

CORPORATE OFFICE PROPERTIES TRUST

Form S-3

March 29, 2002

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

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FORM S-3  
REGISTRATION STATEMENT  
UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

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CORPORATE OFFICE PROPERTIES TRUST  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

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Maryland (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	23-2947217 (IRS Employer Identification Number)
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8815 Centre Park Drive  
Suite 400  
Columbia, Maryland 21045  
(410) 730-9092

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code,  
of registrant's principal executive offices)

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CLAY W. HAMLIN, III  
Chief Executive Officer  
Corporate Office Properties Trust  
8815 Centre Park Drive  
Suite 400  
Columbia, MD 21045  
(410) 730-9092

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code,  
of agent for service)

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Copies to:

Alan Singer, Esq.  
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP  
1701 Market Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
(215) 963-5224

John H. Gurley  
Senior Vice President & General Counsel  
Corporate Office Properties Trust  
8815 Centre Park Drive, Suite 400  
Columbia, MD 21045  
(410) 992-7247

APPROXIMATE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF PROPOSED SALE TO THE PUBLIC: From time to  
time after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

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THE REGISTRANT HEREBY AMENDS THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON SUCH DATE OR DATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO DELAY ITS EFFECTIVE DATE UNTIL THE REGISTRANT SHALL FILE A FURTHER AMENDMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL THEREAFTER BECOME EFFECTIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(a) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED OR UNTIL THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATE AS THE COMMISSION, ACTING PURSUANT TO SUCH SECTION 8(a), MAY DETERMINE.

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If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box: / /

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box: /X/

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering: / /\_\_\_\_\_

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering: / /\_\_\_\_\_

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434 under the Securities Act, please check the following box: [ ]

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Shares to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit (1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (1)	Re
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, \$0.01 par value	310,342	\$ 12.95	\$ 4,018,929	\$

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of computing the registration fee, pursuant to Rule 457(a) under the Securities Act, and, in accordance with Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act, based on the average of the high and low reported sale prices of the common shares of beneficial interest of Corporate Office Properties Trust on the New York Stock Exchange on March 26, 2002.

CORPORATE OFFICE PROPERTIES TRUST

310,342 COMMON SHARES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST

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(PAR VALUE \$.01 PER SHARE)

This is an offering of Common Shares of Corporate Office Properties Trust. Corporate Office Properties Trust is referred to in this prospectus as "we," "us" or "COPT." The Common Shares covered by this prospectus may be sold by certain selling shareholders identified in this prospectus. The selling shareholders may acquire the 310,342 Common Shares covered by this prospectus by redeeming limited partnership interests which they own in our operating partnership, Corporate Office Properties, L.P., in exchange for Common Shares. You may find information pertaining to these shareholders and their ownership of certain Common Shares of COPT, and their ownership of certain limited partnership interests in our operating partnership, under the heading "The Selling Shareholders" in this prospectus.

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BEFORE INVESTING IN THE COMMON SHARES, YOU SHOULD REVIEW THE SECTION TO THIS PROSPECTUS ENTITLED "RISK FACTORS" BEGINNING ON PAGE 4.

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Our Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "OFC." To ensure that we maintain our qualification as a real estate investment trust, ownership by any person is limited to 9.8% of the lesser of the number or value of outstanding Common Shares, with certain exceptions.

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NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

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We are registering these shares as required under the terms of certain agreements between the selling shareholders and us to make the Common Shares freely tradable. Registration of these Common Shares does not necessarily mean that any of the shares will be offered or sold by the selling shareholders. We will receive no proceeds of any sales of these Common Shares, but will incur expenses in connection with the offering.

The selling shareholders from time to time may offer and sell the shares held by them directly or through agents or broker-dealers on terms to be determined at the time of sale. To the extent required, the names of any agent or broker-dealer and applicable commissions or discounts and any other required information with respect to any particular offer will be set forth in a prospectus supplement which will accompany this prospectus. The prospectus supplement also may add, update or change information contained in this prospectus.

The date of this prospectus is \_\_\_\_\_, 2002

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SUMMARY

THIS PROSPECTUS SUMMARY CALLS YOUR ATTENTION TO SELECTED INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT, BUT IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALL THE INFORMATION THAT IS IMPORTANT TO YOU. TO UNDERSTAND US AND THE SECURITIES THAT MAY BE OFFERED THROUGH THIS PROSPECTUS, YOU SHOULD READ THIS ENTIRE PROSPECTUS CAREFULLY, INCLUDING THE SECTION CALLED "RISK FACTORS," AND THE DOCUMENTS TO WHICH WE REFER YOU IN THE SECTION CALLED "WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION" IN THIS PROSPECTUS.

OUR COMPANY

GENERAL. We are a fully-integrated and self-managed real estate investment trust ("REIT") that focuses principally on the ownership, management, leasing, acquisition and development of suburban office buildings located in select submarkets in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. As of December 31, 2001, we:

- owned 98 office properties in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia containing approximately 7.8 million rentable square feet (including two properties owned through joint ventures) plus developable land;
- achieved a 96% occupancy rate on our properties; and
- had construction underway on six new buildings totaling 532,000 square feet that were 54.9% pre-leased (excluding the construction activities of two joint ventures).

We conduct almost all of our operations through our operating partnership, Corporate Office Properties, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, for which we are the managing general partner. Our Operating Partnership owns real estate both directly and through subsidiaries. The Operating Partnership also owns Corporate Office Management, Inc. ("COMI") (together with its subsidiaries defined as the "Service Companies"). COMI has three subsidiaries: Corporate Realty Management, LLC ("CRM"), Corporate Development Services, LLC ("CDS") and Martin G. Knott and Associates, LLC ("MGK"). CRM manages our properties and also

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provides corporate facilities management for third parties. CDS provides construction and development services predominantly to us. MGK provides heating and air conditioning installation, maintenance and repair services. COMI owns 100% of CRM and CDS and 80% of MGK.

Interests in our Operating Partnership are in the form of Common and Preferred Units. As of December 31, 2001, we owned approximately 66% of the outstanding Common Units and approximately 81% of the outstanding Preferred Units. The remaining Common and Preferred Units in our Operating Partnership were owned by third parties, which included certain of our officers and Trustees.

We believe that we are organized and have operated in a manner that permits us to satisfy the requirements for taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and we intend to continue to operate in such a manner. If we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to Federal income tax on our taxable income that is distributed to our shareholders. A REIT is subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that it currently distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its annual taxable income (excluding net capital gains).

Our executive offices are located at 8815 Centre Park Drive, Suite 400, Columbia, Maryland 21045 and our telephone number is (410) 730-9092.

### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

THIS PROSPECTUS CONTAINS "FORWARD-LOOKING" STATEMENTS, AS DEFINED IN THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995, THAT ARE BASED ON OUR CURRENT EXPECTATIONS, ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS ABOUT FUTURE EVENTS AND FINANCIAL TRENDS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF OUR BUSINESS. STATEMENTS THAT ARE NOT HISTORICAL FACTS, INCLUDING STATEMENTS ABOUT OUR BELIEFS AND EXPECTATIONS, ARE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. THESE STATEMENTS ARE NOT GUARANTEES OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE, EVENTS OR RESULTS AND INVOLVE POTENTIAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES. ACCORDINGLY, ACTUAL RESULTS MAY DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE ADDRESSED IN THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. WE UNDERTAKE NO OBLIGATION TO PUBLICLY UPDATE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, WHETHER AS A RESULT OF NEW INFORMATION, FUTURE EVENTS OR OTHERWISE.

IMPORTANT FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT THESE EXPECTATIONS, ESTIMATES OR PROJECTIONS INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: OUR ABILITY TO BORROW ON FAVORABLE TERMS; GENERAL ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS, WHICH WILL, AMONG OTHER THINGS, AFFECT OFFICE PROPERTY DEMAND AND RENTS, TENANT CREDITWORTHINESS, INTEREST RATES AND FINANCING AVAILABILITY; ADVERSE CHANGES IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKETS INCLUDING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, INCREASED COMPETITION WITH OTHER COMPANIES; RISKS OF REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT; GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES AND ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON FACTORS THAT COULD IMPACT THE COMPANY AND THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN, YOU SHOULD REFER TO THE "RISK FACTORS" SECTION OF THIS PROSPECTUS.

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### RISK FACTORS

YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES DESCRIBED BELOW BEFORE PURCHASING OUR COMMON SHARES. OUR MOST SIGNIFICANT RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES ARE DESCRIBED BELOW; HOWEVER, THEY ARE NOT THE ONLY ONES THAT WE FACE. IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTUALLY OCCURS, OUR BUSINESS, FINANCIAL CONDITION OR OPERATING RESULTS COULD BE MATERIALLY HARMED, THE TRADING PRICE OF OUR COMMON SHARES COULD DECLINE AND YOU MAY LOSE ALL OR PART OF YOUR INVESTMENT. YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER EACH OF THE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES BELOW AND ALL OF THE

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INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS AND THE DOCUMENTS WE REFER YOU TO IN THE SECTION IN THIS PROSPECTUS CALLED "WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION."

WE MAY SUFFER ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES AS A RESULT OF OUR RELIANCE ON RENTAL REVENUES FOR OUR INCOME. We earn income from renting our properties. Our operating costs do not necessarily fluctuate in relation to changes in our rental revenue. This means our costs will not necessarily decline even if our revenues do. Also, our operating costs may increase while our revenues do not.

For new tenants or upon lease expiration for existing tenants, we generally must make improvements and pay other tenant-related costs for which we may not receive increased rents. We also make building-related capital improvements for which tenants may not reimburse us.

If our properties do not generate income sufficient to meet our operating expenses and capital costs, we may have to borrow additional amounts to cover these costs. In such circumstances, we would likely have lower profits or possibly incur losses. We may also find in such circumstances that we are unable to borrow to cover such costs. Moreover, there may be less or no cash available for distributions to our shareholders.

ADVERSE DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING SOME OF OUR KEY TENANTS COULD HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON OUR REVENUE. As of December 31, 2001, ten tenants accounted for 41.8% of our total annualized rental revenue. Three of these tenants accounted for approximately 24.2% of our total annualized rental revenue. Our largest tenant is the United States Federal government, two agencies of which lease space in 14 of our office properties. These leases represented approximately 12.1% of our total annualized rental revenue as of December 31, 2001. Generally, these government leases provide for one-year terms or provide for early termination rights. The government may terminate its leases if, among other reasons, the Congress of the United States fails to provide funding. The Congress of the United States has appropriated funds for these leases through September 2002. Our second largest tenant, AT&T Local Services, which combined with its affiliates represented 6.4% of our total annualized rental revenue as of December 31, 2001, occupies space in five of our properties. The third largest tenant, Unisys Corporation, represented 5.7% of our total annualized rental revenue as of December 31, 2001, occupying space in three of our properties. If any of our three largest tenants fail to make rental payments to us, or if the Federal government elects to terminate several of its leases and the space cannot be re-leased on satisfactory terms, our financial performance and ability to make expected distributions to shareholders would be materially adversely affected.

WE RELY ON THE ABILITY OF OUR TENANTS TO PAY RENT, AND WOULD BE HARMED BY THEIR INABILITY TO DO SO. Our performance depends on the ability of our tenants to fulfill their lease obligations by paying their rental payments in a timely manner. As previously discussed, we also rely on a few major tenants for a large percentage of our total rental revenue. If one of our major tenants or a number of our smaller tenants were to experience financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, insolvency or general downturn of business, our financial performance and ability to make expected distributions to shareholders could be materially adversely affected.

OUR PROPERTIES ARE GEOGRAPHICALLY CONCENTRATED IN THE MID-ATLANTIC REGION, AND WE MAY THEREFORE SUFFER ECONOMIC HARM AS A RESULT OF ADVERSE CONDITIONS IN THAT REGION. All of our properties are located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States, and as of December 31, 2001, our properties located in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor accounted for 65.1% of our annualized rental revenue. Consequently, we do not have a broad geographic distribution of our properties. As a result, a decline in the real estate market or economic conditions generally in the Mid-Atlantic region, and particularly in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor, could have a materially adverse effect on our

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operations and financial position.

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WE WOULD SUFFER ECONOMIC HARM IF WE ARE UNABLE TO RENEW OUR LEASES ON FAVORABLE TERMS. When leases expire for our properties, our tenants may not renew or may renew on terms less favorable to us than the terms of the original lease. As of December 31, 2001, our percentage of total annualized rental revenue subject to scheduled lease expirations for the next five calendar years were:

2002.....	13.6%
2003.....	10.9%
2004.....	12.6%
2005.....	11.2%
2006.....	9.4%

Our government leases generally provide for early termination rights; the percentages reported above assume no exercise of such early termination rights.

If a tenant leaves, we can expect to incur a vacancy for some period of time as well as higher capital costs than if a tenant renews. In either case, our financial performance and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders could be adversely affected.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY WITH OTHER ENTITIES THAT OPERATE IN OUR INDUSTRY. The commercial real estate market is highly competitive. Numerous commercial properties compete for tenants with our properties, and our competitors are building additional properties in the markets in which our properties are located. Some of these competing properties may be newer or have more desirable locations than our properties. If the market does not absorb newly constructed space, market vacancies will increase and market rents may decline. As a result, we may have difficulty leasing space at our properties and we may be forced to lower the rents we charge on new leases to compete effectively, which would adversely affect our financial performance.

OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY INCLUDES THE ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES, WHICH MAY BE HINDERED BY VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES. We compete for the purchase of commercial property with many entities, including other publicly traded commercial REITs. Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial resources than ours. In addition, our competitors may be willing to accept lower returns on their investments. If our competitors prevent us from buying the properties that we have targeted for acquisition, we may not be able to meet our property acquisition and development goals. We may incur costs on unsuccessful acquisitions that we will not be able to recover. The operating performance of our property acquisitions may also fall short of our expectations, which could adversely affect our financial performance.

WE MAY BE UNABLE TO EXECUTE ON OUR PLANS TO DEVELOP AND CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES. Although the majority of our investments are in currently leased properties, we also develop and construct properties, including some which are not fully pre-leased. When we develop and construct properties, we run the risks that actual costs will exceed our budgets, that we will experience construction or development delays and that projected leasing will not occur, all of which could adversely affect our financial performance and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders. In addition, we generally do not obtain construction financing commitments until the development stage of a project is complete and construction is about to commence. We may find that we

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are unable to obtain financing needed to continue with the construction activities for such projects.

