

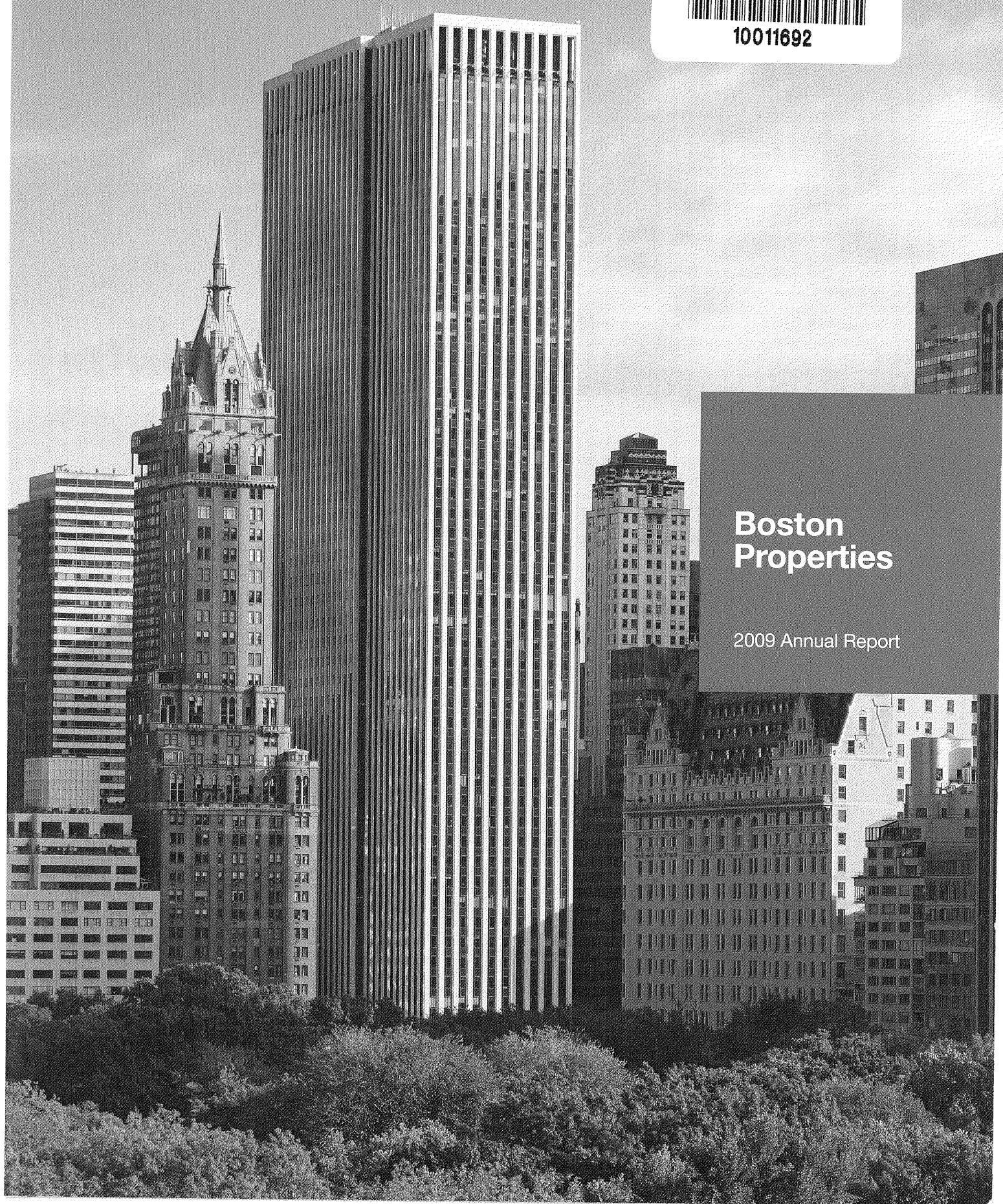
Boston
New York
Washington, DC
San Francisco
Princeton



10011692

Boston Properties

2009 Annual Report



On the Cover

General Motors Building
767 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY

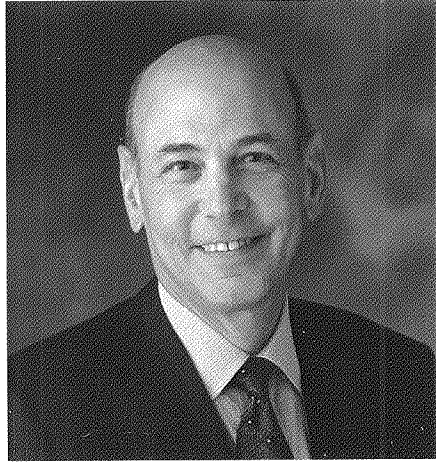
Contents

IFC	Company Description
1	In Memoriam
2	Letter to Shareholders
5	Our Philosophy and Proven Strategy
7	Sustainability and Green Innovation
8	Board of Directors and Officers
9	Form 10-K
IBC	Corporate Information

Boston Properties, Inc., a self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust (REIT), is one of the largest owners, managers and developers of first-class office properties in the United States, with a significant presence in five markets: Boston, Washington, DC, Midtown Manhattan, San Francisco, and Princeton, NJ. The Company was founded in 1970 by Mortimer B. Zuckerman and Edward H. Linde in Boston, where it maintains its headquarters. Boston Properties became a public company in June 1997 and is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "BXP."

The Company acquires, develops and manages its properties through full-service regional offices. Its property portfolio is comprised primarily of first-class office space and also includes one hotel, two residential properties and three retail properties. Boston Properties is well-known for its in-house building management expertise and responsiveness to tenants' needs. The Company holds a superior track record in developing premium Central Business District (CBD) office buildings, suburban office centers and build-to-suit projects for the U.S. government and a diverse array of creditworthy tenants.

I N M E M O R I A M



Edward H. Linde

1941 - 2010

Edward H. Linde, Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer of Boston Properties, passed away on January 10, 2010.

During a 45-year career, Ed changed the face of modern Boston and Cambridge leaving an indelible imprint on the skyline and culture – from the Prudential Center to Cambridge Center to the Boston Symphony Orchestra where he was chairman of the board.

Ed joined his partner Mort Zuckerman and they founded Boston Properties in 1970. Together, they developed it into one of the highest quality portfolios of office buildings in the country, transitioning into a public company in 1997 and growing from a market capitalization of \$2.1 billion at its IPO to \$20.5 billion in March 2010.

Boston Properties' portfolio includes some of the nation's most iconic office buildings, including the Prudential Center in Boston, Embarcadero Center in San Francisco and the General Motors Building in New York City. When asked about what drove the company to focus on properties of this magnitude, Ed said "I'm a great believer in cities. People talk about smart growth. Cities allow people of talent to congregate with other people of talent – and that produces steps forward that otherwise would not occur." In an interview with *The Boston Globe*, Boston Mayor Tom Menino described his relationship with Ed, "He was about being honest and straightforward. He would come into my office and say, 'This is what I want to do and this is why.' And it was never about money or financial gain; it was about the betterment of the city."

It was not just what he did, but how he did it that made Ed Linde's life so extraordinary. Ed led his life through example. He showed respect for everyone, brought warmth to his interactions, was a great listener and whether he agreed with you or not, you knew that he appreciated your perspective. He also filled his life with philanthropic pursuits and through the Linde Foundation has made an enduring impact on the Boston region's cultural and academic institutions.

"He was as fine a citizen as Boston has ever had. With all the civic and public contributions he's made, it's hard to describe the depth of his impact."

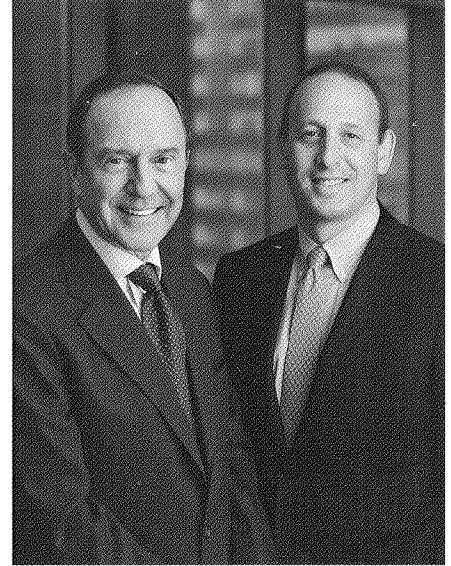
Mortimer B. Zuckerman

"If we can help people who really have talent and potential, then we'll have done something of great value."

Edward H. Linde

Mortimer B. Zuckerman
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

Douglas T. Linde
President



To Our Shareholders

The sudden passing of Ed Linde on January 10, 2010 was a profound loss not only to Boston Properties, but also to the Boston community and the national real estate industry. He was a giant in the real estate industry, a tremendous philanthropist in the Boston community and a true leader in every aspect of his life. His presence, easy manner, self-effacing style, warmth, integrity, wisdom, vision and curiosity will be greatly missed, but the values he instilled, his approach to running the business and the example he set for how we should conduct ourselves and interact with shareholders, tenants, contractors, vendors, public officials, industry colleagues, lenders and analysts are the foundation of everything we are and do at Boston Properties.

Ed loved the real estate industry and had remarkable business acumen. Developing buildings, which encompassed architecture, engineering, public policy, finance and salesmanship, offered him the opportunity to apply his many talents to make cities like Boston, Cambridge, Washington, DC and New York better places. He loved cities. He believed in quality, and he knew how to achieve the right balance between creating great, enduring projects and making them financially rewarding. It is not only the location and quality of its assets that distinguishes Boston Properties, but the example Ed set for how every employee should conduct himself or herself. If he or someone at Boston Properties made a commitment, he would follow through. When Ed Linde said Boston Properties would do something, it got done, and if winning a bid for a new project meant making a commitment he could not live up to, he would bid on his terms knowing he would likely not prevail. Along the way

he became the unknowing mentor to a generation of real estate professionals locally and across the country.

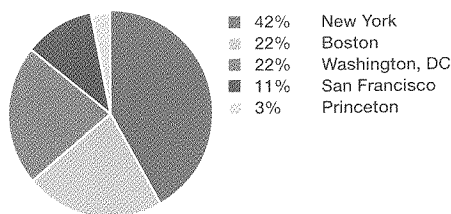
Ed was incredibly proud of the organization he helped found more than 40 years ago. The opportunities that came with transitioning to a public company back in 1997 allowed Boston Properties to capitalize on its expertise, grow and strengthen its management team and provide an enduring platform. The senior management of Boston Properties all have unique skills and talent, but they also had the opportunity and good fortune to learn from Ed for many years, ensuring that Boston Properties will continue to succeed despite the challenging economic environment.

The financial markets enjoyed a healthy recovery during 2009 with the S&P 500 up 24% and the NASDAQ up 44%, but we have not yet seen a similar recovery in the labor markets. The headline U.S.

unemployment rate was almost 10% as we ended 2009. While economists, analysts and labor forecasters can debate what is necessary to spur a recovery in the job market, the timing of a recovery in the real estate markets will be driven by the pace of new job creation. If we compare the overall business climate to a year ago, there is a sense that the aggressive steps taken by companies in response to the recession (cost cutting, employment reductions, deleveraging and restructuring) have built a stable foundation on which our customers can move forward. Geographic regions and industries will experience varying paces of improvement and we are hopeful that we will see signs of improvement in the real estate markets in 2010.

As we reflect back on Boston Properties' performance in 2009 and the challenges that the economy and the company faced, it is hard to forget that the financial markets were frozen in March 2009 and

Boston Properties' Income by Region



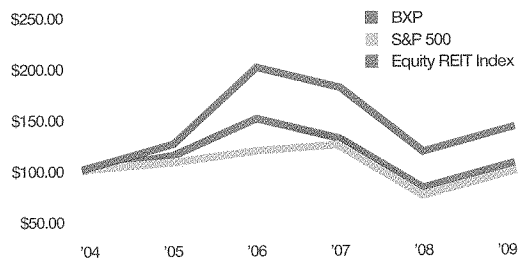
Percentage of our Net Operating Income, which includes our share of our unconsolidated joint venture assets, for the quarter ended December 31, 2009.

that Lehman Brothers and General Motors used their bankruptcy status to terminate more than 550,000 square feet of leases in our New York City portfolio totaling over \$55 million of annualized rent. During the remainder of the year, we raised over \$1.8 billion of debt and equity and re-leased more than 460,000 square feet of that same space, recovering almost 60% of the lost revenue.

In a year in which capital preservation, liquidity and leverage were critical issues, we made the decision to reduce our annual dividend to \$2.00 per share, a level more aligned with our taxable income. While many REITs chose to pay their dividends in the form of stock, we continued to pay our dividend in cash. In June, we issued \$860 million in additional public equity to enhance our capital position and in October we extended our debt maturity profile by completing a \$700 million, ten-year unsecured financing at an effective fixed interest rate of 5.97% per annum. As we ended 2009, our balance sheet included approximately \$1.5 billion of cash and marketable securities and almost \$1 billion of availability on our line of credit. We are pleased to report that after all of these actions, our total return to shareholders for 2009, including dividends, measured 27.52% and our total return for the past five years beginning January 1, 2005 has been 42.57%.

We are often asked what actions we took to allow us to weather a very volatile and difficult economic environment and real estate market in 2009. Our answer is that our long-held strategy, executed consistently over the last 40 years, of concentrating on developing, acquiring, owning and self-managing the highest quality, iconic office buildings in premier locations in supply-constrained markets, and continuing to invest and upgrade these assets, allowed us to manage through very challenging economic, financial and market conditions. The cities in which we operate continue to be characterized by geographic or political barriers to entry. They are places where highly skilled and entrepreneurial companies want to locate in order to recruit the best candidates for their organizations. When we develop and acquire buildings, we consider the flexibility that the building design, floor plate configuration and mechanical systems may offer should tenants vacate or subdivide the space. We lease our buildings on a long-term basis to the highest quality tenants in the market which minimizes natural expirations. While we saw first-hand this past year that even highly rated businesses can fail, making it clear that you can never avoid risk, in many cases those tenants make significant investments in their space, leaving us with highly marketable space for future users, as our experience in New York City illustrates.

Boston Properties' Total Return to Shareholders

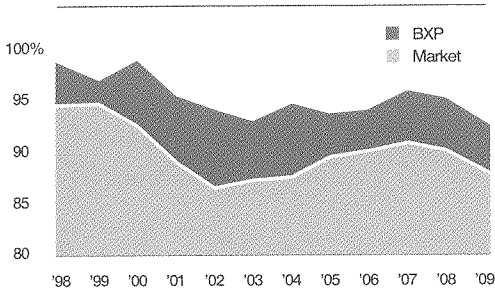


The graph assumes an investment of \$100 on December 31, 2004 and the reinvestment of dividends. Data shown is based on the share price or index values, as applicable, as of December 31 of each year shown. Source: NAREIT

Leasing transactions also originate from events other than national or even regional job growth, namely lease expirations, mergers and acquisitions and new business formation. Even in an economy with high unemployment, there are still tenants that have expansion or growth plans which require incremental real estate. In an environment where tenants and landlords are each underwriting counterparty risk, tenants will bet on well capitalized landlords with proven track records who retain and operate assets for the long haul.

In 2009, our level of leasing activity reflected the challenges in the overall economy. While we ended the year completing over 3.6 million square feet of leasing with more than 90% of that completed since the end of the first quarter, we were still down from the 4.6 million square feet of leasing completed in 2007 and 2008. This included 232 separate transactions with the largest being only 200,000 square feet. We also finished three major developments. In June, we delivered a 300,000 square foot office building in Chevy Chase, Maryland that is 91% leased. In July, we delivered a 235,000 square foot building leased in its entirety to The College Entrance Examination Board in Reston, Virginia and in September we completed a 120,000 square foot building for Princeton University in Carnegie Center.

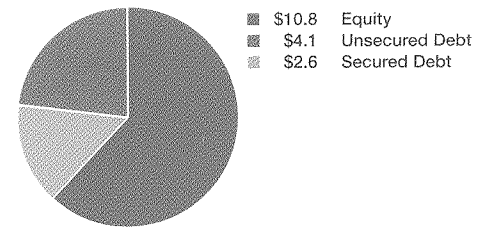
Boston Properties Consistently Outperforms Market Occupancy Rates



Data as of December 31 of each year. Historical occupancy is based on a weighted-average of BXP's four core markets. Market data is provided by Torto Wheaton Research.

Boston Properties' Total Consolidated Market Capitalization

In Billions



Amounts are as of December 31, 2009 and exclude unconsolidated joint venture debt.

We continue the construction of our 356,000 square foot building leased in its entirety to the biotechnology company, Biogen Idec, in the Boston suburbs, which will be delivered during the third quarter of 2010; Atlantic Wharf, where we successfully re-permitted 200,000 square feet from residential to office space, is 58% leased to Wellington Management Company and will be opening in early 2011; and 2200 Pennsylvania Avenue where both the 440,000 square foot office building that is currently 55% leased and the 280,000 square foot residential apartment building will be completed in early 2011. While we do not anticipate starting any new construction in 2010, we are optimistic that the markets will recover to a point where new development makes sense in the near future.

Despite our successes, there continues to be tremendous anxiety about the balance sheet of the commercial real estate sector. There is universal acknowledgement that the availability of financing in recent years led to a situation where individual properties carry debt at levels that could not be refinanced today and in many cases exceeds the property value. We see the wave of CMBS loans that will mature over the next few years and know that many financial institutions have loans that are greater than the current value of the underlying property, yet examples of ownership transfer are few and far between.

Almost half of all commercial real estate debt is with the banking sector, 10% with the life insurance company market and 25% with the CMBS market. Our sense is that the prevailing thinking at financial institutions is that it is preferable to delay dealing with a challenging capital structure rather than having a loan turn non-performing resulting in a write-down and a reduction in their capital base. With short-term rates at historically low levels, financial institutions may even increase the interest rate and their net interest margin while still maintaining loans as performing assets from a debt service perspective. Current monetary policy is allowing the banks to sustain high net interest margins and rebuild their capital bases. And while this may soften the impact, at some point the banks will need to deal with over-financed assets, unless the real estate markets stage a dramatic recovery.

In many instances "financial" ownership may have been transferred but legal ownership and in many cases operating control remains intact. In situations like these, the current owner or borrower whose original equity has been lost has little incentive to invest capital. Until operating control is realigned with financial ownership, either through a property transfer or infusion of capital, assets face the real risk that their values will deteriorate even further. When these assets begin to need capital—and they

will—we believe the situation will change and it could lead to opportunities for Boston Properties.

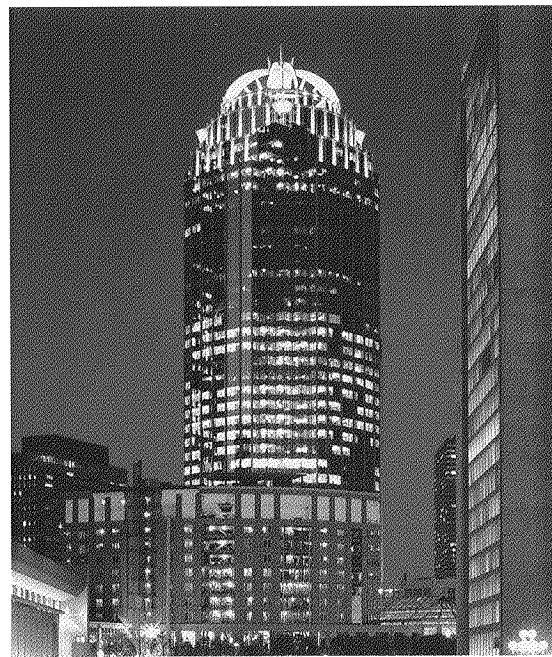
Although this past year has been challenging, Boston Properties' employees continue to demonstrate their talent, dedication and ability to move our company forward. Their diligent efforts create value for our shareholders and we thank them for their continued commitment.

In comparison to our report to shareholders last year, we are seeing signs that businesses are beginning to have the confidence to make additions to their payrolls. We have always been long-term investors, and while we expect the recovery to take time, we are confident about the future performance of our markets and, more importantly, our assets.

Mortimer B. Zuckerman
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

Douglas T. Linde
President

Our Philosophy and Proven Strategy



Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, CA (left); 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA (right)

For 40 years, Boston Properties' philosophy has been to own, operate, manage, develop and acquire premier Class A office buildings in select coastal markets in the United States. Our markets include Boston, Midtown Manhattan, Washington, DC, San Francisco and Princeton, New Jersey. Characterized by high barriers to entry, these markets have significant constraints on new supply. Additionally, these markets are home to diverse, high-quality firms operating in dynamic industries that drive demand for office space.

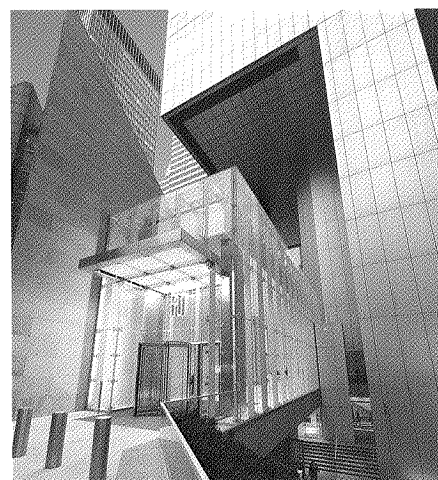
Our strategy of entering into long-term leases with tenants of strong financial standing enhances the surety of our rental income, while focusing on assets in markets with high barriers to entry maximizes our upside opportunity. Over the long term, we expect the limitation on new supply in our markets, combined with a deep tenant base will result in higher relative rental rates and appreciation of property values.

We are in the business of serving clients—our tenants. Typically, our tenants come from knowledge-based industries whose workforces are drawn to high-quality urban locations that have vibrant commercial and residential environments. The recruitment and retention of employees is of the utmost importance, and as a result, our tenants demonstrate a preference for high-quality office buildings and facilities supported by the latest technologies.

We operate our real estate holdings through regional offices with a significant local presence and understanding of the intricacies and trends affecting each market. This market knowledge is a key driver in our investment decision process. Each of our full-service regional offices provides property management, leasing, construction, development and legal expertise.

Boston Properties' success is founded on its ability to acquire and manage assets and to build value through development. Always ready

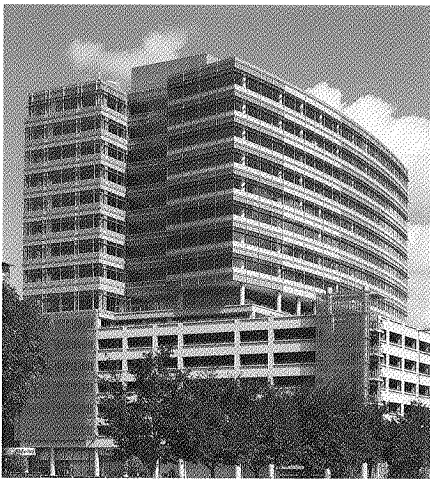
to capitalize on opportunities and to use our expertise and capital resources as competitive advantages, we are focused on finding attractive and financially rewarding assets that meet our criteria.



601 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY



399 Park Avenue (left foreground) and 601 Lexington Avenue (left background), New York, NY; Rendering of 2200 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC (right)



Democracy Tower, Reston, VA

We are disciplined about initiating new projects and have a history of preleasing our developments and timing construction when market conditions are conducive. Our approach and expertise in working through public and community regulatory and review processes, our commitment to high-quality design and our expectations of long-term ownership reflect our commitment to creating value. Our inventory of potential new projects in desirable locations in each market enables us to respond to development opportunities as they arise.

Boston Properties' focus is on enhancing our operating results and value. Our long-held approach of concentrating on high-grade buildings in select markets, long-term leasing to strong tenants and responsive hands-on management has served us and our shareholders well for the past 13 years as a public company and for 27 years prior to that as a private enterprise.

Our strategy will continue to be driven by an ability to create value in the real estate business by selectively acquiring and developing assets that increase our presence in our core markets, operating our properties to maximize their attractiveness to tenants and ultimately their value.

What truly distinguishes Boston Properties from our competitors is our management team. We leverage the skills of our team to take on complex and challenging projects to successfully develop, acquire or reposition properties. Our management team actively thinks about the opportunities and risks that we encounter on a daily basis. It is this focused approach that allows Boston Properties to be in a position to make timely decisions that drive financial results.

Sustainability and Green Innovation



Rendering of Weston Corporate Center, Weston, MA



As one of the largest owners and developers of office properties in the United States, we actively work to limit energy and natural resource consumption. We focus our sustainability initiatives in many areas, including energy efficiency, waste reduction and water preservation. Through these efforts we demonstrate that operating and developing commercial real estate can be conducted with a conscious regard for the environment while mutually benefiting our tenants and shareholders.

We participate in the U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program. Over the past 24 months, we have completed or have under construction, seven LEED projects totaling approximately 2.7 million square feet.

LEED-Core and Shell Registered Projects

	LOCATION	SQ. FT.	LEED
UNDER CONSTRUCTION			
Atlantic Wharf	Boston, MA	860,000	Gold
Weston Corporate Center	Weston, MA	356,000	Gold
2200 Pennsylvania Avenue	Washington, DC	780,000	Silver
COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION			
Annapolis Junction	Annapolis, MD	118,000	Gold
Democracy Tower	Reston, VA	235,000	Gold
77 CityPoint	Waltham, MA	210,000	Gold
701 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	120,000	Silver

LEED ratings for properties under construction are based on target or precertification. Target rating for 701 Carnegie Center is pending certification.

CASE STUDY

Weston Corporate Center Deep Water Source Cooling System

Boston Properties has designed a sustainable chilled water system using an abandoned quarry as a renewable source of chilled water for Weston Corporate Center, a new office development located in Weston, MA. This project is seeking certification as a USGBC LEED Gold property. Upon completion in the summer of 2010, Weston Corporate Center will serve as Biogen Idec's new corporate headquarters.

The creation of this deep water cooling system is an example of our Development Team working closely with our tenant, Biogen Idec, to design a building that will be energy efficient and environmentally friendly.

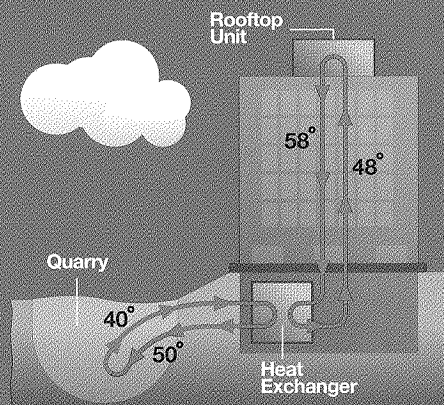
Previous developers who controlled the property viewed the onsite quarries as a significant site constraint leading to proposals that included the re-filling of the abandoned mining quarries. But when Boston Properties acquired the site, we identified the potential to employ the quarries as a renewable resource.

The quarries cover 20 acres of the site and contain approximately 1 billion gallons of natural ground water reaching depths of 400 feet. Water temperature towards the bottom of each quarry is at a consistent 40 to 45 degrees—the perfect temperature for chilled water usage.

The challenge came in designing a system that could reach the deep water while safely negotiating the dangerous side walls of the quarry. Boston Properties came up with an innovation we call the "bent straw." The system is designed to pump chilled quarry water to heat exchangers in the building and then return the water to the quarry. Meanwhile, a

circulation system will pump chilled water from the heat exchangers to rooftop air handling units that will cool the building.

We, in partnership with our tenant, are able to take a significant site constraint and turn it into a one-of-a-kind sustainability feature that will help save Biogen Idec thousands of dollars per year in energy costs and reduce the carbon dioxide "greenhouse" gas emissions by an estimated 475,000 pounds per year.



