\$111,639
Income from continuing operations attributable to the controlling interests per share – diluted	\$0.32	\$0.25	\$1.65	\$1.31	\$0.08
Net income attributable to the controlling interests per share – diluted	\$0.32	\$0.25	\$1.65	\$1.31	\$1.67
Total assets	\$2,417,104	\$2,359,426	\$2,253,619	\$2,191,168	\$2,108,317
Line of credit	\$188,000	\$166,000	\$120,000	\$105,000	\$50,000
Mortgage notes payable, net	\$59,792	\$95,141	\$148,540	\$418,052	\$417,194
Notes payable, net	\$995,397	\$894,358	\$843,084	\$743,181	\$743,149
Shareholders' equity	\$1,068,127	\$1,094,971	\$1,050,946	\$835,649	\$819,555
Cash dividends declared	\$95,502	\$92,834	\$87,570	\$82,003	\$80,277
Cash dividends declared per share	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20

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

We provide Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") in addition to the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes to assist readers in understanding our results of operations and financial condition. We organize the MD&A as follows:

- Overview. Discussion of our business outlook, operating results, investment activity, financing activity and capital requirements to provide context for the remainder of MD&A.
- Results of Operations. Discussion of our financial results comparing 2018 to 2017 and comparing 2017 to 2016.
- Liquidity and Capital Resources. Discussion of our financial condition and analysis of changes in our capital structure and cash flows.
- Funds From Operations. Calculation of NAREIT Funds From Operations ("NAREIT FFO"), a non-GAAP supplemental measure to net income.
- Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates. Descriptions of accounting policies that reflect significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

When evaluating our financial condition and operating performance, we focus on the following financial and non-financial indicators:

- Net operating income ("NOI"), calculated as set forth below under the caption "Results of Operations - Net Operating Income." NOI is a non-GAAP supplemental measure to net income.
- Funds From Operations ("NAREIT FFO"), calculated as set forth below under the caption "Funds from Operations." NAREIT FFO is a non-GAAP supplemental measure to net income.
- Ending occupancy, calculated as occupied square footage as a percentage of total square footage as of the last day of that period.
- Leased percentage, calculated as the percentage of available physical net rentable area leased for our office and retail segments and percentage of apartments leased for our multifamily segment.
- Leasing activity, including new leases, renewals and expirations.

For purposes of evaluating comparative operating performance, we categorize our properties as "same-store", "non-same-store" or discontinued operations. Same-store properties include properties that were owned for the entirety of the years being compared, and exclude properties under redevelopment or development and properties acquired, sold or classified as held for sale during the years being compared. We define development properties as those for which we have planned or ongoing major construction activities on existing or acquired land pursuant to an authorized development plan. We consider a property's development activities to be complete when the property is ready for its intended use. The property is categorized as same-store when it has been ready for its intended use for the entirety of the years being compared. We define redevelopment properties as those for which we have planned or ongoing significant development and construction activities on existing or acquired buildings pursuant to an authorized plan, which has an impact on current operating results, occupancy and the ability to lease space with the intended result of a higher economic return on the property. We categorize a redevelopment property as same-store when redevelopment activities have been complete for the majority of each year being compared.

Overview

Operating Results

Net income attributable to the controlling interests, NOI and NAREIT FFO for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended		Change	% Change
	December 31,			
	2018	2017		
Net income attributable to the controlling interests	\$25,630	\$19,668	\$5,962	30.3 %
NOI ⁽¹⁾	\$220,660	\$209,428	\$11,232	5.4 %
NAREIT FFO ⁽²⁾	\$146,249	\$140,982	\$5,267	3.7 %

⁽¹⁾ See pages 33 and 37 of the MD&A for reconciliations of NOI to net income.

⁽²⁾ See page 48 of the MD&A for reconciliations of NAREIT FFO to net income.

The increase in net income attributable to the controlling interests is primarily due to lower real estate impairment charges (\$31.3

million) and higher NOI (\$11.2 million), partially offset by lower gains on sale of real estate (\$22.4 million), higher depreciation and amortization expense (\$9.2 million) and higher interest expense (\$3.6 million) in 2018.

The higher NOI is primarily due to income associated with acquisitions (\$20.0 million) and higher same-store NOI (\$5.6 million), partially offset by loss of income from properties sold during 2017 and 2018 (\$14.4 million). The higher same-store NOI is explained in further detail beginning on page 33 (Results of Operations - 2018 Compared to 2017).

The increase in NAREIT FFO primarily reflects higher NOI (\$11.2 million), partially offset by higher interest expense (\$3.6 million) and the loss on extinguishment of debt (\$1.2 million).

Investment Activity

Significant investment transactions during 2018 included the following:

- The acquisition of Arlington Tower, a 391,000 net rentable square foot office building in Arlington, Virginia, for a contract purchase price of \$250.0 million. We incurred \$0.6 million of acquisition costs related to this transaction.
- The disposition of Braddock Metro Center, a 356,000 net rentable square foot office building in Alexandria, Virginia, for a contract sales price of \$93.0 million.
- The disposition of 2445 M Street, a 292,000 net rentable square foot office property in Washington, DC, for a contract sales price of \$101.6 million. We recognized a gain on sale of \$2.5 million related to this transaction.

Financing Activity

Significant financing transactions during 2018 included the following:

The execution of an amended, extended and expanded \$700.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility") and refinancing of an existing \$150.0 million seven-year unsecured term loan with a \$250.0 million five-year unsecured term loan. See note 5 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information on the Revolving Credit Facility. We recognized a \$1.2 million non-cash loss on extinguishment of debt related to the write-off of unamortized loan origination costs.

The execution of eight separate equity distribution agreements on May 4, 2018 relating to the issuance of up to \$250.0 million of our common shares from time to time under our at-the-market program. Issuances of our common shares are made at market prices prevailing at the time of issuance. The equity distribution agreements executed on May 4, 2018 replaced our previous equity distribution agreements, dated June 23, 2015. During 2018, we issued approximately 1.2 million common shares under our at-the-market program at an average price of \$31.18 per share, raising approximately \$35.5 million in net proceeds.

• The prepayment, without penalty, of the \$31.7 million mortgage note secured by Kenmore Apartments during the third quarter.

As of February 14, 2019, our Revolving Credit Facility has a borrowing capacity of \$496.0 million. As of December 31, 2018, the interest rate on the facility was LIBOR plus 1.0% and LIBOR was 2.5% as of that date.

Capital Requirements

We do not have any debt maturities scheduled during 2019. We expect to have additional capital requirements as set forth on page 41 (Liquidity and Capital Resources - Capital Requirements).

Results of Operations

The discussion that follows is based on our consolidated results of operations for the three years ended December 31, 2018. The ability to compare one period to another is significantly affected by acquisitions completed and dispositions made during those years (see note 3 to the consolidated financial statements).

Net Operating Income

NOI, defined as real estate rental revenue less real estate expenses, is a non-GAAP measure. NOI is calculated as net income, less non-real estate revenue and the results of discontinued operations (including the gain on sale, if any), plus interest expense, depreciation and amortization, general and administrative expenses, acquisition costs, real estate impairment and gain or loss on extinguishment of debt. We believe that NOI is useful as a performance measure because, when compared across periods, NOI reflects the impact on operations of trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs on an unleveraged basis, providing perspective not immediately

apparent from net income. NOI excludes certain components from net income in order to provide results more closely related to a property's results of operations. For example, interest expense is not necessarily linked to the operating performance of a real estate asset. In addition, depreciation and amortization, because of historical cost accounting and useful life estimates, may distort operating performance at the property level. As a result of the foregoing, we provide NOI as a supplement to net income, calculated in accordance with GAAP. NOI does not represent net income or income from continuing operations, in either case calculated in accordance with GAAP. As such, it should not be considered an alternative to these measures as an indication of our operating performance. A reconciliation of NOI to net income follows.

32

2018 Compared to 2017

The following tables reconcile NOI to net income attributable to the controlling interests and provide the basis for our discussion of our consolidated results of operations and NOI in 2018 compared to 2017. All amounts are in thousands except percentage amounts.

	Same-Store				Non-Same-Store Acquisitions ⁽¹⁾		Development ⁽²⁾	Real Estate Sold ⁽³⁾	Development	All Properties				
	2018	2017	\$ Change	% Change	2018	2017	2018	2018	2017	2018	2017			\$ Change
Real estate rental revenue	\$286,617	\$278,501	\$8,116	2.9%	\$41,234	\$14,518	\$—	\$—	\$9,039	\$32,059	\$336,890	\$325,078	\$11,812	3.6%
Real estate expenses	101,347	98,830	2,517	2.5%	11,306	4,680	21	—	3,556	12,140	116,230	115,650	580	0.5%
NOI	\$185,270	\$179,671	\$5,599	3.1%	\$29,928	\$9,838	\$(21)	\$—	\$5,483	\$19,919	\$220,660	\$209,428	\$11,232	5.4%
Reconciliation to net income attributable to the controlling interests:														
Depreciation and amortization											(121,228)	(112,056)	(9,172)	8.2%
General and administrative expenses											(22,089)	(22,580)	491	(2.2)%
Real estate impairment											(1,886)	(33,152)	31,266	(94.3)%
Gain on sale of real estate											2,495	24,915	(22,420)	(90.4)%
Interest expense											(51,144)	(47,534)	(3,610)	7.6%
Other income											—	507	(507)	(100.0)%
Loss on extinguishment of debt											(1,178)	—	(1,178)	(100.0)%
Income tax benefit											—	84	(84)	(100.0)%
Net income											25,630	19,612	6,018	30.7%
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests											—	56	(56)	(100.0)%
Net income attributable to the controlling interests											\$25,630	\$19,668	\$5,962	30.3%

⁽¹⁾ Acquisitions:

2018 Office – Arlington Tower

2017 Office – Watergate 600

⁽²⁾ Development/redevelopment properties:

Multifamily development property - land adjacent to Riverside Apartments

⁽³⁾ Sold:

2018 Office – Braddock Metro Center and 2445 M Street

2017 Multifamily – Walker House Apartments

Real Estate Rental Revenue

Real estate rental revenue is comprised of (a) minimum base rent, which includes rental revenues recognized on a straight-line basis, (b) revenue from the recovery of operating expenses from our tenants, (c) provisions for doubtful accounts in the same quarter that we established the receivable, which include provisions for straight-line receivables, (d) revenue recognized from lease termination fees and (e) parking and other tenant charges such as percentage rents.