WE MAY SUFFER ECONOMIC HARM AS A RESULT OF THE ACTIONS OF OUR JOINT VENTURE PARTNERS. We invest in certain entities where we are not the exclusive investor or principal decision maker. Aside from our inability to unilaterally control the operations of these joint ventures, our investments entail the additional risks that: (i) the other parties to these investments may not fulfill their financial obligations as investors; and (ii) the other parties to these investments may take actions that are inconsistent with our objectives.

WE ARE SUBJECT TO POSSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES. We are subject to various Federal, state and local environmental laws. These laws can impose liability on property owners or operators for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous substances released on a property, even if the property owner was not responsible for the release of the hazardous substances. Costs resulting from environmental liability could be substantial. The presence of

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hazardous substances on our properties may also adversely affect occupancy and our ability to sell or borrow against those properties. In addition to the costs of government claims under environmental laws, private plaintiffs may bring claims for personal injury or similar reasons. Various laws also impose liability for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous substances at the disposal or treatment facility. Anyone who arranges for the disposal or treatment of hazardous substances at such a facility is potentially liable under such laws. These laws often impose liability whether or not the facility is or ever was owned or operated by such person.

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. Equity real estate investments like our properties are relatively difficult to sell and convert to cash quickly, especially if market conditions are depressed. Such illiquidity will tend to limit our ability to vary our portfolio of properties promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. The Internal Revenue Code imposes certain penalties on a REIT that sells property held for less than four years. In addition, for certain of our properties that we acquired by issuing units in our Operating Partnership, we are restricted from entering into transactions (such as the sale or refinancing of the acquired property) that will result in a taxable gain to the sellers without the consent of the sellers. Due to all of these factors, we may be unable to sell a property at an advantageous time.

WE ARE SUBJECT TO OTHER POSSIBLE LIABILITIES THAT WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL POSITION AND CASH FLOWS. Our properties may be subject to other risks related to current or future laws including laws benefiting disabled persons, and other state or local zoning, construction or other regulations. These laws may require significant property modifications in the future for which we may not have budgeted and could result in fines being levied against us. In addition, although we believe that we adequately insure our properties, we are subject to the risk that our insurance may not cover all of the costs to restore a property that is damaged by a fire or other catastrophic events, including acts of war. The occurrence of any of these events could adversely impact our financial position, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

AS A RESULT OF THE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 TERRORIST ATTACKS, WE MAY BE SUBJECT TO INCREASED COSTS OF INSURANCE AND LIMITATIONS ON COVERAGE. Our portfolio of properties is insured for losses under our property, casualty and umbrella insurance policies through September 2002. Due largely to the terrorist attacks



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on September 11, 2001, the insurance industry is reportedly changing its risk assessment approach and cost structure. In addition, the fact that agencies of the United States government are tenants in a number of our buildings increases the risk profile of those buildings and other buildings that we own near those buildings. These changes in the insurance industry may increase the cost of insuring our properties, may decrease the scope of insurance coverage and may adversely affect our operating results.

WE MAY SUFFER ADVERSE EFFECTS AS A RESULT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS THAT WE CARRY AND THE TERMS AND COVENANTS THAT RELATE TO THIS debt. Our strategy is to operate with higher debt levels than most other REITs. However, these high debt levels could make it difficult to obtain additional financing when required and could also make us more vulnerable to an economic downturn. Most of our properties have been mortgaged to collateralize indebtedness. In addition, we will rely on borrowings to fund some or all of the costs of new property acquisitions, construction and development activities and other items. Our organizational documents do not limit the amount of indebtedness that we may incur.

As of December 31, 2001, our total outstanding debt was \$573.3 million. We compute our total market capitalization based on the sum of the following:

- o total debt;
- o value of our outstanding Common Shares (based on our Common Shares closing market price);
- o value of common units in our Operating Partnership not owned by us (based on our Common Shares closing market price);
- o liquidation value of our outstanding preferred shares; and
- o liquidation value of preferred units in our Operating Partnership not owned by us.

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Our total market capitalization was \$1,067 million and our debt to total market capitalization ratio was 53.7% at December 31, 2001. Our debt to total market capitalization ratio was 53.7% based upon the closing per share market price for our Common Shares of \$11.87 on December 31, 2001.

Payments of principal and interest on our debt may leave us with insufficient cash to operate our properties or pay distributions to our shareholders required to maintain our qualification as a REIT. We are also subject to the risks that:

- o we may not be able to refinance our existing indebtedness, or refinance on terms as favorable as the terms of our existing indebtedness;
- o certain debt agreements of our Operating Partnership could restrict the ability of our Operating Partnership to make cash distributions to us, which could result in reduced distributions to our shareholders or the need to incur additional debt to fund these distributions; and
- o if we are unable to pay our debt service on time or are unable to comply with restrictive financial covenants appearing in certain of our mortgage loans, our lenders could foreclose on our properties securing such debt and in some cases other properties and assets which we own.

A number of our loans are cross-collateralized, which means that separate groups of properties from our portfolio secure each of these loans. More

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importantly, almost all of our loans are cross-defaulted, which means that failure to pay interest or principal on any of our loans will create a default on certain of our other loans. Any foreclosure of our properties would result in loss of income and asset value which would negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if we are in default and the value of the properties securing a loan is less than the loan balance, the lender may require payment from our other assets.

If short term interest rates were to rise, our debt service payments would increase, which would lower our net income and could decrease our distributions to our shareholders. As of December 31, 2001, we had one interest rate swap agreement with Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown and one interest rate cap agreement with Bear Stearns Capital Markets, Inc. to reduce the impact of interest rate changes. Decreases in interest rates would result in increased interest payments due under the interest rate swap agreement and could result in the Company's management recognizing a loss and remitting a payment to unwind the agreement. As of December 31, 2001, approximately 43.0% of our total debt had adjustable interest rates, without including effects of the outstanding interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements; this percentage would decrease to 25.6% when including the effect of the outstanding interest rate swap agreement.

We must refinance our mortgage debt in the future. As of December 31, 2001, our scheduled debt payments over the next five calendar years, including maturities, are as follows:

2002.....	\$79,486(1)
2003.....	68,691(2)
2004.....	141,992
2005.....	22,650
2006.....	66,129

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- (1) Includes \$13.5 million in maturities in July 2002 that may be extended for one-year terms, subject to certain conditions. Also includes a \$10.4 million maturity in December 2002 that may be extended for a one-year period, subject to certain conditions.
- (2) Includes a \$10.9 million maturity in April 2003 that may be extended for a one-year term, subject to certain conditions. Also includes a \$36.0 million maturity in November that may be extended for a one-year term, subject to certain conditions.

Our operations likely will not generate enough cash flow to repay some or all of this debt without additional borrowings or new equity investment. If we cannot refinance our debt, extend the debt due dates, or raise additional equity prior to the date when our debt matures, we would default on our existing debt, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

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WE MAY BE UNABLE TO CONTINUE TO MAKE SHAREHOLDER DISTRIBUTIONS AT EXPECTED LEVELS. We intend to make regular quarterly cash distributions to our shareholders. However, distribution levels depend on a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control.

Our loan agreements contain provisions that could restrict future distributions. Our ability to sustain our current distribution level also will be dependent, in part, on other matters including:

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- o continued property occupancy and profitability of tenants;
- o the amount of future capital expenditures and expenses relating to our properties;
- o the level of leasing activity and future rental rates;
- o the strength of the commercial real estate market;
- o competition;
- o the costs of compliance with environmental and other laws;
- o our corporate overhead levels;
- o the amount of uninsured losses; and
- o our decisions whether to reinvest rather than distribute available cash.

In addition, we can make distributions to the holders of our common shares only after we make preferential distributions relating to holders of our 10% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, 4% Series D Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preferred Shares, 10.25% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares and 9.875% Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares. We also would have to make prior distributions to third party holders of the Series C Preferred Units in our Operating Partnership.

OUR OWNERSHIP LIMITS ARE IMPORTANT FACTORS. Our Declaration of Trust limits ownership of our Common Shares by any single shareholder to 9.8% of the number of the outstanding Common Shares or 9.8% of the value of the outstanding Common Shares. We call these restrictions the "Ownership Limit." Our Declaration of Trust allows our Board of Trustees to exempt shareholders from the Ownership Limit, and our Board of Trustees previously has exempted Constellation and the foreign trust owning all of our Series D Preferred Shares from the Ownership Limit.

OUR DECLARATION OF TRUST INCLUDES OTHER PROVISIONS THAT MAY PREVENT OR DELAY A CHANGE OF CONTROL. Subject to the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange, our Board of Trustees has the authority without shareholder approval to issue additional securities on terms that could delay or prevent a change in control. In addition, our Board of Trustees has the authority to reclassify any of our unissued Common Shares into preferred shares. Our Board of Trustees may issue preferred shares with such preferences, rights, powers and restrictions as our Board of Trustees may determine, which could also delay or prevent a change in control.

OUR BOARD OF TRUSTEES IS DIVIDED INTO THREE CLASSES OF TRUSTEES, WHICH COULD DELAY A CHANGE OF CONTROL. Our Declaration of Trust divides our Board of Trustees into three classes. The term of one class of the trustees will expire each year, at which time a successor class is elected for a three-year term. Such staggered three-year terms make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us.

THE MARYLAND BUSINESS STATUTES ALSO IMPOSE POTENTIAL RESTRICTIONS ON A CHANGE OF CONTROL OF OUR COMPANY. Various Maryland laws may have the effect of discouraging offers to acquire us, even if the acquisition would be advantageous to shareholders. Our Bylaws exempt us from such laws, but our Board of Trustees can change our Bylaws at any time to make these provisions applicable to us.

OUR FAILURE TO QUALIFY AS A REIT WOULD HAVE ADVERSE TAX CONSEQUENCES. We believe that since 1992 we have qualified for taxation as a REIT for Federal

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income tax purposes. We plan to continue to meet the requirements for taxation as a REIT. Many of these requirements, however, are highly technical and complex. The determination that we are a REIT requires an analysis of various factual matters and circumstances that may not be totally within our control. For example, to qualify as a REIT, at least 95% of our gross income must come from certain sources that are itemized in the REIT tax laws. We are also required to distribute to shareholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, excluding capital gains. The fact that we hold most of our assets through our Operating Partnership and its

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subsidiaries further complicates the application of the REIT requirements. Even a technical or inadvertent mistake could jeopardize our REIT status. Furthermore, Congress and the IRS might make changes to the tax laws and regulations, and the courts might issue new rulings that make it more difficult, or impossible for us to remain qualified as a REIT.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we would be subject to Federal income tax at regular corporate rates. Also, unless the IRS granted us relief under certain statutory provisions, we would remain disqualified as a REIT for four years following the year we first fail to qualify. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we would have to pay significant income taxes and would therefore have less money available for investments or for distributions to our shareholders. This would likely have a significant adverse effect on the value of our securities and would impair our ability to raise capital. In addition, we would no longer be required to make any distributions to our shareholders.

WE HAVE CERTAIN DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS THAT REDUCE CASH AVAILABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. As a REIT, we must distribute 90% of our annual taxable income, which limits the amount of cash we have available for other business purposes, including amounts to fund our growth. Also, it is possible that because of the differences between the time we actually receive revenue or pay expenses and the period we report those items for distribution purposes, we may have to borrow funds on a short-term basis to meet the 90% distribution requirement.

A NUMBER OF FACTORS COULD CAUSE OUR SECURITY PRICES TO DECLINE. As is the case with any publicly-traded securities, certain factors outside of our control could influence the value of our Common and preferred shares. These conditions include, but are not limited to: market perception of REITs in general; market perception of office REITs; market perception of REITs relative to other investment opportunities; the level of institutional investor interest in our company; general economic and business conditions; interest rates; and market perception of our financial condition, performance, dividends and growth potential.

The average daily trading volume of our Common Shares during 2001 was approximately 24,000 shares and the average trading volume of our publicly-traded preferred shares is generally insignificant. As a result, relatively small volumes of transactions could have a pronounced affect on the market price of such shares.

WE ARE DEPENDENT ON EXTERNAL SOURCES OF CAPITAL FOR FUTURE GROWTH. As a REIT, we must distribute 90% of our annual taxable income. Due to these requirements, we will not be able to fund our acquisitions, construction and development activities using cash flow from operations. Our ability to fund these activities is dependent on our ability to access capital funded by third parties. Such capital could be in the form of new loans, equity issuances of Common Shares, preferred shares, common and preferred units in our Operating Partnership or joint venture funding. Such capital may not be available on

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favorable terms or at all. Moreover, additional debt financing may substantially increase our leverage and additional equity offerings may result in substantial dilution of our shareholders' interests. Our inability to obtain capital when needed could have a material adverse effect on our ability to expand our business.

CERTAIN OF OUR OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES HAVE POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST. Certain of our officers and members of our Board of Trustees own partnership units in our Operating Partnership. These individuals may have personal interests that conflict with the interests of our shareholders. For example, if our Operating Partnership sells or refinances certain of the properties that these officers or trustees contributed to the Operating Partnership, they could suffer adverse tax consequences. Their personal interest could conflict with our interests if such a sale or refinancing would be advantageous to us. We have certain policies in place that are designed to minimize conflicts of interest. We cannot assure you, however, that these policies will be successful in eliminating the influence of such conflicts, and if they are not successful, decisions could be made that might fail to reflect fully the interests of all of our shareholders.

WE ARE DEPENDENT ON OUR KEY PERSONNEL, AND THE LOSS OF ANY KEY PERSONNEL COULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR OPERATIONS. We are dependent on the efforts of our trustees and executive officers, including Jay Shidler, our Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Clay Hamlin, our Chief Executive Officer, and Rand Griffin, our President. The loss of any of their services could have an adverse effect on our operations. Although certain of our officers have entered into employment agreements with us, we cannot assure you that they will remain employed with us.

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WE MAY CHANGE OUR POLICIES WITHOUT SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL, WHICH COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS, MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON SHARES OR ABILITY TO PAY DISTRIBUTIONS. Our Board of Trustees determines all of our policies, including our investment, financing and distribution policies. Although our Board of Trustees has no current plans to do so, it may amend or revise these policies at any time without a vote of our shareholders. Policy changes could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, the market price of the Common Shares or our ability to pay dividends or distributions.