Board of Directors



Mortimer B. Zuckerman
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer



Douglas T. Linde
President



Lawrence S. Bacow
President of Tufts University



Zoë Baird
President of The
Markle Foundation



Carol B. Einiger
President of Post
Rock Advisors, LLC



Dr. Jacob A. Frenkel
Chairman of JPMorgan
Chase International



Frederick J. Iseman
Chairman and Chief
Executive Officer of
CI Capital Partners LLC



Alan J. Patricof
Managing Director of
Greycoff LLC



Richard E. Salomon
Managing Partner of
East End Advisors, LLC



Martin Turchin
Vice Chairman of
CB Richard Ellis



David A. Twardock
President of Prudential
Mortgage Capital
Company, LLC

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E. Mitchell Norville
Executive Vice President
and Chief Operating Officer

Raymond A. Ritchey
Executive Vice President
and National Director
of Acquisitions and
Development

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Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

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and Regional Manager
of Washington, DC Office

Bryan J. Koop
Senior Vice President
and Regional Manager
of Boston Office

Mitchell S. Landis
Senior Vice President
and Regional Manager
of Princeton Office

Robert E. Pester
Senior Vice President
and Regional Manager
of San Francisco Office

Robert E. Selsam
Senior Vice President
and Regional Manager
of New York Office

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Senior Vice President
Leasing – Princeton

Frank D. Burt
Senior Vice President
and General Counsel

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Development – Boston

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Counsel – Boston

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Senior Vice President
Finance

James J. Whalen, Jr.
Senior Vice President and
Chief Information Officer

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549**

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 1-13087

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

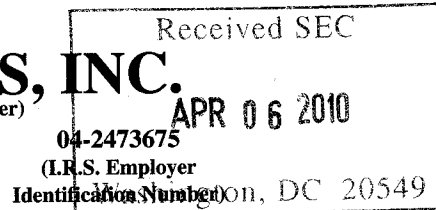
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

**Prudential Center, 800 Boylston Street, Suite 1900
Boston, Massachusetts**
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (617) 236-3300
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:



02199-8103
(Zip Code)

Washington, DC 20549

Title of each class

Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights

Name of exchange on which registered

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

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

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

As of June 30, 2009, the aggregate market value of the 134,814,005 shares of common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was \$6,430,628,060 based upon the last reported sale price of \$47.70 per share on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2009. (For this computation, the Registrant has excluded the market value of all shares of Common Stock reported as beneficially owned by executive officers and directors of the Registrant; such exclusion shall not be deemed to constitute an admission that any such person is an affiliate of the Registrant.)

As of February 19, 2010, there were 138,965,804 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

Certain information contained in the Registrant's Proxy Statement relating to its Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held May 18, 2010 is incorporated by reference in Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III. The Registrant intends to file such Proxy Statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the end of its fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
PART I		1
1.	BUSINESS	1
1A.	RISK FACTORS	16
1B.	UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS	33
2.	PROPERTIES	34
3.	LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	39
4.	SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS	39
PART II		40
5.	MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES	40
6.	SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA	42
7.	MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	44
7A.	QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK ..	97
8.	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	98
9.	CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE	148
9A.	CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES	148
9B.	OTHER INFORMATION	148
PART III		149
10.	DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	149
11.	EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION	149
12.	SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS	149
13.	CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE	150
14.	PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES	150
PART IV		151
15.	EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES	151

PART I

Item 1. *Business*

General

As used herein, the terms “we,” “us,” “our” and the “Company” refer to Boston Properties, Inc., a Delaware corporation organized in 1997, individually or together with its subsidiaries, including Boston Properties Limited Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership, and our predecessors. We are a fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust, or “REIT,” and one of the largest owners and developers of office properties in the United States.

Our properties are concentrated in five markets—Boston, Washington, DC, midtown Manhattan, San Francisco and Princeton, NJ. We conduct substantially all of our business through our subsidiary, Boston Properties Limited Partnership. At December 31, 2009, we owned or had interests in 146 properties, totaling approximately 37.7 million net rentable square feet and structured parking for vehicles containing approximately 12.8 million square feet. Our properties consisted of:

- 140 office properties including 120 Class A office properties (including three properties under construction) and 20 Office/Technical properties;
- one hotel;
- three retail properties; and
- two residential properties (both of which are under construction).

We own or control undeveloped land totaling approximately 510.1 acres, which will support approximately 12.7 million square feet of development. In addition, we have a noncontrolling interest in the Boston Properties Office Value-Added Fund, L.P., which we refer to as the “Value-Added Fund,” which is a strategic partnership with two institutional investors through which we have pursued the acquisition of assets within our existing markets that have deficiencies in property characteristics which provide an opportunity to create value through repositioning, refurbishment or renovation. Our investments through the Value-Added Fund are not included in our portfolio information tables or any other portfolio level statistics. At December 31, 2009, the Value-Added Fund had investments in an office complex in San Carlos, California, an office property in Chelmsford, Massachusetts and office/technical properties in Mountain View, California.

We consider Class A office properties to be centrally-located buildings that are professionally managed and maintained, attract high-quality tenants and command upper-tier rental rates, and that are modern structures or have been modernized to compete with newer buildings. We consider Office/Technical properties to be properties that support office, research and development, laboratory and other technical uses. Our definitions of Class A office and Office/Technical properties may be different than those used by other companies.

We are a full-service real estate company, with substantial in-house expertise and resources in acquisitions, development, financing, capital markets, construction management, property management, marketing, leasing, accounting, tax and legal services. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately 700 employees. Our thirty-four senior officers have an average of twenty-five years experience in the real estate industry including an average of fifteen years of experience with us. Our principal executive office and Boston regional office is located at The Prudential Center, 800 Boylston Street, Suite 1900, Boston, Massachusetts 02199 and our telephone number is (617) 236-3300. In addition, we have regional offices at 505 9th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20004; 599 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10022; Four Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, California 94111; and 302 Carnegie Center, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Our Web site is located at <http://www.bostonproperties.com>. On our Web site, you can obtain a free copy of our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments

to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. The name "Boston Properties" and our logo (consisting of a stylized "b") are registered service marks of Boston Properties Limited Partnership.

Boston Properties Limited Partnership

Boston Properties Limited Partnership, or BPLP, is a Delaware limited partnership, and the entity through which we conduct substantially all of our business and own, either directly or through subsidiaries, substantially all of our assets. We are the sole general partner and, as of February 19, 2010, the owner of approximately 85.8% of the economic interests in BPLP. Economic interest was calculated as the number of common partnership units of BPLP owned by the Company as a percentage of the sum of (1) the actual aggregate number of outstanding common partnership units of BPLP, (2) the number of common partnership units issuable upon conversion of outstanding preferred partnership units of BPLP and (3) the number of common units issuable upon conversion of all outstanding long term incentive plan units of BPLP, or LTIP Units, other than LTIP Units issued in the form of 2008 Outperformance Awards ("2008 OPP Awards"), assuming all conditions have been met for the conversion of the LTIP Units. An LTIP Unit is generally the economic equivalent of a share of our restricted common stock, although LTIP Units issued in the form of 2008 OPP Awards are only entitled to receive one-tenth (1/10th) of the regular quarterly distributions (and no special distributions) prior to being earned. Our general and limited partnership interests in BPLP entitle us to share in cash distributions from, and in the profits and losses of, BPLP in proportion to our percentage interest and entitle us to vote on all matters requiring a vote of the limited partners. The other limited partners of BPLP are persons who contributed their direct or indirect interests in properties to BPLP in exchange for common units or preferred units of limited partnership interest in BPLP or recipients of LTIP Units pursuant to the Second Amendment and Restatement of our 1997 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the "1997 Plan"). Under the limited partnership agreement of BPLP, unitholders may present their common units of BPLP for redemption at any time (subject to restrictions agreed upon at the time of issuance of the units that may restrict such right for a period of time, generally one year from issuance). Upon presentation of a unit for redemption, BPLP must redeem the unit for cash equal to the then value of a share of our common stock. In lieu of cash redemption by BPLP, however, we may elect to acquire any common units so tendered by issuing shares of our common stock in exchange for the common units. If we so elect, our common stock will be exchanged for common units on a one-for-one basis. This one-for-one exchange ratio is subject to specified adjustments to prevent dilution. We generally expect that we will elect to issue our common stock in connection with each such presentation for redemption rather than having BPLP pay cash. With each such exchange or redemption, our percentage ownership in BPLP will increase. In addition, whenever we issue shares of our common stock other than to acquire common units of BPLP, we must contribute any net proceeds we receive to BPLP and BPLP must issue to us an equivalent number of common units of BPLP. This structure is commonly referred to as an umbrella partnership REIT, or "UPREIT."

Preferred units of BPLP have the rights, preferences and other privileges, including the right to convert into common units of BPLP, as are set forth in an amendment to the limited partnership agreement of BPLP. As of December 31, 2009 and February 19, 2010, BPLP had one series of its preferred units outstanding. The Series Two preferred units have a liquidation preference of \$50.00 per unit (or an aggregate of approximately \$55.7 million at December 31, 2009 and February 19, 2010). The Series Two preferred units are convertible, at the holder's election, into common units at a conversion price of \$38.10 per common unit (equivalent to a ratio of 1.312336 common units per Series Two preferred unit). Distributions on the Series Two Preferred Units are payable quarterly and, unless the greater rate described in the next sentence applies, accrue at 7.0% until May 12, 2009 and 6.0% thereafter. If distributions on the number of OP Units into which the Series Two Preferred Units are convertible are greater than distributions calculated using the rates described in the preceding sentence for the applicable quarterly period, then the greater distributions are payable instead. The holders of Series Two Preferred Units have the right to require BPLP to redeem their units for cash at the redemption price of \$50.00 per unit on May 12, 2009, May 12, 2010, May 12, 2011, May 14, 2012, May 14, 2013 and May 12, 2014. The maximum number of units that may be required to be redeemed from all holders on each of these dates is

1,007,662, which is one-sixth of the number of Series Two Preferred Units that were originally issued. No holder exercised its right to have its Series Two Preferred Units redeemed for cash as of May 12, 2009. BPLP also has the right, under certain conditions and at certain times, to redeem Series Two Preferred Units for cash and to convert into OP Units any Series Two Preferred Units that are not redeemed when they are eligible for redemption.

Transactions During 2009

Developments

On January 16, 2009, we acquired the development rights for the site at 17 Cambridge Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts for approximately \$11.4 million. On November 6, 2009, we acquired the land parcel at 17 Cambridge Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts for a gross purchase price of approximately \$6.0 million.

On February 6, 2009, we announced that we were suspending construction on our 1,000,000 square foot office project at 250 West 55th Street in New York City. During December 2009, we completed the construction of foundations and steel/deck to grade to facilitate a restart of construction in the future and as a result ceased interest capitalization on the project. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recognized a loss of approximately \$27.8 million related to the suspension of development, which amount included a \$20.0 million contractual amount due pursuant to a lease agreement. On January 19, 2010, we paid \$12.8 million related to the termination of such lease. As a result, we will recognize approximately \$7.2 million of other income during the first quarter of 2010.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we placed in-service the following development properties:

- On April 1, 2009, we placed in-service One Preserve Parkway, an approximately 183,000 net rentable square foot Class A office property located in Rockville, Maryland. The property is 65% leased.
- On May 31, 2009, a consolidated joint venture in which we have a 66.67% interest placed in-service the Offices at Wisconsin Place, an approximately 299,000 net rentable square foot Class A office property located in Chevy Chase, Maryland. The property is 91% leased.
- On August 1, 2009, we placed in-service Democracy Tower, an approximately 235,000 net rentable square foot Class A office property located in Reston, Virginia. The property is 100% leased.
- On October 9, 2009, we placed in-service 701 Carnegie Center, an approximately 120,000 net rentable square foot Class A office property located in Princeton, New Jersey. The property is 100% leased.

As of December 31, 2009, we had three projects under construction comprised of three office properties and two residential properties, which aggregate an estimated total investment of approximately \$1.1 billion and approximately 2.0 million square feet. The investment through December 31, 2009 and estimated total investment for our properties under construction as of December 31, 2009 are detailed below (in thousands):

<u>Properties Under Construction</u>	<u>Estimated Stabilization Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Investment through December 31, 2009(1)</u>	<u>Estimated Total Investment(2)</u>
Atlantic Wharf (formerly known as Russia Wharf)(3)	First Quarter, 2012	Boston, MA	\$384,298	\$ 600,000
2200 Pennsylvania Avenue(3)	Second Quarter, 2012	Washington, DC	88,925	380,000
Weston Corporate Center	Third Quarter, 2010	Weston, MA	98,602	150,000
Total			<u>\$571,825</u>	<u>\$1,130,000</u>

(1) Amounts include approximately \$50.7 million of accruals.

(2) Includes net revenue during lease up period.

(3) Project is comprised of both an office and a residential component.

Secured Debt Transactions

On April 21, 2009, we obtained construction financing of up to \$215.0 million collateralized by our Atlantic Wharf development project located in Boston, Massachusetts. Atlantic Wharf, formerly known as Russia Wharf, is a mixed-use project with approximately 860,000 net rentable square feet (of which 70,000 square feet is residential). Wellington Management Company, LLP has leased approximately 450,000 square feet of the office space in the development. The construction financing bears interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 3.00% per annum and matures on April 21, 2012 with two, one-year extension options, subject to certain conditions. There were no amounts drawn on the construction facility during 2009.

On June 9, 2009, we used available cash to repay the mortgage loan collateralized by our Reservoir Place property located in Waltham, Massachusetts totaling approximately \$47.8 million. The mortgage loan bore interest at a fixed rate of 7.00% per annum and was scheduled to mature on July 1, 2009. There was no prepayment penalty.

On June 26, 2009, we used available cash to repay the mortgage loan collateralized by our Ten Cambridge Center property located in Cambridge, Massachusetts totaling approximately \$30.1 million. The mortgage loan bore interest at a fixed rate of 8.27% per annum and was scheduled to mature on May 1, 2010. We paid a prepayment penalty totaling \$0.5 million.

On July 30, 2009, we obtained mortgage financing totaling \$50.0 million collateralized by our Reservoir Place property located in Waltham, Massachusetts. The mortgage financing currently bears interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 3.85% per annum and matures on July 30, 2014.

On August 3, 2009, we used available cash to repay the mortgage loans collateralized by our 1301 New York Avenue property located in Washington, DC aggregating approximately \$20.5 million. The mortgage loans bore interest at a weighted-average fixed rate of 6.91% per annum and were scheduled to mature on August 15, 2009. There were no prepayment penalties.

Senior Notes Offering

On October 9, 2009, BPLP completed a public offering of \$700.0 million in aggregate principal amount of its 5.875% senior notes due 2019. The notes were priced at 99.931% of the principal amount to yield 5.967% to maturity. The aggregate net proceeds to BPLP, after deducting underwriter discounts and offering expenses, were approximately \$693.7 million. The notes mature on October 15, 2019, unless earlier redeemed by BPLP.

Equity Transactions

On June 10, 2009, we completed a public offering of 17,250,000 shares of our common stock (including 2,250,000 shares issued as a result of the exercise of an overallotment option by the underwriters) at a price to the public of \$50.00 per share. The proceeds from this public offering, net of underwriters' discounts and offering costs, totaled approximately \$841.9 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we acquired an aggregate of 138,856 common units of limited partnership interest, including 44,287 common units issued upon the conversion of LTIP units, presented by the holders for redemption, in exchange for an equal number of shares of common stock. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we issued 242,507 shares of common stock as a result of stock options being exercised.

Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

During June 2009, we recognized a non-cash impairment charge of approximately \$7.4 million, which represented the other-than-temporary decline in the fair value below the carrying value of our investment in the Value-Added Fund.

During December 2009, our Value-Added Fund, an unconsolidated joint venture, recognized a non-cash impairment charge related to its One and Two Circle Star Way properties in San Carlos, California totaling approximately \$24.6 million, of which our share was approximately \$4.2 million. In addition, we recognized a non-cash impairment charge of approximately \$2.0 million representing the other-than-temporary decline in the fair value below the remaining carrying value of our investment in the Value-Added Fund.

Noncontrolling Interest in Property Partnerships

On January 5, 2009, we repaid a \$25.0 million loan in connection with the agreement entered into in May 2006 to redeem the outside members' equity interests in the limited liability company that owns 601 Lexington Avenue (formerly known as Citigroup Center).

Major Tenant Bankruptcies

On April 30, 2009, Lehman Brothers, Inc., which was then our tenth largest tenant (by square feet) with approximately 437,000 net rentable square feet in our 399 Park Avenue property, rejected its lease in bankruptcy. We had previously established a reserve for the full amount of the Lehman Brothers, Inc. accrued straight-line rent balance during the third quarter of 2008. Lehman Brothers, Inc. paid rent through the month of April 2009 for all of its space and continued to occupy approximately 180,000 net rentable square feet through June 22, 2009, for which we received an aggregate of approximately \$19.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. As of June 23, 2009, Lehman Brothers, Inc. ceased to occupy or lease any space from us. Lehman Brothers, Inc. had contributed approximately \$44.9 million per year on a contractual basis to our revenues from this lease. As of December 31, 2009, we have signed leases with tenants for approximately 372,000 net rentable square feet of the vacated space.

On June 1, 2009, General Motors Corporation filed a petition under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. At that time, we leased approximately 120,000 square feet of office space to General Motors Corporation at 601 Lexington Avenue (formerly known as Citigroup Center). Rent commencement for the lease at 601 Lexington Avenue began on June 1, 2009 and the lease was scheduled to expire on May 31, 2019. However, on June 12, 2009, General Motors Corporation rejected the lease in bankruptcy effective as of June 30, 2009. The contribution from this lease, on a contractual basis, from July 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009, was projected to be approximately \$6.6 million. As of December 31, 2009, we have signed leases with tenants for approximately 90,000 net rentable square feet of the vacated space.

Business and Growth Strategies

Business Strategy

Our primary business objective is to maximize return on investment so as to provide our investors with the greatest possible total return. Our strategy to achieve this objective is:

- to concentrate on a few carefully selected geographic markets, including Boston, Washington, DC, midtown Manhattan, San Francisco and Princeton, NJ, and to be one of the leading, if not the leading, owners and developers in each of those markets. We select markets and submarkets where tenants have demonstrated a preference for high-quality office buildings and other facilities;
- to emphasize markets and submarkets within those markets where the lack of available sites and the difficulty of receiving the necessary approvals for development and the necessary financing constitute high barriers to the creation of new supply, and where skill, financial strength and diligence are required to successfully develop, finance and manage high-quality office, research and development space, as well as selected retail space;

- to take on complex, technically challenging projects, leveraging the skills of our management team to successfully develop, acquire or reposition properties that other organizations may not have the capacity or resources to pursue;
- to concentrate on high-quality real estate designed to meet the demands of today's tenants who require sophisticated telecommunications and related infrastructure and support services, and to manage those facilities so as to become the landlord of choice for both existing and prospective clients;
- to opportunistically acquire assets which increase our penetration in the markets in which we have chosen to concentrate and which exhibit an opportunity to improve or preserve returns through repositioning (through a combination of capital improvements and shift in marketing strategy), changes in management focus and re-leasing as existing leases terminate;
- to explore joint venture opportunities primarily with existing property owners located in desirable locations, who seek to benefit from the depth of development and management expertise we are able to provide and our access to capital, and/or to explore joint venture opportunities with strategic institutional partners, leveraging our skills as owners, operators and developers of Class A office space, as well as partners with expertise in mixed-use opportunities;
- to pursue on a selective basis the sale of properties, including core properties, to take advantage of our value creation and the demand for our premier properties;
- to seek third-party development contracts, which can be a significant source of revenue and enable us to retain and utilize our existing development and construction management staff, especially when our internal development is less active or when new development is less-warranted due to market conditions; and
- to enhance our capital structure through our access to a variety of sources of capital.

Growth Strategies

External Growth

We believe that our development experience and our organizational depth position us to continue to selectively develop a range of property types, including low-rise suburban office properties, high-rise urban developments, mixed-use developments (including residential) and research and laboratory space, within budget and on schedule. Other factors that contribute to our competitive position include:

- our control of sites (including sites under contract or option to acquire) in our markets that will support approximately 12.7 million square feet of new office, retail, hotel and residential development;
- our reputation gained through 40 years of successful operations and the stability and strength of our existing portfolio of properties;
- our relationships with leading national corporations, universities and public institutions seeking new facilities and development services;
- our relationships with nationally recognized financial institutions that provide capital to the real estate industry;
- our track record and reputation for executing acquisitions efficiently provides comfort to domestic and foreign institutions, private investors and corporations who seek to sell commercial real estate in our market areas;
- our ability to act quickly on due diligence and financing; and
- our relationships with institutional buyers and sellers of high-quality real estate assets.

Opportunities to execute our external growth strategy fall into three categories:

- *Development in selected submarkets.* We believe the continued development of well-positioned office buildings will be justified in many of our submarkets. We believe in acquiring land after taking into consideration timing factors relating to economic cycles and in response to market conditions that allow for its development at the appropriate time. While we purposely concentrate in markets with high barriers-to-entry, we have demonstrated throughout our 40-year history, an ability to make carefully timed land acquisitions in submarkets where we can become one of the market leaders in establishing rent and other business terms. We believe that there are opportunities at key locations in our existing and other markets for a well-capitalized developer to acquire land with development potential.

In the past, we have been particularly successful at acquiring sites or options to purchase sites that need governmental approvals for development. Because of our development expertise, knowledge of the governmental approval process and reputation for quality development with local government regulatory bodies, we generally have been able to secure the permits necessary to allow development and to profit from the resulting increase in land value. We seek complex projects where we can add value through the efforts of our experienced and skilled management team leading to attractive returns on investment.

Our strong regional relationships and recognized development expertise have enabled us to capitalize on unique build-to-suit opportunities. We intend to seek and expect to continue to be presented with such opportunities in the near term allowing us to earn relatively significant returns on these development opportunities through multiple business cycles.

- *Acquisition of assets and portfolios of assets from institutions or individuals.* We believe that due to our size, management strength and reputation, we are well positioned to acquire portfolios of assets or individual properties from institutions or individuals if valuations meet our criteria. In addition, we believe that our relatively low leverage and our liquidity and access to capital may provide us with a competitive advantage when pursuing acquisitions in the current credit-constrained environment. There may be enhanced opportunities to purchase assets with near-term financing maturities or possibly provide debt on assets at enhanced yields given the limited availability of traditional sources of debt. Opportunities to acquire properties may also come through the purchase of first mortgage or mezzanine debt. We may also acquire properties for cash, but we are also particularly well-positioned to appeal to sellers wishing to contribute on a tax-deferred basis their ownership of property for equity in a diversified real estate operating company that offers liquidity through access to the public equity markets in addition to a quarterly distribution. Our ability to offer common and preferred units of limited partnership in BPLP to sellers who would otherwise recognize a taxable gain upon a sale of assets or our common stock may facilitate this type of transaction on a tax-efficient basis. In addition, we may consider mergers with and acquisitions of compatible real estate firms.
- *Acquisition of underperforming assets and portfolios of assets.* We believe that because of our in-depth market knowledge and development experience in each of our markets, our national reputation with brokers, financial institutions and others involved in the real estate market and our access to competitively-priced capital, we are well-positioned to identify and acquire existing, underperforming properties for competitive prices and to add significant additional value to such properties through our effective marketing strategies and a responsive property management program. We have developed this strategy and program for our existing portfolio, where we provide high-quality property management services using our own employees in order to encourage tenants to renew, expand and relocate in our properties. We are able to achieve speed and transaction cost efficiency in replacing departing tenants through the use of in-house and third-party vendors' services for marketing, including calls and presentations to prospective tenants, print advertisements, lease negotiation and construction of tenant improvements. Our tenants benefit from cost efficiencies produced by our experienced work force, which is attentive to preventive maintenance and energy management.

Internal Growth

We believe that opportunities will exist to increase cash flow from our existing properties because they are of high quality and in desirable locations. In addition, our properties are in markets where, in general, the creation of new supply is limited by the lack of available sites, the difficulty of receiving the necessary approvals for development on vacant land and the difficulty of obtaining financing. Our strategy for maximizing the benefits from these opportunities is three-fold: (1) to provide high-quality property management services using our employees in order to encourage tenants to renew, expand and relocate in our properties, (2) to achieve speed and transaction cost efficiency in replacing departing tenants through the use of in-house services for marketing, lease negotiation and construction of tenant improvements and (3) to work with new or existing tenants with space expansion or contraction needs maximizing the cash flow from our assets. We expect to continue our internal growth as a result of our ability to:

- *Cultivate existing submarkets and long-term relationships with credit tenants.* In choosing locations for our properties, we have paid particular attention to transportation and commuting patterns, physical environment, adjacency to established business centers, proximity to sources of business growth and other local factors.

We had an average lease term of 7.0 years at December 31, 2009 and continue to cultivate long-term leasing relationships with a diverse base of high-quality, financially stable tenants. Based on leases in place at December 31, 2009, leases with respect to 9.1% of the total square feet in our portfolio will expire in calendar year 2010.

- *Directly manage properties to maximize the potential for tenant retention.* We provide property management services ourselves, rather than contracting for this service, to maintain awareness of and responsiveness to tenant needs. We and our properties also benefit from cost efficiencies produced by an experienced work force attentive to preventive maintenance and energy management and from our continuing programs to assure that our property management personnel at all levels remain aware of their important role in tenant relations.
- *Replace tenants quickly at best available market terms and lowest possible transaction costs.* We believe that we are well-positioned to attract new tenants and achieve relatively high rental rates as a result of our well-located, well-designed and well-maintained properties, our reputation for high-quality building services and responsiveness to tenants, and our ability to offer expansion and relocation alternatives within our submarkets.
- *Extend terms of existing leases to existing tenants prior to expiration.* We have also successfully structured early tenant renewals, which have reduced the cost associated with lease downtime while securing the tenancy of our highest quality credit-worthy tenants on a long-term basis and enhancing relationships.

Policies with Respect to Certain Activities

The discussion below sets forth certain additional information regarding our investment, financing and other policies. These policies have been determined by our Board of Directors and, in general, may be amended or revised from time to time by our Board of Directors.

Investment Policies

Investments in Real Estate or Interests in Real Estate

Our investment objectives are to provide quarterly cash dividends to our securityholders and to achieve long-term capital appreciation through increases in the value of Boston Properties, Inc. We have not established a specific policy regarding the relative priority of these investment objectives.

We expect to continue to pursue our investment objectives primarily through the ownership of our current properties, development projects and other acquired properties. We currently intend to continue to invest primarily in developments of properties and acquisitions of existing improved properties or properties in need of redevelopment, and acquisitions of land that we believe have development potential, primarily in our markets—Boston, Washington, DC, midtown Manhattan, San Francisco and Princeton, NJ. Future investment or development activities will not be limited to a specified percentage of our assets. We intend to engage in such future investment or development activities in a manner that is consistent with the maintenance of our status as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. In addition, we may purchase or lease income-producing commercial and other types of properties for long-term investment, expand and improve the real estate presently owned or other properties purchased, or sell such real estate properties, in whole or in part, when circumstances warrant. We do not have a policy that restricts the amount or percentage of assets that will be invested in any specific property, however, our investments may be restricted by our debt covenants.

We may also continue to participate with third parties in property ownership, through joint ventures or other types of co-ownership, including third parties with expertise in mixed-use opportunities. These investments may permit us to own interests in larger assets without unduly restricting diversification and, therefore, add flexibility in structuring our portfolio.

Equity investments may be subject to existing mortgage financing and other indebtedness or such financing or indebtedness as may be incurred in connection with acquiring or refinancing these investments. Debt service on such financing or indebtedness will have a priority over any distributions with respect to our common stock. Investments are also subject to our policy not to be treated as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

Investments in Real Estate Mortgages

While our current portfolio consists of, and our business objectives emphasize, equity investments in commercial real estate, we may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, invest in mortgages and other types of real estate interests consistent with our qualification as a REIT. Investments in real estate mortgages run the risk that one or more borrowers may default under such mortgages and that the collateral securing such mortgages may not be sufficient to enable us to recoup our full investment. Although we currently do not have any investments in mortgages or deeds of trust, we may invest in participating or convertible mortgages if we conclude that we may benefit from the cash flow or any appreciation in value of the property.

Securities of or Interests in Persons Primarily Engaged in Real Estate Activities

Subject to the percentage of ownership limitations and gross income tests necessary for our REIT qualification, we also may invest in securities of other REITs, other entities engaged in real estate activities or securities of other issuers, including for the purpose of exercising control over such entities.