Real estate rental revenue for same-store properties for the two years ended December 31, 2018 was as follows (in thousands, except percentage amounts):

	Year Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	December 31,			
	2018	2017		
Minimum base rent	\$246,650	\$239,716	\$ 6,934	2.9 %
Recoveries from tenants	28,582	27,153	1,429	5.3 %
Provision for doubtful accounts	(2,114)	(1,252)	(862)	68.8 %
Lease termination fees	1,834	2,025	(191)	(9.4)%
Parking and other tenant charges	11,665	10,859	806	7.4 %
Total same-store real estate rental revenue	\$286,617	\$278,501	\$ 8,116	2.9 %

Minimum base rent: Increase primarily due to higher rental income from new leases at Army Navy Building, Silverline Center, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, 1776 G Street and Gateway Overlook, partially offset by lease expirations at Quantico Corporate Center.

Recoveries from tenants: Increase primarily due to higher reimbursements for operating expenses (\$1.0 million) and real estate taxes (\$0.4 million).

Provision for doubtful accounts: Increase primarily due to higher provisions in the office (\$0.6 million) and retail (\$0.3 million) segments.

Lease termination fees: Decrease primarily due to lower fees in the retail (\$0.2 million) segment.

- Parking and other tenant charges: Increase primarily due to higher parking income (\$0.2 million).

Real estate rental revenue from same-store properties by segment for the two years ended December 31, 2018 was as follows (in thousands, except percentage amounts):

	Year Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	December 31,			
	2018	2017		
Office	\$128,201	\$123,625	\$ 4,576	3.7 %
Multifamily	95,194	92,486	2,708	2.9 %
Retail	63,222	62,390	832	1.3 %
Total same-store real estate rental revenue	\$286,617	\$278,501	\$ 8,116	2.9 %

Office: Increase primarily due to higher rental income (\$3.6 million) and reimbursements (\$0.7 million), partially offset by higher provisions for uncollectible revenue (\$0.6 million).

Multifamily: Increase primarily due to higher rental income (\$2.3 million), tenant fees (\$0.1 million) and parking income (\$0.1 million).

Retail: Increase primarily due to higher reimbursements (\$0.6 million) and rental income (\$0.5 million), partially offset by higher provisions for uncollectible revenue (\$0.3 million).

Real estate rental revenue from acquisitions increased due to the acquisition of Arlington Tower (\$22.4 million) in the first quarter of 2018 and Watergate 600 (\$4.3 million) in the second quarter of 2017.

Real estate rental revenue from held for sale and sold properties decreased due to the sale of Braddock Metro Center (\$10.5 million) during the first quarter of 2018, 2445 M Street (\$9.7 million) during the second quarter of 2018 and Walker House Apartments (\$2.8 million) during the fourth quarter of 2017.

Ending occupancy represents occupied square footage indicated as a percentage of total square footage as of the last day of that period. Ending occupancy by segment for the two years ended December 31, 2018 was as follows:

Segment	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017			Increase (decrease)		
	Same-Store	Non-Same-Store	Total	Same-Store	Non-Same-Store	Total	Same-Store	Non-Same-Store	Total
Office	91.7%	95.1 %	92.3%	92.0%	84.0 %	90.1%	(0.3)%	11.1 %	2.2%
Multifamily	94.8%	N/A	94.8%	94.1%	N/A	94.1%	0.7 %	N/A	0.7%
Retail	91.9%	N/A	91.9%	91.2%	N/A	91.2%	0.7 %	N/A	0.7%
Total	93.0%	95.1 %	93.1%	92.6%	84.0 %	91.8%	0.4 %	11.1 %	1.3%

Office: The decrease in same-store ending occupancy was primarily due to lower ending occupancy at 2000 M Street and 1600 Wilson Boulevard, partially offset by higher ending occupancy at Army Navy Building.

Multifamily: The increase in same-store ending occupancy was primarily due to higher ending occupancy at The Ashby at McLean, Bennett Park and Clayborne Apartments, partially offset by lower ending occupancy at Bethesda Hill Apartments.

Retail: The increase in same-store ending occupancy was primarily due to higher ending occupancy at Randolph Shopping Center and South Washington Street, partially offset by lower ending occupancy at Concord Centre.

During 2018, we executed new and renewed leases in our office and retail segments as follows:

Square Feet (in thousands)	Average Rental		Leasing Costs		Free Rent (weighted average months)	Retention Rate
	Rate (per square foot)	% Rental Increase	(1) (per square foot)			
Office 325	\$ 49.22	10.3 %	\$ 54.86	5.0	58.1 %	
Retail 307	18.48	5.8 %	6.54	0.6	95.5 %	
Total 632	34.31	9.0 %	31.42	3.9	75.2 %	

(1) Consist of tenant improvements and leasing commissions.

Real Estate Expenses

Real estate expenses as a percentage of revenue for the two years ended December 31, 2018 were 34.5% and 35.6%, respectively.

Real estate expenses from same-store properties by segment for the two years ended December 31, 2018 were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	\$ Change	% Change	
Office	\$48,459	\$47,295	\$ 1,164	2.5 %	
Multifamily	37,214	36,349	865	2.4 %	
Retail	15,674	15,186	488	3.2 %	
Total same-store real estate expenses	\$101,347	\$98,830	\$ 2,517	2.5 %	

Office: Increase primarily due to higher bad debt (\$0.3 million), repairs and maintenance (\$0.3 million), utilities (\$0.2 million) and custodial (\$0.2 million) expenses.

Multifamily: Increase primarily due to higher administrative (\$0.7 million), custodial (\$0.1 million) and utilities (\$0.1 million) expenses.

Retail: Increase primarily due to higher real estate tax (\$0.2 million), repairs and maintenance (\$0.2 million) and snow removal (\$0.1 million) expenses.

Other Expenses

Depreciation and Amortization: Increase primarily due to the acquisition of Arlington Tower (\$13.9 million) and Watergate 600 (\$4.3 million) and due to higher depreciation and amortization at same store properties (\$0.9 million), partially offset by the dispositions of 2445 M Street (\$5.2 million), Braddock Metro Center (\$4.4 million), and Walker House Apartments (\$0.3 million).

General and Administrative Expenses: Decrease primarily due to lower expenses related to an information systems upgrade performed in 2017.

Real estate impairment: During the first quarter of 2018, 2445 M Street met the criteria for classification as held for sale. We consequently recorded an impairment charge of \$1.9 million during that quarter to reduce the carrying value of the property to its estimated fair value, less estimated selling costs. The real estate impairment losses of \$24.1 million and \$9.1 million in 2017 reduced the carrying values of 2445 M Street and Braddock Metro Center, respectively (see note 3 to the consolidated financial statements).

Gain on sale of real estate: Gain during 2018 is due to completion of the sale of 2445 M Street. An amendment to the purchase and sale agreement executed during the second quarter of 2018 increased the contract sales price to \$101.6 million. The gain during 2017 is due to the sale of Walker House Apartments for a contract sale price of \$32.2 million.

Interest Expense: Interest expense by debt type for the two years ended December 31, 2018 was as follows (in thousands, except percentage amounts):

Debt Type	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2018	2017		
Notes payable	\$39,818	\$37,487	\$2,331	6.2 %
Mortgage notes payable	3,926	4,804	(878)	(18.3)%
Line of credit	9,491	6,207	3,284	52.9 %
Capitalized interest	(2,091)	(964)	(1,127)	116.9 %
Total	\$51,144	\$47,534	\$3,610	7.6 %

Notes payable: Increase primarily due to executing the \$250.0 million term loan in March 2018, which increased and replaced the \$150 million term loan.

- Mortgage notes payable: Decrease primarily due to the repayment of the mortgage notes secured by Kenmore Apartments in 2018 and Army Navy Building in 2017.

Line of credit: Increase primarily due to weighted average borrowings of \$230.9 million and a weighted average interest rate of 2.96% during 2018, as compared to \$179.6 million and 2.15%, respectively, during 2017.

Capitalized interest: Increase primarily due to higher spending related to the Trove, the multifamily development adjacent to The Wellington, and the commencement in 2018 of interest capitalization on spending related to the multifamily development adjacent to Riverside Apartments.

Loss on extinguishment of debt: We recognized a \$1.2 million non-cash loss on extinguishment of debt during 2018 related to the write-off of unamortized loan origination costs associated with the refinancing of an existing \$150.0 million seven-year unsecured term loan with a \$250.0 million five-year unsecured term loan and the execution of an amended, extended and expanded \$700.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility (see note 4 to the consolidated financial statements).