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### THE SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets forth the beneficial ownership of Common Shares by the selling shareholders as of March 26, 2002, the number of Common Shares covered by this prospectus and the beneficial ownership of Common Shares by the selling shareholders on March 26, 2002 as adjusted to give effect to the sale of the Common Shares offered. Beneficial ownership of Common Shares includes securities held by the shareholder for the shareholder's benefit. Also included are any securities held by others for the shareholder's benefit or securities from which the shareholder obtains benefits substantially equivalent to those of ownership, such as those held for the shareholder by custodians, brokers, relatives or trustees, securities held for the shareholder's account by pledgees, and securities owned by a corporation in which the shareholder has a substantial equity interest. The SEC has ruled that "beneficial" ownership of a security also includes the possession, directly or indirectly, through any formal or informal arrangement, either individually or in a group, of voting power and/or investment power. A shareholder is also deemed to be, as of any date, the

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beneficial owner of all securities which such shareholder has the right to acquire within 60 days after that date (a) through the exercise of any option, warrant or right, (b) through the conversion of a security, (c) pursuant to the power to revoke a trust, discretionary account or similar arrangement, or (d) pursuant to the automatic termination of a trust, discretionary account or similar arrangement.

	NUMBER OF SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED (1)	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SHARES BEING OFFERED	BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP AFTER RESALE OF SHARES	
			NUMBER OF SHARES	PERCENT
Manekin Investment Associates 3, LLC.....	307,239	307,239	0	*
RA & DM, Inc.....	3,103	3,103	0	*
Total.....	310,342	310,342	0	*

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\* Indicates less than one percent (1%).

(1) The beneficial ownership of Common Shares owned and being offered is in the form of common units of limited partnership interests in our Operating Partnership that may be redeemed and, if we approve, exchanged for Common Shares. Our Operating Partnership has the right, in its sole discretion, to deliver to such redeeming holder for each Common Unit either one Common Share (subject to adjustment) or a cash payment equal to the then fair market value of such share determined as provided in the Operating Partnership agreement.

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### DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF THE TERMS OF OUR SECURITIES DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE COMPLETE AND IS SUBJECT TO AND QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO OUR DECLARATION OF TRUST AND BYLAWS, COPIES OF WHICH ARE EXHIBITS TO THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT OF WHICH THIS PROSPECTUS IS A PART.

#### GENERAL

Under our Declaration of Trust, we are authorized to issue up to 45,000,000 common shares and 10,000,000 preferred shares. As of March 26, 2002, 40,693 preferred shares were classified as 5.5% Series A Convertible Preferred Shares, none of which were issued and outstanding; 1,725,000 preferred shares were classified as 10% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, 1,250,000 of which were issued and outstanding; 544,000 preferred shares were classified as 4% Series D Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preferred Shares, all of which were issued and outstanding; 1,265,000 shares were classified as 10.25% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, 1,150,000 of which were issued and outstanding; and 1,425,000 shares were classified as 9.875% Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, all of which were issued and outstanding. Our Board of Trustees may increase the authorized number of common shares and preferred shares without shareholder approval. As of March 26, 2002, there were 22,756,851 common shares issued and outstanding.

We are authorized to issue preferred shares in one or more classes or

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subclasses, with the designations, preferences, conversion and other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications and terms and conditions of redemption, in each case, as are permitted by Maryland law and as our Board of Trustees may determine by resolution. Except for the Series B Preferred Shares, the Series D Preferred Shares, the Series E Preferred Shares and the Series F Preferred Shares, there are currently no other classes or series of preferred shares authorized. However, our Operating Partnership has issued to a third party 1,016,662 Series C Preferred Units.

As of March 26, 2002, we owned approximately 65.9% of the outstanding common units and 1,250,000 Series B Preferred Units, 544,000 Series D Preferred Units, 1,150,000 Series E Preferred Units and 1,425,000 Series F Preferred Units issued by our Operating Partnership. Each series of units has economic terms substantially equivalent to the economic terms of the corresponding Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares, respectively, that we have issued. The 1,016,662 Series C Preferred Units of our Operating Partnership are owned by a third party and have a liquidation preference of \$25.00. Prior to the distributions with respect to common units of our Operating Partnership, and through December 20, 2009, each Series C Preferred Unit is entitled to a priority distribution of \$0.56 per Series C Preferred Unit, payable quarterly. From December 21, 2009 to December 20, 2014, the priority distribution on the Series C Preferred Units increases to \$0.66 per Series C Preferred Unit, and after December 20, 2014 further increases to \$0.75 per Series C Preferred Unit, also each payable quarterly.

The economic terms of the common units will be substantially equivalent to the economic terms of the common shares. The Series B, Series C, Series D, Series E, and Series F Preferred Units are treated equally (i.e., are PARI PASSU) in priority over the common units in our Operating Partnership with respect to quarterly distributions. Distributions on these preferred units are the source of funds for the payment of dividends on our preferred shares.

### RESTRICTIONS ON OWNERSHIP AND TRANSFER

For us to qualify as a REIT (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") to include certain entities), our shares of beneficial interest generally must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. Also, not more than 50% of the value of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (under the Code) at any time during the last half of a taxable year (other than the first year for which an election to be a REIT has been made). This test is applied by "looking through" certain shareholders which are not individuals (e.g., corporations or partnerships) to determine indirect ownership of us by individuals.

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Our Declaration of Trust contains certain restrictions on the number of our shares of beneficial interest that a person may own, subject to certain exceptions. Our Declaration of Trust provides that no person may own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Code, more than 9.8% (the "Aggregate Share Ownership Limit") of the number or value of our outstanding shares of beneficial interest. In addition, our Declaration of Trust prohibits any person from acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, in excess of 9.8% of our total outstanding common shares, in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive (the "Common Share Ownership Limit"). Our Board of Trustees, in its sole discretion, may exempt a proposed transferee from the Aggregate Share Ownership Limit and the Common Share Ownership Limit (an "Excepted Holder"). However, our Board of Trustees may not grant such an

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exemption to any person if such exemption would result in us being "closely held" within the meaning of Section 856(h) of the Code or otherwise would result in our failing to qualify as a REIT. In order to be considered by our Board of Trustees as an Excepted Holder, a person also must not own, directly or indirectly, an interest in a tenant of ours (or a tenant of any entity owned or controlled by us) that would cause us to own, directly or indirectly, more than a 9.9% interest in such a tenant. The person seeking an exemption must represent to the satisfaction of our Board of Trustees that it will not violate the two aforementioned restrictions. The person also must agree that any violation or attempted violation of any of the foregoing restrictions will result in the automatic transfer of the shares of stock causing such violation to the Share Trust (as defined below). Our Board of Trustees may require a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service or an opinion of counsel, in either case in form and substance satisfactory to our Board of Trustees, in its sole discretion, in order to determine or ensure our status as a REIT.

Our Declaration of Trust further prohibits (i) any person from beneficially or constructively owning our shares of beneficial interest if such ownership would result in us being "closely held" under Section 856(h) of the Code or otherwise cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT and (ii) any person from transferring shares of our beneficial interest if such transfer would result in our shares of beneficial interest being owned by fewer than 100 persons. Any person who acquires or attempts or intends to acquire beneficial or constructive ownership of our shares of beneficial interest that will or may violate any of the foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership, or any person who would have owned our shares of the beneficial interest that resulted in a transfer of shares to the Share Trust, is required to give notice immediately to us and provide us with such other information as we may request in order to determine the effect of such transfer on our status as a REIT. The foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership will not apply if our Board of Trustees determines that it is no longer in our best interests to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT.

If any transfer of our shares of beneficial interest occurs which, if effective, would result in any person beneficially or constructively owning shares of beneficial interest in us in excess or in violation of the above transfer or ownership limitations (a "Prohibited Owner"), then that number of our shares of beneficial interest, the beneficial or constructive ownership of which otherwise would cause such person to be in excess of the ownership limit (rounded to the nearest whole share), will automatically be transferred to a trust (the "Share Trust") for the exclusive benefit of one or more charitable beneficiaries (the "Charitable Beneficiary"), and the Prohibited Owner will not acquire any rights in such shares. Such automatic transfer will be deemed to be effective as of the close of business on the Business Day (as defined in our Declaration of Trust) prior to the date of such violative transfer. Shares of beneficial interest held in the Share Trust will be issued and outstanding shares. The Prohibited Owner may not benefit economically from ownership of any shares of beneficial interest held in the Share Trust, may have no rights to dividends and may not possess any other rights attributable to the shares of beneficial interest held in the Share Trust. The trustee of the Share Trust (the "Share Trustee") will have all voting rights and rights to dividends or other distributions with respect to shares of beneficial interest held in the Share Trust, which rights will be exercised for the exclusive benefit of the Charitable Beneficiary. Any dividend or other distribution paid prior to the discovery by us that shares of beneficial interest have been transferred to the Share Trust will be paid by the recipient of such dividend or distribution to the Share Trustee upon demand, and any dividend or other distribution authorized but unpaid will be paid when due to the Share Trustee. Any dividend or distribution so paid to the Share Trustee will be held in the Share Trust for the Charitable Beneficiary. The Prohibited Owner will have no voting rights with respect to shares of beneficial interest held in the Share Trust and, subject to Maryland law, effective as of the date that such shares of beneficial interest



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have been transferred to the Share Trust, the Share Trustee will have the authority (at the Share Trustee's sole discretion) to (i) rescind as void any vote cast by a Prohibited Owner prior to the discovery by us that such shares have been transferred to the Share Trust and (ii) recast such vote in accordance with the desires of the Share Trustee acting for the

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benefit of the Charitable Beneficiary. However, if we have already taken irreversible trust action, then the Share Trustee will not have the authority to rescind and recast such vote.

Within 20 days after receiving notice from us that shares of beneficial interest have been transferred to the Share Trust, the Share Trustee will sell the shares of beneficial interest held in the Share Trust to a person, designated by the Share Trustee, whose ownership of the shares will not violate the ownership limitations set forth in the Declaration of Trust. Upon such sale, the interest of the Charitable Beneficiary in the shares sold will terminate and the Share Trustee will distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the Prohibited Owner and to the Charitable Beneficiary as described below. The Prohibited Owner will receive the lesser of (i) the price paid by the Prohibited Owner for the shares or, if the Prohibited Owner did not give value for the shares in connection with the event causing the shares to be held in the Share Trust (e.g., a gift, devise or other such transaction), the Market Price (as defined in the Declaration of Trust) of such shares on the day of the event causing the shares to be received by the Share Trustee and (ii) the price per share received by the Share Trustee from the sale or other disposition of the common shares held in the Share Trust. Any net sale proceeds in excess of the amount payable to the Prohibited Owner will be paid immediately to the Charitable Beneficiary. If, prior to the discovery by us that shares of beneficial interest have been transferred to the Share Trust, such shares are sold by a Prohibited Owner, then (i) such shares will be deemed to have been sold on behalf of the Share Trust and (ii) to the extent that the Prohibited Owner received an amount for shares that exceeds the amount that such Prohibited Owner was entitled to receive as described above, such excess will be paid to the Share Trustee upon demand.

In addition, shares of beneficial interest held in the Share Trust will be deemed to have been offered for sale to us, or our designee, at a price per share equal to the lesser of (i) the price per share in the transaction that resulted in such transfer to the Share Trust (or, in the case of a devise or gift, the Market Price at the time of such devise or gift) and (ii) the Market Price on the date we, or our designee, accept such offer. We will have the right to accept such offer until the Share Trustee has sold the shares of beneficial interest held in the Share Trust. Upon such a sale to us, the interest of the Charitable Beneficiary in the shares sold will terminate and the Share Trustee will distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the Prohibited Owner.

All certificates representing the common shares will bear a legend referring to the restrictions described above.

Every owner of more than 5% (or such other percentage as required by the Code or the regulations promulgated thereunder) of all classes or series of our shares of beneficial interest, including the common shares, is required to give written notice to us, within 30 days after the end of each taxable year, stating the name and address of such owner, the number of shares of each class and series of shares of beneficial interest of us which the owner beneficially owns and a description of the manner in which such shares are held. Each such owner will provide to us such additional information as we may request in order to determine the effect, if any, of such beneficial ownership on our status as a REIT and to ensure compliance with the Aggregate Share Ownership Limit. In addition, each shareholder will upon demand be required to provide to us such

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information as we may request, in good faith, in order to determine our status as a REIT and to comply with the requirements of any taxing authority or governmental authority or to determine such compliance.

These ownership limitations could delay, defer or prevent a change in control of us or other transaction that might involve a premium over the then prevailing market price for the common shares or other attributes that the shareholders may consider to be desirable.

### COMMON SHARES

All Common Shares that are currently outstanding have been, or when issued upon redemption of Common and Preferred Units of our Operating Partnership in accordance with the terms of the Operating Partnership agreement will be, duly authorized, fully paid and nonassessable. Subject to the preferential rights of our Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares, Series F Preferred Shares and any other shares or series of beneficial interest that we may issue in the future, and to the provisions of our Declaration of Trust regarding the restriction on transfer of Common Shares, holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive dividends on such shares if, as and when authorized and declared by the Board of Trustees out of assets legally available therefor and to share

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ratably in our assets legally available for distribution to our shareholders in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of COPT after payment of, or adequate provision for, all of our known debts and liabilities.

Subject to the provisions of our Declaration of Trust regarding restrictions on transfer of shares of beneficial interest, each outstanding Common Share entitles the holder thereof to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders, including the election of Trustees, and, except as provided with respect to any other class or series of shares of beneficial interest, the holders of such Common Shares possess the exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of Trustees, which means that the holders of a majority of the outstanding Common Shares can elect all of the Trustees then standing for election. The Declaration of Trust provides for the election of Trustees to staggered three-year terms. See the section below entitled "Classification of Board, Vacancies and Removal of Trustees."

Holders of Common Shares have no preference, conversion, sinking fund, redemption or appraisal rights and have no preemptive rights to subscribe for any of our securities. Subject to the provisions of the Declaration of Trust regarding the restriction on transfer of Common Shares, the Common Shares have equal dividend, distribution, liquidation and other rights.