Dispositions

Our disposition of properties is based upon the periodic review of our portfolio and the determination by the Board of Directors that such action would be in our best interests. Any decision to dispose of a property will be authorized by the Board of Directors or a committee thereof. Some holders of limited partnership interests in BPLP, including Mortimer B. Zuckerman and the estate of Edward H. Linde, would incur adverse tax consequences upon the sale of certain of our properties that differ from the tax consequences to us. Consequently, holders of limited partnership interests in BPLP may have different objectives regarding the appropriate pricing and timing of any such sale. Such different tax treatment derives in most cases from the fact that we acquired these properties in exchange for partnership interests in contribution transactions structured to allow the prior owners to defer taxable gain. Generally this deferral continues so long as we do not dispose of the properties in a taxable transaction. Unless a sale by us of these properties is structured as a like-kind exchange under

Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code or in a manner that otherwise allows deferral to continue, recognition of the deferred tax gain allocable to these prior owners is generally triggered by the sale. Some of our assets are subject to tax protection agreements, which may limit our ability to dispose of the assets or require us to pay damages to the prior owners in the event of a taxable sale.

Financing Policies

The agreement of limited partnership of BPLP and our certificate of incorporation and bylaws do not limit the amount or percentage of indebtedness that we may incur. We do not have a policy limiting the amount of indebtedness that we may incur. However, our mortgages, credit facilities and unsecured debt securities contain customary restrictions, requirements and other limitations on our ability to incur indebtedness. We have not established any limit on the number or amount of mortgages that may be placed on any single property or on our portfolio as a whole.

Our Board of Directors will consider a number of factors when evaluating our level of indebtedness and when making decisions regarding the incurrence of indebtedness, including the purchase price of properties to be acquired with debt financing, the estimated market value of our properties upon refinancing, the entering into agreements such as interest rate swaps, caps, floors and other interest rate hedging contracts and the ability of particular properties and BPLP as a whole to generate cash flow to cover expected debt service.

Policies with Respect to Other Activities

As the sole general partner of BPLP, we have the authority to issue additional common and preferred units of limited partnership interest of BPLP. We have in the past, and may in the future, issue common or preferred units of limited partnership interest of BPLP to persons who contribute their direct or indirect interests in properties to us in exchange for such common or preferred units of limited partnership interest in BPLP. We have not engaged in trading, underwriting or agency distribution or sale of securities of issuers other than BPLP and we do not intend to do so. At all times, we intend to make investments in such a manner as to maintain our qualification as a REIT, unless because of circumstances or changes in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (or the Treasury Regulations), our Board of Directors determines that it is no longer in our best interest to qualify as a REIT. We may make loans to third parties, including, without limitation, to joint ventures in which we participate or in connection with the disposition of a property. We intend to make investments in such a way that we will not be treated as an investment company under the 1940 Act. Our policies with respect to these and other activities may be reviewed and modified or amended from time to time by the Board of Directors.

Energy and Natural Resource Conservation

As one of the largest owners and developers of office properties in the United States, we strive to limit our energy and natural resource consumption through active management at our properties. On an annual basis, we identify capital improvement projects and building systems enhancements that have the potential to reduce the use of energy at our properties. The identified projects and enhancements are then reviewed with senior management, and the projects and enhancements that offer material energy or resource savings and meet our investment criteria are then implemented.

In 2009, we continued to improve the process through a more holistic, corporate-wide approach. Our Sustainability Committee, which was formed in 2008, focused on (1) identifying and executing new strategies for promoting sustainability in new construction, existing buildings and corporate operations, (2) promoting communication across regions, (3) sharing “best practices” and (4) assessing the cost effectiveness of small and large scale projects and programs. Over the past several years, we have implemented numerous improvement projects and system enhancements, including, without limitation, the following:

- installation of higher efficiency lighting in public spaces, garages, stairways and elevators;
- installing lighting occupancy sensors in common areas and restrooms;

- installation of new, high-efficiency motors, variable frequency drives (“VFDs”), air compressors, chillers and other heating, ventilation and air conditioning (“HVAC”) system components;
- replacing and upgrading energy management systems, including installation of carbon dioxide controls and adjusting temperature set points;
- installation of solar reflective window film to reduce solar heat gain, glare and ultraviolet radiation, and adding wall and ceiling insulation to reduce thermal losses;
- modernizing cooling towers with high-efficiency fill and distribution pans;
- implementing programs to minimize use of water and reclaim steam condensate for our cooling towers;
- upgrading water treatment, plumbing and irrigation operations;
- installing low flow bathroom fixtures; and
- implementing extensive recycling programs.

In addition to the physical improvements and systems enhancements described above, we also benchmark building energy and resource consumption with the goal of optimizing equipment use and operation. Across our regions we provide training for our property management staff and strive to make our tenants more aware of energy codes and energy saving opportunities. For example, we have worked collaboratively with our tenants at many of our buildings to implement new policies trying to limit use of HVAC on weekends. We also continue to increase the use of shuttle services between certain of our properties and the local bus and subway stations to encourage the use of mass transportation. These management initiatives are intended to not only help reduce energy consumption in the short term, but also heighten awareness of the issue to help ensure energy efficiency over the long term.

Properties across our portfolio have been routinely rated and benchmarked for years on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Energy Star® program. In 2009, we adopted an Energy Star strategy which requires all buildings for which we have sufficient utility data and occupancy to have their energy use monitored using Energy Star Portfolio Manager. In 2009, 25 of our properties earned the Energy Star Award, accounting for approximately 11.1 million square feet of energy efficiency excellence. This is an increase of seven buildings over our final 2008 count, or an additional 1.7 million square feet (+18%). We expect additional properties across our portfolio will receive the same recognition in 2010. We believe our efforts described above have led to a meaningful reduction in the number of kilowatt-hours (“kWh”) used in the operation of our properties and a reduction in our operating expenses.

In addition to the efforts described above, we participate in utility rebate programs when making significant capital improvements and, when economically practicable, we subscribe to long-term, fixed utility contracts on a regional basis.

On an annual basis, we intend to continue to explore ways of reducing our energy consumption and related expenses, and conserving natural resources, across our portfolio. “Green” buildings are designed, constructed and operated to provide greater environmental, economic, health and productivity performance than conventional buildings. As a building owner, we participate in the U.S. Green Building Council’s (“USGBC”) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (“LEED”) program designed for existing buildings. The LEED Green Building Rating System® is a voluntary, consensus-based national standard of design guidelines for high-performance, sustainable “Green” buildings. The USGBC’s LEED certification follows a rigorous registration process which evaluates and gives Certified, Silver, Gold, and Platinum ratings to green buildings. We have established a LEED-Existing Building Committee which oversees and supports our utilization of the program. In 2009, we had our first building certified under the LEED-Existing Building certification program, as our Waltham Weston Corporate Center achieved a Silver rating. Several other buildings are being evaluated for certification in 2010.

We have also made a concerted effort to train and accredit our managers and staff in green design, construction and operations. At the end of 2009, 35 managers and staff across the development, property management and construction departments were LEED Accredited Professionals or Green Associates. Maintaining and strengthening our internal green design, construction and operations capabilities and knowledge base is a key aspect of our overall environmental strategy.

Environmentally Sound Development

As a developer, we participate in the USGBC's LEED programs designed for new construction and commercial interiors. In 2009, we received LEED-Core and Shell Gold certifications for two recently completed development projects totaling over 320,000 square feet – 77 City Point in Waltham, MA and Annapolis Junction in Annapolis, MD. In addition, during February 2010 we received LEED-Core and Shell Gold certification for Democracy Tower, a 235,000 square foot Class A office property in Reston, VA.

As of February 16, 2010, we have the following LEED-Core and Shell registered projects:

- Atlantic Wharf in Boston, MA—This 860,000 square foot mixed-use development project has been pre-certified Gold LEED.
- Weston Corporate Center in Weston, MA—This 356,000 square foot Class A office development has been registered and anticipates a Gold LEED rating.
- 2200 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC—This 780,000 square foot mixed-use development project has been pre-certified Silver LEED.
- 701 Carnegie Center in Princeton, NJ—This 120,000 square foot Class A office property has been registered and anticipates a Silver LEED rating.

The Weston Corporate Center, currently under construction and to be delivered in the summer of 2010, also has two environmentally significant firsts for us. The first is the use of chilled water from a quarry pond on site for cooling the building, reducing the electricity demand for HVAC significantly. The second attribute is the installation of our first solar photovoltaic array. The first phase will be a 110 kW ground mounted installation. We anticipate exploring additional installations across the portfolio.

Numerous other development projects are LEED registered and targeting LEED Silver ratings or better. In addition, we actively seek opportunities to achieve LEED ratings on commercial interiors as tenants build-out or renovate their space. We have numerous commercial interior projects either planned or currently under construction that have been designed to achieve LEED certification. By the end of 2009 seven tenant build-outs had achieved LEED-Commercial Interior certifications totaling almost 440,000 square feet of tenant space across our portfolio. One of those spaces was our headquarters in the Prudential Center in Boston.

Many of the local jurisdictions in which we operate and develop buildings are also making efforts to promote environmentally sound developments by adopting aspects of the LEED program. As a result, we intend to continue to be proactive in evaluating each new development to determine whether it is physically practical and economically feasible to produce a LEED certified building. Barring unusual use, site or design constraints, we target LEED-Silver or better on all new developments. We also participate actively in green building organizations and government initiatives in the markets.

Competition

We compete in the leasing of office space with a considerable number of other real estate companies, some of which may have greater marketing and financial resources than are available to us. In addition, our hotel property competes for guests with other hotels, some of which may have greater marketing and financial resources than are available to us and to the manager of our one hotel, Marriott International, Inc.

Principal factors of competition in our primary business of owning, acquiring and developing office properties are the quality of properties, leasing terms (including rent and other charges and allowances for tenant improvements), attractiveness and convenience of location, the quality and breadth of tenant services provided, and reputation as an owner and operator of quality office properties in the relevant market. Additionally, our ability to compete depends upon, among other factors, trends of the national and local economies, investment alternatives, financial condition and operating results of current and prospective tenants, availability and cost of capital, construction and renovation costs, taxes, utilities, governmental regulations, legislation and population trends.

Our Hotel Property

We operate our hotel property through a taxable REIT subsidiary. The taxable REIT subsidiary, a wholly-owned subsidiary of BPLP, is the lessee pursuant to leases for the hotel property. As lessor, BPLP is entitled to a percentage of gross receipts from the hotel property. The hotel lease allows all the economic benefits of ownership to flow to us. Marriott International, Inc. continues to manage the hotel property under the Marriott name and under terms of the existing management agreements. Marriott has been engaged under a separate long-term incentive management agreement to operate and manage the hotel on behalf of the taxable REIT subsidiary. In connection with these arrangements, Marriott has agreed to operate and maintain our hotel in accordance with its system-wide standard for comparable hotels and to provide the hotel with the benefits of its central reservation system and other chain-wide programs and services. Under a management agreement for the hotel, Marriott acts as the taxable REIT subsidiary's agent to supervise, direct and control the management and operation of the hotel and receives as compensation base management fees that are calculated as a percentage of the hotel's gross revenues, and supplemental incentive fees if the hotel exceeds negotiated profitability breakpoints. In addition, the taxable REIT subsidiary compensates Marriott, on the basis of a formula applied to the hotel's gross revenues, for certain system-wide services provided by Marriott, including central reservations, marketing and training. During 2009, 2008 and 2007, Marriott received an aggregate of approximately \$1.5 million, \$3.0 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, from our taxable REIT subsidiary. For a portion of 2007, these amounts include payments related to the Long Wharf Marriott, which was sold by us in March 2007.

Seasonality

Our hotel property traditionally has experienced significant seasonality in its operating income, with the percentage of net operating income by quarter over the year ended December 31, 2009 shown below.

<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>
9%	32%	19%	40%

Corporate Governance

Boston Properties is currently managed by an eleven member Board of Directors, which is divided into three classes (Class I, Class II and Class III). Our Board of Directors is currently comprised of four Class I directors (Mortimer B. Zuckerman, Carol B. Einiger, Dr. Jacob A. Frenkel and Richard E. Salomon), four Class II directors (Lawrence S. Bacow, Zoë Baird, Alan J. Patricof and Martin Turchin) and three Class III directors (Fredrick J. Iseman, Douglas T. Linde and David A. Twardock). The members of each class of our Board of

Directors serve for staggered three-year terms, and the terms of our current Class I, Class II and Class III directors expire at the annual meetings of stockholders to be held in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Currently, each annual meeting of stockholders, directors are elected or re-elected for a full term of three years to succeed those directors whose terms are expiring. However, the Board of Directors has approved an amendment to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation that would, among other things, destagger the Board of Directors and provide for the annual election of directors. We intend to submit this amendment to our stockholders for approval at our 2010 annual meeting of stockholders. If this amendment is approved by stockholders, then commencing with the class of directors standing for election at the 2011 annual meeting of stockholders our directors will stand for election for one-year terms expiring at the next succeeding annual meeting of stockholders. Directors elected prior to the 2011 annual meeting of stockholders will continue to serve their full three-year terms.

On October 26, 2009, we announced that Richard E. Salomon has decided that he will not stand for re-election to the Board of Directors upon the conclusion of his term at the 2010 annual meeting of stockholders in order to devote more time to his other business interests. Mr. Salomon has served on our Board of Directors since November 1998, and he currently serves as Chairman of our Compensation Committee. On February 24, 2010, Dr. Jacob A. Frenkel was appointed as a Class I director to serve until the 2010 annual meeting of stockholders.

On January 10, 2010, Edward H. Linde, our Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, passed away. Mortimer B. Zuckerman, Co-Founder and Chairman of the Board, assumed the duties of Chief Executive Officer. On January 21, 2010, Douglas T. Linde was appointed to fill the vacancy on our Board of Directors resulting from the passing of Mr. E. Linde. Mr. D. Linde also currently serves as our President.

Our Board of Directors has Audit, Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees. The membership of each of these committees is described below.

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Audit</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Nominating and Corporate Governance</u>
Lawrence S. Bacow	X		
Zoë Baird		X	X*
Carol B. Einiger	X		
Fredrick J. Iseman		X	
Alan J. Patricof	X*		X
Richard E. Salomon		X*	
David A. Twardock		X	X

X=Committee member, *=Chair

- Our Board of Directors has adopted charters for each of its Audit, Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees. The Compensation Committee is comprised of four (4) independent directors. The Audit Committee is comprised of three (3) independent directors, and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is comprised of three (3) independent directors. A copy of each of these charters is available on our website at <http://www.bostonproperties.com> under the heading "Corporate Governance" and subheading "Committees and Charters."
- Our Board of Directors has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines, a copy of which is available on our website at <http://www.bostonproperties.com> under the heading "Corporate Governance" and subheading "Governance Guidelines."
- Our Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which governs business decisions made and actions taken by our directors, officers and employees. A copy of this code is

available on our website at <http://www.bostonproperties.com> under the heading “Corporate Governance” and subheading “Code of Conduct and Ethics.” We intend to disclose on this website any amendment to, or waiver of, any provision of this Code applicable to our directors and executive officers that would otherwise be required to be disclosed under the rules of the SEC or the New York Stock Exchange.

- Our Board of Directors has established an ethics reporting system that employees may use to anonymously report possible violations of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, including concerns regarding questionable accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, by telephone or over the internet.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Set forth below are the risks that we believe are material to our investors. We refer to the shares of our common stock and the units of limited partnership interest in BPLP together as our “securities,” and the investors who own shares or units, or both, as our “securityholders.” This section contains forward-looking statements. You should refer to the explanation of the qualifications and limitations on forward-looking statements beginning on page 44.

Our performance and value are subject to risks associated with our real estate assets and with the real estate industry.

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

- downturns in the national, regional and local economic conditions (particularly increases in unemployment);
- competition from other office, hotel and commercial buildings;
- local real estate market conditions, such as oversupply or reduction in demand for office, hotel or other commercial space;
- changes in interest rates and availability of financing;
- vacancies, changes in market rental rates and the need to periodically repair, renovate and re-let space;
- increased operating costs, including insurance expense, utilities, real estate taxes, state and local taxes and heightened security costs;
- civil disturbances, earthquakes and other natural disasters, or terrorist acts or acts of war which may result in uninsured or underinsured losses;
- significant expenditures associated with each investment, such as debt service payments, real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs which are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in revenues from a property;
- declines in the financial condition of our tenants and our ability to collect rents from our tenants; and
- decreases in the underlying value of our real estate.

We are dependent upon the economic climates of our markets—Boston, Washington, DC, midtown Manhattan, San Francisco and Princeton, NJ.

Substantially all of our revenue is derived from properties located in five markets: Boston, Washington, DC, midtown Manhattan, San Francisco and Princeton, NJ. A downturn in the economies of these markets, or the impact that a downturn in the overall national economy may have upon these economies, could result in reduced demand for office space. Because our portfolio consists primarily of office buildings (as compared to a more diversified real estate portfolio), a decrease in demand for office space in turn could adversely affect our results of operations. Additionally, there are submarkets within our markets that are dependent upon a limited number of industries. For example, in our Washington, DC market we focus on leasing office properties to governmental agencies and contractors, as well as legal firms. In our midtown Manhattan market we have historically leased properties to financial, legal and other professional firms. A significant downturn in one or more of these sectors could adversely affect our results of operations.

In addition, a significant economic downturn over a period of time could result in an event or change in circumstances that results in an impairment in the value of our properties. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of the asset (1) is not recoverable over its expected holding period and (2) exceeds its fair value. There can be no assurance that we will not take charges in the future related to the impairment of our assets. Any future impairment could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the period in which the charge is taken.

Our investment in property development may be more costly than anticipated.

We intend to continue to develop and substantially renovate office properties. Our current and future development and construction activities may be exposed to the following risks:

- we may be unable to proceed with the development of properties because we cannot obtain financing on favorable terms or at all;
- we may incur construction costs for a development project which exceed our original estimates due to increases in interest rates and increased materials, labor, leasing or other costs, which could make completion of the project less profitable because market rents may not increase sufficiently to compensate for the increase in construction costs;
- we may be unable to obtain, or face delays in obtaining, required zoning, land-use, building, occupancy, and other governmental permits and authorizations, which could result in increased costs and could require us to abandon our activities entirely with respect to a project;
- we may abandon development opportunities after we begin to explore them and as a result we may lose deposits or fail to recover expenses already incurred;
- we may expend funds on and devote management's time to projects which we do not complete;
- we may be unable to complete construction and/or leasing of a property on schedule; and
- we may suspend development projects after construction has begun due to changes in economic conditions or other factors, and this may result in the write-off of costs, payment of additional costs or increases in overall costs when the development project is restarted.

Investment returns from our developed properties may be lower than anticipated.

Our developed properties may be exposed to the following risks:

- we may lease developed properties at rental rates that are less than the rates projected at the time we decide to undertake the development; and
- occupancy rates and rents at newly developed properties may fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including market and economic conditions, and may result in our investments being less profitable than we expected or not profitable at all.

We face risks associated with the development of mixed-use commercial properties.

We are currently developing and may in the future develop, properties either alone or through joint ventures with other persons, that are known as "mixed-use" developments. This means that in addition to the development of office space, the project may also include space for residential or other commercial purposes. We have limited experience in developing and managing non-office and non-retail real estate. As a result, if a development project includes a non-office or non-retail use, we may seek to sell the rights to that component to a third-party developer with experience in that use or we may seek to partner with such a developer. If we are not able to sell the rights or partner with such a developer, or if we choose to develop the other component ourselves, we would be exposed not only to those risks typically associated with the development of commercial real estate generally, but

also to specific risks associated with the development and ownership of non-office and non-retail real estate. In addition, even if we sell the rights to develop the other component or elect to participate in the development through a joint venture, we may be exposed to the risks associated with the failure of the other party to complete the development as expected. These include the risk that the other party would default on its obligations necessitating that we complete the other component ourselves (including providing any necessary financing).

We face risks associated with the use of debt to fund acquisitions and developments, including refinancing risk.

We are subject to the risks normally associated with debt financing, including the risk that our cash flow will be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest. We anticipate that only a small portion of the principal of our debt will be repaid prior to maturity. Therefore, we are likely to need to refinance at least a portion of our outstanding debt as it matures. There is a risk that we may not be able to refinance existing debt or that the terms of any refinancing will not be as favorable as the terms of our existing debt. If principal payments due at maturity cannot be refinanced, extended or repaid with proceeds from other sources, such as new equity capital, our cash flow may not be sufficient to repay all maturing debt in years when significant “balloon” payments come due. In addition, we may rely on debt to fund a portion of our new investments such as our acquisition and development activity. There is a risk that we may be unable to finance these activities on favorable terms or at all. This risk is currently heightened because the debt market is experiencing volatility, including reduced liquidity and increased credit risk premiums. These conditions, which increase the cost and reduce the availability of debt, may continue or worsen in the future.

We have agreements with a number of limited partners of BPLP who contributed properties in exchange for partnership interests that require BPLP to maintain for specified periods of time secured debt on certain of our assets and/or allocate partnership debt to such limited partners to enable them to continue to defer recognition of their taxable gain with respect to the contributed property. These tax protection and debt allocation agreements may restrict our ability to repay or refinance debt.

Adverse economic and geopolitical conditions and dislocations in the credit markets could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and ability to pay distributions to you.

Our business may be affected by market and economic challenges experienced by the U.S. economy or real estate industry as a whole or by the local economic conditions in the markets in which our properties are located, including the current dislocations in the credit markets and the high rate of unemployment. These current conditions, or similar conditions existing in the future, may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and ability to pay distributions as a result of the following, among other potential consequences:

- the financial condition of our tenants, many of which are financial, legal and other professional firms, may be adversely affected, which may result in tenant defaults under leases due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failures or for other reasons;
- significant job losses in the financial and professional services industries may occur, which may decrease demand for our office space, causing market rental rates and property values to be negatively impacted;
- our ability to borrow on terms and conditions that we find acceptable, or at all, may be limited, which could reduce our ability to pursue acquisition and development opportunities and refinance existing debt, reduce our returns from our acquisition and development activities and increase our future interest expense;
- reduced values of our properties may limit our ability to dispose of assets at attractive prices or to obtain debt financing secured by our properties and may reduce the availability of unsecured loans;
- the value and liquidity of our short-term investments and cash deposits could be reduced as a result of a deterioration of the financial condition of the institutions that hold our cash deposits or the institutions

or assets in which we have made short-term investments, the dislocation of the markets for our short-term investments, increased volatility in market rates for such investments or other factors;

- one or more lenders under our line of credit could refuse to fund their financing commitment to us or could fail and we may not be able to replace the financing commitment of any such lenders on favorable terms, or at all; and
- one or more counterparties to our derivative financial instruments could default on their obligations to us, including the capped call transactions we entered into in connection with our offering of our 3.625% exchangeable senior notes due 2014 and any interest hedging contracts we may enter into from time to time, or could fail, increasing the risk that we may not realize the benefits of these instruments.

An increase in interest rates would increase our interest costs on variable rate debt and could adversely impact our ability to refinance existing debt or sell assets on favorable terms or at all.

As of February 19, 2010, we had approximately \$394.3 million of indebtedness that bears interest at variable rates, and we may incur more of such indebtedness in the future. If interest rates increase, then so will the interest costs on our unhedged variable rate debt, which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to pay principal and interest on our debt and our ability to make distributions to our securityholders. Further, rising interest rates could limit our ability to refinance existing debt when it matures or significantly increase our future interest expense. From time to time, we enter into interest rate swap agreements and other interest rate hedging contracts, including swaps, caps and floors. While these agreements are intended to lessen the impact of rising interest rates on us, they also expose us to the risk that the other parties to the agreements will not perform, we could incur significant costs associated with the settlement of the agreements, the agreements will be unenforceable and the underlying transactions will fail to qualify as highly-effective cash flow hedges under guidance included in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 815 “Derivatives and Hedging” (formerly known as SFAS No. 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended”). In addition, an increase in interest rates could decrease the amount third-parties are willing to pay for our assets, thereby limiting our ability to change our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions.

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

The mortgages on our properties contain customary covenants such as those that limit our ability, without the prior consent of the lender, to further mortgage the applicable property or to discontinue insurance coverage. Our unsecured credit facility, unsecured debt securities and certain secured loans contain customary restrictions, requirements and other limitations on our ability to incur indebtedness, including total debt to asset ratios, secured debt to total asset ratios, debt service coverage ratios and minimum ratios of unencumbered assets to unsecured debt, which we must maintain. Our continued ability to borrow under our credit facilities is subject to compliance with our financial and other covenants. In addition, our failure to comply with such covenants could cause a default under the applicable debt agreement, and we may then be required to repay such debt with capital from other sources. Under those circumstances, other sources of capital may not be available to us, or be available only on unattractive terms. Additionally, in the future our ability to satisfy current or prospective lenders’ insurance requirements may be adversely affected if lenders generally insist upon greater insurance coverage against acts of terrorism or losses resulting from earthquakes than is available to us in the marketplace or on commercially reasonable terms.

We rely on debt financing, including borrowings under our unsecured credit facility, issuances of unsecured debt securities and debt secured by individual properties, to finance our existing portfolio, our acquisition and development activities and for working capital. If we are unable to obtain debt financing from these or other sources, or to refinance existing indebtedness upon maturity, our financial condition and results of operations would likely be adversely affected. If we breach covenants in our debt agreements, the lenders can declare a default and, if the debt is secured, can take possession of the property securing the defaulted loan. In addition,

our unsecured debt agreements contain specific cross-default provisions with respect to specified other indebtedness, giving the unsecured lenders the right to declare a default if we are in default under other loans in some circumstances. Defaults under our debt agreements could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our degree of leverage could limit our ability to obtain additional financing or affect the market price of our common stock or debt securities.

On February 19, 2010, our total consolidated debt was approximately \$6.7 billion (i.e., excluding unconsolidated joint venture debt). Consolidated debt to total consolidated market capitalization ratio, defined as total consolidated debt as a percentage of the market value of our outstanding equity securities plus our total consolidated debt, is a measure of leverage commonly used by analysts in the REIT sector. Our total consolidated market capitalization was approximately \$17.5 billion at February 19, 2010. Total consolidated market capitalization was calculated using the closing stock price of \$66.57 per common share and the following: (1) 138,965,804 shares of our common stock, (2) 19,816,088 outstanding common units of limited partnership interest in Boston Properties Limited Partnership (excluding common units held by Boston Properties, Inc.), (3) an aggregate of 1,460,688 common units issuable upon conversion of all outstanding Series Two Preferred Units of partnership interest in Boston Properties Limited Partnership, (4) an aggregate of 1,644,313 common units issuable upon conversion of all outstanding LTIP Units, assuming all conditions have been met for the conversion of the LTIP Units, and (5) our consolidated debt totaling approximately \$6.7 billion. The calculation of total consolidated market capitalization does not include 1,080,938 2008 OPP Units because, unlike other LTIP Units, they are not earned until certain return thresholds are achieved. Our total consolidated debt, which excludes debt collateralized by our unconsolidated joint ventures, at February 19, 2010 represented approximately 38.31% of our total consolidated market capitalization. This percentage will fluctuate with changes in the market price of our common stock and does not necessarily reflect our capacity to incur additional debt to finance our activities or our ability to manage our existing debt obligations. However, for a company like ours, whose assets are primarily income-producing real estate, the consolidated debt to total consolidated market capitalization ratio may provide investors with an alternate indication of leverage, so long as it is evaluated along with other financial ratios and the various components of our outstanding indebtedness.

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

We face risks associated with property acquisitions.

We have acquired in the past and intend to continue to pursue the acquisition of properties and portfolios of properties, including large portfolios that could increase our size and result in alterations to our capital structure. Our acquisition activities and their success are subject to the following risks:

- even if we enter into an acquisition agreement for a property, we may be unable to complete that acquisition after making a non-refundable deposit and incurring certain other acquisition-related costs;
- we may be unable to obtain financing for acquisitions on favorable terms or at all;
- acquired properties may fail to perform as expected;
- the actual costs of repositioning or redeveloping acquired properties may be greater than our estimates;

- the acquisition agreement will likely contain conditions to closing, including completion of due diligence investigations to our satisfaction or other conditions that are not within our control, which may not be satisfied;
- acquired properties may be located in new markets where we may face risks associated with a lack of market knowledge or understanding of the local economy, lack of business relationships in the area and unfamiliarity with local governmental and permitting procedures; and
- we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions, particularly acquisitions of portfolios of properties, into our existing operations, and this could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We may also seek to acquire properties through the acquisition of first mortgage or mezzanine debt. Investments in these loans must be carefully structured to ensure that we satisfy the various asset and income requirements applicable to REITs. If we fail to structure any such acquisition properly, we could fail to qualify as a REIT. In addition, acquisitions of first mortgage or mezzanine loans subject us to the risks associated with the borrower's default, including potential bankruptcy, and there may be significant delays and costs associated with the process of foreclosure on collateral securing or supporting these investments. There can be no assurance that we would recover any or all of our investment in the event of such a default or bankruptcy.