New Lease Accounting Standard: In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) ("ASU 2016-02"), which amends existing lease accounting standards for both lessees and lessors (see note 2 to the consolidated financial statements). The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 and for interim periods therein with early adoption permitted. Washington REIT will adopt the new standard for the fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2019. Under ASU 2016-02, the FASB determined that only incremental costs or initial direct costs of executing a lease contract qualify for capitalization, while current accounting standards allow for the capitalization of indirect leasing costs. While we are still evaluating the impact ASU 2016-02 may have on our consolidated financial statements, our preliminary estimate is that had we implemented the new standard at the beginning of 2018, our annual earnings would have been reduced by \$1.0 - \$1.5 million related to indirect leasing costs that will no longer qualify for capitalization under the new standard.

2017 Compared to 2016

The following tables reconcile NOI to net income attributable to the controlling interests and provide the basis for our discussion of our consolidated results of operations and NOI in 2017 compared to 2016. All amounts are in thousands except percentage amounts.

	Same-Store		\$ Change	% Change	Non-Same-Store Acquisitions ⁽¹⁾		Development/Redevelopment ⁽²⁾		Held for Sale or Sold ⁽³⁾		All Properties		\$ Change
	2017	2016			2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	
Real estate rental revenue	\$270,040	\$259,555	\$10,485	4.0%	\$36,800	\$13,113	\$4,559	\$4,926	\$13,679	\$35,670	\$325,078	\$313,264	\$11,814
Real estate expenses	94,150	93,674	476	0.5%	13,826	5,475	2,639	2,787	5,035	13,077	115,650	115,013	637
NOI	\$175,890	\$165,881	\$10,009	6.0%	\$22,974	\$7,638	\$1,920	\$2,139	\$8,644	\$22,593	\$209,428	\$198,251	\$11,177
Reconciliation to net income attributable to the controlling interests:													
Depreciation and amortization											(112,056)	(108,406)	(3,650)
Acquisition costs											—	(1,178)	1,178
General and administrative expenses											(22,580)	(19,545)	(3,035)
Real estate (impairment) and casualty gain, net											(33,152)	676	(33,828)
Gain on sale of real estate											24,915	101,704	(76,789)
Interest expense											(47,534)	(53,126)	5,592
Other income											507	297	(210)
Income tax benefit (expense)											84	615	(531)
Net income											19,612	119,288	(99,676)
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests											56	51	5
Net income attributable to the controlling interests											\$19,668	\$119,339	\$(99,671)
Acquisitions:													
2017 Office – Watergate 600													
2016 Multifamily – Riverside Apartments													

⁽¹⁾ Development/redevelopment properties:
Office redevelopment properties – Army Navy Building

⁽²⁾ Held for Sale:
2017 Office – Braddock Metro Center
Sold:
2017 Multifamily – Walker House Apartments
2016 Office – Maryland Office Portfolio (6110 Executive Boulevard, 600 Jefferson Plaza, Wayne Plaza, West Gude Drive, 51 Monroe Street and One Central Plaza)

Real Estate Rental Revenue

Real estate rental revenue for same-store properties for the two years ended December 31, 2017 was as follows (in thousands, except percentage amounts):

	Year Ended		\$ Change	% Change	
	December 31,				
	2017	2016			
Minimum base rent	\$227,661	\$218,769	\$8,892	4.1	%
Recoveries from tenants	31,297	31,064	233	0.8	%
Provision for doubtful accounts	(1,191)	(960)	(231)	24.1	%
Lease termination fees	1,881	1,350	531	39.3	%
Parking and other tenant charges	10,392	9,332	1,060	11.4	%
Total same-store real estate rental revenue	\$270,040	\$259,555	\$10,485	4.0	%

Minimum base rent: Increase primarily due to higher rental income (\$10.3 million), partially offset by higher abatements (\$1.1 million) and amortization of capitalized lease incentives (\$0.3 million).

Recoveries from tenants: Increase primarily due to higher reimbursements for operating expenses (\$0.4 million), partially offset by lower reimbursements for real estate taxes (\$0.1 million).

Provision for doubtful accounts: Increase primarily due to higher provisions in the retail segment (\$0.2 million).

Lease termination fees: Increase primarily due to higher fees in the retail (\$0.3 million) and office (\$0.2 million) segments.

Parking and other tenant charges: Increase primarily due to higher parking income.

Real estate rental revenue from same-store properties by segment for the two years ended December 31, 2017 was as follows (in thousands, except percentage amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2017	2016	\$ Change	% Change
Office	\$137,447	\$128,815	\$8,632	6.7 %
Multifamily	70,203	69,174	1,029	1.5 %
Retail	62,390	61,566	824	1.3 %
Total same-store real estate rental revenue	\$270,040	\$259,555	\$10,485	4.0 %

Office: Increase primarily due to higher rental income (\$9.2 million), parking income (\$0.4 million) and lease termination fees (\$0.2 million), partially offset by higher rent abatements (\$1.5 million).

Multifamily: Increase primarily due to higher rental income (\$1.0 million).

Retail: Increase primarily due to higher reimbursements (\$0.3 million) and lease termination fees (\$0.3 million).

Real estate rental revenue from acquisitions increased due to the acquisition of Watgate 600 (\$14.5 million) in 2017 and having the full year impact of the Riverside Apartments acquisition (\$9.2 million) in 2016.

Real estate rental revenue from development/redevelopment properties decreased primarily due to lower revenue (\$0.4 million) at the Army Navy Building, which was under redevelopment and substantially completed redevelopment activities during 2017.

Real estate rental revenue from held for sale or sold properties decreased primarily due to the sale of the Maryland Office Portfolio (\$20.3 million) in 2016, the non-renewal of a large tenant at Braddock Metro Center (\$1.0 million) and the sale of Walker House Apartments (\$0.7 million) in 2017.

Ending occupancy represents occupied square footage indicated as a percentage of total square footage as of the last day of that period. Ending occupancy for the two years ended December 31, 2017 was as follows:

Segment	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016			Increase (decrease)		
	Same-Store	Non-Same-Store	Total	Same-Store	Non-Same-Store	Total	Same-Store	Non-Same-Store	Total
Office	93.1%	77.3 %	90.1%	91.7%	87.3 %	91.1%	1.4 %	(10.0)%	(1.0)%
Multifamily	93.6%	95.3 %	94.1%	95.3%	92.5 %	94.5%	(1.7)%	2.8 %	(0.4)%
Retail	91.2%	N/A	91.2%	95.7%	N/A	95.7%	(4.5)%	N/A	(4.5)%
Total	92.7%	87.5 %	91.8%	94.0%	91.0 %	93.5%	(1.3)%	(3.5)%	(1.7)%

Office: The increase in same-store ending occupancy was primarily due to higher ending occupancy at Fairgate at Ballston, 1776 G Street and Silverline Center, partially offset by lower ending occupancy at Quantico Corporate Center. The decrease in non-same-store ending occupancy was primarily due to the non-renewal of a large tenant at Braddock Metro Center.

Multifamily: The decrease in same-store ending occupancy was primarily due to lower ending occupancy at The Ashby at McLean and Kenmore Apartments.

Retail: The decrease in same-store ending occupancy was primarily due to lower ending occupancy at Frederick Crossing and Centre at Hagerstown.

During 2017, we executed new and renewed leases in our office and retail segments as follows:

Square Feet	Average Rental Rate	% Rental Rate	Leasing Costs ⁽¹⁾	Free Rent average	Retention Rate
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	(in millions)	(per square foot)	Increase	(per square foot)	months)		
Office	0.5	\$ 43.63	8.8 %	\$ 81.25	9.2	51.4	%
Retail	0.3	29.20	16.5 %	12.81	1.4	66.9	%
Total	0.8	38.35	10.8 %	56.18	7.0	57.2	%

⁽¹⁾ Consist of tenant improvements and leasing commissions.

The low retention rate in the office segment is primarily due to the non-renewal of a large tenant at Braddock Metro Center. We executed a lease with a new tenant for that space, and subsequently sold the property during the first quarter of 2018.

Real Estate Expenses

Real estate expenses as a percentage of revenue for the two years ended December 31, 2017 were 35.6% and 36.7%, respectively.

Real estate expenses from same-store properties by segment for the two years ended December 31, 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended		\$ Change	% Change	
	December 31,				
	2017	2016			
Office	\$51,761	\$50,159	\$ 1,602	3.2	%
Multifamily	27,203	27,655	(452)	(1.6)	%
Retail	15,186	15,860	(674)	(4.2)	%
Total same-store real estate expenses	\$94,150	\$93,674	\$ 476	0.5	%

Office: Increase primarily due to higher real estate tax (\$0.9 million), custodial (\$0.5 million) and administrative (\$0.3 million) expenses.

Multifamily: Decrease primarily due to lower utilities (\$0.2 million), repairs and maintenance (\$0.2 million) and snow removal (\$0.1 million) expenses.

Retail: Decrease primarily due to lower bad debt (\$0.4 million) and snow removal (\$0.3 million) expenses.

Other Expenses

Depreciation and Amortization: Increase primarily due to the Watergate 600 acquisition (\$7.6 million) and higher depreciation and amortization at same-store properties (\$2.0 million), partially offset by dispositions (\$3.8 million) and lower depreciation and amortization at Riverside Apartments (\$1.6 million), Braddock Metro Center (\$0.4 million) and Army Navy Building (\$0.2 million) due to lower amortization of acquired intangible lease assets.