Our Declaration of Trust provides for approval by a majority of the votes cast by holders of Common Shares entitled to vote on the matter in all situations permitting or requiring action by the shareholders, except with respect to: (i) the election of Trustees (which requires a plurality of all the votes cast at a meeting of our shareholders at which a quorum is present); (ii) the removal of Trustees (which requires the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest entitled to vote generally in the election of Trustees, which action can only be taken for cause by vote at a shareholder meeting); (iii) the merger of COPT with another entity or the sale (or other disposition) of all or substantially all of the assets of COPT (which requires the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest entitled to vote on the matter); (iv) the amendment of the Declaration of Trust (which requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter); and (v) the

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termination of COPT (which requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest entitled to be cast on the matter). Our Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees, without any action by the holders of Common Shares, (a) by a two-thirds vote, to amend the Declaration of Trust from time to time to qualify as a real estate investment trust under the Code or the Maryland REIT Law and (b) by a majority vote to amend the Declaration of Trust to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of beneficial interest or the number of shares of any class of shares of beneficial interest that we have authority to issue.

### CLASSIFICATION OR RECLASSIFICATION OF COMMON SHARES OR PREFERRED SHARES

Our Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board of Trustees to reclassify any unissued shares of Common or Preferred Shares into other classes or series of classes of shares and to establish the number of shares in each class or series and to set the preferences, conversion and other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations and restrictions on ownership, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each such class or series. Thus, in addition to the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares, the Board of Trustees could authorize the issuance of other Preferred Shares with terms and conditions which could also have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of COPT or other transaction that might involve a premium over the then prevailing market price for Common Shares or other attributes that the shareholders may consider to be desirable.

### PREFERRED SHARES

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF THE TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF OUR PREFERRED SHARES DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE COMPLETE AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO THE PERTINENT SECTIONS OF OUR DECLARATION OF TRUST AND THE ARTICLES SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE DECLARATION OF TRUST RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EACH SERIES OF OUR PREFERRED SHARES, EACH OF WHICH IS AVAILABLE FROM US AS DESCRIBED IN "WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION."

We issued 1,250,000 Series B Preferred Shares in an underwritten public offering in 1999; 544,000 Series D Preferred Shares in a private placement to a private investor in January 2001; 1,150,000 Series E Preferred Shares in an underwritten public offering in April 2001; and 1,425,000 Series F Preferred Shares in an underwritten public offering in September 2001. We contributed the proceeds of each of these offerings to our Operating Partnership in exchange

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for a number of respective Series B Preferred Units, Series D Preferred Units, Series E Preferred Units and Series F Preferred Units equal to the number of the applicable series of Preferred Shares that we sold in the respective offerings. The terms of each series of the Preferred Units are substantially equivalent to the economic terms of the respective series of Preferred Shares to which they relate. The terms of these outstanding series of Preferred Shares are as follows:

**RANKING.** The Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares, with respect to dividend rights and rights upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, rank (i) prior or senior to the Common Shares and any other class or series of our equity securities authorized or designated in the future if the holders of Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares shall be entitled to the receipt of dividends or of amounts distributable upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up in preference

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or priority to the holders of shares of such class or series ("Junior Shares"); (ii) on a parity with one another and any other class or series of our equity securities authorized or designated in the future if the holders of such class or series of securities and the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares shall be entitled to the receipt of dividends and of amounts distributable upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up in proportion to their respective amounts of accrued and unpaid dividends per share or liquidation preferences, without preference or priority of one over the other ("Parity Shares"); and (iii) junior to any class or series of our equity securities authorized or designated in the future if the holders of such class or series shall be entitled to the receipt of dividends and amounts distributable upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up in preference or priority to the holders of the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares ("Senior Shares").

**DIVIDENDS.** Holders of Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares are entitled to receive, when and as declared by our Board of Trustees, out of our funds legally available for payment, quarterly cash dividends on such shares at the following rates: \$2.50 per year per Series B Preferred Share; \$1.00 per year per Series D Preferred Share; \$2.5625 per year per Series E Preferred Share; and \$2.46875 per year per Series F Preferred Share. Such dividends are cumulative from the date of original issue, whether or not in any dividend period or periods such dividends shall be declared or there shall be funds legally available for the payment of such dividends, and are payable quarterly on January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15 of each year (or, if not a business day, the next succeeding business day) (each a "Dividend Payment Date"). Any dividend payable on the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares for any partial dividend period will be computed ratably on the basis of twelve 30-day months and a 360-day year. Dividends are payable in arrears to holders of record as they appear on our share records at the close of business on the applicable record date, which are fixed by our Board of Trustees and which are not more than 60 nor less than 10 days prior to such Dividend Payment Date. Holders of Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares are not entitled to receive any dividends in excess of respective cumulative dividends on such shares. No interest, or sum of money in lieu of interest, shall be payable in respect to any dividend payment or payments on the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares that may be in arrears.

When dividends are not paid in full upon the Parity Shares, or a sum sufficient for such payment is not set apart, all dividends declared upon the Parity Shares shall be declared ratably in proportion to the respective amounts of dividends accrued and unpaid on the Parity Shares. Except as set forth in the preceding sentence, unless dividends on the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares equal to the full amount of accrued and unpaid dividends have been or contemporaneously are declared and paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof has been or contemporaneously is set apart for such payment, for all past dividend periods, no dividends shall be declared or paid or set apart for payment by us and no other distribution of cash or other property may be declared or made, directly or indirectly, by us with respect to any Parity Shares. Unless dividends equal to the full amount of all accrued and unpaid dividends on the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares have been paid, or declared and set apart for payment, for all past dividend periods, no dividends (other than dividends or distributions paid in Junior Shares or options, warrants or rights to subscribe for or purchase Junior Shares) may be declared or paid or set apart for payment by us and no other distribution of cash or other property may be declared or made, directly or indirectly, by us with respect to any Junior

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Shares, nor shall any Junior Shares be redeemed, purchased or otherwise acquired (except for a redemption, purchase or other acquisition of Common Shares made for purposes of our employee incentive or benefit plan or any such plan of any of our subsidiaries) for any consideration (or any monies be paid to or made available for a sinking fund for the redemption of any such Junior Shares), directly or indirectly, by us (except by conversion into or exchange

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for Junior Shares, or options, warrants or rights to subscribe for or purchase Junior Shares), nor shall any other cash or other property be paid or distributed to or for the benefit of holders of Junior Shares. Notwithstanding the provisions described above, we shall not be prohibited from (i) declaring or paying or setting apart for payment any dividend or distribution on any Parity Shares or (ii) redeeming, purchasing or otherwise acquiring any Parity Shares, in each case, if such declaration, payment, redemption, purchase or other acquisition is necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

LIQUIDATION PREFERENCE. Upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, before any payment or distribution by us shall be made to or set apart for the holders of any Junior Shares, the holders of Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares shall be entitled to receive a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share (the "Liquidation Preference"), plus an amount equal to all accrued and unpaid dividends (whether or not earned or declared) to the date of final distribution to such holders; but such holders shall not be entitled to any further payment. Until the holders of the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares have been paid the Liquidation Preference in full, plus an amount equal to all accrued and unpaid dividends (whether or not earned or declared) to the date of final distribution to such holders, no payment shall be made to any holder of Junior Shares upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up. If upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up, our assets, or proceeds thereof, distributable among the holders of Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares shall be insufficient to pay in full the above described preferential amount and liquidating payments on any other shares of any class or series of Parity Shares, then our assets, or the proceeds thereof, shall be distributed among the holders of the Parity Shares ratably in the same proportion as the respective amounts that would be payable on the Parity Shares if all amounts payable thereon were paid in full. A voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up shall not include a consolidation or merger of us with or into one or more other entities, a sale or transfer of all or substantially all of our assets or a statutory share exchange. Upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up, after payment shall have been made in full to the holders of the Parity Shares, any other series or class or classes of Junior Shares shall be entitled to receive any and all of our assets remaining to be paid or distributed, and the holders of the Parity Shares shall not be entitled to share therein.

VOTING RIGHTS. Holders of Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares will not have any voting rights, except as set forth below and except as otherwise required by applicable law.

If and whenever dividends on any series or class of Parity Shares shall be in arrears for six or more quarterly periods (whether or not consecutive), the number of Trustees then constituting our Board of Trustees shall be increased by two (if not already increased by reason of similar types of provisions with respect to Parity Shares of any other class or series which is entitled to similar voting rights (the "Voting Parity Shares")), and the holders of all

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Voting Parity Shares then entitled to exercise similar voting rights, voting as a single class regardless of series, will be entitled to vote for the election of the two additional Trustees at any annual meeting of shareholders or at a special meeting of the holders of the Voting Parity Shares called for that purpose. At any time when such right to elect Trustees separately shall have so vested, we must call such special meeting upon the written request of the holders of record of not less than 20% of the total number of Voting Parity Shares then outstanding. Such special meeting shall be held, in the case of such written request, within 90 days after the delivery of such request, provided that we shall not be required to call such a special meeting if such request is received less than 120 days before the date fixed for the next ensuing annual meeting of shareholders and the holders of the Voting Parity Shares are offered the opportunity to elect such Trustees at such annual meeting of shareholders. If, prior to the end of the term of any Trustee so elected, a vacancy in the office of such Trustee shall occur by reason of death, resignation, or disability, such vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term of such former Trustee by the appointment of a new Trustee by the remaining Trustee or Trustees so elected. Whenever dividends in arrears on outstanding Voting Parity Shares shall have been paid and dividends thereon for the current quarterly dividend period shall have been paid or declared and set apart for payment, then the right of the holders of the Voting Parity Shares to elect such additional two Trustees shall cease and the terms of office of such Trustees shall terminate and the number of Trustees constituting our Board of Trustees shall be reduced accordingly.

The affirmative vote or consent of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of the outstanding Voting Parity Shares entitled to vote on such matters, voting as a single class, will be required to (i) authorize, create, increase the authorized amount of, or issue any shares of any class of Senior Shares or any security convertible into shares of any class of Senior Shares, or (ii) amend, alter or repeal any provision of, or add any

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provision to, our Declaration of Trust or Bylaws, if such action would materially adversely affect the voting powers, rights or preferences of the holders of the Voting Parity Shares; provided, however, that no such vote of the holders of any particular class or series of the Voting Parity Shares shall be required if, at or prior to the time such amendment, alteration or repeal is to take effect or the issuance of any such Senior Shares or convertible security is to be made, as the case may be, provisions are made for the redemption of all outstanding shares of the respective class or series. The amendment of or supplement to our Declaration of Trust to authorize, create, increase or decrease the authorized amount of or to issue Junior Shares, or any shares of any class or series of Parity Shares shall not be deemed to materially adversely affect the voting powers, rights or preferences of the holders of the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares.

With respect to the exercise of the above-described voting rights, each Series B Preferred Share, Series D Preferred Share, Series E Preferred Share and Series F Preferred Share has one (1) vote per share, except that when any other class or series of Preferred Shares shall have the right to vote with the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares as a single class, then the holders of each such series and the holders of such other class or series shall have one quarter of one (0.25) vote per \$25.00 of liquidation preference.

CONVERSION. The Series B Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares are not convertible into or exchangeable for any other property or securities. The Series D Preferred Shares are convertible into our

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common shares at any time by the holder after December 31, 2003, at the rate of 2.2 common shares for every one Series D Preferred Share ("Conversion Rate"). This Conversion Rate is subject to adjustment in the event that we effect a stock split, subdivision of its then outstanding common shares, or distribution of common shares in the form of a dividend. In addition, in the event that we effect a distribution of securities other than common shares in the form of a dividend, then the Series D Preferred Shares shall be entitled to receive upon conversion, in addition to the number of common shares receivable upon such conversion, the amount of our other securities that they would have otherwise received had their Series D Preferred Shares been converted into common shares on the date of the distribution.

OPTIONAL REDEMPTION. Shares of the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares will not be redeemable by us prior to the following dates (except in certain limited circumstances relating to our maintenance of our ability to qualify as a REIT as described in the section entitled "Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer" above and subject to the holder's right to convert such shares prior to such date in the manner as described in the section entitled "Conversion" above): July 15, 2006 with respect to the Series B Preferred Shares and Series E Preferred Shares; January 25, 2006 with respect to the Series D Preferred Shares; and October 15, 2006 with respect to the Series F Preferred Shares. On or after these respective dates, we may, at our option, redeem the applicable series of Preferred Shares, in whole or from time to time in part, at a cash redemption price equal to 100% of the Liquidation Preference, plus all accrued and unpaid dividends, if any, to the redemption date. The redemption price for each series of these Preferred Shares (other than any portion thereof consisting of accrued and unpaid dividends) will be payable solely with the proceeds from the sale of equity securities by us or our Operating Partnership (whether or not such sale occurs concurrently with such redemption). For purposes of the preceding sentence, "equity securities" means any common shares, preferred shares, depositary shares, partnership or other interests, participations or other ownership interests (however designated) and any rights (other than debt securities convertible into or exchangeable at the option of the holder for equity securities (unless and to the extent such debt securities are subsequently converted into equity securities)) or options to purchase any of the foregoing of or in us or our Operating Partnership.

In the event of a redemption of any Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares or Series F Preferred Shares, if the redemption date occurs after a dividend record date and on or prior to the related Dividend Payment Date, the dividend payable on such Dividend Payment Date in respect of such series of shares called for redemption will be payable on such Dividend Payment Date to the holders of record at the close of business on such dividend record date, and will not be payable as part of the redemption price for such shares. The redemption date will be selected by us and shall not be less than 30 days nor more than 60 days after the date notice of redemption is sent by us. If full cumulative dividends on all outstanding Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares or Series F Preferred Shares have not been paid or declared and set apart for payment, no Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares or Series F Preferred Shares may be redeemed unless all outstanding shares within the applicable series of Preferred Shares are simultaneously redeemed and neither

we nor any of our affiliates may purchase or acquire shares within the applicable series of Preferred Shares otherwise than pursuant to a purchase or exchange offer made on the same terms to all holders of such series of Preferred Shares.

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If fewer than all the outstanding shares within the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares or Series F Preferred Shares are to be redeemed, we will select those Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares or Series F Preferred Shares to be redeemed pro rata in proportion to the numbers of shares of the applicable series of Preferred Shares held by holders (with adjustment to avoid redemption of fractional shares) or by lot or in such other manner as the Board of Trustees may determine.