We have acquired in the past and in the future may acquire properties or portfolios of properties through tax deferred contribution transactions in exchange for partnership interests in BPLP. This acquisition structure has the effect, among others, of reducing the amount of tax depreciation we can deduct over the tax life of the acquired properties, and typically requires that we agree to protect the contributors' ability to defer recognition of taxable gain through restrictions on our ability to dispose of the acquired properties and/or the allocation of partnership debt to the contributors to maintain their tax bases. These restrictions could limit our ability to sell an asset at a time, or on terms, that would be favorable absent such restrictions.

Acquired properties may expose us to unknown liability.

We may acquire properties subject to liabilities and without any recourse, or with only limited recourse, against the prior owners or other third parties with respect to unknown liabilities. As a result, if a liability were asserted against us based upon ownership of those properties, we might have to pay substantial sums to settle or contest it, which could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flow. Unknown liabilities with respect to acquired properties might include:

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

Competition for acquisitions may result in increased prices for properties.

We plan to continue to acquire properties as we are presented with attractive opportunities. We may face competition for acquisition opportunities with other investors, and this competition may adversely affect us by subjecting us to the following risks:

- we may be unable to acquire a desired property because of competition from other well-capitalized real estate investors, including publicly traded and private REITs, institutional investment funds and other real estate investors; and
- even if we are able to acquire a desired property, competition from other real estate investors may significantly increase the purchase price.

Our use of joint ventures may limit our flexibility with jointly owned investments.

In appropriate circumstances, we intend to develop and acquire properties in joint ventures with other persons or entities when circumstances warrant the use of these structures. We currently have twelve joint ventures that are not consolidated with our financial statements. Our share of the aggregate revenue of these joint ventures represented approximately 18.0% of our total revenue (the sum of our total consolidated revenue and our share of such joint venture revenue) for the year ended December 31, 2009. Our participation in joint ventures is subject to the risks that:

- we could become engaged in a dispute with any of our joint venture partners that might affect our ability to develop or operate a property;
- our joint ventures are subject to debt and in the current volatile credit markets the refinancing of such debt may require equity capital calls;
- our joint venture partners may default on their obligations necessitating that we fulfill their obligation ourselves;
- our joint venture partners may have different objectives than we have regarding the appropriate timing and terms of any sale or refinancing of properties; and
- our joint venture partners may have competing interests in our markets that could create conflict of interest issues.

Our properties face significant competition.

We face significant competition from developers, owners and operators of office properties and other commercial real estate, including sublease space available from our tenants. Substantially all of our properties face competition from similar properties in the same market. This competition may affect our ability to attract and retain tenants and may reduce the rents we are able to charge. These competing properties may have vacancy rates higher than our properties, which may result in their owners being willing to lease available space at lower rates than the space in our properties.

We face potential difficulties or delays renewing leases or re-leasing space.

We derive most of our income from rent received from our tenants. If a tenant experiences a downturn in its business or other types of financial distress, it may be unable to make timely rental payments. Also, when our tenants decide not to renew their leases or terminate early, we may not be able to re-let the space. Even if tenants decide to renew or lease new space, the terms of renewals or new leases, including the cost of required renovations or concessions to tenants, may be less favorable to us than current lease terms. As a result, our cash flow could decrease and our ability to make distributions to our securityholders could be adversely affected.

We face potential adverse effects from major tenants' bankruptcies or insolvencies.

The bankruptcy or insolvency of a major tenant may adversely affect the income produced by our properties. Our tenants could file for bankruptcy protection or become insolvent in the future. We cannot evict a tenant solely because of its bankruptcy. On the other hand, a bankrupt tenant may reject and terminate its lease with us. In such case, our claim against the bankrupt tenant for unpaid and future rent would be subject to a statutory cap that might be substantially less than the remaining rent actually owed under the lease, and, even so, our claim for unpaid rent would likely not be paid in full. This shortfall could adversely affect our cash flow and results of operations.

We may have difficulty selling our properties, which may limit our flexibility.

Large and high-quality office and hotel properties like the ones that we own could be difficult to sell. This may limit our ability to change our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In

addition, federal tax laws limit our ability to sell properties and this may affect our ability to sell properties without adversely affecting returns to our securityholders. These restrictions reduce our ability to respond to changes in the performance of our investments and could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to dispose of some of our properties is constrained by their tax attributes. Properties which we developed and have owned for a significant period of time or which we acquired through tax deferred contribution transactions in exchange for partnership interests in BPLP often have low tax bases. Furthermore, as a REIT, we may be subject to a 100% “prohibited transactions” tax on the gain from dispositions of property if we are deemed to hold the property primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, unless the disposition qualifies under a safe harbor exception for properties that have been held for at least two years and with respect to which certain other requirements are met. The potential application of the prohibited transactions tax could cause us to forego potential dispositions of property or other opportunities that might otherwise be attractive to us, or to undertake such dispositions or other opportunities through a taxable REIT subsidiary, which would generally result in income taxes being incurred. If we dispose of these properties outright in taxable transactions, we may be required to distribute a significant amount of the taxable gain to our securityholders under the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code for REITs, which in turn would impact our cash flow and increase our leverage. In some cases, without incurring additional costs we may be restricted from disposing of properties contributed in exchange for our partnership interests under tax protection agreements with contributors. To dispose of low basis or tax-protected properties efficiently we from time to time use like-kind exchanges, which qualify for non-recognition of taxable gain, but can be difficult to consummate and result in the property for which the disposed assets are exchanged inheriting their low tax bases and other tax attributes (including tax protection covenants).

Because we own a hotel property, we face the risks associated with the hospitality industry.

Because the lease payments we receive under our hotel lease are based on a participation in the gross receipts of the hotel, if the hotel does not generate sufficient receipts, our cash flow would be decreased, which could reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to our securityholders. The following factors, among others, are common to the hotel industry, and may reduce the receipts generated by our hotel property:

- our hotel property competes for guests with other hotels, a number of which have greater marketing and financial resources than our hotel-operating business partners;
- if there is an increase in operating costs resulting from inflation and other factors, our hotel-operating business partners may not be able to offset such increase by increasing room rates;
- our hotel property is subject to the fluctuating and seasonal demands of business travelers and tourism; and
- our hotel property is subject to general and local economic and social conditions that may affect demand for travel in general, including war and terrorism.

In addition, because our hotel property is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, it is subject to the Cambridge market’s fluctuations in demand, increases in operating costs and increased competition from additions in supply.

We face risks associated with short-term liquid investments.

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

- direct obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury;
- obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies;

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

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

Failure to qualify as a real estate investment trust would cause us to be taxed as a corporation, which would substantially reduce funds available for payment of dividends.

If we fail to qualify as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, for federal income tax purposes, we will be taxed as a corporation unless certain relief provisions apply. We believe that we are organized and qualified as a REIT and intend to operate in a manner that will allow us to continue to qualify as a REIT. However, we cannot assure you that we are qualified as such, or that we will remain qualified as such in the future. This is because qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex provisions of the Internal Revenue Code as to which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations and involves the determination of facts and circumstances not entirely within our control. Future legislation, new regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions may significantly change the tax laws or the application of the tax laws with respect to qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes or the federal income tax consequences of such qualification.

In addition, we currently hold certain of our properties, and the Value-Added Fund holds its properties, through a subsidiary that has elected to be taxed as a REIT and we may in the future determine that it is in our best interests to hold one or more of our other properties through one or more subsidiaries that elect to be taxed as REITs. If any of these subsidiaries fails to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, then we may also fail to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT then, unless certain relief provisions apply, we will face serious tax consequences that will substantially reduce the funds available for payment of dividends for each of the years involved because:

- we would not be allowed a deduction for dividends paid to stockholders in computing our taxable income and would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates;
- we also could be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax and possibly increased state and local taxes;
- unless we are entitled to relief under statutory provisions, we could not elect to be subject to tax as a REIT for four taxable years following the year during which we were disqualified; and
- all dividends will be subject to tax as ordinary income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

In addition, if we fail to qualify as a REIT and the relief provisions do not apply, we will no longer be required to pay dividends. As a result of all these factors, our failure to qualify as a REIT could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital, and it would adversely affect the value of our common stock. If we fail to qualify as a REIT but are eligible for certain relief provisions, then we may retain our status as a REIT but may be required to pay a penalty tax, which could be substantial.

In order to maintain our REIT status, we may be forced to borrow funds during unfavorable market conditions or to pay taxable dividends of our common stock.

In order to maintain our REIT status, we may need to borrow funds on a short-term basis to meet the REIT distribution requirements, even if the then-prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings or, alternatively, for 2010 or 2011, we could pay a taxable stock dividend. To qualify as REIT, we generally must distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our net taxable income each year, excluding capital gains. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which dividends paid by us in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income and 100% of our undistributed income from prior years. We may need short-term debt or long-term debt or proceeds from asset sales, creation of joint ventures or sales of common stock to fund required distributions as a result of differences in timing between the actual receipt of income and the recognition of income for federal income tax purposes, or the effect of non-deductible capital expenditures, the creation of reserves or required debt or amortization payments. The inability of our cash flows to cover our distribution requirements could have an adverse impact on our ability to raise short—and long-term debt or sell equity securities in order to fund distributions required to maintain our REIT status. Alternatively, under recent IRS guidance that is effective through 2011, we may elect to distribute taxable dividends that are payable up to 90% in the form of our common stock (with the remainder payable in cash). In this event, shareholders will be required to include the full amount of the dividend in income, and shareholder's tax liability could exceed the cash portion of their dividend.

Limits on changes in control may discourage takeover attempts beneficial to stockholders.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, our shareholder rights agreement and the limited partnership agreement of BPLP, as well as provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and Delaware corporate law, may:

- delay or prevent a change of control over us or a tender offer, even if such action might be beneficial to our stockholders; and
- limit our stockholders' opportunity to receive a potential premium for their shares of common stock over then-prevailing market prices.

Stock Ownership Limit

To facilitate maintenance of our qualification as a REIT and to otherwise address concerns relating to concentration of capital stock ownership, our certificate of incorporation generally prohibits ownership, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by any single stockholder of more than 6.6% of the number of outstanding shares of any class or series of our common stock. We refer to this limitation as the "ownership limit." Our Board of Directors may waive, in its sole discretion, or modify the ownership limit with respect to one or more persons if it is satisfied that ownership in excess of this limit will not jeopardize our status as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. In addition, under our certificate of incorporation each of Mortimer B. Zuckerman and Edward H. Linde, along with their respective families and affiliates, as well as, in general, pension plans and mutual funds, may actually and beneficially own up to 15% of the number of outstanding shares of any class or series of our equity common stock. Shares owned in violation of the ownership limit will be subject to the loss of rights to distributions and voting and other penalties. The ownership limit may have the effect of inhibiting or impeding a change in control.

BPLP's Partnership Agreement

We have agreed in the limited partnership agreement of BPLP not to engage in specified extraordinary transactions, including, among others, business combinations, unless limited partners of BPLP other than Boston Properties, Inc. receive, or have the opportunity to receive, either (1) the same consideration for their partnership interests as holders of our common stock in the transaction or (2) limited partnership units that, among other things, would entitle the holders, upon redemption of these units, to receive shares of common equity of a publicly traded company or the same consideration as holders of our common stock received in the transaction. If these limited partners would not receive such consideration, we cannot engage in the transaction unless limited partners holding at least 75% of the common units of limited partnership interest, other than those held by Boston Properties, Inc. or its affiliates, consent to the transaction. In addition, we have agreed in the limited partnership agreement of BPLP that we will not complete specified extraordinary transactions, including among others, business combinations, in which we receive the approval of our common stockholders unless (1) limited partners holding at least 75% of the common units of limited partnership interest, other than those held by Boston Properties, Inc. or its affiliates, consent to the transaction or (2) the limited partners of BPLP are also allowed to vote and the transaction would have been approved had these limited partners been able to vote as common stockholders on the transaction. Therefore, if our common stockholders approve a specified extraordinary transaction, the partnership agreement requires the following before we can complete the transaction:

- holders of partnership interests in BPLP, including Boston Properties, Inc., must vote on the matter;
- Boston Properties, Inc. must vote its partnership interests in the same proportion as our stockholders voted on the transaction; and
- the result of the vote of holders of partnership interests in BPLP must be such that had such vote been a vote of stockholders, the business combination would have been approved.

As a result of these provisions, a potential acquirer may be deterred from making an acquisition proposal, and we may be prohibited by contract from engaging in a proposed extraordinary transaction, including a proposed business combination, even though our stockholders approve of the transaction.

Shareholder Rights Plan

We have a shareholder rights plan. Under the terms of this plan, we can in effect prevent a person or group from acquiring more than 15% of the outstanding shares of our common stock because, unless we approve of the acquisition, after the person acquires more than 15% of our outstanding common stock, all other stockholders will have the right to purchase securities from us at a price that is less than their then fair market value. This would substantially reduce the value and influence of the stock owned by the acquiring person. Our Board of Directors can prevent the plan from operating by approving the transaction in advance, which gives us significant power to approve or disapprove of the efforts of a person or group to acquire a large interest in our company.

Changes in market conditions could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

As with other publicly traded equity securities, the value of our common stock depends on various market conditions that may change from time to time. Among the market conditions that may affect the value of our common stock are the following:

- the extent of investor interest in our securities;
- the general reputation of REITs and the attractiveness of our equity securities in comparison to other equity securities, including securities issued by other real estate-based companies;
- our underlying asset value;
- investor confidence in the stock and bond markets, generally;

- national economic conditions;
- changes in tax laws;
- our financial performance;
- changes in our credit ratings; and
- general stock and bond market conditions.

The market value of our common stock is based primarily upon the market's perception of our growth potential and our current and potential future earnings and cash dividends. Consequently, our common stock may trade at prices that are greater or less than our net asset value per share of common stock. If our future earnings or cash dividends are less than expected, it is likely that the market price of our common stock will diminish.

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

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

The number of shares available for future sale could adversely affect the market price of our stock.

In connection with and subsequent to our initial public offering, we have completed many private placement transactions in which shares of capital stock of Boston Properties, Inc. or partnership interests in BPLP were issued to owners of properties we acquired or to institutional investors. This common stock, or common stock issuable in exchange for such partnership interests in BPLP, may be sold in the public securities markets over time under registration rights we granted to these investors. Additional common stock issuable under our employee benefit and other incentive plans, including as a result of the grant of stock options and restricted equity securities, may also be sold in the market at some time in the future. Future sales of our common stock in the market could adversely affect the price of our common stock. We cannot predict the effect the perception in the market that such sales may occur will have on the market price of our common stock.

We may change our policies without obtaining the approval of our stockholders.

Our operating and financial policies, including our policies with respect to acquisitions of real estate, growth, operations, indebtedness, capitalization and dividends, are exclusively determined by our Board of Directors. Accordingly, our securityholders do not control these policies.

Our success depends on key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed.

We depend on the efforts of key personnel, particularly Mortimer B. Zuckerman, Chairman of our Board and Chief Executive Officer, and Douglas T. Linde, our President. Among the reasons that Messrs. Zuckerman and D. Linde are important to our success is that each has a national reputation, which attracts business and investment opportunities and assists us in negotiations with lenders, joint venture partners and other investors. If we lost their services, our relationships with lenders, potential tenants and industry personnel could diminish. Mr. Zuckerman has substantial outside business interests that could interfere with his ability to devote his full time to our business and affairs.

Our two Executive Vice Presidents and five Regional Managers also have strong reputations. Their reputations aid us in identifying opportunities, having opportunities brought to us, and negotiating with tenants and build-to-suit prospects. While we believe that we could find replacements for these key personnel, the loss of

their services could materially and adversely affect our operations because of diminished relationships with lenders, prospective tenants and industry personnel.

Conflicts of interest exist with holders of interests in BPLP.

Sales of properties and repayment of related indebtedness will have different effects on holders of interests in BPLP than on our stockholders.

Some holders of interests in BPLP, including Mr. Zuckerman and the estate of Mr. E. Linde, would incur adverse tax consequences upon the sale of certain of our properties and on the repayment of related debt which differ from the tax consequences to us and our stockholders. Consequently, these holders of partnership interests in BPLP may have different objectives regarding the appropriate pricing and timing of any such sale or repayment of debt. While we have exclusive authority under the limited partnership agreement of BPLP to determine when to refinance or repay debt or whether, when, and on what terms to sell a property, subject, in the case of certain properties, to the contractual commitments described below, any such decision would require the approval of our Board of Directors. While the Board of Directors has a policy with respect to these matters, as directors and executive officers, Messrs. Zuckerman and D. Linde could exercise their influence in a manner inconsistent with the interests of some, or a majority, of our stockholders, including in a manner which could prevent completion of a sale of a property or the repayment of indebtedness.

Agreement not to sell some properties.

We have entered into agreements with respect to some properties that we have acquired in exchange for partnership interests in BPLP. Pursuant to those agreements, we have agreed not to sell or otherwise transfer some of our properties, prior to specified dates, in any transaction that would trigger taxable income and we are responsible for the reimbursement of certain tax-related costs to the prior owners if the subject properties are sold in a taxable sale. In general, our obligations to the prior owners are limited in time and only apply to actual damages suffered. As of December 31, 2009 there were a total of five properties subject to these restrictions. In the aggregate, all properties subject to the restrictions accounted for approximately 25% of our total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2009.

BPLP has also entered into agreements providing prior owners of properties with the right to guarantee specific amounts of indebtedness and, in the event that the specific indebtedness they guarantee is repaid or reduced, additional and/or substitute indebtedness. These agreements may hinder actions that we may otherwise desire to take to repay or refinance guaranteed indebtedness because we would be required to make payments to the beneficiaries of such agreements if we violate these agreements.

Mr. Zuckerman will continue to engage in other activities.

Mr. Zuckerman has a broad and varied range of investment interests. He could acquire an interest in a company which is not currently involved in real estate investment activities but which may acquire real property in the future. However, pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Zuckerman will not, in general, have management control over such companies and, therefore, he may not be able to prevent one or more of such companies from engaging in activities that are in competition with our activities.

Compliance or failure to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act or other safety regulations and requirements could result in substantial costs.

The Americans with Disabilities Act generally requires that public buildings, including office buildings and hotels, be made accessible to disabled persons. Noncompliance could result in the imposition of fines by the federal government or the award of damages to private litigants. If, under the Americans with Disabilities Act, we are required to make substantial alterations and capital expenditures in one or more of our properties,

including the removal of access barriers, it could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations, as well as the amount of cash available for distribution to our securityholders.

Our properties are subject to various federal, state and local regulatory requirements, such as state and local fire and life safety requirements. If we fail to comply with these requirements, we could incur fines or private damage awards. We do not know whether existing requirements will change or whether compliance with future requirements will require significant unanticipated expenditures that will affect our cash flow and results of operations.

Some potential losses are not covered by insurance.

We carry insurance coverage on our properties of types and in amounts and with deductibles that we believe are in line with coverage customarily obtained by owners of similar properties. In response to the uncertainty in the insurance market following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the Federal Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (as amended, "TRIA") was enacted in November 2002 to require regulated insurers to make available coverage for "certified" acts of terrorism (as defined by the statute). The expiration date of TRIA was extended to December 31, 2014 by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 ("TRIPRA"). Currently, the per occurrence limits of our portfolio property insurance program are \$1.0 billion, including coverage for acts of terrorism certified under TRIA. We currently insure certain properties, including the General Motors Building located at 767 Fifth Avenue in New York, New York ("767 Fifth Avenue"), in a separate stand alone insurance program. The property insurance program per occurrence limits for 767 Fifth Avenue are \$1.625 billion, including coverage for acts of terrorism certified under TRIA, with \$1.375 billion of coverage for losses in excess of \$250 million being provided by NYXP, LLC, as a direct insurer. We also currently carry nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological terrorism insurance coverage ("NBCR Coverage") for acts of terrorism certified under TRIA, which is provided by IXP, LLC as a direct insurer, for the properties in our portfolio, including 767 Fifth Avenue, but excluding the properties owned by our Value-Added Fund and certain other properties owned in joint ventures with third parties or which we manage. The per occurrence limit for NBCR Coverage is \$1 billion. Under TRIA, after the payment of the required deductible and coinsurance, the NBCR Coverage is backstopped by the Federal Government if the aggregate industry insured losses resulting from a certified act of terrorism exceed a "program trigger." The program trigger is \$100 million and the coinsurance is 15%. Under TRIPRA, if the Federal Government pays out for a loss under TRIA, it is mandatory that the Federal Government recoup the full amount of the loss from insurers offering TRIA coverage after the payment of the loss pursuant to a formula in TRIPRA. We may elect to terminate the NBCR Coverage if the Federal Government seeks recoupment for losses paid under TRIA, if there is a change in our portfolio or for any other reason. We intend to continue to monitor the scope, nature and cost of available terrorism insurance and maintain insurance in amounts and on terms that are commercially reasonable.

We also currently carry earthquake insurance on our properties located in areas known to be subject to earthquakes in an amount and subject to self-insurance that we believe are commercially reasonable. In addition, this insurance is subject to a deductible in the amount of 5% of the value of the affected property. Specifically, we currently carry earthquake insurance which covers our San Francisco region with a \$120 million per occurrence limit and a \$120 million annual aggregate limit, \$20 million of which is provided by IXP LLC, as a direct insurer. The amount of our earthquake insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover losses from earthquakes. In addition, the amount of earthquake coverage could impact our ability to finance properties subject to earthquake risk. We may discontinue earthquake insurance on some or all of our properties in the future if the premiums exceed our estimation of the value of the coverage.

IXP LLC, ("IXP"), a captive insurance company which is a wholly-owned subsidiary, acts as a direct insurer with respect to a portion of our earthquake insurance coverage for our Greater San Francisco properties and our NBCR Coverage for acts of terrorism certified under TRIA. NYXP, LLC ("NYXP"), a captive insurance company which is a wholly-owned subsidiary, acts as a direct insurer with respect to a portion of our coverage for acts of terrorism certified under TRIA for 767 Fifth Avenue. Currently, NYXP only insures losses which

exceed the program trigger under TRIA and NYXP reinsures with a third-party insurance company any coinsurance payable under TRIA. Insofar as we own IXP and NYXP, we are responsible for their liquidity and capital resources, and the accounts of IXP and NYXP are part of our consolidated financial statements. In particular, if a loss occurs which is covered by our NBCR Coverage but is less than the applicable program trigger under TRIA, IXP would be responsible for the full amount of the loss without any backstop by the Federal Government. IXP and NYXP would also be responsible for any recoupment charges by the Federal Government in the event losses are paid out and their insurance policies are maintained after the payout by the Federal Government. If we experience a loss and IXP or NYXP are required to pay under their insurance policies, we would ultimately record the loss to the extent of the required payment. Therefore, insurance coverage provided by IXP and NYXP should not be considered as the equivalent of third-party insurance, but rather as a modified form of self-insurance.

The mortgages on our properties typically contain requirements concerning the financial ratings of the insurers who provide policies covering the property. We provide the lenders on a regular basis with the identity of the insurance companies in our insurance programs. The ratings of some of our insurers are below the rating requirements in some of our loan agreements and the lenders for these loans could attempt to claim an event of default has occurred under the loan. We believe we could obtain insurance with insurers which satisfy the rating requirements. Additionally, in the future our ability to obtain debt financing secured by individual properties, or the terms of such financing, may be adversely affected if lenders generally insist on ratings for insurers which are difficult to obtain or which result in a commercially unreasonable premium. There can be no assurance that a deficiency in the financial ratings of one or more of our insurers will not have a material adverse effect on us.

We continue to monitor the state of the insurance market in general, and the scope and costs of coverage for acts of terrorism and California earthquake risk in particular, but we cannot anticipate what coverage will be available on commercially reasonable terms in future policy years. There are other types of losses, such as from wars or the presence of mold at our properties, for which we cannot obtain insurance at all or at a reasonable cost. With respect to such losses and losses from acts of terrorism, earthquakes or other catastrophic events, if we experience a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties, as well as the anticipated future revenues from those properties. Depending on the specific circumstances of each affected property, it is possible that we could be liable for mortgage indebtedness or other obligations related to the property. Any such loss could materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition and results of operations.

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

We have significant investments in large metropolitan markets that have been or may be in the future the targets of actual or threatened terrorism attacks, including midtown Manhattan, Washington, DC, Boston and San Francisco. As a result, some tenants in these markets may choose to relocate their businesses to other markets or to lower-profile office buildings within these markets that may be perceived to be less likely targets of future terrorist activity. This could result in an overall decrease in the demand for office space in these markets generally or in our properties in particular, which could increase vacancies in our properties or necessitate that we lease our properties on less favorable terms or both. In addition, future terrorist attacks in these markets could directly or indirectly damage our properties, both physically and financially, or cause losses that materially exceed our insurance coverage. As a result of the foregoing, our ability to generate revenues and the value of our properties could decline materially. See also “—*Some potential losses are not covered by insurance.*”

We face risks associated with our tenants being designated “Prohibited Persons” by the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Pursuant to Executive Order 13224 and other laws, the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the United States Department of the Treasury (“OFAC”) maintains a list of persons designated as terrorists or who are otherwise

blocked or banned (“Prohibited Persons”). OFAC regulations and other laws prohibit conducting business or engaging in transactions with Prohibited Persons (the “OFAC Requirements”). Certain of our loan and other agreements require us to comply with OFAC Requirements. We have established a compliance program whereby tenants and others with whom we conduct business are checked against the OFAC list of Prohibited Persons prior to entering into any agreement and on a periodic basis thereafter. Our leases and other agreements require the other party to comply with OFAC Requirements. If a tenant or other party with whom we contract is placed on the OFAC list we may be required by the OFAC Requirements to terminate the lease or other agreement. Any such termination could result in a loss of revenue or a damage claim by the other party that the termination was wrongful.

We face possible risks associated with the physical effects of climate change.

We cannot predict with certainty whether climate change is occurring and, if so, at what rate. However, the physical effects of climate change could have a material adverse effect on our properties, operations and business. For example, many of our properties are located along the East and West coasts, particularly those in the Central Business Districts of Midtown Manhattan, Boston and San Francisco. To the extent climate change causes changes in weather patterns, our markets could experience increases in storm intensity and rising sea-levels. Over time, these conditions could result in declining demand for office space in our buildings or the inability of us to operate the buildings at all. Climate change may also have indirect effects on our business by increasing the cost of (or making unavailable) property insurance on terms we find acceptable, increasing the cost of energy and increasing the cost of snow removal at our properties. There can be no assurance that climate change will not have a material adverse effect on our properties, operations or business.

Potential liability for environmental contamination could result in substantial costs.

Under federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, we may be required to investigate and clean up the effects of releases of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products at our properties simply because of our current or past ownership or operation of the real estate. If unidentified environmental problems arise, we may have to make substantial payments, which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to make distributions to our securityholders, because:

- as owner or operator we may have to pay for property damage and for investigation and clean-up costs incurred in connection with the contamination;
- the law typically imposes clean-up responsibility and liability regardless of whether the owner or operator knew of or caused the contamination;
- even if more than one person may be responsible for the contamination, each person who shares legal liability under the environmental laws may be held responsible for all of the clean-up costs; and
- governmental entities and third parties may sue the owner or operator of a contaminated site for damages and costs.

These costs could be substantial and in extreme cases could exceed the amount of our insurance or the value of the contaminated property. We currently carry environmental insurance in an amount and subject to deductibles that we believe are commercially reasonable. Specifically, we carry a pollution legal liability policy with a \$10 million limit per incident and a policy aggregate limit of \$30 million. The presence of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products or the failure to properly remediate contamination may materially and adversely affect our ability to borrow against, sell or rent an affected property. In addition, applicable environmental laws create liens on contaminated sites in favor of the government for damages and costs it incurs in connection with a contamination. Changes in laws increasing the potential liability for environmental conditions existing at our properties, or increasing the restrictions on the handling, storage or discharge of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products or other actions may result in significant unanticipated expenditures.