Acquisition Costs: The acquisition costs in 2016 are related to the acquisition of Riverside Apartments. We capitalized the costs associated with the acquisition of Watergate 600 in 2017 due to accounting for the transaction as an asset acquisition in accordance with the adoption of ASU No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805) - Clarifying the Definition of a Business.

General and Administrative Expenses: Increase primarily due to higher share based compensation expense (\$1.4 million) due to a higher volume of forfeitures in 2016, higher non-share based incentive compensation (\$1.3 million) due to improved forecasted operating results, and higher expenses related to an information systems upgrade (\$1.0 million), partially offset by lower professional fees (\$0.5 million).

Real estate (impairment) and casualty gain, net: The real estate impairment losses of \$24.1 million and \$9.1 million in 2017 reduced the carrying values of 2445 M Street and Braddock Metro Center, respectively (see note 3 to the consolidated financial statements). The casualty gain in 2016 represents the gain recognized upon the receipt of insurance proceeds related to damage from a fire at Bethesda Hill Towers during the first quarter of 2015 that damaged four units.

Gain on sale of real estate: Decrease due to the sales of Dulles Station II, 6110 Executive Boulevard, 51 Monroe Street, 600 Jefferson Plaza, West Gude Drive, 51 Monroe Street and One Central Plaza during 2016, as compared to the sale of Walker House Apartments in 2017.

Interest Expense: Interest expense by debt type for the two years ended December 31, 2017 was as follows (in thousands, except percentage amounts):

Debt Type	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2017	2016		
Notes payable	\$37,487	\$33,439	\$4,048	12.1 %
Mortgage notes payable	4,804	14,654	(9,850)	(67.2)%
Line of credit	6,207	5,701	506	8.9 %
Capitalized interest	(964)	(668)	(296)	44.3 %
Total	\$47,534	\$53,126	\$(5,592)	(10.5)%

Notes payable: Increase primarily due to executing the \$150.0 million term loan in 2016, which has a variable interest rate effectively fixed at 2.9% by interest rate swaps. We borrowed \$100.0 million on the term loan in the fourth quarter of 2016, and borrowed the remaining \$50.0 million during the first quarter of 2017.

Mortgage notes payable: Decrease primarily due to the repayment of the mortgage notes secured by John Marshall II, 3801 Connecticut Avenue, Bethesda Hill Apartments, Walker House Apartments and 2445 M Street in 2016 and Army Navy Building in 2017.

Line of credit: Increase primarily due to a weighted average interest rate of 2.15% during 2017, as compared to 1.52% during 2016.

Capitalized interest: Increase primarily due to capitalization of interest on spending related to the Trove, the multifamily development adjacent to The Wellington.

Income tax benefit: The income tax benefit in 2016 resulted from a reduction of the valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset at one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries due to a net operating loss as a result of the sale of Dulles Station II. The income tax benefit in 2017 results from the anticipated income at the TRS and the corresponding usage of the net operating loss.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capital Structure

We manage our capital structure to reflect a long-term investment approach, generally seeking to match the cash flow of our assets with a mix of equity and various debt instruments. We expect that our capital structure will allow us to obtain additional capital from diverse sources that could include additional equity offerings of common shares, public and private secured and unsecured debt financings, asset dispositions, operating units and joint venture equity. Our ability to raise funds through the incurrence of debt and issuance of equity securities is dependent on, among other things, general economic conditions, general market conditions for REITs, our operating performance, our debt rating and the current trading price of our common shares. We analyze which source of capital we believe to be most advantageous to us at any particular point in time.

As of February 14, 2019, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$15.6 million and availability under our Revolving Credit Facility of \$496.0 million. We currently expect that our potential sources of liquidity for acquisitions, development, redevelopment, expansion and renovation of properties, and operating and administrative expenses, may include:

- Cash flow from operations;
- Borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility or other new short-term facilities;
- Issuances of our equity securities and/or common units in operating partnerships;
- Issuances of preferred shares;
- Proceeds from long-term secured or unsecured debt financings, including construction loans and term loans;
- Investment from joint venture partners; and
- Net proceeds from the sale of assets.

During 2019, we expect that we will have significant capital requirements, including the following items:

- Funding dividends and distributions to our shareholders;
 - Approximately \$80 - \$85 million to invest in our existing portfolio of operating assets, including approximately \$25 - \$30 million to fund tenant-related capital requirements and leasing commissions;
- Approximately \$65 - \$70 million to invest in our development and redevelopment projects; and
- Funding for potential property acquisitions throughout 2019, offset by proceeds from potential property dispositions.

There can be no assurance that our capital requirements will not be materially higher or lower than the above expectations. We currently believe that we will generate sufficient cash flow from operations and potential property sales and have access to the capital resources necessary to fund our requirements in 2019. However, as a result of general market conditions in the greater Washington metro region, economic conditions affecting the ability to attract and retain tenants, rising interest rates or declines in our share price, unfavorable changes in the supply of competing properties, or our properties not performing as expected, we may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations and property sales or otherwise have access to capital on favorable terms, or at all. If we are unable to obtain capital from other sources, we may need to alter capital spending to be materially different than what is stated in the prior paragraph. If capital were not available, we may be unable to satisfy the distribution requirement applicable to REITs, make required principal and interest payments, make strategic acquisitions or make necessary and/or routine capital improvements or undertake improvement/redevelopment opportunities with respect to our existing portfolio of operating assets.

Debt Financing

We generally use secured or unsecured, corporate-level debt, including unsecured notes, our Revolving Credit Facility, bank term loans and mortgages, to meet our borrowing needs. Long-term, we generally use fixed rate debt instruments in order to match the returns from our real estate assets. If we issue unsecured debt in the future, we would seek to ladder the maturities of our debt to mitigate exposure to interest rate risk in any particular future year. We also utilize variable rate debt for short-term financing purposes. At times, our mix of variable and fixed rate debt may not suit our needs. At those times, we may use derivative financial instruments including interest rate swaps and caps, forward interest rate options or interest rate options in order to assist us in managing our debt mix. We may either hedge our variable rate debt to give it an effective fixed interest rate or hedge fixed rate debt to give it an effective variable interest rate.

Our future debt principal payments are scheduled as follows (in thousands):

Year	Mortgage Notes Payable	Unsecured Notes Payable/Term Loans	Revolving Credit Facility	Total Debt	Average Interest Rate
2019	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$—	
2020	—	250,000	—	250,000	5.1 %
2021	—	150,000	(1)	150,000	2.7 %
2022	44,517	300,000	—	344,517	4.0 %
2023	—	250,000	(2) 188,000	(3) 438,000	3.1 %
Thereafter	—	50,000	—	50,000	7.4 %
Scheduled principal payments	44,517	1,000,000	188,000	1,232,517	3.9 %
Scheduled mortgage note amortization payments	12,853	—	—	12,853	4.8 %
Premiums and discounts, net	2,520	(1,189)	—	1,331	
Debt issuance costs, net	(98)	(3,414)	—	(3,512)	
Total	\$59,792	\$ 995,397	\$ 188,000	\$ 1,243,189	3.9 %

(1) Washington REIT uses interest rate derivatives to effectively fix the \$150.0 million term loan's variable interest rate at 2.72%.

(2) Washington REIT uses interest rate derivatives to effectively fix the \$250.0 million term loan's variable interest rate at 2.87%.

(3) Maturity date for the unsecured line of credit of March 2023 assumes election of option for two additional 6-month periods.

The weighted average maturity for our debt is 3.7 years. If principal amounts due at maturity cannot be refinanced, extended or paid with proceeds of other capital transactions, such as new equity capital, our cash flow may be insufficient to repay all maturing debt. Prevailing interest rates or other factors at the time of a refinancing, such as possible reluctance of lenders to make commercial real estate loans, may result in higher interest rates and increased interest expense or inhibit our ability to finance our obligations.

From time to time, we may seek to repurchase and cancel our outstanding unsecured notes and term loans through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

Debt Covenants

Our Revolving Credit Facility contains financial and other covenants with which we must comply. Some of these covenants include:

- ratio of total debt to total asset value of not more than 0.60 to 1.00 (subject to a higher level following material acquisitions);
- ratio of adjusted EBITDA (earnings before noncontrolling interests, interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation, amortization, acquisition costs, and extraordinary, unusual or nonrecurring gains and losses) to fixed charges of not less than 1.50 to 1.00;
- ratio of secured indebtedness to total asset value of not more than 0.40 to 1.00;
- ratio of adjusted net operating income from unencumbered properties satisfying certain criteria specified in the Credit Agreement to interest expense on unsecured indebtedness of not less than 1.75 to 1.00; and
- ratio of unsecured indebtedness to the unencumbered pool value of properties satisfying certain criteria specified in, and valued per the terms of, the Credit Agreement of not more than 0.60 to 1.00 (subject to a higher level following material acquisitions).

Our mortgage notes contain covenants with which we must comply.

Our unsecured notes contain covenants with which we must comply, including:

- A maximum ratio of 65.0% of total indebtedness to total assets;
- A maximum ratio of 40.0% of secured indebtedness to total assets;
- A minimum ratio of 1.50 of our income available for debt service payments to required debt service payments; and
- A minimum ratio of 1.50 of total unencumbered assets to total unsecured indebtedness.