Notice of redemption will be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of New York, such publication to be made once a week for two consecutive weeks commencing not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the redemption date. A similar notice shall be mailed by us not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days prior to the redemption date to each holder of the applicable series of Preferred Shares to be redeemed by first class mail, postage prepaid at such holder's address as the same appears on our share records. Any notice which was mailed as described above will be conclusively presumed to have been duly given on the date mailed whether or not the holder receives the notice. Each notice will state: (i) the redemption date, (ii) the number of Preferred Shares to be redeemed, (iii) the place or places where certificates for such Preferred Shares are to be surrendered for cash and (iv) the redemption price payable on such redemption date, including, without limitation, a statement as to whether or not accrued and unpaid dividends will be (x) payable as part of the redemption price or (y) payable on the next Dividend Payment Date to the record holder at the close of business on the relevant record date as described above. From and after the redemption date (unless we default in the payment of our redemption obligation), dividends on the applicable series of Preferred Shares to be redeemed will cease to accrue, such shares will no longer be deemed to be outstanding and all rights of the holders thereof shall cease (except (a) the right to receive the cash payable upon such redemption without interest thereon and (b) if the redemption date occurs after a dividend record date and on or prior to the related Dividend Payment Date, the right of record holders at the close of business on such record date to receive the dividend payable on such Dividend Payment Date). The full dividend payable on such Dividend Payment Date with respect to such the applicable series of Preferred Shares called for redemption will be payable on such Dividend Payment Date to the holders of record of such shares at the close of business on the corresponding dividend record date notwithstanding the prior redemption of such shares.

The Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares have no stated maturity and are not subject to any sinking fund or mandatory redemption provisions except as provided under "Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer" above.

Subject to applicable law and the limitation on purchases when dividends on the Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares are in arrears, we may, at any time and from time to time, purchase any Series B Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares in the open market, by tender or by private agreement.

### ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL PREFERRED SHARES

The Board of Trustees has the ability to designate additional series of our Preferred Shares of beneficial interest by adopting an amendment to the Declaration of Trust designating the terms of such additional series of Preferred Shares (a "Designating Amendment"). The Preferred Shares, when issued, will be fully paid and non-assessable. Because our Board of Trustees has the power to establish the preferences, powers and rights of each series of Preferred Shares, subject to the rights of the holders of the Series B Preferred



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Shares, Series D Preferred Shares, Series E Preferred Shares and Series F Preferred Shares, our Board may afford the holders of any series of Preferred Shares preferences, powers and rights, voting or otherwise, senior to the rights of holders of Common Shares. The issuance of additional series of Preferred Shares could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control that might involve a premium price for shareholders or otherwise be in their best interest. The rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of the Preferred Shares of each series will be fixed by the Designating Amendment relating to the new series.

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### OPERATING PARTNERSHIP SERIES C PREFERRED UNITS

We conduct almost all of our operations through our operating partnership, for which we are the managing general partner. Interests in our operating partnership are in the form of Common and Preferred Units. As of the date of this prospectus, we owned a majority of the outstanding Common Units and a majority of the outstanding Preferred Units. The remaining Preferred Units in our operating partnership were 1,016,662 Series C Preferred Units, owned by United Properties Group, Incorporated, with terms as follows:

**VOTING RIGHTS.** Except in certain limited circumstances, at any time that COPT holds less than 90% of the outstanding partnership units in our operating partnership, any amendment to the operating partnership agreement must be approved by the vote of a majority of the Common and Preferred Units not held by us, each voting as a separate class. If we were to hold 90% or more of the outstanding partnership units, we would have the right to amend the operating partnership agreement without first seeking such unitholder approval.

**LIQUIDATION.** In the event of the dissolution of our operating partnership, the holder of the Series C Preferred Units will be entitled to receive a \$25 liquidation preference (the "Series C Liquidation Preference"), prior to any liquidation payment to be made to the holders of the Common Units but PARI PASSU with liquidation payments made to us as holder of the Series A, B, D and E Preferred Units.

**DISTRIBUTIONS.** The holder of the Series C Preferred Units are entitled to receive quarterly priority percentage return payments, prior to distributions made to the holders of the Common Units but PARI PASSU with distributions made to us as holder of the Series A, B, D and E Preferred Units, in an amount equal to a percentage of the Series C Liquidation Preference, which percentage equals (a) 2.25% from December 21, 1999 to December 20, 2009, (b) 2.625% from December 21, 2009 to December 20, 2014, and (c) 3.00% thereafter.

**CONVERSION.** The Series C Preferred Units are convertible into Common Units at a conversion rate of 2.381 Common Units per Series C Preferred Unit.

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### CLASSIFICATION OF BOARD, VACANCIES AND REMOVAL OF TRUSTEES

Our Declaration of Trust provides for a staggered Board of Trustees divided into three classes, with terms of three years each.

At each annual meeting of shareholders of COPT, successors of the class of Trustees whose term expires at that meeting will be elected for a three-year term and the Trustees in the other two classes will continue in office. A classified board may delay, defer or prevent a change in control of COPT or other transaction that might involve a premium over the then prevailing market

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price for the Common Shares or other attributes that the shareholders may consider to be desirable. In addition, a classified Board could prevent shareholders who do not agree with the policies of the Board of Trustees from replacing a majority of the Board of Trustees for two years, except in the event of removal for cause.

The Bylaws of COPT provide that any vacancy on the Board of Trustees may be filled by a majority of the remaining Trustees. Any individual so elected Trustee will hold office for the unexpired term of the Trustee he or she is replacing. The Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee may be removed at any time only for cause upon the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast in the election of Trustees, but only by a vote taken at a shareholder meeting. These provisions preclude shareholders from removing incumbent Trustees, except for cause and upon a substantial affirmative vote, and filling the vacancies created by such removal with their own nominees.

### ADVANCE NOTICE OF NOMINATIONS AND NEW BUSINESS

The Bylaws provide that, with respect to an annual meeting of shareholders, nominations of persons for election to the Board of Trustees and the proposal of business to be considered by shareholders may be made only (a) pursuant to COPT's notice of the meeting, (b) by the Board of Trustees or (c) by a shareholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and has complied with the advance notice procedures set forth in the Bylaws. With respect to special meetings of shareholders, the Bylaws provide that only the business specified in COPT's notice of meeting may be brought before the meeting of shareholders and nominations of persons for election to the Board of Trustees may be made only (a) pursuant to COPT's notice of the meeting, (b) by the Board of Trustees or (c) provided that the Board of Trustees has determined that Trustees shall be elected at such meeting, by a shareholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and has complied with the advance notice provisions set forth in the Bylaws.

### POSSIBLE ANTITAKEOVER EFFECT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF MARYLAND LAW

The Maryland General Corporations Law ("MGCL") contains provisions that may be deemed to have an antitakeover effect. The provisions applicable to COPT are set forth below.

**CERTAIN BUSINESS COMBINATIONS.** Under the MGCL, as applicable to Maryland real estate investment trusts, certain business combinations (including certain mergers, consolidations, share exchanges and asset transfers and certain issuances and reclassifications of equity securities) between a Maryland real estate investment trust and any person who beneficially owns ten percent or more of the voting power of the trust's shares or an affiliate of the trust who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of ten percent or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting shares of such trust (an "Interested Shareholder"), or an affiliate of such an Interested Shareholder, are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the Interested Shareholder becomes an Interested Shareholder. Thereafter, any such business combination must be recommended by the board of trustees of such trust and approved by the affirmative votes of at least (i) 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding voting shares of the trust and (ii) two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting shares of the trust other than shares held by the Interested Shareholder with whom (or with whose affiliate) the business combination is to be effected, unless, among other conditions, the trust's common shareholders receive a minimum price (as defined in the MGCL) for their shares and the consideration is received in cash or in the same form as previously paid by the Interested Shareholder for its shares. These provisions of Maryland law do not apply, however, to business combinations that are approved or exempted by the board of trustees of the trust prior to the time that the Interested Shareholder becomes an Interested Shareholder. The Board of Trustees has opted out of this

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statute by resolution. The Board of Trustees may, however, rescind its resolution at any time to make these provisions of Maryland law applicable to COPT.

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CONTROL SHARE PROVISIONS. The MGCL generally provides that control shares of a Maryland real estate investment trust acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights unless those rights are approved by a vote of two-thirds of the disinterested shares (generally shares held by persons other than the acquiror, officers or trustees who are employees of the trust). An acquiror is deemed to own control shares the first time that the acquiror's voting power in electing trustees equals or exceeds 20% of all such voting power. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained shareholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition, upon satisfaction of certain conditions (including an undertaking to pay expenses), may compel the Board of Trustees to call a special meeting of shareholders to be held within 50 days of the demand to consider whether the control shares will have voting rights. The trust may present the question at any shareholders' meeting on its own initiative.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the trust may redeem any or all of the control shares (except those for which voting rights have previously been approved) for fair value, determined without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares. Fair value will be determined as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquiror or of any meeting of shareholders at which the voting rights of such shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a shareholders' meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other shareholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of such appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiror in the control share acquisition.

The control share provisions do not apply (a) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the trust is a party to the transaction or (b) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the declaration of trust or bylaws of the trust. The Bylaws contain a provision exempting from the control share acquisition statute any and all acquisitions by any person of COPT's shares of beneficial interest. The Board of Trustees may, however, amend the Bylaws at any time to eliminate such provision, either prospectively or retroactively.

### DISSOLUTION OF THE COMPANY; TERMINATION OF REIT STATUS

The Declaration of Trust permits the termination of COPT and the discontinuation of the operations of COPT by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the outstanding Common Shares entitled to be cast on the matter at a meeting of shareholders or by written consent. In addition, the Declaration of Trust permits the termination of COPT's qualification as a REIT if such qualification, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, is no longer advantageous to the shareholders.

### FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

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We were organized in 1988 and elected to be taxed as a REIT commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1992. COPT believes that it was organized and has operated in a manner that permits it to satisfy the requirements for taxation as a REIT under the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and intends to continue to operate in such a manner. No assurance can be given, however, that such requirements have been or will continue to be met. The following is a summary of the material Federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to COPT and its shareholders, including the continued treatment of COPT as a REIT for Federal income tax purposes. For purposes of this discussion of "FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS" the term "COPT" refers only to Corporate Office Properties Trust and not to any other affiliated entities.

The following discussion is based on the law existing and in effect on the date hereof and COPT's qualification and taxation as a REIT will depend on compliance with such law and with any future amendments or modifications to such law. The qualification and taxation as a REIT will further depend upon the ability to meet, on a continuing basis through actual operating results, the various qualification tests imposed under the Code discussed below. No assurance can be given that COPT will satisfy such tests on a continuing basis.

In brief, an entity that invests primarily in real estate can, if it meets the REIT provisions of the Code described below, claim a tax deduction for the dividends it pays to its shareholders. Such an entity generally is not taxed on its

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"REIT taxable income" to the extent such income is currently distributed to shareholders, thereby substantially eliminating the "double taxation" (i.e., at both the entity and shareholder levels) that generally results from an investment in an entity which is taxed as a corporation. However, as discussed in greater detail below, such an entity remains subject to tax in certain circumstances even if it qualifies as a REIT. Further, if the entity were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any year, it would not be able to deduct any portion of the dividends it paid to its shareholders and would be subject to full Federal corporate income taxation on its earnings, thereby significantly reducing or eliminating the cash available for distribution to its shareholders.

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP has opined that, for Federal income tax purposes, COPT has properly elected and otherwise qualified to be taxed as a REIT under the Code for taxable years commencing on or after June 1, 1992 and that its proposed method of operations as described in this prospectus and as represented to Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP by COPT will enable COPT to continue to satisfy the requirements for such qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Code for future taxable years. This opinion, however, is based upon certain factual assumptions and representations made by COPT. Moreover, such qualification and taxation as a REIT depends upon the ability of COPT to meet, for each taxable year, various tests imposed under the Code as discussed below, and Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP has not reviewed in the past, and may not review in the future, COPT's compliance with these tests. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the actual results of the operations of COPT for any particular taxable year will satisfy such requirements.

### TAXATION OF COPT

GENERAL. In any year in which COPT qualifies as a REIT, it will not generally be subject to Federal income tax on that portion of its REIT taxable income or capital gain which is distributed to shareholders. COPT will, however, be subject to tax at normal corporate rates upon any taxable income or capital gains not distributed. Shareholders are required to include their proportionate

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share of the REIT's undistributed long-term capital gain in income, but would receive a credit for their share of any taxes paid on such gain by the REIT.

Notwithstanding its qualification as a REIT, COPT also may be subject to taxation in certain other circumstances. If COPT should fail to satisfy either the 75% or the 95% gross income test and nonetheless maintains its qualification as a REIT because certain other requirements are met, it will be subject to a 100% tax on the greater of the amount by which COPT fails either the 75% or the 95% gross income test (substituting for purposes of calculating the amount by which the 95% gross income test is failed, 90% for 95%) multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect COPT's profitability. COPT will also be subject to a tax of 100% on net income from any "prohibited transaction" (as described below), and if COPT has (i) net income from the sale or other disposition of "foreclosure property" which is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or (ii) other non-qualifying income from foreclosure property, it will be subject to tax on such income from foreclosure property at the highest corporate rate. In addition, if COPT should fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (i) 85% of its REIT ordinary income for such year, (ii) 95% of its REIT capital gain net income for such year and (iii) any undistributed taxable income from prior years, COPT would be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the amounts actually distributed. COPT also may be subject to the corporate alternative minimum tax, as well as to tax in certain situations not presently contemplated. COPT will use the calendar year both for Federal income tax purposes, as is required of a REIT under the Code, and for financial reporting purposes. Finally, in the event that items of rent, interest or other deductible expenses are paid to a REIT by a "taxable REIT subsidiary" (as defined below) of such REIT, and such amounts are determined to be other than at arm's length, a REIT may be subject to a 100% tax on the portion of such amounts treated as excessive. Safe harbors exist for certain rental payments.