Environmental laws also govern the presence, maintenance and removal of asbestos. Such laws require that owners or operators of buildings containing asbestos:

- properly manage and maintain the asbestos;
- notify and train those who may come into contact with asbestos; and
- undertake special precautions, including removal or other abatement, if asbestos would be disturbed during renovation or demolition of a building.

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

Some of our properties are located in urban and previously developed areas where fill or current or historic industrial uses of the areas have caused site contamination. It is our policy to retain independent environmental consultants to conduct or update Phase I environmental site assessments and asbestos surveys with respect to our acquisition of properties. These assessments generally include a visual inspection of the properties and the surrounding areas, an examination of current and historical uses of the properties and the surrounding areas and a review of relevant state, federal and historical documents, but do not involve invasive techniques such as soil and ground water sampling. Where appropriate, on a property-by-property basis, our practice is to have these consultants conduct additional testing, including sampling for asbestos, for lead in drinking water, for soil contamination where underground storage tanks are or were located or where other past site usage creates a potential environmental problem, and for contamination in groundwater. Even though these environmental assessments are conducted, there is still the risk that:

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

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

We did not obtain new owner's title insurance policies in connection with properties acquired during our initial public offering.

We acquired many of our properties from our predecessors at the completion of our initial public offering in June 1997. Before we acquired these properties, each of them was insured by a title insurance policy. We did not obtain new owner's title insurance policies in connection with the acquisition of these properties. However, to the extent we have financed properties after acquiring them in connection with the initial public offering, we have obtained new title insurance policies, however, the amount of these policies may be less than the current or future value of the applicable properties. Nevertheless, because in many instances we acquired these properties

indirectly by acquiring ownership of the entity that owned the property and those owners remain in existence as our subsidiaries, some of these title insurance policies may continue to benefit us. Many of these title insurance policies may be for amounts less than the current or future values of the applicable properties. If there was a title defect related to any of these properties, or to any of the properties acquired at the time of our initial public offering, that is no longer covered by a title insurance policy, we could lose both our capital invested in and our anticipated profits from such property. We have obtained title insurance policies for all properties that we have acquired after our initial public offering, however, these policies may be for amounts less than the current or future values of the applicable properties.

Because of the ownership structure of our hotel property, we face potential adverse effects from changes to the applicable tax laws.

We own one hotel property. However, under the Internal Revenue Code, REITs like us are not allowed to operate hotels directly or indirectly. Accordingly, we lease our hotel property to one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries. As lessor, we are entitled to a percentage of the gross receipts from the operation of the hotel property. Marriott International, Inc. manages the hotel under the Marriott name pursuant to a management contract with the taxable REIT subsidiary as lessee. While the taxable REIT subsidiary structure allows the economic benefits of ownership to flow to us, the taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to tax on its income from the operations of the hotel at the federal and state level. In addition, the taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to detailed tax regulations that affect how it may be capitalized and operated. If the tax laws applicable to taxable REIT subsidiaries are modified, we may be forced to modify the structure for owning our hotel property, and such changes may adversely affect the cash flows from our hotel. In addition, the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Treasury Department and Congress frequently review federal income tax legislation, and we cannot predict whether, when or to what extent new federal tax laws, regulations, interpretations or rulings will be adopted. Any of such actions may prospectively or retroactively modify the tax treatment of the taxable REIT subsidiary and, therefore, may adversely affect our after-tax returns from our hotel property.

We face possible adverse changes in tax laws.

From time to time changes in state and local tax laws or regulations are enacted, which may result in an increase in our tax liability. A shortfall in tax revenues for states and municipalities in which we operate may lead to an increase in the frequency and size of such changes. If such changes occur, we may be required to pay additional taxes on our assets or income. These increased tax costs could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and the amount of cash available for the payment of dividends.

We face possible state and local tax audits.

Because we are organized and qualify as a REIT, we are generally not subject to federal income taxes, but are subject to certain state and local taxes. In the normal course of business, certain entities through which we own real estate either have undergone, or are currently undergoing, tax audits. Although we believe that we have substantial arguments in favor of our positions in the ongoing audits, in some instances there is no controlling precedent or interpretive guidance on the specific point at issue. Collectively, tax deficiency notices received to date from the jurisdictions conducting the ongoing audits have not been material. However, there can be no assurance that future audits will not occur with increased frequency or that the ultimate result of such audits will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments.*

None.

Item 2. Properties

At December 31, 2009, our portfolio consisted of 146 properties totaling approximately 37.7 million net rentable square feet and structured parking for vehicles containing approximately 12.8 million square feet. Our properties consisted of (1) 140 office properties, including 120 Class A office buildings, including three properties under construction, and 20 properties that support both office and technical uses, (2) three retail properties, (3) one hotel and (4) two residential properties (both of which are under construction). In addition, we own or control 510.1 acres of land for future development. The table set forth below shows information relating to the properties we owned, or in which we had an ownership interest, at December 31, 2009. Information relating to properties owned by the Value-Added Fund is not included in our portfolio information tables or any other portfolio level statistics because the Value-Added Fund invests in assets within our existing markets that have deficiencies in property characteristics which provide an opportunity to create value through repositioning, refurbishment or renovation. We therefore believe including such information in our portfolio tables and statistics would render the portfolio information less useful to investors. Information relating to the Value-Added Fund is set forth separately below.

<u>Properties</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>% Leased</u>	<u>Number of Buildings</u>	<u>Net Rentable Square Feet</u>
Class A Office				
General Motors Building (60% ownership)	New York, NY	98.1%	1	1,777,639
399 Park Avenue	New York, NY	95.6%	1	1,712,223
601 Lexington Avenue (formerly known as Citigroup Center)	New York, NY	88.8%	1	1,613,406
Times Square Tower	New York, NY	99.7%	1	1,243,298
800 Boylston Street—The Prudential Center	Boston, MA	96.6%	1	1,192,675
599 Lexington Avenue	New York, NY	95.4%	1	1,039,158
Embarcadero Center Four	San Francisco, CA	93.7%	1	936,260
111 Huntington Avenue—The Prudential Center	Boston, MA	99.6%	1	859,642
Embarcadero Center One	San Francisco, CA	86.8%	1	833,723
Embarcadero Center Two	San Francisco, CA	97.9%	1	779,768
Embarcadero Center Three	San Francisco, CA	84.7%	1	775,086
South of Market	Reston, VA	91.8%	3	648,279
Two Grand Central Tower (60% ownership)	New York, NY	94.5%	1	637,482
Capital Gallery	Washington, DC	100.0%	1	621,009
Metropolitan Square (51% ownership)	Washington, DC	99.9%	1	586,885
125 West 5 th Street (60% ownership)	New York, NY	100.0%	1	566,952
3200 Zanker Road	San Jose, CA	100.0%	4	543,900
901 New York Avenue (25% ownership)	Washington, DC	99.4%	1	539,229
Reservoir Place	Waltham, MA	94.6%	1	526,386
601 and 651 Gateway	South San Francisco, CA	83.4%	2	506,168
101 Huntington Avenue—The Prudential Center	Boston, MA	99.4%	1	505,939
Two Freedom Square	Reston, VA	99.4%	1	421,253
One Freedom Square	Reston, VA	94.2%	1	414,433
One Tower Center	East Brunswick, NJ	40.8%	1	413,677
Market Square North (50% ownership)	Washington, DC	98.3%	1	401,279
140 Kendrick Street	Needham, MA	100.0%	3	380,987
One and Two Discovery Square	Reston, VA	100.0%	2	366,990
505 9 th Street, N.W. (50% ownership)	Washington, DC	96.0%	1	321,943
1333 New Hampshire Avenue	Washington, DC	100.0%	1	315,371
One Reston Overlook	Reston, VA	100.0%	1	312,685
Waltham Weston Corporate Center	Waltham, MA	80.4%	1	306,789
230 CityPoint	Waltham, MA	92.5%	1	299,944

<u>Properties</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>% Leased</u>	<u>Number of Buildings</u>	<u>Net Rentable Square Feet</u>
Wisconsin Place (66.67% ownership)	Chevy Chase, MD	91.1%	1	299,136
540 Madison Avenue (60% ownership)	New York, NY	90.7%	1	288,340
12310 Sunrise Valley	Reston, VA	100.0%	1	263,870
Reston Corporate Center	Reston, VA	100.0%	2	261,046
Quorum Office Park	Chelmsford, MA	100.0%	2	259,918
New Dominion Technology Park—Building				
Two	Herndon, VA	100.0%	1	257,400
611 Gateway	South San Francisco, CA	100.0%	1	256,302
12300 Sunrise Valley	Reston, VA	100.0%	1	255,244
1330 Connecticut Avenue	Washington, DC	100.0%	1	252,136
200 West Street	Waltham, MA	33.2%	1	248,951
500 E Street, S. W.	Washington, DC	100.0%	1	248,336
Five Cambridge Center	Cambridge, MA	100.0%	1	240,480
Democracy Tower	Reston, VA	100.0%	1	235,436
New Dominion Technology Park—Building				
One	Herndon, VA	100.0%	1	235,201
510 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	100.0%	1	234,160
One Cambridge Center	Cambridge, MA	75.7%	1	215,385
635 Massachusetts Avenue(1)	Washington, DC	100.0%	1	211,000
77 CityPoint	Waltham, MA	100.0%	1	209,707
Sumner Square	Washington, DC	100.0%	1	208,665
Four Cambridge Center	Cambridge, MA	91.0%	1	198,723
University Place	Cambridge, MA	100.0%	1	195,282
North First Business Park(1)	San Jose, CA	75.8%	5	190,636
1301 New York Avenue	Washington, DC	100.0%	1	188,357
One Preserve Parkway	Rockville, MD	20.1%	1	183,192
12290 Sunrise Valley	Reston, VA	100.0%	1	182,424
2600 Tower Oaks Boulevard	Rockville, MD	88.7%	1	178,917
Eight Cambridge Center	Cambridge, MA	100.0%	1	177,226
Lexington Office Park	Lexington, MA	79.4%	2	166,359
210 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	93.4%	1	162,368
206 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	100.0%	1	161,763
191 Spring Street	Lexington, MA	100.0%	1	158,900
303 Almaden	San Jose, CA	94.1%	1	156,859
Kingstowne Two	Alexandria, VA	98.2%	1	156,251
10 & 20 Burlington Mall Road	Burlington, MA	84.6%	2	153,216
Ten Cambridge Center	Cambridge, MA	100.0%	1	152,664
Kingstowne One	Alexandria, VA	100.0%	1	150,838
214 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	78.7%	1	150,774
212 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	79.1%	1	149,354
506 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	100.0%	1	145,213
Two Reston Overlook	Reston, VA	93.3%	1	134,615
202 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	76.4%	1	130,582
Waltham Office Center(1)	Waltham, MA	16.0%	3	129,194
508 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	57.8%	1	128,662
101 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	100.0%	1	123,659
Montvale Center	Gaithersburg, MD	80.2%	1	123,317
504 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	100.0%	1	121,990
91 Hartwell Avenue	Lexington, MA	40.4%	1	121,425

<u>Properties</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>% Leased</u>	<u>Number of Buildings</u>	<u>Net Rentable Square Feet</u>
40 Shattuck Road	Andover, MA	70.5%	1	121,216
701 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	100.0%	1	120,000
502 Carnegie Center	Princeton NJ	91.1%	1	118,473
Annapolis Junction (50% ownership)	Annapolis, MD	58.1%	1	117,599
Three Cambridge Center	Cambridge, MA	43.0%	1	108,152
201 Spring Street	Lexington, MA	100.0%	1	106,300
104 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	97.2%	1	102,830
Bedford Business Park	Bedford, MA	100.0%	1	92,207
33 Hayden Avenue	Lexington, MA	100.0%	1	80,128
Eleven Cambridge Center	Cambridge, MA	100.0%	1	79,616
Reservoir Place North	Waltham, MA	100.0%	1	73,258
105 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	55.3%	1	69,955
32 Hartwell Avenue	Lexington, MA	100.0%	1	69,154
302 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	100.0%	1	64,926
195 West Street	Waltham, MA	100.0%	1	63,500
100 Hayden Avenue	Lexington, MA	100.0%	1	55,924
181 Spring Street	Lexington, MA	100.0%	1	55,793
211 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	100.0%	1	47,025
92 Hayden Avenue	Lexington, MA	100.0%	1	31,100
201 Carnegie Center	Princeton, NJ	100.0%	—	6,500
Subtotal for Class A Office Properties		<u>92.7%</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>33,037,587</u>
Retail				
Shops at The Prudential Center	Boston, MA	99.0%	1	510,029
Kingstowne Retail	Alexandria, VA	100.0%	1	88,288
Shaws Supermarket at The Prudential Center	Boston, MA	100.0%	1	57,235
Subtotal for Retail Properties		<u>99.2%</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>655,552</u>
Office/Technical Properties				
Bedford Business Park	Bedford, MA	69.3%	2	379,056
Seven Cambridge Center	Cambridge, MA	100.0%	1	231,028
7601 Boston Boulevard	Springfield, VA	100.0%	1	103,750
7435 Boston Boulevard	Springfield, VA	100.0%	1	103,557
8000 Grainger Court	Springfield, VA	100.0%	1	88,775
7500 Boston Boulevard	Springfield, VA	100.0%	1	79,971
7501 Boston Boulevard	Springfield, VA	100.0%	1	75,756
6605 Springfield Center Drive(1)	Springfield, VA	0.0%	1	68,907
Fourteen Cambridge Center	Cambridge, MA	100.0%	1	67,362
164 Lexington Road	Billerica, MA	0.0%	1	64,140
103 Fourth Avenue(1)	Waltham, MA	58.5%	1	62,476
7450 Boston Boulevard	Springfield, VA	100.0%	1	62,402
7374 Boston Boulevard	Springfield, VA	100.0%	1	57,321
8000 Corporate Court	Springfield, VA	100.0%	1	52,539
7451 Boston Boulevard	Springfield, VA	100.0%	1	47,001
7300 Boston Boulevard	Springfield, VA	100.0%	1	32,000
17 Hartwell Avenue	Lexington, MA	100.0%	1	30,000
7375 Boston Boulevard	Springfield, VA	100.0%	1	26,865
6601 Springfield Center Drive(1)	Springfield, VA	100.0%	1	26,388
Subtotal for Office/Technical Properties		<u>83.4%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1,659,294</u>

<u>Properties</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>% Leased</u>	<u>Number of Buildings</u>	<u>Net Rentable Square Feet</u>
Hotel Property				
Cambridge Center Marriott	Cambridge, MA	75.1%(2)	1	330,400
Subtotal for Hotel Property		75.1%	1	330,400
Subtotal for In-Service Properties		92.4%	141	35,682,833
Structured Parking		n/a	—	12,789,161
Properties Under Construction				
Atlantic Wharf (formerly known as Russia Wharf)	Boston, MA	58%(3)(4)	2	860,000
2200 Pennsylvania Avenue	Washington, DC	53%(3)(5)	2	780,000
Weston Corporate Center	Weston, MA	100%(3)	1	356,367
Subtotal for Properties Under Construction ...		66%	5	1,996,367
Total Portfolio			146	50,468,361

(1) Property held for redevelopment as of December 31, 2009.

(2) Represents the weighted-average room occupancy for the year ended December 31, 2009. Note that this amount is not included in the calculation of the Total Portfolio occupancy rate for In-Service Properties as of December 31, 2009.

(3) Represents percentage leased as of February 19, 2010.

(4) Percentage leased excludes 70,000 square feet of the residential component and includes 24,000 square feet of retail space.

(5) Percentage leased excludes 330,000 square feet of the residential component and includes 22,000 square feet of retail space in the office component.

The following table shows information relating to properties owned through the Value-Added Fund at December 31, 2009:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>% Leased</u>	<u>Number of Buildings</u>	<u>Net Rentable Square Feet</u>
Mountain View Research Park	Mountain View, CA	73.7%	16	600,449
One and Two Circle Star Way	San Carlos, CA	45.2%	2	206,945
Mountain View Technology Park	Mountain View, CA	57.6%	7	135,279
300 Billerica Road	Chelmsford, MA	100.0%	1	110,882
Total Value-Added Fund		68.8%	26	1,053,555

Percentage Leased and Average Annualized Revenue per Square Foot for In-Service Properties

The following table sets forth our percentage leased and average annualized revenue per square foot on a historical basis for our In-Service Properties.

	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2007</u>	<u>December 31, 2008</u>	<u>December 31, 2009</u>
Percentage leased	93.8%	94.2%	94.9%	94.5%	92.4%
Average annualized revenue per square foot(1)	\$43.24	\$43.73	\$45.57	\$51.50	\$52.84

(1) Annualized revenue is the contractual rental obligations and contractual reimbursements on an annualized basis at December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Top 20 Tenants by Square Feet

Our 20 largest tenants by square feet as of December 31, 2009 were as follows:

	<u>Tenant</u>	<u>Square Feet</u>	<u>% of In-Service Portfolio</u>
1	U.S. Government	1,823,345(1)	5.17%
2	Lockheed Martin	1,305,094	3.70%
3	Citibank	1,047,687(2)	2.97%
4	Genentech	565,791(3)	1.60%
5	Kirkland & Ellis	557,392(4)	1.58%
6	Procter & Gamble (Gillette)	484,051	1.37%
7	Shearman & Sterling	472,808	1.34%
8	Weil Gotshal Manges	456,744(5)	1.29%
9	O'Melveny & Myers	446,039	1.26%
10	Parametric Technology	380,987	1.08%
11	Finnegan Henderson Farabow	356,195(6)	1.01%
12	Accenture	354,854	1.01%
13	Ann Taylor	338,942	0.96%
14	Northrop Grumman	327,677	0.93%
15	Biogen Idec MA	321,564	0.91%
16	Washington Group International	299,079	0.85%
17	Aramis (Estee Lauder)	295,610(7)	0.84%
18	Bingham McCutchen	291,415	0.83%
19	Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld	290,132	0.82%
20	Macquarie Holdings	286,288(8)	0.81%
	Total % of Portfolio Square Feet		<u>30.33%</u>
	Total % of Portfolio Revenue		31.48%

- (1) Includes 116,353, 68,276 and 56,351 square feet of space in properties in which we have a 60%, 51% and 50% interest, respectively.
- (2) Includes 10,080 and 2,761 square feet of space in properties in which we have a 60% and 51% interest, respectively.
- (3) Excludes 55,860 square feet of expansion space at 601 Gateway executed in the third quarter of 2009.
- (4) Includes 256,904 square feet of space in a property in which we have a 51% interest.
- (5) Includes 456,744 square feet of space in a property in which we have a 60% interest.
- (6) Includes 258,990 square feet of space in a property in which we have a 25% interest.
- (7) Includes 295,610 square feet of space in a property in which we have a 60% interest.
- (8) Includes 261,387 square feet of space in a property in which we have a 60% interest.

Tenant Diversification (Gross Rent)*

Our tenant diversification as of December 31, 2009 was as follows:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Percentage of Gross Rent</u>
Legal Services	26%
Financial Services	24%
Manufacturing / Consumer Products	10%
Technical and Scientific Services	10%
Other Professional Services	8%
Other	6%
Retail	6%
Government / Public Administration	4%
Media / Telecommunications	3%
Real Estate and Insurance	3%

* The classification of our tenants is based on the U.S. Government's North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which has replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Lease Expirations(1)

Year of Lease Expiration	Rentable Square Feet Subject to Expiring Leases	Current Annualized Contractual Rent Under Expiring Leases Without Future Step-Ups(2)	Current Annualized Contractual Rent Under Expiring Leases Without Future Step-Ups p.s.f.(2)	Current Annualized Contractual Rent Under Expiring Leases With Future Step-ups(3)	Current Annualized Contractual Rent Under Expiring Leases With Future Step-ups p.s.f.(3)	Percentage of Total Square Feet
2010	3,206,855	\$128,268,790	\$40.00	\$130,810,194	\$40.79	9.1%
2011	2,864,389	137,216,759	47.90	138,388,278	48.31	8.1%
2012	3,178,379	151,937,120	47.80	155,045,606	48.78	9.0%
2013	1,274,393	64,085,194	50.29	66,245,555	51.98	3.6%
2014	3,314,744	136,308,062	41.12	146,805,681	44.29	9.4%
2015	2,354,859	113,885,427	48.36	135,674,860	57.61	6.7%
2016	2,717,719	152,000,893	55.93	161,514,343	59.43	7.7%
2017	3,009,517	207,276,515	68.87	223,805,530	74.37	8.5%
2018	748,068	50,118,488	67.00	55,747,737	74.52	2.1%
2019	2,905,638	163,914,655	56.41	187,405,744	64.50	8.2%
Thereafter	6,729,429	405,013,596	60.19	499,298,064	74.20	19.0%

- (1) Includes 100% of unconsolidated joint venture properties, except for properties owned by the Value-Added Fund.
- (2) Represents the monthly contractual base rent and recoveries from tenants under existing leases as of December 31, 2009 multiplied by twelve. This amount reflects total rent before any rent abatements and includes expense reimbursements, which may be estimates as of such date.
- (3) Represents the monthly contractual base rent under expiring leases with future contractual increases upon expiration and recoveries from tenants under existing leases as of December 31, 2009 multiplied by twelve. This amount reflects total rent before any rent abatements and includes expense reimbursements, which may be estimates as of such date.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

We are subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. These matters are generally covered by insurance. Management believes that the final outcome of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

No matters were submitted to a vote of our stockholders during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2009.

PART II

Item 5. *Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*

(a) Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "BXP." The high and low sales prices and dividends for the periods indicated in the table below were:

<u>Quarter Ended</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Dividends per common share</u>
December 31, 2009	\$ 71.73	\$57.19	\$.50
September 30, 2009	72.23	42.62	.50
June 30, 2009	53.19	33.79	.50
March 31, 2009	56.78	29.30	.68
December 31, 2008	92.41	37.52	.68
September 30, 2008	105.80	82.00	.68
June 30, 2008	106.53	89.04	.68
March 31, 2008	98.72	79.88	.68

At February 19, 2010, we had approximately 1,620 stockholders of record.

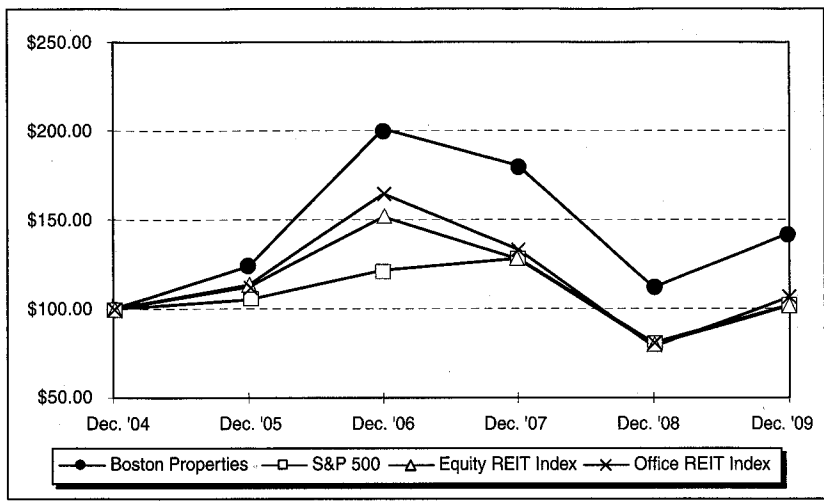
In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must make annual distributions to our stockholders of at least 90% of our taxable income (not including net capital gains). We have adopted a policy of paying regular quarterly distributions on our common stock, and we have adopted a policy of paying regular quarterly distributions on the common units of BPLP. Cash distributions have been paid on our common stock and BPLP's common units since our initial public offering. Distributions are declared at the discretion of the Board of Directors and depend on actual and anticipated cash from operations, our financial condition, capital requirements, the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and other factors the Board of Directors may consider relevant.

During the three months ended December 31, 2009, we issued an aggregate of 16,000 common shares in connection with the redemption of 16,000 common units of limited partnership held by certain limited partners of BPLP. These shares were issued in reliance on an exemption from registration under Section 4(2). We relied on the exception under Section 4(2) based upon factual representations received from the limited partners who received the commons shares.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph provides a comparison of cumulative total stockholder return for the period from December 31, 2004 through December 31, 2009, among Boston Properties, the Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 500 Index, the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc. ("NAREIT") Equity REIT Total Return Index (the "Equity REIT Index") and the NAREIT Office REIT Index (the "Office REIT Index"). The Equity REIT Index includes all tax-qualified equity REITs listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ Stock Market. Equity REITs are defined as those with 75% or more of their gross invested book value of assets invested directly or indirectly in the equity ownership of real estate. The Office REIT Index includes all office REITs included in the Equity REIT Index. Data for Boston Properties, the S&P 500 Index, the Equity REIT Index and the Office REIT Index was provided to us by NAREIT. Upon written request, Boston Properties will provide any stockholder with a list of the REITs included in the Equity REIT Index and the Office REIT Index. The stock performance graph assumes an investment of \$100 in each of Boston Properties and the three indices, and the reinvestment of any dividends. The historical information set forth

below is not necessarily indicative of future performance. The data shown is based on the share prices or index values, as applicable, at the end of each month shown.



As of the year ended December 31,

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Boston Properties	\$100.00	\$123.53	\$200.99	\$180.15	\$111.80	\$142.57
S&P 500	\$100.00	\$104.91	\$121.48	\$128.15	\$ 80.74	\$102.11
Equity REIT Index	\$100.00	\$112.17	\$151.49	\$127.72	\$ 79.54	\$101.80
Office REIT Index	\$100.00	\$113.11	\$164.25	\$133.11	\$ 78.45	\$106.33

(b) None.

(c) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities. None.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth our selected financial and operating data on a historical basis, which has been revised for the adoption on January 1, 2009 of (1) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 470-20 “Debt with Conversion and Other Options” (“ASC 470-20”) (formerly known as FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) No. APB 14-1 “Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)” (“FSP No. APB 14-1”)) (Refer to Note 8 of the Consolidated Financial Statements), (2) the guidance included in ASC 810 “Consolidation” (“ASC 810”) (formerly known as SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of ARB No. 51” (“SFAS No. 160”)) and ASC 480-10-S99 “Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity” (“ASC 480-10-S99”) (formerly known as EITF Topic No. D-98 “Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities” (Amended)) (Refer to Note 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements), (3) the guidance included in ASC 260-10 “Earnings Per Share” (“ASC 260-10”) (formerly known as FSP EITF 03-06-1, “Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities” (“FSP EITF 03-06-1”)) (Refer to Note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements), and which has been revised for the reclassifications related to the disposition of qualifying properties during 2007, 2006 and 2005 which have been reclassified as discontinued operations, for the periods presented, in accordance with the guidance in ASC 360 “Property, Plant and Equipment” (“ASC 360”) (formerly known as SFAS No. 144 “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets” (“SFAS No. 144”)) (Refer to Note 19 of the Consolidated Financial Statements). The following data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and notes thereto and Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Our historical operating results may not be comparable to our future operating results.