Failure to comply with any of the covenants under our mortgage notes, Revolving Credit Facility, unsecured notes or other debt instruments could result in a default under one or more of our debt covenants. This could cause our lenders to accelerate the timing of payments and could therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, operations, financial condition and liquidity. In addition, our ability to draw on our Revolving Credit Facility or incur other unsecured debt in the future could be restricted by the debt covenants.

As of December 31, 2018, we were in compliance with the covenants related to our mortgage notes, Revolving Credit Facility and unsecured notes.

Common Equity

We have authorized for issuance 100.0 million common shares, of which approximately 79.9 million shares were outstanding at December 31, 2018.

During the second quarter of 2016, we issued approximately 5.3 million common shares, including 0.7 million shares issued pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option, at a price to the public of \$28.20 per share. We received net proceeds of approximately \$143.4 million.

On May 4, 2018, we entered into eight separate equity distribution agreements (collectively, the "2018 Equity Distribution Agreements") with each of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC, Capital One Securities, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. and SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc. relating to the issuance of up to \$250.0 million of our common shares from time to time. Issuances of our common shares are made at market prices prevailing at the time of

issuance. We may use net proceeds from the issuance of common shares under this program for general business purposes, including, without limitation, working capital, the acquisition, renovation, expansion, improvement, development or redevelopment of income producing properties or the repayment of debt.

Our issuances and net proceeds on the 2018 Equity Distribution Agreements for the year ended December 31, 2018 were as follows (in thousands; except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31, 2018
Issuance of common shares	1,165
Weighted average price per share	\$ 31.18
Net proceeds	\$ 35,472

The 2018 Equity Distribution Agreements replaced our previous equity distribution agreements with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and RBC Capital Markets LLC, dated June 23, 2015. Our issuances and net proceeds on the previous equity distribution agreements for the three years ended December 31, 2018 were as follows (in thousands; except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Issuance of common shares	—3,587	904
Weighted average price per share	\$-32.06	\$33.32
Net proceeds	\$-113,194	\$29,579

We have a dividend reinvestment program, whereby shareholders may use their dividends and optional cash payments to purchase common shares. The common shares sold under this program may either be common shares issued by us or common shares purchased in the open market.

Our issuances and net proceeds on the dividend reinvestment program for the three years ended December 31, 2018 were as follows (in thousands; except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Issuance of common shares	81	80	23
Weighted average price per share	\$29.18	\$32.25	\$30.98
Net proceeds	\$1,973	\$2,576	\$700

Preferred Equity

Our board of trustees can, at its discretion, authorize the issuance of up to 10.0 million preferred shares. The ability to issue preferred equity provides Washington REIT an additional financing tool that may be used to raise capital for future acquisitions or other business purposes. As of December 31, 2018, no preferred shares are issued and outstanding.

Capital Commitments

We will require capital for development and redevelopment projects currently underway and in the future. We are currently engaged in development activities for the ground-up development of a multifamily property (Trove) on land adjacent to The Wellington and predevelopment activities for the ground-up development of a multifamily property on land adjacent to Riverside Apartments. We substantially completed major construction activities on our redevelopment of Spring Valley Village during the fourth quarter of 2018. As of December 31, 2018, we had no outstanding contractual commitments related to our development and redevelopment projects, and expect to fund

approximately \$65 - \$70 million of total development and redevelopment spending during 2019.

In addition to our development and redevelopment projects, we anticipate funding several major renovation projects in our portfolios during 2019, as follows (in thousands):

Office	\$6,884
Multifamily	23,673
Retail	1,909
Total	\$32,466

These projects include unit, common area and lobby renovations and roof replacements at multifamily properties; elevator and lobby modernizations, HVAC replacements and garage repairs at office properties; and roof and sprinklers replacements at retail properties. Not all of the anticipated spending had been committed via executed construction contracts at December 31, 2018. We expect to fund these projects using cash generated by our real estate operations, through borrowings on our Revolving Credit Facility, or raising additional debt or equity capital in the public market.

Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2018, certain contractual obligations will require significant capital as follows (in thousands):

	Payments due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	\$1,409,808	\$46,208	\$848,654	\$452,258	\$62,688
Purchase obligations ⁽²⁾	7,983	2,798	5,185	—	—
Tenant-related capital ⁽³⁾	6,240	6,240	—	—	—
Building capital ⁽⁴⁾	7,514	7,514	—	—	—
Operating leases	13,601	323	863	520	11,895

⁽¹⁾ See notes 4, 5 and 6 of our consolidated financial statements. Amounts include principal, interest and facility fees.

⁽²⁾ Represents electricity and gas purchase agreements with terms through 2021.

⁽³⁾ Committed tenant-related capital based on executed leases as of December 31, 2018.

⁽⁴⁾ Committed building capital additions based on contracts in place as of December 31, 2018.

We have various standing or renewable contracts with vendors. The majority of these contracts can be canceled with immaterial or no cancellation penalties, with the exception of our elevator maintenance, electricity and gas purchase agreements, which are included above on the purchase obligations line. Contract terms on leases that can be canceled are generally one year or less. We are currently committed to fund tenant-related capital improvements as described in the table above for executed leases. However, expected leasing levels could require additional tenant-related capital improvements which are not currently committed. We expect that total tenant-related capital improvements, including those already committed, will be approximately \$36.6 million in 2019.

Historical Cash Flows

Cash flows from operations are an important factor in our ability to sustain our dividend at its current rate. If our cash flows from operations were to decline significantly, we may have to reduce our dividend. Consolidated cash flows for the three years ended December 31, 2018 were as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,			Variance	
	2018	2017	2016	2018 vs. 2017	2017 vs. 2016
Cash provided by operating activities	\$147,369	\$130,626	\$114,725	\$16,743	\$15,901
Cash used in investing activities	(38,942)	(196,354)	(63,492)	157,412	(132,862)
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(113,410)	60,729	(70,819)	(174,139)	131,548

Net cash provided by operating activities increased in 2018 as compared to 2017 primarily due to the acquisitions of Arlington Tower in January 2018 and Watergate 600 in April 2017, partially offset by higher interest payments and the sales of 2445 M Street in June 2018, Braddock Metro Center in January 2018 and Walker House Apartments in October 2017. Net cash provided by operating activities increased in 2017 as compared to 2016 primarily due to income from acquisitions executed in 2016 and 2017 and lower interest payments in 2017, partially offset by

dispositions in 2016 and 2017.

Net cash used in investing activities decreased in 2018 as compared to 2017 primarily due to a higher volume of disposition activity and lower volume of acquisition activity in 2018, partially offset by higher development/redevelopment spending in 2018. Net cash used in investing activities increased in 2017 as compared to 2016 primarily due to a lower volume of disposition activity in 2017, partially offset by executing a smaller acquisition during 2017.

Net cash used in financing activities increased in 2018 as compared to 2017 primarily due to lower proceeds from equity issuances, lower net borrowings on the Revolving Credit Facility, the repayment of the 2016 Term Loan and the repayments of a mortgage note secured by Kenmore Apartments and a mortgage note at Arlington Tower's settlement during 2018, partially offset by proceeds

from the 2018 Term Loan during 2018 and the repayment of the mortgage note secured by Army Navy Building during 2017. Net cash used in financing activities decreased in 2017 as compared to 2016 primarily due to lower debt repayments and higher net borrowings on the Revolving Credit Facility, partially offset by lower proceeds from equity issuances.

Capital Improvements and Development Costs

Our capital improvement, development and redevelopment costs for the three years ended December 31, 2018 were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Accretive capital improvements and development costs:			
Acquisition related	\$13,489	\$24,556	\$8,644
Expansions and major renovations	26,045	14,629	10,869
Development/redevelopment	34,806	18,150	22,572
Tenant improvements (including first generation leases)	24,914	16,926	29,657
Total accretive capital improvements ⁽¹⁾	99,254	74,261	71,742
Other capital improvements:	6,622	4,404	7,924
Total	\$105,876	\$78,665	\$79,666

⁽¹⁾ We consider these capital improvements to be accretive to revenue and not necessarily to net income.

Included in the capital improvement and development costs listed above are capitalized interest in the amount of \$2.1 million, \$1.0 million and \$0.7 million for the three years ended December 31, 2018, respectively, and capitalized employee compensation in the amount of \$2.7 million, \$2.5 million and \$1.6 million for the three years ended December 31, 2018, respectively.

Accretive Capital Improvements

Acquisition Related Improvements: Acquisition related improvements are capital improvements to properties acquired during the preceding three years which were anticipated at the time we acquired the properties. These types of improvements were made in 2018 to Watergate 600, Riverside Apartments and Arlington Tower.

Expansions and Major Renovations: Expansion projects increase the rentable area of a property, while major renovation projects are improvements sufficient to increase the income otherwise achievable at a property. Expansions and major renovations during 2018 included heating system replacement and unit renovations at The Kenmore; common area and unit renovations at Riverside Apartments, The Ashby, 3801 Connecticut Avenue and The Wellington; elevator modernization and garage repairs at 1140 Connecticut Avenue; heating system repairs at 1600 Wilson Boulevard; base building mechanical upgrades at 1775 Eye Street and facade repairs at The Wellington.

Development/Redevelopment: Development costs represent expenditures for ground up development of new operating properties. Redevelopment costs represent expenditures for improvements intended to reposition properties in their markets and increase income than would be otherwise achievable. Development/redevelopment costs in 2018 primarily include development costs for the Trove, a multifamily development adjacent to The Wellington, predevelopment costs for a future multifamily development adjacent to Riverside Apartments, and redevelopment costs at Spring Valley Village.