**FAILURE TO QUALIFY.** If COPT fails to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year and the relief provisions do not apply, COPT will be subject to tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax) on its taxable income at regular corporate rates. Distributions to shareholders in any year in which COPT fails to qualify as a REIT will not be deductible by COPT, nor generally will they be required to be made under the Code. In such event, to the extent of current and accumulated earnings and profits, all distributions to shareholders will be taxable as ordinary income, and subject to certain limitations in the Code, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends received deduction. Unless entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, COPT also will be disqualified from reelecting taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost.

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### REIT QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

In order to qualify as a REIT, COPT must meet the following requirements, among others:

**SHARE OWNERSHIP TESTS.** COPT's shares of beneficial interest must be held by a minimum of 100 persons for at least 335 days in each taxable year (or a proportionate number of days in any short taxable year). In addition, at all times during the second half of each taxable year, no more than 50% in value of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest of COPT may be owned, directly or indirectly and taking into account the effects of certain constructive ownership rules, by five or fewer individuals, which for this purpose includes certain tax-exempt entities (the "50% Limitation"). However, for purposes of this test, any shares of beneficial interest held by a qualified domestic pension or other retirement trust will be treated as held directly by its beneficiaries in

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proportion to their actuarial interest in such trust rather than by such trust. In addition, for purposes of the 50% Limitation, shares of beneficial interest owned, directly or indirectly, by a corporation will be considered as being owned proportionately by its shareholders.

In order to attempt to ensure compliance with the foregoing share ownership tests, COPT's Declaration of Trust places certain restrictions on the transfer of its shares of beneficial interest to prevent additional concentration of share ownership. Moreover, to evidence compliance with these requirements, Treasury Regulations require COPT to maintain records which disclose the actual ownership of its outstanding shares of beneficial interest. In fulfilling its obligations to maintain records, COPT must and will demand written statements each year from the record holders of designated percentages of its shares of beneficial interest disclosing the actual owners of such shares of beneficial interest (as prescribed by Treasury Regulations). A list of those persons failing or refusing to comply with such demand must be maintained as part of COPT's records. A shareholder failing or refusing to comply with COPT's written demand must submit with his tax return a similar statement disclosing the actual ownership of COPT shares of beneficial interest and certain other information.

Under COPT's Declaration of Trust a person is generally prohibited from owning more than 9.8% of the aggregate outstanding Common Shares or more than 9.8% in value of the aggregate outstanding shares of beneficial interest unless such person makes certain representations to the Board of Trustees and the Board of Trustees ascertains that ownership of a greater percentage of shares will not cause COPT to violate either the 50% Limitation or the gross income tests described below. The Board of Trustees has exempted Barony Trust Limited from the 9.8% limitation set forth in the Declaration of Trust and provided that Barony Trust Limited may own up to 10.5% of the outstanding Common Shares. The Board of Trustees also exempted from the 9.8% limitation set forth in the Declaration of Trust Constellation Real Estate, Inc., which owned more than 9.8% of the Common Shares outstanding from September 28, 1998 through March 5, 2002. The Board of Trustees has determined, based upon representations made by Constellation Real Estate, Inc. and Barony Trust Limited, that these exemptions will not result in a violation of the 50% Limitation or otherwise adversely affect COPT's ability to qualify as a REIT for Federal income tax purposes.

ASSET TESTS. At the close of each quarter of COPT's taxable year, COPT must satisfy two tests relating to the nature of its assets (determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles). First, at least 75% of the value of COPT's total assets must be represented by interests in real property, interests in mortgages on real property, shares in other REITs, cash, cash items, government securities and qualified temporary investments. Second, although the remaining 25% of COPT's assets generally may be invested without restriction, securities in this class may not exceed (i) in the case of securities of any one non-government issuer, 5% of the value of COPT's total assets (the "REIT Value Test") or (ii) 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one such issuer (the "Issuer Voting Stock Test") and 10% of the total value of any such issuer (the "Issuer Value Test"). The REIT Value Test, the Issuer Voting Stock Test or the Issuer Value Test does not apply to securities held by a REIT in a "taxable REIT subsidiary." A taxable REIT subsidiary is any corporation in which the REIT owns stock and with which the REIT makes a joint election to be so treated. COPT has filed an election to have Corporate Office Management, Inc. ("COMI") (discussed below) treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary effective January 1, 2001. Any corporation in which a REIT owns, directly or indirectly, shares possessing more than 35% of the voting power or value of such corporation will automatically be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary (other than certain corporations which are wholly-owned by the REIT and are treated as "qualified REIT subsidiaries"). In addition, certain debt securities held by a REIT will not be taken into account for purposes of the Issuer Value Test. Finally, certain "grandfathering" rules also exempt from the Issuer Value Test securities owned by the REIT on July 12, 1999. Where COPT invests in a

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partnership (such as the Operating Partnership), it will be deemed to own a proportionate share of the partnership's assets, and the partnership interest will not constitute a security for purposes of these tests. Accordingly, COPT's investment in real properties through its

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interests in the Operating Partnership (which itself holds real properties through other partnerships) will constitute an investment in qualified assets for purposes of the 75% asset test.

**GROSS INCOME TESTS.** There are two separate percentage tests relating to the sources of COPT's gross income which must be satisfied for each taxable year. For purposes of these tests, where COPT invests in a partnership, COPT will be treated as receiving its share of the income and loss of the partnership, and the gross income of the partnership will retain the same character in the hands of COPT as it has in the hands of the partnership. The two tests are described below.

**THE 75% TEST.** At least 75% of COPT's gross income for the taxable year must be "qualifying income." Qualifying income generally includes: (i) rents from real property (except as modified below); (ii) interest on obligations secured by mortgages on, or interests in, real property; (iii) gains from the sale or other disposition of interests in real property and real estate mortgages, other than gain from property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of COPT's trade or business ("dealer property"); (iv) dividends or other distributions on shares in other REITS, as well as gain from the sale of such shares; (v) abatements and refunds of real property taxes; (vi) income from the operation, and gain from the sale, of property acquired at or in lieu of a foreclosure of the mortgage secured by such property ("foreclosure property"); and (vii) commitment fees received for agreeing to make loans secured by mortgages on real property or to purchase or lease real property.

Rents received from a tenant will not, however, qualify as rents from real property in satisfying the 75% gross income test (or the 95% gross income test described below) if COPT, or an owner of 10% or more of COPT, directly or constructively owns 10% or more of such tenant unless such rents are received from a taxable REIT subsidiary, provided that either (i) at least 90% of the leased property in respect of which COPT is receiving such rents is occupied by persons other than such taxable REIT subsidiary or (ii) such rents are received in respect of a "qualified lodging facility." In addition, if rent attributable to personal property leased in connection with a lease of real property is greater than 15% of the total rent received under the lease, then the portion of rent attributable to such personal property will not qualify as rents from real property. Moreover, an amount received or accrued will not qualify as rents from real property (or as interest income) for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests if it is based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person, although an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from "rents from real property" solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales. Finally, for rents received to qualify as rents from real property for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests, COPT generally must not operate or manage the property or furnish or render services to customers, other than through an "independent contractor" from whom COPT derives no income, or through a taxable REIT subsidiary, except that the "independent contractor" or taxable REIT subsidiary requirement does not apply to the extent that the services provided by COPT are "usually or customarily rendered" in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only, and are not otherwise considered "rendered to the occupant for his convenience." In addition, COPT may directly perform a DE MINIMIS amount of non-customary services. COPT believes that the services provided with regard to COPT's properties by the Operating Partnership (or its agents) are now (and, it is

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believed, will in the future be) usual or customary services. Any services that cannot be provided directly by the Operating Partnership will be performed by independent contractors.

THE 95% TEST. In addition to deriving 75% of its gross income from the sources listed above, at least 95% of COPT's gross income for the taxable year must be derived from the above-described qualifying income or from dividends, interest, or gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or other securities that are not dealer property. Dividends and interest on obligations not collateralized by an interest in real property are included for purposes of the 95% test, but not for purposes of the 75% test. COPT intends to monitor closely its non-qualifying income and anticipates that non-qualifying income from its activities will not result in COPT failing to satisfy either the 75% or 95% gross income test.

For purposes of determining whether COPT complies with the 75% and the 95% gross income tests, gross income does not include income from prohibited transactions. A "prohibited transaction" is a sale of dealer property (excluding foreclosure property); however, a sale of property will not be a prohibited transaction if such property is held for at least four years and certain other requirements (relating to the number of properties sold in a year, their tax bases and the cost of improvements made thereto) are satisfied.

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Even if COPT fails to satisfy one or both of the 75% and 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, it may still qualify as a REIT for such year if it is entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Code. These relief provisions will generally be available if: (i) COPT's failure to comply is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect; (ii) COPT reports the nature and amount of each item of its income included in the tests on a schedule attached to its tax return; and (iii) any incorrect information on this schedule is not due to fraud with intent to evade tax. If these relief provisions apply, however, COPT will nonetheless be subject to a 100% tax on the greater of the amount by which it fails either the 75% or 95% gross income test (substituting for purposes of calculating the amount by which the 95% gross income test is failed, 90% for 95%) multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect COPT's profitability.

COMPLIANCE WITH INCOME TESTS. During our last fiscal year, Constellation Real Estate, Inc. and certain affiliated companies were obligated as tenants to pay annualized office rents with respect to properties owned by the Operating Partnership. Some of this rental income may not constitute qualifying rental income for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests. COPT expects, based on current rent levels, that receipt of such rental income will not cause it to violate the 95% gross income test for our last taxable year. Aside from this rental income, COPT does not expect that it will earn material amounts of non-qualifying income from either Constellation Real Estate, Inc. or its existing properties. Based on the foregoing, COPT expects that it will continue to satisfy the 75% and 95% gross income tests.

To avoid a violation of the 95% gross income test, the Operating Partnership established COMI to own CRM, and interests in certain other entities whose activities produced income not qualifying under the 95% gross income test. The management fee and other service income earned by COMI as a result of its ownership interest in CRM and such other entities, or as a result of management and other services performed by COMI or its subsidiaries, although non-qualifying income, was not treated as non-qualifying income earned by COPT for purposes of the 95% or 75% gross income tests. However, any interest or dividends paid or distributed by COMI to the Operating Partnership is considered qualifying income for purposes of the 95% test, but is not considered qualifying



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income for purposes of the 75% test.

On January 1, 2001, COPT elected to have COMI treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary effective January 1, 2001. COMI, as a taxable REIT subsidiary, is treated as a separate taxable corporation. COMI is currently the only taxable REIT subsidiary owned by COPT and COPT's ownership of COMI currently represents 20% or less of the value of COPT's total assets. To insure that COPT continues to focus on real estate as its core business, the Code provides that no more than 20% of the total value of COPT's total assets may consist of stock of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. In addition, any dividends paid to COPT by COMI will not be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the 75% income test. Rents paid by COMI to COPT will, however, qualify as qualifying income under the 75% gross income test if (a) at least 90% of the leased space of the property is rented to persons other than COMI and other than entities in which COPT owns a 10% or greater interest and (b) the rents are substantially comparable to rents made by other tenants of COPT. Further, to the extent that income from transactions between COPT or its tenants and COMI is not determined on an arm's length basis (a "redetermined" item) a 100% tax will apply. The tax applies to the portion of any redetermined rents and deductions, and any interest that is determined under applicable tax rules to be excessive. Safe harbors are provided for certain rental payments where the amounts are de minimis, the charges to third-parties are substantially comparable, the charges are separately stated or the gross income received by COMI is not less than 150% of its direct costs in furnishing the services. In addition, interest paid by COMI to COPT will be subject to certain tax rules which may limit COMI's ability to currently deduct such interest.

COPT intends to continue to monitor its operations and investments in the context of these standards so as to continue to satisfy the 75% and 95% gross income tests. While the Operating Partnership or its affiliates provide certain services with respect to the properties in which COPT owns interests and possibly with respect to any newly acquired properties, COPT believes that for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests the services provided at such properties and any other services and amenities provided by the Operating Partnership or its agents with respect to such properties will be of the type usually or customarily rendered in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only and not rendered to the occupants of such properties. COPT intends that services that cannot be provided directly by the Operating Partnership or other agents will be performed by independent contractors.

**ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS.** In order to qualify as a REIT, COPT was required to distribute dividends to its shareholders each year in an amount at least equal to (A) the sum of (i) 90% of COPT's REIT taxable income (computed without regard to the dividends received deduction and COPT's net capital gain) and (ii) 90% of the net

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income (after tax), if any, for foreclosure property, minus (B) the sum of certain items of non-cash income. Such distributions must be paid in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if declared before COPT timely files its tax return for such year and if paid on or before the first regular dividend payment after the declaration. To the extent that COPT does not distribute all of its net capital gain or distributes at least 90% but less than 100%, of its REIT taxable income, as adjusted, it will be subject to tax on the undistributed amount at regular capital gain or ordinary corporate tax rates, as the case may be.

COPT intends to make timely distributions sufficient to satisfy the annual distribution requirements described in the first sentence of the preceding paragraph. In this regard, the Operating Partnership agreement authorizes COPT

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in its capacity as General Partner to take such steps as may be necessary to cause the Operating Partnership to distribute to its partners an amount sufficient to permit COPT to meet the distribution requirements. It is possible that COPT may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet the above-described distribution requirement, either due to timing differences between the actual receipt of income and actual payment of expenses on the one hand, and the inclusion of such income and deduction of such expenses in computing COPT's REIT taxable income on the other hand, or for other reasons. COPT will monitor closely the relationship between its REIT taxable income and cash flow and, if necessary, intends to borrow funds (or cause the Operating Partnership or other affiliates to borrow funds) in order to satisfy the distribution requirement. However, there can be no assurance that such borrowing would be available at such time.

If COPT fails to meet the above-described distribution requirement as a result of an adjustment to COPT's tax return by the Service, COPT may retroactively cure the failure by paying a "deficiency dividend" (plus applicable penalties and interest) within a specified period.