	For the year ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Information:					
Total revenue	\$1,522,249	\$1,488,400	\$1,482,289	\$1,417,627	\$1,382,866
Expenses:					
Rental operating	501,799	488,030	455,840	437,705	434,353
Hotel operating	23,966	27,510	27,765	24,966	22,776
General and administrative	75,447	72,365	69,882	59,375	55,471
Interest	322,833	295,322	302,980	302,221	308,091
Depreciation and amortization	321,681	304,147	286,030	270,562	260,979
Loss from suspension of development	27,766	—	—	—	—
Net derivative losses	—	17,021	—	—	—
Losses (gains) from investments in securities	(2,434)	4,604	—	—	—
Losses from early extinguishments of debt	510	—	3,417	32,143	12,896
Income before income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures, gains on sales of real estate and other assets, discontinued operations, cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle and net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	250,681	279,401	336,375	290,655	288,300
Income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures	12,058	(182,018)	20,428	24,507	4,829
Gains on sales of real estate and other assets	11,760	33,340	929,785	719,826	182,542
Income from continuing operations	274,499	130,723	1,286,588	1,034,988	475,671
Discontinued operations	—	—	266,793	19,081	75,385
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	—	—	—	—	(5,043)
Net income	274,499	130,723	1,553,381	1,054,069	546,013
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(43,485)	(25,453)	(243,275)	(183,778)	(107,721)
Net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	\$ 231,014	\$ 105,270	\$1,310,106	\$ 870,291	\$ 438,292
Basic earnings per common share attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.88	\$ 9.07	\$ 7.45	\$ 3.41
Discontinued operations	—	—	1.91	0.14	0.57
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	—	—	—	—	(0.04)
Net income	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.88	\$ 10.98	\$ 7.59	\$ 3.94
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	131,050	119,980	118,839	114,721	111,274
Diluted earnings per common share attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.87	\$ 8.92	\$ 7.29	\$ 3.35
Discontinued operations	—	—	1.88	0.14	0.55
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	—	—	—	—	(0.04)
Net income	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.87	\$ 10.80	\$ 7.43	\$ 3.86
Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding	131,512	121,299	120,780	117,077	113,559

	December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(in thousands)				
Balance Sheet information:					
Real estate, gross	\$11,099,558	\$10,625,207	\$10,252,355	\$9,552,642	\$9,151,175
Real estate, net	9,065,881	8,856,422	8,720,648	8,160,587	7,886,102
Cash and cash equivalents	1,448,933	241,510	1,506,921	725,788	261,496
Total assets	12,348,703	10,917,476	11,195,097	9,695,206	8,902,368
Total indebtedness	6,719,771	6,092,884	5,378,360	4,548,550	4,826,254
Noncontrolling interest—redeemable preferred units of the Operating Partnership	55,652	55,652	55,652	85,962	185,067
Stockholders' equity attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	4,446,002	3,688,993	3,767,756	3,267,717	2,917,346
Noncontrolling interests	623,057	570,112	615,575	545,626	554,201

	For the year ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(in thousands, except per share and percentage data)				
Other Information:					
Funds from Operations attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.(1)	\$ 606,272	\$ 403,788	\$ 545,650	\$ 497,782	\$ 479,726
Funds from Operations attributable to Boston Properties, Inc., as adjusted(1)	606,272	403,788	547,933	524,321	488,972
Dividends declared per share	2.18	2.72	8.70	8.12	5.19
Cash flows provided by operating activities	617,376	565,311	631,654	528,163	472,249
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(446,601)	(1,320,079)	574,655	229,572	356,605
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	1,036,648	(510,643)	(425,176)	(293,443)	(806,702)
Total square feet at end of year (including development projects)	50,468	49,761	43,814	43,389	42,013
In-service percentage leased at end of year	92.4%	94.5%	94.9%	94.2%	93.8%

- (1) Pursuant to the revised definition of Funds from Operations adopted by the Board of Governors of NAREIT, we calculate Funds from Operations, or "FFO," by adjusting net income (loss) attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. (computed in accordance with GAAP, including non-recurring items) for gains (or losses) from sales of properties, real estate related depreciation and amortization, and after adjustment for unconsolidated partnerships, joint ventures and preferred distributions. FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure. The use of FFO, combined with the required primary GAAP presentations, has been fundamentally beneficial in improving the understanding of operating results of REITs among the investing public and making comparisons of REIT operating results more meaningful. Management generally considers FFO to be a useful measure for reviewing our comparative operating and financial performance because, by excluding gains and losses related to sales of previously depreciated operating real estate assets and excluding real estate asset depreciation and amortization (which can vary among owners of identical assets in similar condition based on historical cost accounting and useful life estimates), FFO can help one compare the operating performance of a company's real estate between periods or as compared to different companies. Our computation of FFO may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs or real estate companies that do not define the term in accordance with the current NAREIT definition or that interpret the current NAREIT definition differently. Amount represents our share, which was 86.57%, 85.49%, 85.32%, 84.40% and 83.74% for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, after allocation to the noncontrolling interests.

In addition to presenting FFO in accordance with the NAREIT definition, we also disclose FFO, as adjusted, which excludes the effects of the losses from early extinguishments of debt associated with the sales of real estate. Losses from early extinguishments of debt result when the sale of real estate encumbered by debt requires us to pay the extinguishment costs prior to the debt's stated maturity and to write-off unamortized loan costs at the date of the extinguishment. Such costs are excluded from the gains on sales of real estate reported in accordance with GAAP. However, we view the losses from early extinguishments of debt associated with the sales of real estate as an incremental cost of the sale transactions because we extinguished the debt in connection with the consummation of the sale transactions and we had no intent to extinguish the debt absent such transactions. We believe that adjusting FFO to exclude these losses more appropriately reflects the results of our operations exclusive of the impact of our sale transactions.

Although our FFO, as adjusted, clearly differs from NAREIT's definition of FFO, and may not be comparable to that of other REITs and real estate companies, we believe it provides a meaningful supplemental measure of our operating performance because we believe that by excluding the effects of the losses from early extinguishments of debt associated with the sales of real estate, management and investors are presented with an indicator of our operating performance that more closely achieves the objectives of the real estate industry in presenting FFO.

Neither FFO, nor FFO as adjusted, should be considered as an alternative to net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. (determined in accordance with GAAP) as an indication of our performance. Neither FFO nor FFO, as adjusted, represent cash generated from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP and neither of these measures is a measure of liquidity or an indicator of our ability to make cash distributions. We believe that to further understand our performance, FFO and FFO, as adjusted, should be compared with our reported net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. and considered in addition to cash flows in accordance with GAAP, as presented in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

A reconciliation of FFO and FFO, as adjusted, to net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. computed in accordance with GAAP is provided under the heading of "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Funds from Operations."

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this report.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws, principally, but not only, under the captions "Business-Business and Growth Strategies," "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." We caution investors that any forward-looking statements in this report, or which management may make orally or in writing from time to time, are based on management's beliefs and on assumptions made by, and information currently available to, management. When used, the words "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "might," "plan," "project," "result" "should," "will," and similar expressions which do not relate solely to historical matters are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions and are not guarantees of future performance, which may be affected by known and unknown risks, trends, uncertainties and factors that are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may differ materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected by the forward-looking statements. We caution you that, while forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs when we make them, they are not guarantees of future performance and are impacted by actual events when they occur after we make such statements. We expressly disclaim any responsibility to update our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Accordingly, investors should use caution in relying on past forward-looking statements, which are based on results and trends at the time they are made, to anticipate future results or trends.

Some of the risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements include, among others, the following:

- the impact of the continued global economic slowdown (including the related high unemployment and constrained credit), which is having and may continue to have a negative effect on the following, among other things:
 - the fundamentals of our business, including overall market occupancy and rental rates;
 - the financial condition of our tenants, many of which are financial, legal and other professional firms, our lenders, counterparties to our derivative financial instruments and institutions that hold our cash balances and short-term investments, which may expose us to increased risks of default by these parties;
 - our ability to obtain debt financing on attractive terms or at all, which may adversely impact our ability to pursue acquisition and development opportunities and refinance existing debt and our future interest expense; and
 - the value of our real estate assets, which may limit our ability dispose of assets at attractive prices or obtain or maintain debt financing secured by our properties or on an unsecured basis;
- general risks affecting the real estate industry (including, without limitation, the inability to enter into or renew leases, dependence on tenants' financial condition, and competition from other developers, owners and operators of real estate);
- failure to manage effectively our growth and expansion into new markets and sub-markets or to integrate acquisitions and developments successfully;
- the ability of our joint venture partners to satisfy their obligations;
- risks and uncertainties affecting property development and construction (including, without limitation, construction delays, cost overruns, inability to obtain necessary permits and public opposition to such activities);

- risks associated with the availability and terms of financing and the use of debt to fund acquisitions and developments, including the risk associated with interest rates impacting the cost and/or availability of financing;
- risks associated with forward interest rate contracts and the effectiveness of such arrangements;
- risks associated with downturns in the national and local economies, increases in interest rates, and volatility in the securities markets;
- risks associated with actual or threatened terrorist attacks;
- costs of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and other similar laws;
- potential liability for uninsured losses and environmental contamination;
- risks associated with our potential failure to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;
- possible adverse changes in tax and environmental laws;
- the impact of newly adopted accounting principles on our accounting policies and on period-to-period comparisons of financial results;
- risks associated with possible state and local tax audits; and
- risks associated with our dependence on key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed.

The risks set forth above are not exhaustive. Other sections of this report, including “Part I, Item 1A- Risk Factors,” include additional factors that could adversely affect our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. Investors should also refer to our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for future periods and current reports on Form 8-K as we file them with the SEC, and to other materials we may furnish to the public from time to time through Forms 8-K or otherwise, for a discussion of risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. We expressly disclaim any responsibility to update any forward-looking statements to reflect changes in underlying assumptions or factors, new information, future events, or otherwise, and you should not rely upon these forward-looking statements after the date of this report.

Overview

We are a fully integrated self-administered and self-managed REIT and one of the largest owners and developers of Class A office properties in the United States. Our properties are concentrated in five markets—Boston, midtown Manhattan, Washington, DC, San Francisco and Princeton, NJ. We generate revenue and cash primarily by leasing our Class A office space to our tenants. Factors we consider when we lease space include the creditworthiness of the tenant, the length of the lease, the rental rate to be paid, the costs of tenant improvements, current and anticipated operating costs and real estate taxes, our current and anticipated vacancy, current and anticipated future demand for office space and general economic factors. From time to time, we also generate cash through the sale of assets.

The impact of the current state of the economy, including the high rate of unemployment, continues to adversely impact the fundamentals of our business, including overall market occupancy and rental rates. Our core strategy has always been to operate in supply constrained markets with high barriers to entry and to focus on executing long-term leases with financially strong tenants. Historically, this combination has tended to reduce our exposure in down cycles and we believe this is proving to be true once again.

Although leasing velocity has generally improved in our markets since the beginning of 2009, particularly in New York City, the lack of meaningful job growth, the overall availability of space and the absence of meaningful new tenant expansion have negatively impacted lease economics. Rental rates have declined and transaction costs (including tenant improvement allowances and free rent periods) have increased. While it is not clear how long these trends will persist, our experiences in past recessions suggest that we will not see unemployment peak and job growth begin until the later stages of a broad economic recovery. We continue to believe that general office market conditions are dependent on the impact of a recovery in the labor markets. Because the individual labor and industry markets may recover at different paces, we may see varying degrees of strength or softness in our core markets. Throughout 2009 we have seen an increase in transaction velocity across all of our markets. Although overall supply has increased, demand has decreased and there has been negative absorption of available space. We expect tenants in our markets to continue to take advantage of the ability to upgrade to high-quality space, such as ours. Overall, we expect our occupancy to remain relatively flat during 2010.

Given the volatility in the capital markets over the past 18 months and the potential to acquire assets at attractive prices, we took steps to improve our liquidity and enhance our capital position. Since the beginning of 2009 we raised a total of \$1.8 billion from the following: (1) we raised \$265 million in two secured financings, (2) in June 2009, we completed a public offering of 17,250,000 shares of common stock, which raised approximately \$842 million of net proceeds, and (3) in October 2009, we completed a public offering of 5.875% senior notes due 2019 that raised aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$694 million. In 2010, we expect to repay approximately \$78 million of indebtedness and to refinance or extend approximately \$632 million of \$646 million of other debt that matures, which amount includes our share of unconsolidated joint venture debt. As of February 19, 2010, we believe our combination of available cash of approximately \$1.4 billion and borrowing capacity on our Unsecured Line of Credit of approximately \$1.0 billion is sufficient to meet all of our existing development funding obligations, repay near term financings and provide significant capital for future investments. We believe the quality of our assets and our strong balance sheet are attractive to lenders' and equity investors' current investment selectivity and should enable us to continue to access multiple sources of capital. In addition, we believe deteriorated market fundamentals, overleveraged real estate assets and existing property owners with insufficient capital resources will eventually provide opportunities for well capitalized companies and seasoned operators, such as us, to acquire high-quality assets at attractive levels. Opportunities to acquire properties may come through outright property acquisitions, joint venture arrangements or through the purchase of first mortgage or mezzanine debt. While transactional activity in the office sector has yet to accelerate, our management team is actively seeking opportunities. We will maintain our disciplined investment strategy, which focuses on high-quality assets in supply-constrained markets, emphasizing long-term value creation.

We believe the successful lease-up and completion of our development pipeline will enhance our long-term return on equity and earnings growth as these developments are placed in-service in 2010, 2011 and 2012. However, we do not anticipate undertaking new development projects in the foreseeable future without significant pre-leasing commitments from creditworthy tenants.

For descriptions of significant transactions that we entered into during 2009, see "*Item 1. Business—Transactions During 2009.*"

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP, requires management to use judgment in the application of accounting policies, including making estimates and assumptions. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These judgments affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. If our judgment or interpretation of the facts and circumstances relating to various transactions had been different, it is

possible that different accounting policies would have been applied resulting in a different presentation of our financial statements. From time to time, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions. In the event estimates or assumptions prove to be different from actual results, adjustments are made in subsequent periods to reflect more current information. Below is a discussion of accounting policies that we consider critical in that they may require complex judgment in their application or require estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain.

Real Estate

Upon acquisitions of real estate, we assess the fair value of acquired tangible and intangible assets, including land, buildings, tenant improvements, “above-” and “below-market” leases, origination costs, acquired in-place leases, other identified intangible assets and assumed liabilities in accordance with guidance included in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 805 “Business Combinations” (“ASC 805”) (formerly known as Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 141(R) (“SFAS 141(R)”), and allocate the purchase price to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, including land at appraised value and buildings as if vacant. We assess and consider fair value based on estimated cash flow projections that utilize discount and/or capitalization rates that we deem appropriate, as well as available market information. Estimates of future cash flows are based on a number of factors including the historical operating results, known and anticipated trends, and market and economic conditions. The fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property considers the value of the property as if it were vacant. We also consider an allocation of purchase price of other acquired intangibles, including acquired in-place leases that may have a customer relationship intangible value, including (but not limited to) the nature and extent of the existing relationship with the tenants, the tenant’s credit quality and expectations of lease renewals. Based on our acquisitions to date, our allocation to customer relationship intangible assets has been immaterial.

We record acquired “above-” and “below-market” leases at their fair values (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) equal to the difference between (1) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to each in-place lease and (2) management’s estimate of fair market lease rates for each corresponding in-place lease, measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above-market leases and the initial term plus the term of any below-market fixed rate renewal options for below-market leases. Other intangible assets acquired include amounts for in-place lease values that are based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant’s lease. Factors to be considered include estimates of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions, and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, we include real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up periods, depending on local market conditions. In estimating costs to execute similar leases, we consider leasing commissions, legal and other related expenses.

Management reviews its long-lived assets used in operations for impairment following the end of each quarter and when there is an event or change in circumstances that indicates an impairment in value. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of its assets is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. If such criteria are present, an impairment loss is recognized based on the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its fair value. The evaluation of anticipated cash flows is highly subjective and is based in part on assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results in future periods. Since cash flows on properties considered to be “long-lived assets to be held and used” as defined by guidance included in ASC 360 “Property, Plant and Equipment” (“ASC 360”) (formerly known as SFAS No. 144, “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets,” (“SFAS No. 144”)) are considered on an undiscounted basis to determine whether an asset has been impaired, our established strategy of holding properties over the long term directly decreases the likelihood of recording an impairment loss. If our strategy changes or market conditions otherwise dictate an earlier sale date, an impairment loss may be recognized and such loss could be material. If we determine that impairment has occurred, the affected assets must be reduced to their fair value.

ASC 360 (formerly known as SFAS No. 144), requires that qualifying assets and liabilities and the results of operations that have been sold, or otherwise qualify as “held for sale,” be presented as discontinued operations in all periods presented if the property operations are expected to be eliminated and we will not have significant continuing involvement following the sale. The components of the property’s net income that is reflected as discontinued operations include the net gain (or loss) upon the disposition of the property held for sale, operating results, depreciation and interest expense (if the property is subject to a secured loan). We generally consider assets to be “held for sale” when the transaction has been approved by our Board of Directors, or a committee thereof, and there are no known significant contingencies relating to the sale, such that the property sale within one year is considered probable. Following the classification of a property as “held for sale,” no further depreciation is recorded on the assets and the asset is written down to the lower of carrying value or fair market value.

Real estate is stated at depreciated cost. A variety of costs are incurred in the acquisition, development and leasing of properties. The cost of buildings and improvements includes the purchase price of property, legal fees and other acquisition costs. Effective January 1, 2009, under the provisions of ASC 805 (formerly known as SFAS No. 141(R)), we were required to expense costs associated with the acquisition of real property such as legal, due diligence and other closing related costs. Costs directly related to the development of properties are capitalized. Capitalized development costs include interest, internal wages, property taxes, insurance, and other project costs incurred during the period of development. After the determination is made to capitalize a cost, it is allocated to the specific component of a project that is benefited. Determination of when a development project commences and capitalization begins, and when a development project is substantially complete and held available for occupancy and capitalization must cease involves a degree of judgment. Our capitalization policy on development properties is guided by guidance in ASC 835-20 “Capitalization of Interest” and ASC 970 “Real Estate—General” (formerly known as SFAS No. 34 “Capitalization of Interest Cost” and SFAS No. 67 “Accounting for Costs and the Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects”). The costs of land and buildings under development include specifically identifiable costs. The capitalized costs include pre-construction costs necessary to the development of the property, development costs, construction costs, interest costs, real estate taxes, salaries and related costs and other costs incurred during the period of development. We begin the capitalization of costs during the pre-construction period which we define as activities that are necessary to the development of the property. We consider a construction project as substantially completed and held available for occupancy upon the completion of tenant improvements, but no later than one year from cessation of major construction activity. We cease capitalization on the portion (1) substantially completed, (2) occupied or held available for occupancy, and we capitalize only those costs associated with the portion under construction, or (3) if activities necessary for the development of the property have been suspended.

Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

Except for ownership interests in variable interest entities for which we are the primary beneficiary, we account for our investments in joint ventures under the equity method of accounting because we exercise significant influence over, but do not control, these entities. Our judgment with respect to our level of influence or control of an entity and whether we are the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity involves the consideration of various factors including the form of our ownership interest, our representation in the entity’s governance, the size of our investment (including loans), estimates of future cash flows, our ability to participate in policy making decisions and the rights of the other investors to participate in the decision making process and to replace us as manager and/or liquidate the venture, if applicable. Our assessment of our influence or control over an entity affects the presentation of these investments in our consolidated financial statements.

These investments are recorded initially at cost, as Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures, and subsequently adjusted for equity in earnings and cash contributions and distributions. Any difference between the carrying amount of these investments on our balance sheet and the underlying equity in net assets is amortized as an adjustment to equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures over the life of the related asset. Under the equity method of accounting, our net equity is reflected within the Consolidated Balance Sheets, and our share of

net income or loss from the joint ventures is included within the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The joint venture agreements may designate different percentage allocations among investors for profits and losses, however, our recognition of joint venture income or loss generally follows the joint venture's distribution priorities, which may change upon the achievement of certain investment return thresholds. For ownership interests in variable interest entities, we consolidate those in which we are the primary beneficiary. Our investments in unconsolidated joint ventures are reviewed for impairment periodically and we record impairment charges when events or circumstances change indicating that a decline in the fair value below the carrying values have occurred and such decline is other-than-temporary. The ultimate realization of our investment in unconsolidated joint ventures is dependent on a number of factors, including the performance of each investment and market conditions. We will record an impairment charge if we determine that a decline in the value of an investment in an unconsolidated joint venture is other than temporary.

To the extent that we contribute assets to a joint venture, our investment in the joint venture is recorded at our cost basis in the assets that were contributed to the joint venture. To the extent that our cost basis is different than the basis reflected at the joint venture level, the basis difference is amortized over the life of the related asset and included in our share of equity in net income of the joint venture. In accordance with the provisions of ASC 970-323 "Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures" ("ASC 970-323") (formerly Statement of Position 78-9 "Accounting for Investments in Real Estate Ventures" ("SOP 78-9")), we will recognize gains on the contribution of real estate to joint ventures, relating solely to the outside partner's interest, to the extent the economic substance of the transaction is a sale.

The combined summarized financial information of the unconsolidated joint ventures is disclosed in Note 5 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition

Contractual rental revenue is reported on a straight-line basis over the terms of our respective leases. In accordance with guidance included in ASC 805 (formerly known as SFAS No. 141(R)), we recognize rental revenue of acquired in-place "above-" and "below-market" leases at their fair values over the terms of the respective leases. Accrued rental income as reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets represents rental income recognized in excess of rent payments actually received pursuant to the terms of the individual lease agreements.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded approximately \$4.2 million of rental revenue representing the adjustments of rents from "above-" and "below-market" leases in accordance with ASC 805 (formerly known as SFAS No. 141(R)). For the year ended December 31, 2009, the impact of the straight-line rent adjustment increased rental revenue by approximately \$42.2 million. These amounts exclude the adjustment of rents from "above-" and "below-market" leases and straight-line income from unconsolidated joint ventures, which are disclosed in Note 5 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our leasing strategy is generally to secure creditworthy tenants that meet our underwriting guidelines. Furthermore, following the initiation of a lease, we continue to actively monitor the tenant's creditworthiness to ensure that all tenant related assets are recorded at their realizable value. When assessing tenant credit quality, we:

- review relevant financial information, including:
 - financial ratios;
 - net worth;
 - revenue;

- cash flows;
- leverage; and
- liquidity;
- evaluate the depth and experience of the tenant’s management team; and
- assess the strength/growth of the tenant’s industry.

As a result of the underwriting process, tenants are then categorized into one of three categories:

- (1) low risk tenants;
- (2) the tenant’s credit is such that we require collateral, in which case we:
 - require a security deposit; and/or
 - reduce upfront tenant improvement investments; or
- (3) the tenant’s credit is below our acceptable parameters.

We consistently monitor the credit quality of our tenant base. We provide an allowance for doubtful accounts arising from estimated losses that could result from the tenant’s inability to make required current rent payments and an allowance against accrued rental income for future potential losses that we deem to be unrecoverable over the term of the lease.

Tenant receivables are assigned a credit rating of 1 through 4. A rating of 1 represents the highest possible rating and no allowance is recorded. A rating of 4 represents the lowest credit rating, in which case we record a full reserve against the receivable balance. Among the factors considered in determining the credit rating include:

- payment history;
- credit status and change in status (credit ratings for public companies are used as a primary metric);
- change in tenant space needs (i.e., expansion/downsize);
- tenant financial performance;
- economic conditions in a specific geographic region; and
- industry specific credit considerations.

If our estimates of collectability differ from the cash received, then the timing and amount of our reported revenue could be impacted. The average remaining term of our in-place tenant leases, including unconsolidated joint ventures, was approximately 7.0 years as of December 31, 2009. The credit risk is mitigated by the high quality of our existing tenant base, reviews of prospective tenants’ risk profiles prior to lease execution and consistent monitoring of our portfolio to identify potential problem tenants.

Recoveries from tenants, consisting of amounts due from tenants for common area maintenance, real estate taxes and other recoverable costs, are recognized as revenue in the period during which the expenses are incurred. Tenant reimbursements are recognized and presented in accordance with guidance in ASC 605-45 “Principal Agent Considerations” (“ASC 605-45”) (formerly known as Emerging Issues Task Force, or EITF, Issue 99-19 “Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent,” or (“Issue 99-19”)). ASC 605-45 requires that these reimbursements be recorded on a gross basis, as we are generally the primary obligor with respect to purchasing goods and services from third-party suppliers, have discretion in selecting the supplier and have credit risk. We also receive reimbursement of payroll and payroll related costs from third parties which we reflect on a net basis in accordance with guidance in ASC 605-45.

Our hotel revenues are derived from room rentals and other sources such as charges to guests for long-distance telephone service, fax machine use, movie and vending commissions, meeting and banquet room revenue and laundry services. Hotel revenues are recognized as earned.

We receive management and development fees from third parties. Management fees are recorded and earned based on a percentage of collected rents at the properties under management, and not on a straight-line basis, because such fees are contingent upon the collection of rents. We review each development agreement and record development fees as earned depending on the risk associated with each project. Profit on development fees earned from joint venture projects is recognized as revenue to the extent of the third party partners' ownership interest.

Gains on sales of real estate are recognized pursuant to the provisions included in ASC 360-20 "Real Estate Sales" ("ASC 360-20") (formerly known as SFAS No. 66, "Accounting for Sales of Real Estate"). The specific timing of the sale is measured against various criteria in ASC 360-20 related to the terms of the transaction and any continuing involvement in the form of management or financial assistance associated with the properties. If the sales criteria for the full accrual method are not met, we defer some or all of the gain recognition and account for the continued operations of the property by applying the finance, leasing, profit sharing, deposit, installment or cost recovery methods, as appropriate, until the sales criteria are met.

Depreciation and Amortization

We compute depreciation and amortization on our properties using the straight-line method based on estimated useful asset lives. In accordance with guidance in ASC 805 (formerly known as SFAS No. 141(R)), we allocate the acquisition cost of real estate to land, building, tenant improvements, acquired "above-" and "below-market" leases, origination costs and acquired in-place leases based on an assessment of their fair value and depreciate or amortize these assets over their useful lives. The amortization of acquired "above-" and "below-market" leases and acquired in-place leases is recorded as an adjustment to revenue and depreciation and amortization, respectively, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

For purposes of disclosure, we calculate the fair value of our mortgage notes payable and unsecured senior notes. We discount the spread between the future contractual interest payments and hypothetical future interest payments on our mortgage debt and unsecured notes based on a current market rate. In determining the current market rate, we add our estimate of a market spread to the quoted yields on federal government treasury securities with similar maturity dates to our own debt. Because our valuations of our financial instruments are based on these types of estimates, the actual fair value of our financial instruments may differ materially if our estimates do not prove to be accurate.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Derivative instruments and hedging activities require management to make judgments on the nature of its derivatives and their effectiveness as hedges. These judgments determine if the changes in fair value of the derivative instruments are reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as a component of net income or as a component of comprehensive income and as a component of equity on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. While management believes its judgments are reasonable, a change in a derivative's effectiveness as a hedge could materially affect expenses, net income and equity.

Results of Operations

The following discussion is based on our Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

At December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, we owned or had interests in a portfolio of 146, 147 and 139 properties, respectively (the "Total Property Portfolio"). As a result of changes within our Total Property Portfolio, the financial data presented below shows significant changes in revenue and expenses from

period-to-period. Accordingly, we do not believe that our period-to-period financial data with respect to the Total Property Portfolio are necessarily meaningful. Therefore, the comparisons of operating results for the years ended 2009, 2008 and 2007 show separately the changes attributable to the properties that were owned by us throughout each period compared (the “Same Property Portfolio”) and the changes attributable to the properties included in Properties Acquired, Sold, Repositioned and Placed-in Service.

In our analysis of operating results, particularly to make comparisons of net operating income between periods meaningful, it is important to provide information for properties that were in-service and owned by us throughout each period presented. We refer to properties acquired or placed in-service prior to the beginning of the earliest period presented and owned by us through the end of the latest period presented as our Same Property Portfolio. The Same Property Portfolio therefore excludes properties placed in-service, acquired or repositioned after the beginning of the earliest period presented or disposed of prior to the end of the latest period presented.

Net operating income, or “NOI,” is a non-GAAP financial measure equal to net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc., the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, plus income attributable to noncontrolling interests, losses (gains) from investments in securities, losses from early extinguishments of debt, net derivative losses, loss from suspension of development, depreciation and amortization, interest expense, general and administrative expense, less gains on sales of real estate and other assets, income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures, interest and other income and development and management services revenue. We use NOI internally as a performance measure and believe NOI provides useful information to investors regarding our financial condition and results of operations because it reflects only those income and expense items that are incurred at the property level. Therefore, we believe NOI is a useful measure for evaluating the operating performance of our real estate assets.

Our management also uses NOI to evaluate regional property level performance and to make decisions about resource allocations. Further, we believe NOI is useful to investors as a performance measure because, when compared across periods, NOI reflects the impact on operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates, operating costs and acquisition and development activity on an unleveraged basis, providing perspective not immediately apparent from net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. NOI excludes certain components from net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. in order to provide results that are more closely related to a property’s results of operations. For example, interest expense is not necessarily linked to the operating performance of a real estate asset and is often incurred at the corporate level as opposed to the property level. In addition, depreciation and amortization, because of historical cost accounting and useful life estimates, may distort operating performance at the property level. NOI presented by us may not be comparable to NOI reported by other REITs that define NOI differently. We believe that in order to facilitate a clear understanding of our operating results, NOI should be examined in conjunction with net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. as presented in our Consolidated Financial Statements. NOI should not be considered as an alternative to net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. as an indication of our performance or to cash flows as a measure of liquidity or ability to make distributions. For a reconciliation of NOI to net income attributable to Boston Properties Inc., see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2009 to the year ended December 31, 2008

The table below shows selected operating information for the Same Property Portfolio and the Total Property Portfolio. The Same Property Portfolio consists of 126 properties, including properties acquired or placed in-service on or prior to January 1, 2008 and owned through December 31, 2009, totaling approximately 30.1 million net rentable square feet of space (excluding square feet of structured parking). The Total Property Portfolio includes the effects of the other properties either placed in-service, acquired or repositioned after January 1, 2008 or disposed of on or prior to December 31, 2009. This table includes a reconciliation from the Same Property Portfolio to the Total Property Portfolio by also providing information for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 with respect to the properties which were acquired, placed in-service, repositioned or sold.