Tenant Improvements: Tenant improvements are costs, such as space build-outs, associated with commercial lease transactions. Our average tenant improvement costs per square foot of space leased during the three years ended December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Office	\$33.51	\$62.28	\$28.96
Retail	\$3.52	\$8.69	\$5.53

The \$28.77 decrease in 2018 and \$33.32 increase in 2017 in tenant improvement costs per square foot of office space leased were primarily due to tenant leases at Braddock Metro Center and Army Navy Building and a large lease renewal at 1775 Eye Street executed in 2017.

The \$5.17 decrease in 2018 and \$3.16 increase in 2017 tenant improvements costs per square foot of retail space leased were primarily due to new leases executed at Gateway Overlook in 2017.

Tenant improvement costs for retail tenants are substantially lower than for office tenants because the improvements required for retail tenants tend to be less extensive than for office tenants.

Other Capital Improvements

Other capital improvements, also referred to as recurring capital improvements, are those not included in the above categories. Over time these costs will be recurring in nature to maintain a property's income and value. In our multifamily properties, this category includes improvements made as needed upon vacancy of an apartment. Such improvements totaled \$1.3 million in 2018, averaging approximately \$690 per apartment for the 45% of apartments which turned over relative to our total portfolio of apartment units. In our commercial properties and multifamily properties (aside from improvements related to apartment turnover), improvements include facade repairs, installation of new heating and air conditioning equipment, asphalt replacement, permanent landscaping, new lighting and new finishes. In addition, we incurred repair and maintenance expense of \$5.3 million during 2018 to maintain the quality of our buildings.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2018 that are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements contained in this Form 10-K constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of federal securities laws. Forward-looking statements relate to expectations, beliefs, projections, future plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” or “potential” or the negative of these and phrases or similar words or phrases which are predictions of or indicate future events or trends and which do not relate solely to historical matters. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of Washington REIT to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) the risks associated with ownership of real estate in general and our real estate assets in particular;
- (b) the economic health of the greater Washington Metro region;
- (c) fluctuations in interest rates;
- (d) reductions in or actual or threatened changes to the timing of federal government spending;
- (e) the risks related to use of third-party providers and joint venture partners;
- (f) the ability to control our operating expenses;
- (g) the economic health of our tenants;
- (h) the supply of competing properties;
- (i) shifts away from brick and mortar stores to e-commerce;
- (j) the availability and terms of financing and capital and the general volatility of securities markets;

- (k)compliance with applicable laws, including those concerning the environment and access by persons with disabilities;
- (l)terrorist attacks or actions and/or cyber attacks;
- (m)weather conditions and natural disasters;
- (n)ability to maintain key personnel;
- (o)failure to qualify and maintain our qualification as a REIT and the risks of changes in laws affecting REITs; and
- (p)other factors discussed under the caption "Risk Factors."

While forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs, they are not guarantees of future performance. For a further discussion of these and other factors that could cause our future results to differ materially from any forward-looking statements, see the section entitled "Risk Factors." We undertake no obligation to update our forward-looking statements or risk factors to reflect new information, future events, or otherwise.

Funds From Operations

NAREIT FFO is a widely used measure of operating performance for real estate companies. We provide NAREIT FFO as a supplemental measure to net income calculated in accordance with GAAP. Although NAREIT FFO is a widely used measure of operating performance for REITs, NAREIT FFO does not represent net income calculated in accordance with GAAP. As such, it should not be considered an alternative to net income as an indication of our operating performance. In addition, NAREIT FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP, nor does it represent cash available to pay distributions and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flow from operating activities, determined in accordance with GAAP, as a measure of our liquidity. In its 2018 NAREIT FFO White Paper Restatement, the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc. (“NAREIT”) defines NAREIT FFO as net income (computed in accordance with GAAP) excluding gains (or losses) associated with sales of properties; impairments of depreciable real estate, and real estate depreciation and amortization. We consider NAREIT FFO to be a standard supplemental measure for REITs because it facilitates an understanding of the operating performance of our properties without giving effect to real estate depreciation and amortization, which historically assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values have instead historically risen or fallen with market conditions, we believe that NAREIT FFO more accurately provides investors an indication of our ability to incur and service debt, make capital expenditures and fund other needs. Our NAREIT FFO may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs. These other REITs may not define the term in accordance with the current NAREIT definition or may interpret the current NAREIT definition differently.

The following table provides the calculation of our NAREIT FFO and a reconciliation of NAREIT FFO to net income for the three years ended December 31, 2018 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income	\$25,630	\$19,612	\$119,288
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization	121,228	112,056	108,406
Impairment of depreciable real estate	1,886	33,152	—
Gain on sale of depreciable real estate	(2,495)	(23,838)	(101,704)
NAREIT FFO	\$146,249	\$140,982	\$125,990

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We base the discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. We evaluate these estimates on an on-going basis, including those related to estimated useful lives of real estate assets, estimated fair value of acquired leases, cost reimbursement income, bad debts, contingencies and litigation. We base the estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. We cannot assure you that actual results will not differ from those estimates.

We believe the following accounting estimates are the most critical to aid in fully understanding our reported financial results, and they require our most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Accounting for Real Estate Acquisitions

We record acquired or assumed assets, including physical assets and in-place leases, and liabilities, based on their fair values. We determine the estimated fair values of the assets and liabilities in accordance with current GAAP fair value provisions. We determine the fair values of acquired buildings on an “as-if-vacant” basis considering a variety of factors, including the replacement cost of the property, estimated rental and absorption rates, estimated future cash flows and valuation assumptions consistent with current market conditions. We determine the fair value of land acquired based on comparisons to similar properties that have been recently marketed for sale or sold.

The fair value of in-place leases consists of the following components: (a) the estimated cost to us to replace the leases, including

foregone rents during the period of finding a new tenant and foregone recovery of tenant pass-throughs (referred to as “absorption cost”); (b) the estimated cost of tenant improvements, and other direct costs associated with obtaining a new tenant (referred to as “tenant origination cost”); (c) estimated leasing commissions associated with obtaining a new tenant (referred to as “leasing commissions”); (d) the above/at/below market cash flow of the leases, determined by comparing the projected cash flows of the leases in place, including consideration of renewal options, to projected cash flows of comparable market-rate leases (referred to as “net lease intangible”); and (e) the value, if any, of customer relationships, determined based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant’s lease and our overall relationship with the tenant (referred to as “customer relationship value”). We discount the amounts used to calculate net lease intangibles using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired. We include tenant origination costs in income producing property on our balance sheet and amortize the tenant origination costs as depreciation expense on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset, which is typically the remaining life of the underlying leases. We classify leasing commissions and absorption costs as other assets and amortize leasing commissions and absorption costs as amortization expense on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the underlying leases. We classify above market net lease intangible assets as other assets and amortize them on a straight-line basis as a decrease to real estate rental revenue over the remaining term of the underlying leases. We classify below market net lease intangible liabilities as other liabilities and amortize them on a straight-line basis as an increase to real estate rental revenue over the remaining term of the underlying leases. If any of the fair value of below market lease intangibles includes fair value associated with a renewal option, such amounts are not amortized until the renewal option is executed. If the renewal option is not executed, the related value is expensed at that time. Should a tenant terminate its lease prior to the expiration date, we accelerate the amortization of the unamortized portion of the tenant origination cost (if it has no future value), leasing commissions, absorption costs and net lease intangible associated with that lease over its new shorter term.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We recognize rental income and rental abatements from our multifamily and commercial leases when earned on a straight-line basis over the lease term. We record a provision for losses on accounts receivable equal to the estimated uncollectible amounts. We base this estimate on our historical experience and a monthly review of the current status of our receivables. We consider factors such as the age of the receivable, the payment history of our tenants and our assessment of our tenants’ ability to perform under their lease obligations, among other things. In addition to rents due currently, accounts receivable include amounts representing minimum rental income accrued on a straight-line basis to be paid by tenants over the remaining term of their respective leases. Our estimate of uncollectible accounts is subject to revision as these factors change and is sensitive to the impact of economic and market conditions on tenants.

Capitalized Interest

We capitalize interest costs incurred on borrowing obligations while qualifying assets are being readied for their intended use. We amortize capitalized interest over the useful life of the related underlying assets upon those assets being placed into service.

Real Estate Impairment

We recognize impairment losses on long-lived assets used in operations, development assets or land held for future development, if indicators of impairment are present and the net undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the assets’ carrying amount and estimated undiscounted cash flows associated with future development expenditures. If such carrying amount is in excess of the estimated cash flows from the operation and disposal of the property, we would recognize an impairment loss equivalent to an amount required to adjust the carrying amount to the estimated fair value. Assets held for sale are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value less costs to sell.

Stock Based Compensation

We recognize compensation expense for service-based share awards ratably over the period from the service inception date through the vesting period based on the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant. We initially measure compensation expense for awards with performance conditions at fair value at the service inception date based on probability of payout, and we remeasure compensation expense at subsequent reporting dates until all of the award's key terms and conditions are known and the grant date is established. We amortize awards with performance conditions using the graded expense method. We measure compensation expense for awards with market conditions based on the grant date fair value, as determined using a Monte Carlo simulation, and we amortize the expense ratably over the requisite service period, regardless of whether the market conditions are achieved and the awards ultimately vest. Compensation expense for the trustee grants, which fully vest immediately, is fully recognized upon issuance based upon the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant.