### TAXATION OF SHAREHOLDERS

**TAXATION OF TAXABLE DOMESTIC SHAREHOLDERS.** As long as COPT qualifies as a REIT, distributions made to its taxable domestic shareholders out of current or accumulated earnings and profits (and not designated as capital gain dividends) will constitute dividends taxable as ordinary income, and corporate shareholders will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction as to such amounts. Distributions that are designated as capital gain dividends will be taxed as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset (to the extent they do not exceed COPT's actual net capital gain for the taxable year) without regard to the period for which the shareholder has held its shares. In the event COPT designates any portion of a dividend as a capital gain dividend, a shareholder's share of such capital gain dividend would be an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount of dividends paid to such shareholder for the taxable year as the total amount of capital gain dividends bears to the total amount of all dividends paid on all classes of share for the taxable year. However, corporate shareholders may be required to treat up to 20% of certain capital gain dividends as ordinary income. COPT may elect to retain and pay income tax on any net long-term capital gain, in which case its domestic shareholders would include in their income as long-term capital gain their proportionate share of such undistributed net long-term capital gain. A domestic shareholder would also receive a refundable tax credit for such shareholder's proportionate share of the tax paid by COPT on such retained capital gains and an increase in its basis in its shares in an amount equal to the difference between the undistributed long-term capital gains and the amount of tax paid by COPT. See the section below entitled "Capital Gains and Losses."

Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a shareholder to the extent that they do not exceed the adjusted basis of the shareholder's shares of beneficial interest, but rather will reduce the adjusted basis of such shares. To the extent that such distributions exceed the adjusted basis of a shareholder's shares of beneficial interest, they will be included in income as short-term or long-term capital gain (depending on the length of time the shares have been held), assuming the shares are capital assets in the hands of the shareholder. In addition, any dividend declared by COPT in October, November or December of any year and payable to a shareholder of record on a specific date in any such month shall be treated as both paid by COPT and received by the shareholder on December 31 of such year, provided that the dividend is actually paid by COPT during January of the following calendar year.

Domestic shareholders may not include in their individual income tax returns any of COPT's net operating losses or capital losses. Instead, such

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losses would be carried over by COPT for potential offset against future income (subject to certain limitations). Distributions made by COPT and gain arising from the sale or exchange of shares will not be treated as passive activity income, and, as a result, shareholders generally will not be able to apply any "passive losses"

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against such income and gain. In addition, taxable distributions from COPT generally will be treated as investment income. Capital gain dividends (including distributions treated as such) and capital gain from the disposition of shares, however, will be treated as investment income only if a shareholder so elects, in which case such capital gain will be taxed at ordinary income rates. COPT will notify shareholders after the close of its taxable year as to the portions of distributions attributable to that year that constitute ordinary income, return of capital and capital gain.

In general, a domestic shareholder will realize capital gain or loss on the disposition of COPT's shares of beneficial interest equal to the difference between (i) the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received on such disposition, and (ii) the shareholder's adjusted basis of such shares of beneficial interest. Such gain or loss generally will constitute short-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder has not held such shares for more than one year and long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder has held such shares for more than one year. See the section below entitled "Capital Gains and Losses". Loss upon a sale or exchange of COPT's shares of beneficial interest by a shareholder who has held such shares for six months or less (after applying certain holding period rules) will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of distributions from COPT required to be treated by such shareholder as long-term capital gain.

**CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES.** The maximum marginal individual income tax rate is 39.6%. The maximum tax rate on net capital gains applicable to individuals, trusts and estates from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for more than one year is 20%, and the maximum rate is reduced to 18% for assets acquired after December 31, 2000 and held for more than five years. For individuals, trusts and estates who would be subject to a maximum tax rate of 15%, the rate on net capital gains is reduced to 10%, and, effective for taxable years commencing after December 31, 2000, the rate is reduced to 8% for assets held for more than five years. The maximum rate for net capital gains attributable to the sale of depreciable real property held for more than 18 months is 25% to the extent of the deductions for depreciation (other than certain depreciation recapture taxable as ordinary income) with respect to such property. Accordingly, the tax rate differential between capital gain and ordinary income for noncorporate taxpayers may be significant. In addition, the characterization of income as capital or ordinary may affect the deductibility of capital losses. Capital losses not offset by capital gains may be deducted against a noncorporate taxpayer's ordinary income only up to a maximum annual amount of \$3,000. Unused capital losses may be carried forward. All net capital gain of a corporate taxpayer is subject to tax at ordinary corporate rates. A corporate taxpayer can deduct capital losses only to the extent of capital gains, with unused losses being carried back three years and forward five years.

**BACKUP WITHHOLDING.** COPT will report to its domestic shareholders and the IRS the amount of dividends paid during each calendar year and the amount of tax withheld, if any, with respect thereto. Under the backup withholding rules, a shareholder may be subject to backup withholding at the rate of 30% with respect to dividends paid unless such holder (i) is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact or (ii) provides a taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption and otherwise complies with the applicable requirements of the backup

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withholdings rules. Any amount paid as backup withholding will be creditable against the shareholder's income tax liability. The United States Treasury has recently issued final regulations (the "Final Regulations") regarding the withholding and information reporting rules discussed above. In general, the Final Regulations do not alter the substantive withholding and information reporting requirements but unify current certification procedures and forms and clarify and modify reliance standards. The Final Regulations are generally effective for payments made on or after January 1, 2001, subject to certain transition rules. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the adoption of the Final Regulations and the potential effect on their ownership of COPT's shares of beneficial interest.

In addition, COPT may be required to withhold a portion of capital gain distributions made to shareholders that fail to certify their non-foreign status to COPT. See section below entitled "-Taxation of Foreign Shareholders."

**TAXATION OF TAX-EXEMPT SHAREHOLDERS.** The IRS has ruled that amounts distributed as dividends by a REIT generally do not constitute unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") when received by a tax-exempt entity. Based on that ruling, dividend income from COPT's shares of beneficial interest will not be UBTI to a tax-exempt shareholder, provided that the tax-exempt shareholder has not held its shares as "debt financed property" within the meaning of the Code and such shares are not otherwise used in a trade or business. Similarly, income from the sale of COPT's shares of beneficial interest will not constitute UBTI unless such tax-exempt shareholder has held such shares as "debt financed property" within the meaning of the Code or has used the shares in a trade or business.

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Notwithstanding the above, however, a portion of the dividends paid by a "pension held REIT" will be treated as UBTI as to any trust which is described in Section 401(a) of the Code, is tax-exempt under Section 501(a) of the Code (a "qualified trust") and which holds more than 10% (by value) of the interests in the REIT. A REIT is a "pension held REIT" if (i) it would not have qualified as a REIT but for the application of a "look-through" exception to the 50% Limitation applicable to qualified trusts, and (ii) either (1) at least one such qualified trust holds more than 25% (by value) of the interests in the REIT, or (2) one or more such qualified trusts, each of which owns more than 10% (by value) of the interests in the REIT, hold in the aggregate more than 50% (by value) of the interests in the REIT. The percentage of any REIT dividend treated as UBTI is equal to the ratio of (i) the gross income (less direct expenses related thereto) of the REIT from unrelated trades or businesses (determined as if the REIT were a qualified trust) to (ii) the total gross income (less direct expenses related thereto) of the REIT. A DE MINIMIS exception applies where this percentage is less than 5% for any year. The provisions requiring qualified trusts to treat a portion of REIT distributions as UBTI will not apply if the REIT is able to satisfy the 50% Limitation without relying upon the "look-through" exception with respect to qualified trusts. As a result of certain limitations on transfer and ownership of COPT's shares of beneficial interest contained in the Charter, COPT does not expect to be classified as a "pension held REIT."

**TAXATION OF FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.** The rules governing the United States Federal income taxation of the ownership and disposition of COPT's shares of beneficial interest by persons that are, for purposes of such taxation, nonresident alien individuals, foreign corporations, foreign partnerships and other foreign shareholders (collectively, "Non-U.S. Shareholders") are complex and no attempt will be made herein to provide more than a summary of such rules.

PROSPECTIVE NON-U.S. SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN TAX

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ADVISORS TO DETERMINE THE IMPACT OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL INCOME TAX LAWS WITH REGARD TO AN INVESTMENT IN COPT'S SHARES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST, INCLUDING ANY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, AS WELL AS THE TAX TREATMENT OF SUCH AN INVESTMENT UNDER THEIR HOME COUNTRY LAWS.

In general, Non-U.S. Shareholders will be subject to regular United States Federal income taxation with respect to their investment in COPT's shares of beneficial interest in the same manner as a U.S. shareholder (i.e., at graduated rates on a net basis, after allowance of deductions) if such investment is "effectively connected" with the conduct by such Non-U.S. Shareholder of a trade or business in the United States. A Non-U.S. Shareholder that is a corporation and that receives income with respect to its investment in COPT's shares of beneficial interest that is (or is treated as) "effectively connected" with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States may also be subject to the 30% branch profits tax imposed under Section 884 of the Code, which is payable in addition to the regular United States corporate income tax. The following discussion addresses only the Federal income taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders whose investment in COPT's shares of beneficial interest is not "effectively connected" with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States. Prospective investors whose investment in COPT's shares of beneficial interest may be "effectively connected" with the conduct of a United States trade or business should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences thereof.

Distributions that are not attributable to gain from sales or exchanges of United States real property interests and that are not designated by COPT as capital gains dividends will be treated as dividends of ordinary income to the extent that they are made out of COPT's current or accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions ordinarily will be subject to a withholding tax equal to 30% of the gross amount of the distribution unless an applicable tax treaty reduces or eliminates that tax. Pursuant to the Final Regulations, dividends paid to an address in a country outside the United States will no longer be presumed to be paid to a resident of such country for purposes of determining the applicability of withholding discussed above and the availability of a reduced tax treaty rate. A Non-U.S. Shareholder who wishes to claim the benefit of an applicable treaty rate will now be required to satisfy certain certification and other requirements. Distributions that COPT makes in excess of its current and accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a Non-U.S. Shareholder to the extent they do not exceed the adjusted basis of such Non-U.S. Shareholder's shares, but rather will reduce the adjusted basis of such shares (but not below zero). To the extent that such distributions exceed the adjusted basis of a Non-U.S. Shareholder's shares, they will give rise to tax liability if such Non-U.S. Shareholder would otherwise be subject to tax on any gain from the sale or disposition of shares, as described below.

For withholding tax purposes, COPT was required to treat all distributions as if made out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits and thus intends to withhold at the rate of 30% (or a reduced treaty rate if applicable)

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on the amount of any distribution (other than distributions designated as capital gain dividends) made to a Non-U.S. Shareholder. Under the Final Regulations, generally effective for distributions on or after January 1, 2001, COPT will be required to withhold at the 30% rate on distributions COPT reasonably estimates to be in excess of its current and accumulated earnings and profits. If it cannot be determined at the time a distribution is made whether such distribution will be in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distribution will be subject to withholding at the rate applicable to ordinary dividends. However, a Non-U.S. Shareholder may seek a refund of such amounts from the IRS if it is subsequently determined that such distribution

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was, in fact, in excess of its current or accumulated earnings and profits, and the amount withheld exceeded the Non-U.S. Shareholder's United States tax liability, if any, with respect to the distribution.

For any year in which COPT qualifies as a REIT, distributions that are attributable to gain from sales or exchanges of United States real property interests will be taxed to a Non-U.S. Shareholder under the provisions of the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 ("FIRPTA"). Under FIRPTA, these distributions are taxed to a Non-U.S. Shareholder as if such gain were effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business. Non-U.S. Shareholders would thus be taxed at the normal capital gain rates applicable to domestic shareholders (subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals), without regard as to whether such distributions are designated by COPT as capital gain dividends. Also, distributions subject to FIRPTA may be subject to a 30% branch profits tax in the hands of a foreign corporate shareholder not entitled to treaty exemption. COPT is required by Treasury Regulations to withhold 35% of any distribution to a Non-U.S. Shareholder that could be designated as a capital gain dividend. This amount is creditable against the Non-U.S. Shareholder's FIRPTA tax liability.

Gain recognized by a Non-U.S. Shareholder upon a sale of COPT's shares of beneficial interest generally will not be subject to United States taxation unless such shares constitute a "United States real property interest" within the meaning of FIRPTA. COPT's shares of beneficial interest will not constitute a "United States real property interest" so long as COPT is a "domestically controlled REIT." A "domestically controlled REIT" is generally a REIT in which at all times during a specified testing period less than 50% in value of its share was held directly or indirectly by Non-U.S. Shareholders. COPT believes that it will be a "domestically controlled REIT" and therefore, the sale of COPT's shares of beneficial interest will not be subject to taxation under FIRPTA. However, because COPT's shares of beneficial interest will be publicly traded, no assurance can be given that COPT will continue to be a "domestically controlled REIT." Notwithstanding the foregoing, gain from the sale or exchange of its shares not otherwise subject to FIRPTA generally will be taxable to a Non-U.S. Shareholder if the Non-U.S. Shareholder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a "tax home" in the United States. In such case, the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% United States withholding tax on the amount of such individual's gain.

If COPT does not qualify as or ceases to be a "domestically controlled REIT," whether gain arising from the sale or exchange by a Non-U.S. Shareholder of COPT's shares of beneficial interest would be subject to U.S. taxation under FIRPTA will depend on whether the shares are "regularly traded" (as defined in applicable Treasury Regulations) on an established securities market (such as the NYSE on which COPT's shares of beneficial interest are traded) and on the size of the selling Non-U.S. Shareholder's interest in COPT. If the gain on the sale of COPT's shares of beneficial interest were to be subject to tax under FIRPTA, the Non-U.S. Shareholder would be subject to the same treatment as a domestic shareholder with respect to such gain (subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals and the possible application of the 30% branch profits tax in the case of foreign corporations), and the purchaser would be required to withhold and remit to the IRS 10% of the purchase price. In addition, if COPT is not a "domestically controlled REIT," distributions in excess of its current and accumulated earnings and profits would be subject to withholding at a rate of 10%.

Dividends paid in the United States with respect to COPT's shares of beneficial interest, and proceeds from the sale of COPT's shares of beneficial interest, through a United States broker (or certain brokers having significant

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connections with the United States) may be subject to the information reporting requirements of the Code. Under the backup withholding rules, a shareholder may be subject to backup withholding at the rate of 31% unless such shareholder (i) is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact, or (ii) provides a taxpayer identification number and certifies as to no loss of exemption, and otherwise complies with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Non-U.S. Shareholders are generally exempt from information reporting and backup withholding, but may be required to provide a properly completed Form W-8 or

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otherwise comply with applicable certification and identification procedures in order to prove their exemption. Any amount paid as backup withholding will be creditable against the Non-U.S. Shareholder's United States income tax liability.