	Same Property Portfolio				Properties Sold				Properties Placed In-Service				Properties Repositioned				Total Property Portfolio								
	2009		2008		2009		2008		2009		2008		2009		2008		2009		2008		2009		2008		
		Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change		Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change		Increase/ (Decrease)		Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change		Increase/ (Decrease)		Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change		Increase/ (Decrease)		Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change		Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change	
(dollars in thousands)																									
Rental Revenue:																									
Rental Revenue	\$1,358,000	\$1,344,408	1.01%	\$ 90	\$ 7,244	\$ 1,828	\$73,273	\$43,283	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Termination Income	14,410	12,443	15.81%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Rental Revenue	1,372,410	1,356,851	1.15%	90	7,244	1,828	73,273	43,283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate Operating Expenses	479,983	477,172	2.81%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Operating Income, excluding hotel	892,427	879,679	1.45%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotel Net Operating Income(1)	6,419	9,362	(31.44)%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated Net Operating Income(1)	898,846	889,041	1.10%	44	5,970	1,554	52,731	32,745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Revenue:																									
Development and management services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest and other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Other Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Expenses:																									
General and administrative expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	299,175	293,604	1.90%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loss from suspension of development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net derivative losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Losses (gains) from investments in securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Losses from early extinguishments of debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Other Expenses	299,175	293,604	1.90%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income before income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures, gains on sales of real estate and other assets and net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 599,671	\$ 595,437	0.71%	\$ 44	\$ 1,157	\$ 179	\$35,038	\$23,577	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures	\$ (1,524)	\$ (33,794)	95.49%	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Gains on sales of real estate and other assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net income	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests:																									
Noncontrolling interests in property partnerships	(2,778)	(1,997)	(781)	(39.11)%																					
Noncontrolling interest—common units of the Operating Partnership	(35,534)	(14,392)	(21,142)	(146.90)%																					
Noncontrolling interest in gains on sales of real estate and other assets—common units of the Operating Partnership	(1,579)	(4,838)	3,259	67.36%																					
Noncontrolling interest—redeemable preferred units of the Operating Partnership	(3,594)	(4,226)	632	14.96%																					
Net Income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	\$ 231,014	\$ 105,270	\$125,744	119.45%																					

(1) For a detailed discussion of NOI, including the reasons management believes NOI is useful to investors, see page 52. Hotel Net Operating Income for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 is comprised of Hotel Revenue of \$30,385 and \$36,872, respectively, less Hotel Expenses of \$23,966 and \$27,510, respectively, per the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Rental Revenue

The increase of approximately \$48.9 million in Total Property Portfolio rental revenue is comprised of increases and decreases within four categories that comprise our Total Property Portfolio. Rental revenue from the Same Property Portfolio increased approximately \$13.6 million, Properties Sold decreased approximately \$0.1 million, Properties Acquired increased approximately \$5.4 million and Properties Placed In-Service increased approximately \$30.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008.

Rental revenue from the Same Property Portfolio increased approximately \$13.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. Included in the Same Property Portfolio rental revenue is an overall increase in contractual rental revenue of approximately \$2.0 million and an increase of approximately \$24.3 million in straight-line rents. The increase in straight-line rent is primarily the result of us establishing in the third quarter of 2008 a \$21.0 million reserve, which was reflected as a direct reduction of straight-line rent, for the full amount of the accrued straight-line rent balances associated with our leases in New York City with Lehman Brothers, Inc. and the law firm of Heller Ehrman LLP. The increases in contractual rental revenue and straight-line rent were offset by an approximately \$10.4 million decrease in recoveries from tenants in 2009. Generally, under each of our leases, we are entitled to recover from the tenant increases in specific operating expenses associated with the leased property above the amount incurred for these operating expenses in the first year of the lease. The decrease in recoveries from tenants is primarily due to the terminations by tenants in New York City, which resulted in lesser tenant recoveries due to decreased occupancy and, to the extent space was re-leased, leases are in their first year during which, generally, no tenant recoveries are earned. We also had an approximately \$2.3 million decrease in parking and other income. We expect straight-line rents for the Total Property Portfolio to contribute an aggregate of approximately \$60 million to \$70 million in fiscal 2010 compared to approximately \$42.2 million in 2009.

Revenue from Properties Sold decreased by approximately \$0.1 million due to the transfer of Mountain View Research Park and Mountain View Technology Park to the Value-Added Fund on January 7, 2008. These properties have not been classified as discontinued operations due to our continuing involvement as the property manager for the properties and our continued ownership interest through the Value-Added Fund.

The acquisition of 635 Massachusetts Avenue on September 26, 2008 increased rental revenue from Properties Acquired by approximately \$5.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008.

The increase in rental revenue from Properties Placed In-Service relates to fully placing in-service our 505 9th Street development project in the first quarter of 2008, our 77 CityPoint and South of Market development projects during the fourth quarter of 2008, our One Preserve Parkway and Wisconsin Place Office development projects during the second quarter of 2009, our Democracy Tower development project during the third quarter of 2009 and our 701 Carnegie Center development project during the fourth quarter of 2009. The One Preserve Parkway development project had been partially placed in-service during the second quarter of 2008. Rental revenue from Properties Placed In-Service increased approximately \$30.0 million, as detailed below:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Quarter Placed In-Service</u>	<u>Rental Revenue for the year ended December 31</u>		
		<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Change</u>
			(in thousands)	
505 9 th Street	First Quarter, 2008	\$21,974	\$20,090	\$ 1,884
South of Market	Fourth Quarter, 2008	27,280	20,010	7,270
77 CityPoint	Fourth Quarter, 2008	8,961	2,098	6,863
One Preserve Parkway	Second Quarter, 2009	1,516	1,085	431
Wisconsin Place Office	Second Quarter, 2009	7,753	—	7,753
Democracy Tower	Third Quarter, 2009	4,738	—	4,738
701 Carnegie Center	Fourth Quarter, 2009	1,051	—	1,051
Total		<u>\$73,273</u>	<u>\$43,283</u>	<u>\$29,990</u>

Termination Income

We recognized termination income totaling approximately \$14.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, which was related to multiple tenants across the Total Property Portfolio that terminated their leases. Approximately \$7.5 million of termination income for 2009 related to a termination agreement with a tenant at 601 Lexington Avenue. Approximately \$3.6 million of the total termination income for 2009 is non-cash and consists of the estimated value of furniture and fixtures that two tenants transferred to us in connection with the terminations of their leases. Termination income totaling approximately \$12.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 was related to multiple tenants across the Total Property Portfolio that terminated their leases, including \$7.5 million of termination income related to a termination agreement with Heller Ehrman, LLP.

Real Estate Operating Expenses

The \$13.8 million increase in property operating expenses (real estate taxes, utilities, insurance, repairs and maintenance, cleaning and other property-related expenses) in the Total Property Portfolio is comprised of increases and decreases within four categories that comprise our Total Property Portfolio. Operating expenses for the Same Property Portfolio increased approximately \$2.8 million, Properties Acquired increased approximately \$1.0 million, Properties Placed In-Service increased approximately \$10.0 million and Properties Sold decreased approximately \$46,000.

Operating expenses from the Same Property Portfolio increased approximately \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. Included in Same Property Portfolio operating expenses is an increase in real estate taxes of approximately \$18.0 million, or 9%, which was predominately due to an increase in real estate taxes in the central business districts in Boston and New York City. This was offset by overall decreases in utilities expense of approximately \$7.9 million, or 9%, and other property-related expenses of approximately \$7.3 million of which approximately \$3.0 million relates to repairs and maintenance.

The acquisition of 635 Massachusetts Avenue on September 26, 2008 increased operating expenses from Properties Acquired by approximately \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008.

Operating expenses from Properties Sold decreased by approximately \$46,000 due to the transfer of Mountain View Research Park and Mountain View Technology Park to the Value-Added Fund on January 7, 2008. These properties have not been classified as discontinued operations due to our continuing involvement as the property manager for the properties and our continued ownership interest through the Value-Added Fund.

The increase in operating expenses from Properties Placed In-Service relates to fully placing in-service our 505 9th Street development project in the first quarter of 2008, our 77 CityPoint and South of Market development projects during the fourth quarter of 2008, our One Preserve Parkway and Wisconsin Place Office development projects during the second quarter of 2009, our Democracy Tower development project during the third quarter of 2009 and our 701 Carnegie Center development project during the fourth quarter of 2009. The One Preserve Parkway development project had been partially placed in-service during the second quarter of 2008. Operating expenses from Properties Placed In-Service increased approximately \$10.0 million, as detailed below:

Property	Quarter Placed In-Service	Real Estate Operating Expenses for the year ended December 31		
		2009	2008	Change
		(in thousands)		
505 9 th Street	First Quarter, 2008	\$ 6,929	\$ 5,672	\$ 1,257
South of Market	Fourth Quarter, 2008	7,057	3,466	3,591
77 CityPoint	Fourth Quarter, 2008	2,477	883	1,594
One Preserve Parkway	Second Quarter, 2009	1,257	517	740
Wisconsin Place Office	Second Quarter, 2009	1,777	—	1,777
Democracy Tower	Third Quarter, 2009	751	—	751
701 Carnegie Center	Fourth Quarter, 2009	294	—	294
Total		<u>\$20,542</u>	<u>\$10,538</u>	<u>\$10,004</u>

Hotel Net Operating Income

Net operating income for our hotel property decreased approximately \$2.9 million, a 31.4% decrease for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to 2008. We expect our hotel net operating income for fiscal 2010 to be between \$6.0 million and \$6.5 million.

The following reflects our occupancy and rate information for our Cambridge Center Marriott hotel property for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
Occupancy	75.1%	77.7%	(3.3)%
Average daily rate	\$185.29	\$217.70	(14.9)%
Revenue per available room, REVPAR	\$139.19	\$169.08	(17.7)%

Development and Management Services

Development and management services income increased approximately \$4.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. Development fees increased by approximately \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008 due primarily to development fees of approximately \$6.1 million for our 20 F Street and 1111 North Capitol Street third-party development projects. This increase was offset by a decrease in other development fees of approximately \$1.5 million, of which approximately \$0.5 million is related to the completion and placing in-service of our Annapolis Junction joint venture development project. Management fees decreased by approximately \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008 due to the net effect of an approximately \$1.0 million increase in management fee income offset by a decrease of approximately \$1.2 million in service income of which approximately \$1.0 million is attributable to a decrease in work orders and over time usage of HVAC in New York City. We expect third-party fee income for fiscal 2010 to be between \$24 million and \$27 million.

Interest and Other Income

Interest and other income decreased approximately \$14.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008 primarily as a result of lower overall interest rates. The average cash balances for the year ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were approximately \$602.6 million and \$447.1 million, respectively. However, the average interest rate for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to December 31, 2008 decreased by approximately 1.70%. We currently have approximately \$1.4 billion of cash in interest bearing accounts and therefore expect that our interest income will increase from 2009 unless and until such funds are deployed.

Other Expenses

General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expenses increased approximately \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. The increase was the net result of an approximately \$8.5 million increase in payroll expense, offset by a decrease in professional fees and other general and administrative expenses of approximately \$1.8 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, and a decrease of approximately \$2.3 million related to abandoned projects in 2008. Approximately \$5.6 million of the payroll expenses increase was related to an increase in the value of our deferred compensation plan and approximately \$3.1 million was related to the amortization associated with restricted stock equity awards. We expect our general and administrative expense for fiscal 2010 to be between \$81 million and \$83 million. The projected increase in our fiscal 2010 general and administrative expense is primarily due to approximately \$4.5 million of incremental vesting of non-cash stock compensation and a reduction in capitalized wages.

On January 24, 2008, our compensation committee approved outperformance awards under the 1997 Plan to our officers and employees. These 2008 OPP Awards are part of a broad-based long-term incentive compensation program designed to provide our management team at several levels within the organization with the potential to earn equity awards subject to “outperforming” and creating shareholder value in a pay-for-performance structure. 2008 OPP Awards utilize total return to shareholders (“TRS”) over a three-year measurement period as the performance metric and include two years of time-based vesting after the end of the performance measurement period (subject to acceleration in certain events) as a retention tool. Recipients of 2008 OPP Awards will share in an outperformance pool if our TRS, including both share appreciation and dividends, exceeds absolute and relative hurdles over a three-year measurement period from February 5, 2008 to February 5, 2011, based on the average closing price of a share of our common stock of \$92.8240 for the five trading days prior to and including February 5, 2008. The aggregate reward that recipients of all 2008 OPP Awards can earn, as measured by the outperformance pool, is subject to a maximum cap of \$110 million, although OPP awards for an aggregate of up to approximately \$104.8 million have been allocated to date and were granted on February 5, 2008. The balance remains available for future grants. Under guidance included in Accountings Standards Codification 718 “Compensation –Stock Compensation (formerly known as Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R) “Share-Based Payment”) the 2008 OPP Awards have an aggregate value of approximately \$19.7 million, which amount will generally be amortized into earnings over the five-year plan period (although awards for retirement-eligible employees will be amortized over a three-year period). Because the 2008 OPP Units require us to outperform absolute and relative return thresholds, unless such thresholds have been met by the end of the applicable reporting period, we exclude the 2008 OPP Units from the diluted EPS calculation. See Notes 15 and 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. To the extent that the 2008 OPP Awards are not earned, and therefore the program is terminated, Boston Properties, Inc. will recognize an accounting charge of approximately \$3.4 million during the first quarter of 2011.

Commencing in 2003, we began issuing restricted stock and/or LTIP Units, as opposed to granting stock options and restricted stock, under the 1997 Plan as our primary vehicle for employee equity compensation. An LTIP Unit is generally the economic equivalent of a share of our restricted stock. Employees vest in restricted stock and LTIP Units over a four- or five-year term (for awards granted between 2003 and November 2006, vesting is over a five-year term with annual vesting of 0%, 0%, 25%, 35% and 40%; and for awards granted after November 2006, vesting occurs in equal annual installments over a four-year term). Restricted stock and LTIP Units are valued based on observable market prices for similar instruments. Such value is recognized as an expense ratably over the corresponding employee service period. LTIP Units that were issued in January 2005 and any future LTIP Unit awards will be valued using an option pricing model in accordance with the provisions of guidance included in ASC 715 (formerly known as SFAS No. 123R). To the extent restricted stock or LTIP Units are forfeited prior to vesting, the corresponding previously recognized expense is reversed as an offset to “stock-based compensation.” Stock-based compensation associated with approximately \$19.6 million of restricted stock and LTIP Units granted in February 2009, approximately \$20.8 million of restricted stock and LTIP Units granted in February 2008 and approximately \$14.4 million of restricted stock and LTIP Units granted in February 2007 will be incurred ratably over the four-year vesting period. Stock-based compensation associated with approximately \$9.8 million of restricted stock and LTIP Units granted in April 2006 will be incurred ratably over the five-year vesting period. The foregoing amounts do not include an aggregate of approximately \$11.0 million of stock-based compensation granted to Edward H. Linde, our former Chief Executive Officer, in the form of LTIP Units between 2006 and 2009, of which an aggregate of approximately \$6.1 million was expensed through December 31, 2009 and an aggregate of approximately \$4.9 million will be expensed in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 as a result of his passing on January 10, 2010.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the Total Property Portfolio increased approximately \$27.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008 as detailed below

<u>Component</u>	<u>Change in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008</u> (in thousands)
<u>Decreases to interest expense due to:</u>	
Repayment of mortgages	\$(22,308)
Increase in capitalized interest costs	(2,530)
Reduction in borrowings under our Unsecured Line of Credit	(4,852)
Principal amortization of continuing debt and other (excluding senior notes and exchangeable senior notes)	<u>(3,463)</u>
Total decreases to interest expense	\$(33,153)
<u>Increases to interest expense due to:</u>	
New mortgages / properties placed in-service	\$ 22,664
Issuance by our Operating Partnership of 3.625% exchangeable senior notes due 2014 on August 19, 2008 (excluding the ASC 470-20 (formerly known as FSP No. APB 14-1) interest expense)	17,736
Issuance by our Operating Partnership of 5.875% senior notes due 2019 on October 9, 2009	9,376
ASC 470-20 interest expense	<u>10,888</u>
Total increases to interest expense	\$ 60,664
Total change in interest expense	<u>\$ 27,511</u>

The following properties are included in the repayment of mortgages line item: Reston Corporate Center, Prudential Center, One and Two Embarcadero Center, Bedford Business Park, Reservoir Place, Ten Cambridge Center and 1301 New York Avenue. The following properties are included in the new mortgages/properties placed in-service line item: Four Embarcadero Center, South of Market, Democracy Tower, Wisconsin Office and Reservoir Place. As properties are placed in-service, we cease capitalizing interest and interest is then expensed.

Assuming no material changes in the amount or terms of our existing debt, we would anticipate our net interest expense to be between approximately \$355 million to \$365 million for fiscal 2010. This is higher than 2009 due to the incremental expenses associated with BPLP's \$700 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% senior notes due 2019 and a reduction in capitalized interest associated with the cessation of construction at 250 West 55th Street. These items are offset by the additional capitalized interest associated with our projects currently under development. In addition, we expect that the cessation of capitalizing interest as a result of the suspension of construction at 250 West 55th Street will result in approximately \$25 million of additional annual interest expense until we restart the development project. The actual amount of our net interest expense for fiscal 2010 will be impacted by, among other things, any additional indebtedness we incur, any pre-payments or repurchases of existing indebtedness, fluctuations in interest rates and any changes in our development activity.

Effective January 1, 2009, we adopted ASC 470-20 (formerly known as FSP No. APB 14-1) that requires the liability and equity components of convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) to be separately accounted for in a manner that reflects the issuer's

nonconvertible debt borrowing rate. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. ASC 470-20 requires companies to retrospectively apply the requirements of the pronouncement to all periods presented. As a result of applying ASC 470-20, we reported additional non-cash interest expense of approximately \$38.6 million, \$27.8 million, \$19.4 million and \$4.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The incremental interest expense for each reporting period is expected to be as follows:

<u>For the year ending December 31:</u>	<u>Approximate Amount</u> (in thousands)
2010	\$41,200
2011	43,900
2012	29,800
2013	23,000
2014	2,500

At December 31, 2009, our variable rate debt consisted of construction loans at our South of Market, Democracy Tower, Wisconsin Place Office and Atlantic Wharf (formerly Russia Wharf) construction projects, as well as our borrowings under our Unsecured Line of Credit and our secured financing at Reservoir Place. The following summarizes our outstanding debt as of December 31, 2009 compared with December 31, 2008:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	(dollars in thousands)	
Debt Summary:		
Balance		
Fixed rate	\$6,326,350	\$5,707,392
Variable rate	393,421	385,492
Total	<u>\$6,719,771</u>	<u>\$6,092,884</u>
Percent of total debt:		
Fixed rate	94.15%	93.67%
Variable rate	5.85%	6.33%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
GAAP weighted average interest rate at end of period:		
Fixed rate	6.12%	6.15%
Variable rate	1.98%	3.62%
Total	<u>5.87%</u>	<u>5.99%</u>
Coupon/Stated weighted-average interest rate at end of period:		
Fixed rate	5.43%	5.43%
Variable rate	1.75%	3.07%
Total	<u>5.21%</u>	<u>5.28%</u>

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense for the Total Property Portfolio increased approximately \$17.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. Approximately \$5.6 million related to an increase in the Same Property Portfolio that was predominately due to accelerated amortization related to tenant terminations in New York City, approximately \$3.4 million of the increase related to Properties Acquired and the remaining increase of approximately \$8.5 million was attributed to Properties Placed In-Service.

Capitalized Costs

Costs directly related to the development of rental properties are not included in our operating results. These costs are capitalized and included in real estate assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and amortized over their useful lives. Capitalized development costs include interest, wages, property taxes, insurance and other project costs incurred during the period of development. Capitalized wages for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were approximately \$11.3 million and \$12.2 million, respectively. These costs are not included in the general and administrative expense discussed above. Interest capitalized for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were approximately \$48.8 million and \$46.3 million, respectively. These costs are not included in the interest expense referenced above. Due to the suspension of construction at 250 West 55th Street late in the fourth quarter of 2009, we expect our 2010 capitalized interest to decrease and we expect a reduction in capitalized wages of approximately \$2.5 million in 2010.

Loss from Suspension of Development

On February 6, 2009, we announced that we were suspending construction on our 1,000,000 square foot office project at 250 West 55th Street in New York City. During December 2009, we completed the construction of foundations and steel/deck to grade to facilitate a restart of construction in the future and as a result ceased interest capitalization on the project. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recognized a loss of approximately \$27.8 million related to the suspension of development, which amount included a \$20.0 million contractual amount due pursuant to a lease agreement. On January 19, 2010, we paid \$12.8 million related to the termination of such lease. As a result, we will recognize approximately \$7.2 million of other income during the first quarter of 2010.

Between April 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009, we recognized approximately \$1.1 million of additional costs associated with the suspension of development. In addition, we expect to recognize approximately \$700,000 of additional costs during the first quarter of 2010 associated with the suspension of development. These costs have been and similar future costs will be classified as real estate operating expenses and not as loss from suspension of development.

Net Derivative Losses

On September 9, 2008, we executed an interest rate lock agreement with lenders at an all-in fixed rate, inclusive of the credit spread, of 6.10% per annum for an eight-year, \$375.0 million loan collateralized by our Four Embarcadero Center property located in San Francisco, California. Our interest rate hedging program contemplated a financing with a ten-year term and, as a result, under guidance included in ASC 815 "Derivatives and Hedging," (formerly known as SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities"), during the third quarter of 2008 we recognized a net derivative loss of approximately \$6.6 million representing the partial ineffectiveness of our interest rate contracts. On November 13, 2008, we closed on the Four Embarcadero Center mortgage. Under our interest rate hedging program, we will reclassify into earnings over the eight-year term of the loan as an increase in interest expense approximately \$26.4 million (approximately \$3.3 million per year) of the amounts recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets within Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, which amounts represent the effective portion of the applicable interest rate hedging contracts.

Our interest rate hedging program also contemplated obtaining additional financing of at least \$150.0 million by the end of 2008. In accordance with guidance included in ASC 815 (formerly known as SFAS No. 133) as amended and interpreted, we determined that we would be unable to complete the financing by the required date under our hedging program. As a result, during the fourth quarter of 2008, we recognized a net derivative loss of approximately \$7.2 million representing the ineffectiveness of our remaining interest rate hedging contracts.

In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2008, we modified the estimated dates with respect to our anticipated financings under our interest rate hedging program. As a result, we recognized a net derivative loss of approximately \$3.3 million representing the partial ineffectiveness of the interest rate contracts.

Losses (Gains) from Investments in Securities

We account for investments in trading securities at fair value, with gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value recognized currently in earnings. The designation of trading securities is generally determined at acquisition. During the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, investment in securities is comprised of an investment in an unregistered money market fund and investments in an account associated with our deferred compensation plan. In December 2007, the unregistered money market fund suspended cash redemptions by investors; investors could elect in-kind redemptions of the underlying securities or maintain their investment in the fund and receive distributions as the underlying securities matured or were liquidated by the fund sponsor. As a result, we retained this investment for a longer term than originally intended, and the valuation of our investment was subject to changes in market conditions. Because interests in this fund were valued at less than their \$1.00 par value, we recognized losses (gains) of approximately (\$0.2) million and \$1.4 million on our investment during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, we no longer had investments in this unregistered money market fund.

The remainder of the losses (gains) from investments in securities in 2009 and 2008 related to investments that we have made to reduce our market risk relating to a deferred compensation plan that we maintain for our officers. Under this deferred compensation plan, each officer who is eligible to participate is permitted to defer a portion of the officer's current income on a pre-tax basis and receive a tax-deferred return on these deferrals based on the performance of specific investments selected by the officer. In order to reduce our market risk relating to this plan, we typically acquire, in a separate account that is not restricted as to its use, similar or identical investments as those selected by each officer. This enables us to generally match our liabilities to our officers under the deferred compensation plan with equivalent assets and thereby limit our market risk. The performance of these investments is recorded as loss (gain) from investments in securities. During the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, we recognized losses (gains) of \$(2.2) million and \$3.2 million on these investment. By comparison, our general and administrative expense increased (decreased) by \$2.4 million and \$(3.2) million during the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, as a result of increases and decreases in our liability under our deferred compensation plan that were associated with the performance of the specific investments selected by our officers participating in the plan.

Losses from Early Extinguishments of Debt

On June 9, 2009, we used available cash to repay the mortgage loan collateralized by our Reservoir Place property located in Waltham, Massachusetts totaling approximately \$47.8 million. There was no prepayment penalty associated with the repayment. In accordance with EITF 98-1, the principal amount had been adjusted upon acquisition of the property to reflect the fair value of the assumed note. Due to the repayment of the mortgage, we recognized a gain of approximately \$32,000 related to the write off of the remaining fair value balance.

On June 26, 2009, we used available cash to repay the mortgage loan collateralized by our Ten Cambridge Center property located in Cambridge, Massachusetts totaling approximately \$30.1 million. We paid a prepayment penalty totaling approximately \$0.5 million in connection with the repayment and wrote off approximately \$26,000 of unamortized deferred financing costs.

On August 3, 2009, we used available cash to repay the mortgage loans collateralized by our 1301 New York Avenue property located in Washington, DC totaling approximately \$20.5 million and we wrote off approximately \$16,000 of unamortized deferred financing costs.

Income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures

During December 2008, we recognized non-cash impairment charges which represented the other-than-temporary decline in the fair values below the carrying values of certain of our investments in unconsolidated joint ventures. In accordance with guidance in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 323 “Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures” (“ASC 323”) (formerly known as Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 18 “The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock” (APB No. 18)), a loss in value of an investment under the equity method of accounting, which is other than a temporary decline, must be recognized. As a result, we recognized non-cash impairment charges of approximately \$31.9 million, \$74.3 million, \$45.1 million and \$13.8 million on our investments in 540 Madison Avenue, Two Grand Central Tower, 125 West 55th Street and the Value-Added Fund, respectively. In addition, in June 2009 and December 2009, we recognized additional non-cash impairment charges on our investment in the Value-Added Fund of approximately \$7.4 million and \$2.0 million, respectively. If the fair value of our investments deteriorates further, we could recognize additional impairment charges which may be material.

In addition, during December 2009, our Value-Added Fund recognized a non-cash impairment charge in accordance with the guidance in ASC 360 (formerly known as SFAS No. 144) related to our One and Two Circle Star Way properties in San Carlos, California totaling approximately \$24.6 million, of which our share was approximately \$4.2 million, which amount reflects the reduction in our basis of approximately \$2.0 million from previous impairment losses. The One and Two Circle Star Way properties will be vacant by the end of February 2010 and leasing activity continues to be challenging, with market rents declining significantly. The Value-Added Fund has a mortgage loan collateralized by the properties which is non-recourse to us and which expires in September 2013 and includes a cash escrow in place to fund the interest expense and carrying costs through mid-2010. The Value-Added Fund is currently in discussions with the lender to modify the loan and as a result believes that the carrying value of the properties may not be recoverable. Accordingly, the Value-Added Fund recognized the non-cash impairment charge to reduce the net book value of the properties to their estimated fair market value at December 31, 2009.

During December 2008, an unconsolidated joint venture in which we have a 50% interest suspended development activity on its Eighth Avenue and 46th Street project located in New York City. The proposed project was comprised of an assemblage of land parcels and air-rights, including contracts to acquire land parcels and air-rights, on which the joint venture was to construct a Class A office property. As a result, we recognized a charge totaling approximately \$23.2 million (including \$2.9 million of non-cash impairment charges in accordance with guidance in ASC 323), which represented our share of land and air-rights impairment losses, forfeited contract deposits and previously incurred planning and pre-development costs.