Federal Income Taxes

Generally, and subject to our ongoing qualification as a REIT, no provisions for income taxes are necessary except for taxes on undistributed taxable income and taxes on the income generated by our taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRSs”). Our TRSs are subject to corporate federal and state income tax on their taxable income at regular statutory rates, or as calculated under the alternative minimum tax, as appropriate. During the second quarter of 2016, we recognized an income tax benefit of \$0.7 million from a reduction of the valuation allowance for a deferred tax asset at one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries. As of both December 31, 2018 and 2017, our TRSs had a deferred tax asset of \$1.4 million that was fully reserved. As of both December 31, 2018 and 2017, we had deferred state and local tax liabilities of \$0.6 million. These deferred tax liabilities are primarily related to temporary differences in the timing of the recognition of revenue, amortization and depreciation.

ITEM 7A: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The principal material financial market risk to which we are exposed is interest rate risk. Our exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to refinancing long-term fixed rate obligations, the opportunity cost of fixed rate obligations in a falling interest rate environment and our variable rate line of credit. We primarily enter into debt obligations to support general corporate purposes, including acquisition of real estate properties, capital improvements and working capital needs. We use interest rate swap arrangements to reduce our exposure to the variability in future cash flows attributable to changes in interest rates.

The table below presents principal, interest and related weighted average fair value interest rates by year of maturity, with respect to debt outstanding on December 31, 2018.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
(dollars in thousands)								
Unsecured fixed rate debt								
(1)								
Principal	\$—	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$300,000	\$250,000	\$50,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,015,210
Interest payments	\$39,102	\$39,102	\$23,665	\$22,644	\$7,807	\$16,313	\$148,633	
Interest rate on debt maturities	—	% 5.1	% 2.7	% 4.0	% 2.9	% 7.4	% 4.0	%
Unsecured variable rate debt								
Principal	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$188,000	\$—	\$188,000	\$188,000
Variable interest rate on debt maturities	—	% —	% —	% —	% 3.5	% —	% 3.5	%
Mortgages								
Principal amortization (2) (30 year schedule)	\$2,500	\$2,659	\$2,829	\$46,984	\$2,398	\$—	\$57,370	\$60,398
Interest payments	\$3,206	\$3,046	\$2,876	\$649	\$78	\$—	\$9,855	
Weighted average interest rate on principal amortization	4.7	% 4.7	% 4.7	% 3.8	% 4.9	% —	% 4.0	%

(1) Includes \$150.0 million and \$250.0 million term loans with floating interest rates. The interest rates on the \$150.0 million and \$250.0 million term loans are effectively fixed by interest rate swap arrangements at 2.7% and 2.9%, respectively.

(2) Excludes net discounts of \$2.5 million and net unamortized debt issuance costs of \$0.1 million as of December 31, 2018.

We entered into the interest rate swap arrangements designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges to reduce our exposure to the variability in future cash flows attributable to changes in interest rates. Derivative instruments expose us to credit risk in the event of non-performance by the counterparty under the terms of the interest rate hedge agreement. We believe that we minimize our credit risk on these transactions by dealing with major, creditworthy

financial institutions. As part of our ongoing control procedures, we monitor the credit ratings of counterparties and our exposure to any single entity, thus minimizing our credit risk concentration.

The following table sets forth information pertaining to interest rate swap contracts in place as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 and their respective fair values (dollars in thousands):

Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Index Rate	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Fair Value as of:	
					December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
\$75,000	1.619%	One-Month USD-LIBOR	10/15/2015	3/15/2021	\$1,367	\$ 1,006
75,000	1.626%	One-Month USD-LIBOR	10/15/2015	3/15/2021	1,353	981
100,000	1.205%	One-Month USD-LIBOR	3/31/2017	7/21/2023	5,270	4,943
50,000	1.208%	One-Month USD-LIBOR	3/31/2017	7/21/2023	2,648	2,489
25,000	2.610%	One-Month USD-LIBOR	6/29/2018	7/21/2023	(202)	—
25,000	2.610%	One-Month USD-LIBOR	6/29/2018	7/21/2023	(200)	—
25,000	2.610%	One-Month USD-LIBOR	6/29/2018	7/21/2023	(199)	—
25,000	2.610%	One-Month USD-LIBOR	6/29/2018	7/21/2023	(198)	—
\$400,000					\$9,839	\$ 9,419

ITEM 8: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements and supplementary data appearing on pages 61 to 98 are incorporated herein by reference.

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

None.

ITEM 9A: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Securities Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2018. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

See the Report of Management in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

See the Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B: OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

Certain information required by Part III is omitted from this Form 10-K in that we will file a definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A with respect to our 2019 Annual Meeting (the “Proxy Statement”) no later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K, and certain information included therein is incorporated herein by reference. Only those sections of the Proxy Statement which specifically address the items set forth herein are incorporated by reference. In addition, we have adopted a code of ethics which can be reviewed and printed from our website www.washreit.com.

ITEM 10: DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

NAME	POSITION
Trustees	
Paul T. McDermott	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Washington REIT
Charles T. Nason	Lead Independent Trustee, Washington REIT; Retired Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, The Acacia Group
Benjamin S. Butcher	Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of STAG Industrial, Inc.
William G. Byrnes	Retired Managing Director, Alex Brown & Sons
Edward S. Civera	Retired Chairman, Catalyst Health Solutions, Inc.
Ellen M. Goitia	Retired Partner, KPMG
Thomas H. Nolan, Jr.	Former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Spirit Realty Capital Inc.
Vice Adm. Anthony L. Winns (RET.)	President, Middle East-Africa Region, Lockheed Martin Corporation
Executive Officers	
Thomas Q. Bakke	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Stephen E. Riffie	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Taryn D. Fielder	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

The other information required by this Item is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 11: EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

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

The information required under this Item by Item 403 of Regulation S-K is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14: PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

PART IV

ITEM 15: EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(A). The following documents are filed as part of this Form 10-K:

		Page
1. Financial Statements		
	Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	<u>58</u>
	Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	<u>59</u>
	Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	<u>60</u>
	Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017	<u>61</u>
	Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016	<u>62</u>
	Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016	<u>63</u>
	Consolidated Statements of Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016	<u>64</u>
	Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016	<u>65</u>
	Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	<u>67</u>
2. Financial Statement Schedules		
	Schedule II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts	<u>95</u>
	Schedule III – Consolidated Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation	<u>96</u>
	All other schedules are omitted because they are either not required or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.	
3. Exhibits:		
		Incorporated by Reference
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form File Number Exhibit Filing Date Filed Herewith
3.1	<u>Articles of Amendment and Restatement</u>	DEF 14A 001-06622 B 4/1/2011
3.2	<u>Articles of Amendment to the Washington Real Estate Investment Trust Articles of Amendment and Restatement</u>	8-K 001-06622 3.1 6/7/2017
3.3	<u>Amended and Restated Bylaws of Washington Real Estate Investment Trust, as adopted on February 8, 2017</u>	10-Q 001-06622 3.2 7/31/2017
4.1	<u>Indenture dated as of August 1, 1996 between Washington REIT and The First National Bank of Chicago</u>	8-K 001-06622 (c) 8/13/1996
4.2	<u>Form of 2028 Notes</u>	8-K 001-06622 99.1 2/25/1998
4.3	<u>Supplemental Indenture by and between Washington REIT and the Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. dated as of July 3, 2007</u>	8-K 001-06622 4.1 7/5/2007
4.4	<u>Form of 4.95% Senior Notes due October 1, 2020</u>	8-K 001-06622 4.1 9/30/2010
4.5	<u>Officers' Certificate establishing the terms of the 4.95% Senior Notes due October 1, 2020</u>	8-K 001-06622 4.2 9/30/2010
4.6	<u>Form of 3.95% Senior Notes due October 15, 2022</u>	8-K 001-06622 4.1 9/17/2012
4.7	<u>Officers' Certificate establishing the terms of 3.95% Notes due October 15, 2022</u>	8-K 001-06622 4.2 9/17/2012
10.1*	<u>Share Purchase Plan</u>	10-Q 001-06622 10(j) 11/14/2002

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10.2*	<u>Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10(k)	11/14/2002
10.3*	<u>Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan</u>	10-K	001-06622	10(p)	3/16/2006
10.4*	<u>2007 Omnibus Long Term Incentive Plan</u>	DEF 14A	001-06622	B	4/9/2007
10.5*	<u>Deferred Compensation Plan for Officers dated January 1, 2007</u>	10-K	001-06622	10(gg)	2/29/2008
10.6*	<u>Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan II dated May 23, 2007</u>	10-K	001-06622	10(hh)	2/29/2008
10.7*	<u>Form of Indemnification Agreement by and between Washington REIT and the indemnitee</u>	8-K	001-06622	10(nn)	7/27/2009
10.8*	<u>Executive Stock Ownership Policy, adopted October 27, 2010</u>	8-K	001-06622	10.31	11/2/2010
10.9*	<u>Amendment to Deferred Compensation Plan for Officers, adopted October 27, 2010</u>	8-K	001-06622	10.32	11/2/2010
10.10*	<u>Amendment to Deferred Compensation Plan for Officers, adopted December 31, 2012</u>	10-K	001-06622	10.37	2/27/2013
10.11*	<u>Amendment to Deferred Compensation Plan for Officers, adopted February 13, 2013</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.45	5/9/2013
10.12*	<u>Amendment to Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors, adopted February 13, 2013</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.46	5/9/2013