The Final Regulations, originally issued by the United States Treasury on October 6, 1997, affect the rules applicable to payments to foreign persons. In general, the Final Regulations do not alter the substantive withholding and information reporting requirements but unify current certification procedures and modify reliance standards. In addition, the Final Regulations also address certain issues relating to intermediary certification procedures designed to simplify compliance by withholding agents. The Final Regulations are generally effective for payments made on or after January 1, 2001, subject to certain transition rules. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the adoption of the Final Regulations and the potential effect on their ownership of COPT's shares of beneficial interest.

### OTHER TAX CONSIDERATIONS

**EFFECT OF TAX STATUS OF THE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP ON REIT QUALIFICATION.** All of COPT's investments are through the Operating Partnership. COPT believes that the Operating Partnership is properly treated as a partnership for tax purposes (and not as an association taxable as a corporation). If, however, the Operating Partnership were to be treated as an association taxable as a corporation, COPT would cease to qualify as a REIT. Furthermore, in such a situation, the Operating Partnership would be subject to corporate income taxes and COPT would not be able to deduct its share of any losses generated by the Operating Partnership in computing its taxable income.

**TAX ALLOCATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE PROPERTIES.** The Operating Partnership was formed, in part, by way of contributions of appreciated property. When property is contributed to a partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership, the partnership generally takes a carryover basis in that property for tax purposes equal to the adjusted basis of the contributing partner in the property, rather than a basis equal to the fair market value of the property at the time of contribution (this difference is referred to as a "Book-Tax Difference"). The partnership agreement of the Operating Partnership requires allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction with respect to contributed Property to be made in a manner consistent with the special rules in Section 704(c) of the Code, and the regulations thereunder, which tend to eliminate the Book-Tax Differences with respect to the contributed Properties over the depreciable lives of the contributed Properties. However, because of certain technical limitations, the special allocation rules of Section 704(c) may not always entirely eliminate the Book-Tax Difference on an annual basis or with respect to a specific taxable transaction such as a sale. Thus, the carryover basis of the contributed properties in the hands of the Operating Partnership could cause COPT to be allocated lower amounts of depreciation and other deductions for tax purposes than would be allocated to COPT if all properties were to have a tax basis equal to their fair market value at the time of

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acquisition. The foregoing principles also apply in determining its earnings and profits for purposes of determining the portion of distributions taxable as dividend income. The application of these rules over time may result in a higher portion of distributions being taxed as dividends than would have occurred had COPT purchased its interests in all properties at their agreed value.

Treasury Regulations under Section 704(c) of the Code allow partnerships to use any reasonable method of accounting for Book-Tax Differences so that the contributing partner receives the tax benefits and burdens of any built-in gain or loss associated with the property. The Operating Partnership has determined to use the "traditional method" (which is specifically approved in the Treasury Regulations) for accounting for Book-Tax Differences with respect to the Contributed Properties.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES. COPT and its shareholders may be subject to state or local taxation in various state or local jurisdictions, including those in which COPT or they transact business or reside. The state and local tax treatment of us and its shareholders may not conform to the Federal income tax consequences discussed above. Consequently, prospective shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the effect of state, local and other tax laws of any investment in COPT's shares of beneficial interest.

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### PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are registering the Common Shares pursuant to our obligations under several registration rights agreements, but the registration of the Common Shares does not necessarily mean that any of the Common Shares will be offered or sold by the selling shareholders or their respective donees or pledgees hereunder.

The distribution of the Common Shares by the selling shareholders, as well as any donees or pledgees that receive Common Shares from the selling shareholders, may be effected from time to time in one or more underwritten transactions at a fixed price or prices which may be changed, or at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices. Any such underwritten offering may be on a "best efforts" or a "firm commitment" basis. In connection with any underwritten offering, underwriters or agents may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling shareholders or from purchasers of the Common Shares. Underwriters may sell the Common Shares to or through dealers, and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agents.

The selling shareholders and any underwriters, dealers or agents that participate in the distribution of the Common Shares may be deemed to be "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the "Securities Act"), and any profit on the sale of the Common Shares by them and any discounts, commissions or concessions received by any such underwriters, dealers or agents may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act.

At a time a particular offer of Common Shares is made by the selling shareholders, a prospectus supplement, if required, will be distributed that will set forth the name and names of any underwriters, dealers or agents and any discounts, commissions and other terms constituting compensation from the selling shareholders and any other required information.

The sale of Common Shares by the selling shareholders may also be effected



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from time to time by selling Common Shares directly to purchasers or to or through broker-dealers. In connection with any such sale, any such broker-dealer may act as agent for the selling shareholders or may purchase from the selling shareholders all or a portion of the Common Shares as principal, and may be made pursuant to any of the methods described below. Such sales may be made on the NYSE or other exchanges on which the Common Shares are then traded, in the over-the-counter market, in negotiated transactions or otherwise at prices and at terms then prevailing or at prices related to the then-current market prices or at prices otherwise negotiated.

The Common Shares may also be sold in one or more of the following transactions: (a) block transactions (which may involve crosses) in which a broker-dealer may sell all or a portion of such shares as agent but may position and resell all or a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction; (b) purchases by any such broker-dealer as principal and resale by such broker-dealer for its own account pursuant to a prospectus supplement; (c) a special offering, an exchange distribution or a secondary distribution in accordance with applicable NYSE or other stock exchange rules; (d) ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which any such broker-dealer solicits purchasers; (e) sales "at the market" to or through a market maker or into an existing trading market, on an exchange or otherwise, for such shares; and (f) sales in other ways not involving market makers or established trading markets, including direct sales to purchasers. In effecting sales, broker-dealers engaged by the selling shareholders may arrange for other broker-dealers to participate. Broker-dealers will receive commissions or other compensation from the selling shareholders in amounts to be negotiated immediately prior to the sale that will not exceed those customary in the types of transactions involved. Broker-dealers may also receive compensation from purchasers of the Common Shares which is not expected to exceed that customary in the types of transactions involved.

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, the Common Shares may be sold only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers.

We have agreed to pay all expenses incident to the offering and sale of the Common Shares, other than commissions, discounts and fees of underwriters, broker-dealers or agents. We have agreed to indemnify the selling

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shareholders against certain losses, claims, damages, actions, liabilities, costs and expenses, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

Each of the selling shareholders has agreed to indemnify us, our officers and Trustees and each person who controls (within the meaning of the Securities Act) us, and each of the other selling shareholders, against any losses, claims, damages, liabilities and expenses arising under the securities laws in connection with this offering with respect to written information furnished to us by such selling shareholder; provided, however, that the indemnification obligation is several, not joint, as to each selling shareholder.

### EXPERTS

The financial statements incorporated in this prospectus by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Corporate Office Properties Trust for the year ended December 31, 2001 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

### LEGAL MATTERS

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The validity of the Common Shares offered hereby is being passed upon for us by Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP. The opinion of counsel as described under the heading "Federal Income Tax Matters" is being rendered by Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, which opinion is subject to various assumptions and is based on current tax law.

### WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

COPT has filed a registration statement on Form S-3 with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with this offering. In addition, COPT files annual, quarterly, and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy the registration statement and any other documents filed by COPT at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. COPT's Securities and Exchange Commission filings are also available to the public at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

This prospectus is part of the registration statement and does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement. If a reference is made in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement to any contract or other document of COPT, the reference may not be complete and you should refer to the exhibits that are a part of the registration statement for a copy of the contract or document.

The Securities and Exchange Commission allows us to "incorporate by reference" into this prospectus the information we file with the Commission, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. Information incorporated by reference is part of this prospectus. Later information filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission will update and supersede this information.

We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings we make with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 until this offering is completed:

- o Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001;
- o Current Reports on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 30, 2002, February 13, 2002 and March 4, 2002; and
- o Registration Statement on Form 8-A relating to the registration of our Common Shares, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 7, 1998.

You may request a copy of these filings, at no cost, by contacting Roger A Waesche, Jr., Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, 8815 Centre Park Drive, Suite 400, Columbia, Maryland 21045, by telephone at

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410-992-7348, by facsimile at 410-740-1174, or by e-mail at [roger.waesche@copt.com](mailto:roger.waesche@copt.com). The information contained on our website is not part of this prospectus.

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PART II. INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

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### ITEM 14. OTHER EXPENSES OF ISSUANCE AND DISTRIBUTION.

The expenses in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities being registered are set forth in the following table (all amounts except the registration fee are estimated):

Registration fee--Securities and Exchange Commission	\$ 961
Accountant's fees and expenses	10,000
Legal fees and expenses	10,000
Miscellaneous	10,000
	-----
TOTAL	\$30,961
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All expenses in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities being offered shall be borne by COPT.

### ITEM 15. INDEMNIFICATION OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

The Maryland REIT Law permits a Maryland real estate investment trust to include in its declaration of trust a provision limiting the liability of its trustees and officers to the trust and its shareholders for money damages except for liability resulting from (i) actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or (ii) active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment as being material to the cause of action. The Declaration of Trust contains such a provision limiting such liability to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law.

The Declaration of Trust authorizes COPT, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, to obligate itself to indemnify and to pay or reimburse reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding to (a) any present or former Trustee or officer or (b) any individual who, while a Trustee of COPT and at the request of COPT, serves or has served another real estate investment trust, corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or any other enterprise as a trustee, director, officer, partner, employee or agent of such entity from and against any claim or liability to which such person may become subject or which such person may incur by reason of service in such capacity. The Bylaws obligate COPT, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, to indemnify and to pay or reimburse reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding to (i) any present or former Trustee or officer who is made a party to the proceeding by reason of his or her service in that capacity or (ii) any such Trustee or officer who, at the request of COPT, serves or has served another real estate investment trust, corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or any other enterprise as a trustee, director, officer, partner, employee or agent of such entity and who is made a party to the proceeding by reason of his service in that capacity against any claim or liability to which he may become subject by reason of his or her status as a present or former Trustee or officer of COPT. The Declaration of Trust and the Bylaws also permit COPT to provide indemnification to any person who served a predecessor of COPT in any of the capacities described above and to any employee or agent of COPT or a predecessor of COPT. The Bylaws require COPT to indemnify a Trustee or officer who has been successful, on the merits or otherwise, in the defense of any proceeding to which he or she is made a party by reason of his or her service in that capacity.

The Maryland REIT Law permits a Maryland real estate investment trust to indemnify, and to advance expenses to, its trustees and officers, to the same

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extent as permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law ("MGCL") for Trustees and officers of Maryland corporations. The MGCL permits a corporation to indemnify its present and former Trustees and officers, among others, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred by them in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made a party by reason of their service in those or other capacities unless it is established that (i) the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and (a) was committed in bad faith or (b) was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (ii) the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or (iii) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. However, under the MGCL, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify for an adverse judgment in a suit by or in the right of the corporation or for a

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judgment of liability on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received, unless in either case a court orders indemnification and then only for expenses. The MGCL permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer only with respect to a proceeding brought to enforce indemnification under the MGCL or if the charter or bylaws of the corporation, a resolution by the board of directors, or an agreement approved by the board of directors to which the corporation is a party expressly provides for such indemnification. In addition, reasonable expenses may be advanced upon the corporation's receipt of (a) a written affirmation by the director or officer of his or her good-faith belief that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation and (b) a written undertaking by him or her or on his or her behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it shall ultimately be determined that the standard of conduct was not met. Under the MGCL, rights to indemnification and expenses are nonexclusive, in that they need not be limited to those expressly provided by statute.

The Maryland REIT Law and the Bylaws may permit indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act. The Board of Trustees has been advised that, in the opinion of the Commission, indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act is contrary to public policy and is therefore unenforceable, absent a decision to the contrary by a court of appropriate jurisdiction.

### ITEM 16. EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT NO. -----	DESCRIPTION -----
5.1*	Opinion of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP regarding the legality of the securities being registered.
8.1	Opinion of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP as to certain tax matters (filed herewith).
23.1	Consent of Independent Accountants (filed herewith).
23.2	Consent of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP (included in Exhibit 5.1 and Exhibit 8.1).
24.1	Power of attorney (included on signature page to the Registration Statement).

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\* To be filed by amendment.

ITEM 17. UNDERTAKINGS.

(a) The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes:

(1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this Registration Statement:

(i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;

(ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the Registration Statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the Registration Statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement; and

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(iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the Registration Statement or any material change to such information in the Registration Statement;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii) do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in periodic reports filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Registrant pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are incorporated by reference in the Registration Statement.

(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered that remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

(b) The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes that, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each filing of the Registrant's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (and, where

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applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that is incorporated by reference in this Registration Statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered herein and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

- (c) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to Trustees, officers and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a Trustee, officer or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such Trustee, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form S-3 and has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the city of Columbia, State of Maryland on March 29, 2002.

CORPORATE OFFICE PROPERTIES TRUST

By: /s/ RANDALL M. GRIFFIN
Name: Randall M. Griffin
Title: President and Chief Operating Officer

By: /s/ ROGER A. WAESCHE, JR.
Name: Roger A. Waesche, Jr.
Title: Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, this registration statement has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities with the above Registrant and on the dates indicated.

Each person in so signing also makes, constitutes and appoints Randall M. Griffin, President and Chief Operating Officer of the Registrant, and Roger A. Waesche, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant, and each of them acting alone, as his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact,

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in his or her name, place and stead, to execute and cause to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission any or all amendments to this report.

SIGNATURE	CAPACITY	
/s/ Jay. H. Shidler ----- Jay H. Shidler	Chairman of the Board of Trustees	Marc
/s/ Clay W. Hamlin ----- Clay W. Hamlin, III	Chief Executive Officer and Trustee	Marc
/s/ Randall M. Griffin ----- Randall M. Griffin	President and Chief Operating Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	Marc
/s/ Roger A. Waesche, Jr ----- Roger A. Waesche, Jr.	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)	Marc
/s/ Betsy Z. Cohen ----- Betsy Z. Cohen	Trustee	Marc
/s/ Kenneth D. Wethe ----- Kenneth D. Wethe	Trustee	Marc
----- Robert L. Denton	Trustee	Marc
/s/ Kenneth S. Sweet, Jr. ----- Kenneth S. Sweet, Jr.	Trustee	Marc
/s/ Steven D. Kesler ----- Steven D. Kesler	Trustee	Marc
/s/ Thomas F. Brady ----- Thomas F. Brady	Trustee	Marc