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
10.13*	<u>Amendment to Short Term Incentive Plan, adopted as of January 22, 2013</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.47	5/9/2013	
10.14*	<u>Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors, effective October 22, 2013</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.53	11/1/2013	
10.15*	<u>Employment Agreement dated August 19, 2013 with Paul T. McDermott</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.54	11/1/2013	
10.16*	<u>Change in control agreement dated October 1, 2013 with Paul T. McDermott</u>	10-K	001-06622	10.44	3/3/2014	
10.17*	<u>Amendment to Deferred Compensation Plan for Officers, adopted February 18, 2014</u>	10-K	001-06622	10.45	3/3/2014	
10.18*	<u>Amendment to Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors as Amended and Restated, adopted February 18, 2014</u>	10-K	001-06622	10.46	3/3/2014	
10.19*	<u>Short Term Incentive Compensation Plan (effective January 1, 2014)</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.47	5/7/2014	
10.20*	<u>Change in control agreement dated April 21, 2014 with Thomas O. Bakke</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.48	5/7/2014	
10.21*	<u>Long Term Incentive Plan (effective January 1, 2014)</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.50	8/5/2014	
10.22*	<u>Amendment to Short Term Incentive Plan (effective January 1, 2014)</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.51	8/5/2014	
10.23*	<u>Executive Officer Severance Pay Plan, adopted August 4, 2014</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.54	10/30/2014	
10.24*	<u>Change in control agreement dated April 1, 2013 with Edward J. Murn IV</u>	10-K	001-06622	10.52	3/2/2015	
10.25*	<u>Offer Letter to Thomas O. Bakke</u>	10-K	001-06622	10.53	3/2/2015	
10.26*	<u>Description of Washington REIT Trustee Compensation Plan, effective January 1, 2015</u>	10-K	001-06622	10.54	3/2/2015	
10.27*	<u>Offer Letter to Stephen E. Riffie</u>	10-K	001-06622	10.55	3/2/2015	
10.28*	<u>Change in control agreement dated February 27, 2015 with Stephen E. Riffie</u>	10-K	001-06622	10.56	3/2/2015	
10.29*	<u>Revised Description of Washington REIT Trustee Compensation Plan, effective January 1, 2015</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.57	5/5/2015	
10.30*	<u>Statement of Amendment of STIP and LTIP for S. Riffie</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.58	5/5/2015	
10.31*	<u>Amendment to Long Term Incentive Plan</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.60	11/4/2015	
10.32*	<u>Amended and restated Trustee Deferred Compensation Plan</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.61	11/4/2015	
10.33*	<u>2016 Omnibus Incentive Plan</u>	DEF 14A	001-06622	Annex A	3/23/2016	
10.34*	<u>Revocation of Statement of Amendment of STIP and LTIP</u>	10-K	001-06622	10.49	2/20/2018	
10.35*	<u>Offer letter to Taryn D. Fielder</u>	10-K	001-06622	10.50	2/20/2018	
10.36*	<u>Change in control agreement dated July 21, 2017 with Taryn D. Fielder</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.1	7/31/2017	
10.37	<u>Purchase and sale agreement, dated December 29, 2017, for Arlington Tower</u>	10-K	001-06622	10.52	2/20/2018	

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10.38	<u>Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated March 29, 2018, by and among Washington Real Estate Investment Trust, as borrower, the financial institutions party thereto as lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent Amendment Number Two to Washington Real Estate Investment Trust 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (effective January 1, 2018)</u>	8-K	001-06622	10.1	3/29/2018	
10.39*	<u>Investment Trust 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (effective January 1, 2018)</u>	10-Q	001-06622	10.54	4/30/2018	
21	<u>Subsidiaries of Registrant</u>					X
23	<u>Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>					X
24	<u>Power of Attorney</u>					X
31.1	<u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("the Exchange Act")</u>					X
31.2	<u>Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act</u>					X
31.3	<u>Certification of the Chief Accounting Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act</u>					X
32	<u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act and 18U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>					X
101	The following materials from our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language ("XBRL"): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) notes to these consolidated financial statements.					X

* Management contracts or compensation plans or arrangements in which trustees or executive officers are eligible to participate.

In accordance with Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K, copies of certain instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of Washington REIT or its subsidiaries are not filed herewith. Pursuant to this regulation, we hereby agree to furnish a copy of any such instrument to the SEC upon request.

ITEM 16: FORM 10-K SUMMARY

We have chosen not to include a Form 10-K Summary.

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SIGNATURES

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

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

Date: February 19, 2019

By: /s/ Paul T. McDermott

Paul T. McDermott

President and Chief Executive Officer

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Paul T. McDermott Paul T. McDermott	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	February 19, 2019
/s/ Charles T. Nason* Charles T. Nason	Lead Independent Trustee	February 19, 2019
/s/ Benjamin S. Butcher* Benjamin S. Butcher	Trustee	February 19, 2019
/s/ William G. Byrnes* William G. Byrnes	Trustee	February 19, 2019
/s/ Edward S. Civera* Edward S. Civera	Trustee	February 19, 2019
/s/ Ellen M. Goitia* Ellen M. Goitia	Trustee	February 19, 2019
/s/ Thomas H. Nolan, Jr.* Thomas H. Nolan, Jr.	Trustee	February 19, 2019
/s/ Anthony L. Winns* Anthony L. Winns	Trustee	February 19, 2019
/s/ Stephen E. Riffie Stephen E. Riffie	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 19, 2019
/s/ W. Drew Hammond W. Drew Hammond	Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Treasurer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 19, 2019

* By: /s/ W. Drew Hammond through power of attorney
W. Drew Hammond

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON
INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Washington Real Estate Investment Trust ("Washington REIT") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and for the assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting. Washington REIT's internal control system over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of Washington REIT's principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions.

In connection with the preparation of Washington REIT's annual consolidated financial statements, management has undertaken an assessment of the effectiveness of Washington REIT's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued in 2013 by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the 2013 COSO Framework). Management's assessment included an evaluation of the design of Washington REIT's internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of those controls.

Based on this assessment, management has concluded that as of December 31, 2018, Washington REIT's internal control over financial reporting was effective at a reasonable assurance level regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited Washington REIT's consolidated financial statements included in this report, has issued an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of Washington REIT's internal control over financial reporting, a copy of which appears on page 60 of this annual report.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Trustees of
Washington Real Estate Investment Trust

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Washington Real Estate Investment Trust and Subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15(a) (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated February 19, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2002.

Tysons, Virginia
February 19, 2019

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Trustees of
Washington Real Estate Investment Trust
Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Washington Real Estate Investment Trust and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Washington Real Estate Investment Trust and Subsidiaries (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on the COSO criteria. We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the 2018 consolidated financial statements of the Company and our report dated February 19, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Tysons, Virginia
February 19, 2019

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WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Assets		
Land	\$614,659	\$588,025
Income producing property	2,271,926	2,113,977
	2,886,585	2,702,002
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(770,535)	(683,692)
Net income producing property	2,116,050	2,018,310
Properties under development or held for future development	87,231	54,422
Total real estate held for investment, net	2,203,281	2,072,732
Investment in real estate sold or held for sale, net	—	68,534
Cash and cash equivalents	6,016	9,847
Restricted cash	1,624	2,776
Rents and other receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,561 and \$2,426 respectively	73,861	69,766
Prepaid expenses and other assets	132,322	125,087
Other assets related to properties sold or held for sale	—	10,684
Total assets	\$2,417,104	\$2,359,426
Liabilities		
Notes payable, net	\$995,397	\$894,358
Mortgage notes payable, net	59,792	95,141
Line of credit	188,000	166,000
Accounts payable and other liabilities	59,567	61,565
Dividend payable	24,022	23,581
Advance rents	11,736	12,487
Tenant security deposits	10,112	9,149
Other liabilities related to properties sold or held for sale	—	1,809
Total liabilities	1,348,626	1,264,090
Equity		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred shares; \$0.01 par value; 10,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding	—	—
Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value; 100,000 shares authorized; 79,910 and 78,510 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	799	785
Additional paid in capital	1,526,574	1,483,980
Distributions in excess of net income	(469,085)	(399,213)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	9,839	9,419
Total shareholders' equity	1,068,127	1,094,971
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiary	351	365
Total equity	1,068,478	1,095,336
Total liabilities and equity	\$2,417,104	\$2,359,426

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Revenue			
Real estate rental revenue	\$336,890	\$325,078	\$313,264
Expenses			
Real estate expenses	116,230	115,650	115,013
Depreciation and amortization	121,228	112,056	108,406
Acquisition costs	—	—	1,178
Real estate impairment and casualty (gain), net	1,886	33,152	(676)
General and administrative	22,089	22,580	19,545
	261,433	283,438	243,466
Other operating income			
Gain on sale of real estate	2,495	24,915	101,704
Real estate operating income	77,952	66,555	171,502
Other income (expense)			
Interest expense	(51,144)	(47,534)	(53,126)
Other income	—	507	297
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(1,178)	—	—
Income tax benefit	—	84	615
	(52,322)	(46,943)	(52,214)
Net income	25,630	19,612	119,288
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	—	56	51
Net income attributable to the controlling interests	\$25,630	\$19,668	\$119,339
Basic net income attributable to the controlling interests per share	\$0.32	\$0.25	\$1.65
Diluted net income attributable to the controlling interests per share	\$0.32	\$0.25	\$1.65
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	78,960	76,820	72,163
Weighted average shares outstanding – diluted	79,042	76,935	72,339
See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.			

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income	\$25,630	\$19,612	\$119,288
Other comprehensive income:			