On June 9, 2008, we completed the acquisition of the General Motors Building for a purchase price of approximately \$2.8 billion. On August 12, 2008, we completed the acquisitions of 540 Madison Avenue and Two Grand Central Tower located in New York City, New York for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$705.0 million. On August 13, 2008, we completed the acquisition of 125 West 55th Street located in New York City, New York for an aggregate price of \$444.0 million. Each acquisition was completed through a joint venture with US Real Estate Opportunities I, L.P. and Meraas Capital LLC. We have a 60% interest in each venture and provide customary property management and leasing services for each venture.

The following table presents actual financial information for the joint ventures for the year ended December 31, 2009 for the General Motors Building and 540 Madison Avenue, Two Grand Central Tower and 125 West 55th Street, respectively. These acquisitions increased our income from unconsolidated joint ventures by approximately \$19.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008.

	The General Motors Building for the year ended December 31, 2009	540 Madison Avenue, Two Grand Central Tower, 125 West 55th Street for the year ended December 31, 2009
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Base rent and recoveries from tenants	\$189,935	\$105,478
Straight-line rent	16,831	9,632
Fair value lease revenue	139,159	11,413
Parking and other	2,085	1,539
Total rental revenue	<u>348,010</u>	<u>128,062</u>
Operating expenses	<u>72,914</u>	<u>40,106</u>
Revenue less operating expenses	275,096	87,956
Interest expense	149,596	32,366
Fair value interest expense	8,267	5,308
Depreciation and amortization	<u>151,686</u>	<u>46,131</u>
Income (Loss) before elimination of inter-entity interest on partner loan	<u>(34,453)</u>	<u>4,151</u>
Our share of Net Income (Loss) (60%)	(20,672)	2,491
Basis differential	—	8,668
Elimination of inter-entity interest on partner loan	<u>32,342</u>	<u>—</u>
Income from unconsolidated joint ventures (60%)	<u>\$ 11,670</u>	<u>\$ 11,159</u>

Gains on sales of real estate and other assets

Pursuant to the purchase and sale agreement related to the sale of 280 Park Avenue in New York City in 2006, we entered into a master lease agreement with the buyer at closing. Under the master lease agreement, we guaranteed that the buyer will receive at least a minimum amount of base rent from approximately 74,340 square feet of space during the ten-year period following the expiration of the leases for this space. The leases for this space expired at various times between June 2006 and October 2007. The aggregate amount of base rent we guaranteed over the entire period from 2006 to 2017 is approximately \$67.3 million. During the year ended December 31, 2008, we signed new qualifying leases for approximately 17,454 net rentable square feet of the remaining master lease obligation, resulting in the recognition of approximately \$23.4 million. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we signed no new qualifying leases and our remaining master lease obligation totaled approximately \$0.9 million.

On April 14, 2008, we sold a parcel of land located in Washington, DC for approximately \$33.7 million. We had previously entered into a development management agreement with the buyer to develop a Class A office property on the parcel totaling approximately 165,000 net rentable square feet. Due to our involvement in the construction of the project, the gain on sale estimated to total \$23.4 million was deferred and is being recognized over the project construction period generally based on the percentage of total project costs incurred to estimated total project costs. As a result, we recognized a gain on sale during the year ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 of approximately \$11.8 million and \$9.9 million, respectively. We expect to recognize the remaining \$1.7 million of gain during fiscal 2010.

Noncontrolling interests in property partnerships

Noncontrolling interests in property partnerships increased by approximately \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. Noncontrolling interests in property partnerships consist of the outside equity owners' interests in the income from our 505 9th Street and our Wisconsin Place Office properties.

Noncontrolling interest—common units of the Operating Partnership

Noncontrolling interest—common units of the Operating Partnership increased by approximately \$21.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008 primarily due to an increase in allocable income.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2008 to the year ended December 31, 2007

The table below shows selected operating information for the Same Property Portfolio and the Total Property Portfolio. The Same Property Portfolio consists of 115 properties, including properties acquired or placed in-service on or prior to January 1, 2007 and owned through December 31, 2008, totaling approximately 28.9 million net rentable square feet of space (excluding square feet of structured parking). The Total Property Portfolio includes the effects of the other properties either placed in-service, acquired or repositioned after January 1, 2007 or disposed of on or prior to December 31, 2008. Properties Placed In-Service includes our 505 9th Street joint venture project. In connection with partially placing this property in-service, we consolidated the joint venture entity that owns the property as of October 1, 2007 due to the involvement we have in the venture once the property is operational. The Same Property Portfolio includes our Cambridge Center Marriott hotel property, but does not include the Long Wharf Marriott hotel property, which was sold on March 23, 2007. This table includes a reconciliation from the Same Property Portfolio to the Total Property Portfolio by also providing information for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 with respect to the properties which were acquired, placed in-service, repositioned or sold.

	Same Property Portfolio					Properties Sold					Properties Placed In-Service					Properties Repositioned					Total Property Portfolio				
	2008	2007	Increase/(Decrease)	% Change		2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	Increase/(Decrease)	% Change		
(dollars in thousands)																									
Rental Revenue:	\$1,326,099	\$1,288,085	\$ 38,014	2.95%	\$ 90	\$23,177	\$ 20,137	\$12,138	\$43,283	\$3,837	\$—	\$—	\$1,389,609	\$1,327,237	\$ 62,372	4.70%									
Termination Income	12,443	6,882	5,561	80.80%	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	12,443	6,982	5,461	78.22%									
Total Rental Revenue	1,338,542	1,294,967	43,575	3.36%	90	23,177	20,137	12,238	43,283	3,837	—	—	1,402,052	1,334,219	67,833	5.08%									
Real Estate Operating Expenses	471,040	444,364	26,676	6.00%	46	6,781	6,406	3,499	10,538	1,196	—	—	488,030	455,840	32,190	7.06%									
Net Operating Income, excluding hotel	867,502	850,603	16,899	1.99%	44	16,396	13,731	8,739	32,745	2,641	—	—	914,022	878,379	35,643	4.06%									
Hotel Net Operating Income(1)	9,362	10,046	(684)	(6.80)%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,362	10,046	(684)	(6.80)%									
Consolidated Net Operating Income(1)	876,864	860,649	16,215	1.88%	44	16,396	13,731	8,739	32,745	2,641	—	—	923,384	888,425	34,959	3.93%									
Other Revenue:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,518	20,553	9,965	48.48%									
Development and management services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,958	89,706	(70,748)	(78.87)%									
Interest and other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,476	110,259	(60,783)	(55.13)%									
Total Other Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72,365	69,882	2,483	3.55%									
Other Expenses:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295,322	302,980	(7,658)	(2.53)%									
General and administrative expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304,147	286,030	18,117	6.33%									
Interest Expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Depreciation and amortization	284,452	274,268	10,184	3.71%	—	2,767	10,527	8,357	9,168	638	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Losses (gains) from investments in securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Net derivative losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Losses from early extinguishments of debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Total Other Expenses	284,452	274,268	10,184	3.71%	—	2,767	10,527	8,357	9,168	638	—	—	693,459	662,309	31,150	4.70%									
Income before income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures, gains on sales of real estate and other assets, discontinued operations and net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 592,412	\$ 586,381	\$ 6,031	1.03%	\$ 44	\$13,629	\$ 3,204	\$ 382	\$23,577	\$2,003	\$—	\$—	\$ 279,401	\$ 336,375	\$ (56,974)	(16.94)%									
Income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures	\$ (33,794)	\$ 20,428	\$(54,222)	(265.43)%	\$—	\$—	\$(148,224)	\$—	\$—	\$—	—	—	(182,018)	20,428	(202,446)	(991.02)%									
Gains on sales of real estate and other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,340	929,785	(896,445)	(96.41)%									
Income from continued operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130,723	1,286,588	(1,155,865)	(89.84)%									
Discontinued operations:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,274	(7,274)	(100.00)%									
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259,519	(259,519)	(100.00)%									
Gains on sales of real estate from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130,723	1,553,381	(1,422,658)	(91.58)%								
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests: partnerships	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Noncontrolling interest—common units of the Operating Partnerships	(1,997)	(84)	(84)	(4.21)%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,997)	(84)	(1,913)	(2,277.38)%									
Noncontrolling interest in gains on sales of real estate and other assets—common units of the Operating Partnership	(14,392)	(51,978)	37,586	72.31%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14,392)	(51,978)	37,586	72.31%									
Noncontrolling interest in discontinued operations—common units of the Operating Partnership	(4,838)	(140,547)	135,709	96.56%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,838)	(140,547)	135,709	96.56%									
Noncontrolling interest—redeemable preferred units of the Operating Partnership	—	(40,237)	40,237	100.00%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(40,237)	40,237	100.00%									
Net Income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	(4,226)	(10,429)	6,203	59.48%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,226)	(10,429)	6,203	59.48%									
	<hr/> \$ 105,270 \$1,310,106 \$(1,204,836) (91.96)%																								

(1) For a detailed discussion of NOI, including the reasons management believes NOI is useful to investors, see page 52. Hotel Net Operating Income for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 is comprised of Hotel Revenue of \$36,872 and \$37,811, respectively, less Hotel Expenses of \$27,510 and \$27,765, respectively, per the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Rental Revenue

The increase of approximately \$62.4 million in the Total Property Portfolio rental revenue is comprised of increases and decreases within four categories that comprise our Total Property Portfolio. Rental revenue from the Same Property Portfolio increased approximately \$38.0 million, Properties Sold decreased approximately \$23.1 million, Properties Acquired increased approximately \$8.0 million and Properties Placed In-Service increased approximately \$39.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the year ended December 31, 2007.

Rental revenue from the Same Property Portfolio increased approximately \$38.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to 2007. Included in the Same Property Portfolio rental revenue is an overall increase in contractual rental revenue of approximately \$49.2 million, offset by a decrease of approximately \$30.9 million in straight-line rents. An aggregate of \$21.0 million of the decrease in straight-line rent is due to the establishment of reserves for the full amount of the accrued straight-line rent balances associated with our leases in New York City with Lehman Brothers, Inc. and the law firm of Heller Ehrman LLP. Approximately \$17.3 million of the increase from the Same Property Portfolio was due to an increase in recoveries from tenants which relates to the increase in operating expenses. Approximately \$2.4 million of the increase from the Same Property Portfolio was due to an increase in parking and other income.

The increase in rental revenue from Properties Placed In-Service relates to fully placing in-service our 505 9th Street development project in the first quarter of 2008 and our 77 CityPoint and South of Market development projects during the fourth quarter of 2008. In addition, we partially placed in-service our One Preserve Parkway development project during the second quarter of 2008. Rental revenue from Properties Placed In-Service increased approximately \$39.5 million, as detailed below:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Quarter Placed In-Service</u>	<u>Rental Revenue for the year ended December 31</u>		
		<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
(in thousands)				
505 9 th Street	First Quarter, 2008	\$20,090	\$3,837	\$16,253
South of Market	Fourth Quarter, 2008	20,010	—	20,010
77 CityPoint	Fourth Quarter, 2008	2,098	—	2,098
One Preserve Parkway	Second Quarter, 2008	1,085	—	1,085
Total		<u>\$43,283</u>	<u>\$3,837</u>	<u>\$39,446</u>

The acquisitions of Kingstowne Towne Center, North First Business Park, 103 Fourth Avenue, 6601 & 6605 Springfield Center Drive and Springfield Metro Center during 2007 and 635 Massachusetts Avenue during 2008, resulted in an increase of revenue from Properties Acquired. Rental revenue resulting from Properties Acquired increased approximately \$8.0 million, as detailed below:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Date Acquired</u>	<u>Rental Revenue for the year ended December 31</u>		
		<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
(in thousands)				
Kingstowne Towne Center	March 30, 2007	\$14,584	\$10,631	\$3,953
North First Business Park	December 13, 2007	2,571	102	2,469
635 Massachusetts Avenue	September 26, 2008	1,828	—	1,828
103 Fourth Avenue	January 29, 2007	795	720	75
6601 & 6605 Springfield Center Drive	January 18, 2007	359	685	(326)
Springfield Metro Center	April 11, 2007	—	—	—
Total		<u>\$20,137</u>	<u>\$12,138</u>	<u>\$7,999</u>

A decrease of approximately \$23.1 million in the Total Property Portfolio rental revenue was due to the sales of Democracy Center in August 2007 and 5 Times Square in February 2007 and the transfer of Mountain View Research Park and Mountain View Technology Park to the Value-Added Fund in January 2008, as detailed below. These properties have not been classified as discontinued operations due to our continuing involvement as the property manager for each property and our continued ownership interest in Mountain View Research Park and Mountain View Technology Park through the Value-Added Fund.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Date Sold</u>	<u>Rental Revenue for the year ended December 31</u>		
		<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
		(in thousands)		
Mountain View Properties	January 7, 2008	\$ 90	\$ 1,275	\$ (1,185)
Democracy Center	August 7, 2007	—	12,016	(12,016)
5 Times Square	February 15, 2007	—	9,886	(9,886)
Total		<u>\$ 90</u>	<u>\$23,177</u>	<u>\$(23,087)</u>

Termination Income

Termination income for the year ended December 31, 2008 totaling approximately \$12.4 million was related to multiple tenants across the Total Property Portfolio that terminated their leases, including \$7.5 million of termination income related to a termination agreement with Heller Ehrman LLP. This compared to termination income of \$7.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Real Estate Operating Expenses

The \$32.2 million increase in property operating expenses (real estate taxes, utilities, insurance, repairs and maintenance, cleaning and other property-related expenses) in the Total Property Portfolio is comprised of increases and decreases within the four categories that comprise our Total Property Portfolio. Operating expenses for the Same Property Portfolio increased approximately \$26.7 million, Properties Sold decreased approximately \$6.7 million, Properties Acquired increased approximately \$2.9 million and Properties Placed In-Service increased approximately \$9.3 million.

Operating expenses from the Same Property Portfolio increased approximately \$26.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to 2007. Included in Same Property Portfolio operating expenses is an increase in utility expenses of approximately \$5.7 million, which represents an increase of approximately 7% over the prior year. In addition, real estate taxes increased approximately \$14.2 million due to increased real estate tax assessments, which represents an increase of approximately 8%. The remaining increase of approximately \$6.8 million is related to repairs and maintenance and other property-related expenses.

The acquisitions of Kingstowne Towne Center, North First Business Park, 103 Fourth Avenue, 6601 & 6605 Springfield Center Drive and Springfield Metro Center during 2007, and 635 Massachusetts Avenue during 2008, increased operating expenses from Properties Acquired by approximately \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 as detailed below:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Date Acquired</u>	<u>Real Estate Operating Expense for the year ended December 31</u>		
		<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
Kingstowne Towne Center	March 30, 2007	\$3,808	\$2,591	\$1,217
North First Business Park	December 13, 2007	1,138	46	1,092
103 Fourth Avenue	January 29, 2007	759	606	153
635 Massachusetts Avenue	September 26, 2008	274	—	274
6601 & 6605 Springfield Center Drive	January 18, 2007	239	167	72
Springfield Metro Center	April 11, 2007	188	89	99
Total		<u>\$6,406</u>	<u>\$3,499</u>	<u>\$2,907</u>

The increase in operating expenses from Properties Placed In-Service relates to fully placing in-service our 505 9th Street development project in the first quarter of 2008 and our 77 CityPoint and South of Market development projects during the fourth quarter of 2008. In addition, we partially placed in-service our One Preserve Parkway development project during the second quarter of 2008. Operating expenses from Properties Placed In-Service increased approximately \$9.3 million, as detailed below:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Quarter Placed In-Service</u>	<u>Real Estate Operating Expenses for the year ended December 31</u>		
		<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
(in thousands)				
505 9 th Street	First Quarter, 2008	\$ 5,672	\$1,196	\$4,476
South of Market	Fourth Quarter, 2008	3,466	—	3,466
77 CityPoint	Fourth Quarter, 2008	883	—	883
One Preserve Parkway	Second Quarter, 2008	517	—	517
Total		<u>\$10,538</u>	<u>\$1,196</u>	<u>\$9,342</u>

A decrease of approximately \$6.7 million in the Total Property Portfolio operating expenses was due to the sales of Democracy Center in August 2007 and 5 Times Square in February 2007 and the transfer of Mountain View Research Park and Mountain View Technology Park to the Value-Added Fund in January 2008, as detailed below. These properties have not been classified as discontinued operations due to our continuing involvement as the property manager for each property and our continued ownership interest in Mountain View Research Park and Mountain View Technology Park through the Value-Added Fund.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Date Sold</u>	<u>Real Estate Operating Expenses for the year ended December 31</u>		
		<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
(in thousands)				
Mountain View Properties	January 7, 2008	\$ 46	\$ 412	\$ (366)
Democracy Center	August 7, 2007	—	4,204	(4,204)
5 Times Square	February 15, 2007	—	2,165	(2,165)
Total		<u>\$ 46</u>	<u>\$6,781</u>	<u>\$(6,735)</u>

Hotel Net Operating Income

Net operating income for our hotel property decreased approximately \$0.7 million, a 6.8% decrease for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to 2007. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the operations of the Long Wharf Marriott have been included as part of discontinued operations due to its sale on March 23, 2007.

The following reflects our occupancy and rate information for our Cambridge Center Marriott hotel property for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
Occupancy	77.7%	80.0%	(2.88)%
Average daily rate	\$217.70	\$217.23	0.21%
Revenue per available room, REVPAR	\$169.08	\$173.80	(2.72)%

Development and Management Services

Development and management services income increased approximately \$10.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to 2007. The increase is primarily attributed to \$2 million of acquisition fees and

approximately \$3.8 million of ongoing management fees from our joint ventures that acquired the General Motors Building, 540 Madison Avenue, Two Grand Central Tower and 125 West 55th Street in New York City, as well as development fees of approximately \$2.5 million for our 20 F Street third-party development project.

Interest and Other Income

Interest and other income decreased by approximately \$70.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to 2007 as a result of lower overall interest rates and decreased cash balances. The approximate average cash balances for the year ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 were \$450.0 million and \$1.7 billion, respectively. In addition, the average interest rate for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to December 31, 2007 decreased by approximately 2.80%.

Other Expenses

General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expense increased approximately \$2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to 2007. The increase is primarily due to compensation expense associated with the 2008 OPP Awards offset by a loss in our deferred compensation plan and a decrease in abandoned project costs.

On January 24, 2008, our compensation committee approved outperformance awards under the 1997 Plan to our officers and employees. These 2008 OPP Awards are part of a broad-based long-term incentive compensation program designed to provide our management team at several levels within the organization with the potential to earn equity awards subject to “outperforming” and creating shareholder value in a pay-for-performance structure. 2008 OPP Awards utilize total return to shareholders (“TRS”) over a three-year measurement period as the performance metric and include two years of time-based vesting after the end of the performance measurement period (subject to acceleration in certain events) as a retention tool. Recipients of 2008 OPP Awards will share in an outperformance pool if our TRS, including both share appreciation and dividends, exceeds absolute and relative hurdles over a three-year measurement period from February 5, 2008 to February 5, 2011, based on the average closing price of a share of our common stock of \$92.8240 for the five trading days prior to and including February 5, 2008. The aggregate reward that recipients of all 2008 OPP Awards can earn, as measured by the outperformance pool, is subject to a maximum cap of \$110 million, although OPP awards for an aggregate of up to approximately \$104.8 million have been allocated to date and were granted on February 5, 2008. The balance remains available for future grants. Under guidance included in Accountings Standards Codification 718 “Compensation –Stock Compensation (formerly known as Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R) “Share-Based Payment”) the 2008 OPP Awards have an aggregate value of approximately \$19.7 million, which amount will generally be amortized into earnings over the five-year plan period (although awards for retirement-eligible employees will be amortized over a three-year period).

Commencing in 2003, we began issuing restricted stock and/or LTIP Units, as opposed to granting stock options and restricted stock, under the 1997 Plan as our primary vehicle for employee equity compensation. An LTIP Unit is generally the economic equivalent of a share of our restricted stock. Employees vest in restricted stock and LTIP Units over a four- or five-year term (for awards granted between 2003 and November 2006, vesting is over a five-year term with annual vesting of 0%, 0%, 25%, 35% and 40%; and for awards granted after November 2006, vesting occurs in equal annual installments over a four-year term). Restricted stock and LTIP Units are valued based on observable market prices for similar instruments. Such value is recognized as an expense ratably over the corresponding employee service period. LTIP Units that were issued in January 2005 and any future LTIP Unit awards will be valued using an option pricing model in accordance with the provisions of guidance included in ASC 715 (formerly known as SFAS No. 123R). To the extent restricted stock or LTIP Units are forfeited prior to vesting, the corresponding previously recognized expense is reversed as an offset to “stock-based compensation.” Stock-based compensation associated with approximately \$24.1 million of restricted stock and LTIP Units granted in February 2008 and approximately \$17.5 million of restricted stock and

LTIP Units granted in February 2007 will be incurred ratably over the four-year vesting period. Stock-based compensation associated with approximately \$11.5 million of restricted stock and LTIP Units granted in April 2006 will be incurred ratably over the five-year vesting period.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the Total Property Portfolio decreased approximately \$7.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to 2007 as detailed below

<u>Component</u>	<u>Change in interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007</u> (in thousands)
<u>Decreases to interest expense due to:</u>	
Repayment of mortgages(1)	\$(29,921)
Increase in capitalized interest costs	(12,974)
Principal amortization of continuing debt and other (excluding exchangeable senior notes)	(6,924)
Total decreases to interest expense	\$(49,819)
<u>Increases to interest expense due to:</u>	
Refinancing of 599 Lexington Avenue and other new debt	\$ 16,875
Issuance by our Operating Partnership of exchangeable senior notes	13,209
Borrowings under the Unsecured Line of Credit	3,693
ASC 470-20 interest expense	8,384
Total increases to interest expense	\$ 42,161
Total change in interest expense	<u>\$ (7,658)</u>

(1) Excludes refinancing of 599 Lexington Avenue.

At December 31, 2008, our variable rate debt consisted of our construction loans at South of Market, Democracy Tower (formerly South of Market—Phase II) and Wisconsin Place Office construction projects, as well as our borrowings under our Unsecured Line of Credit. The following summarizes our outstanding debt as of December 31, 2008 compared with December 31, 2007:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(dollars in thousands)	
Debt Summary:		
Balance		
Fixed rate	\$5,707,392	\$5,255,437
Variable rate	385,492	122,923
Total	<u>\$6,092,884</u>	<u>\$5,378,360</u>
Percent of total debt:		
Fixed rate	93.67%	97.71%
Variable rate	6.33%	2.29%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
GAAP weighted average interest rate at end of period:		
Fixed rate	6.15%	6.11%
Variable rate	3.62%	6.11%
Total	<u>5.99%</u>	<u>6.11%</u>
Coupon/Stated weighted-average interest rate at end of period:		
Fixed rate	5.43%	5.68%
Variable rate	3.07%	5.88%
Total	<u>5.28%</u>	<u>5.69%</u>

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense for the Total Property Portfolio increased approximately \$18.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to 2007. Approximately \$10.2 million related to an increase in the Same Property Portfolio and approximately \$2.2 million related to acquisition activity. An increase of approximately \$8.5 million was attributed to Properties Placed In-Service. These increases were offset by a decrease of approximately \$2.8 million due to the sale of Democracy Center in August 2007 and 5 Times Square in February 2007.

Capitalized Costs

Costs directly related to the development of rental properties are not included in our operating results. These costs are capitalized and included in real estate assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and amortized over their useful lives. Capitalized development costs include interest, wages, property taxes, insurance and other project costs incurred during the period of development. Capitalized wages for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$12.2 million and \$11.0 million, respectively. These costs are not included in the general and administrative expense discussed above. Interest capitalized for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$46.3 million and \$33.3 million, respectively. These costs are not included in the interest expense referenced above.

Net Derivative Losses

On September 9, 2008, we executed an interest rate lock agreement with lenders at an all-in fixed rate, inclusive of the credit spread, of 6.10% per annum for an eight-year, \$375.0 million loan collateralized by our

Four Embarcadero Center property located in San Francisco, California. Our interest rate hedging program contemplated a financing with a ten-year term and, as a result, under guidance included in ASC 815 “Derivatives and Hedging” (formerly known as SFAS No. 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities”), during the third quarter of 2008 we recognized a net derivative loss of approximately \$6.6 million representing the partial ineffectiveness of our interest rate contracts. On November 13, 2008, we closed on the Four Embarcadero Center mortgage. Under our interest rate hedging program, we will reclassify into earnings over the eight-year term of the loan as an increase in interest expense approximately \$26.4 million (approximately \$3.3 million per year) of the amounts recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets within Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, which amounts represent the effective portion of the applicable interest rate hedging contracts.

Our interest rate hedging program also contemplated obtaining additional financing of at least \$150.0 million by the end of 2008. In accordance with guidance included in ASC 815 (formerly known as SFAS No. 133), as amended and interpreted, we determined that we would be unable to complete the financing by the required date under our hedging program. As a result, during the fourth quarter of 2008, we recognized a net derivative loss of approximately \$7.2 million representing the ineffectiveness of our remaining interest rate hedging contracts.

In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2008, we modified the estimated dates with respect to our anticipated financings under our interest rate hedging program. As a result, we recognized a net derivative loss of approximately \$3.3 million representing the partial ineffectiveness of the interest rate contracts.

Losses (Gains) from Investments in Securities

We account for investments in trading securities at fair value, with gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value recognized currently in earnings. The designation of trading securities is generally determined at acquisition. At December 31, 2008, investment in securities is comprised of an investment in an unregistered money market fund. The investment was previously included in Cash and Cash Equivalents. In December 2007, the fund suspended cash redemptions by investors; investors could elect in-kind redemptions of the underlying securities or maintain their investment in the fund and receive distributions as the underlying securities matured or were liquidated by the fund sponsor. As a result, we retained this investment for a longer term than originally intended, and the valuation of our investment was subject to changes in market conditions. Because interests in this fund were valued at less than their \$1.00 par value, we recognized losses of approximately \$1.4 million and \$0.3 million on our investment during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

We also maintain a deferred compensation plan that is designed to allow our officers to defer a portion of their current income on a pre-tax basis and receive a tax-deferred return on these deferrals. Our obligation under the plan is that of an unsecured promise to pay the deferred compensation to the plan participants in the future. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, we have balances of approximately \$6.6 million and \$8.3 million, respectively, into a separate account, which is not restricted as to its use. We recognized losses (gains) of approximately \$3.2 million and \$(0.3) million on the investments in the account associated with our deferred compensation plan during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Losses from Early Extinguishments of Debt

On February 12, 2007, we refinanced our mortgage loan collateralized by 599 Lexington Avenue located in New York City. The new mortgage financing totaling \$750.0 million bears interest at a fixed interest rate of 5.57% per annum and matures on March 1, 2017. The net proceeds of the new loan were used to refinance the \$225.0 million mortgage loan on 599 Lexington Avenue and the \$475.0 million mortgage loan on Times Square Tower. In connection with the refinancing, the lien of the Times Square Tower mortgage was spread to 599 Lexington Avenue and released from Times Square Tower so that Times Square Tower is no longer encumbered by any mortgage debt. There was no prepayment penalty associated with the repayment. In 2007, we recognized

a loss from early extinguishment of debt totaling approximately \$0.7 million consisting of the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs.

In conjunction with the sale of Democracy Center in Bethesda, Maryland on August 7, 2007, we repaid the mortgage financing collateralized by the property totaling approximately \$94.6 million. We paid a prepayment fee of approximately \$2.6 million associated with the repayment. We recognized a loss from early extinguishment of debt totaling approximately \$2.7 million consisting of the prepayment fee and the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs.

Income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures

For the year ended December 31, 2008, income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures decreased approximately \$202.4 million compared to December 31, 2007.

During December 2008, we recognized non-cash impairment charges which represented the other-than-temporary decline in the fair values below the carrying values of certain of the Company's investments in unconsolidated joint ventures. In accordance with guidance included in ASC 323 "Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures" ("ASC 323") (formerly known as Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 18 "The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock" (APB No. 18)), a loss in value of an investment under the equity method of accounting, which is other than a temporary decline, must be recognized. As a result, we recognized non-cash impairment charges of approximately \$31.9 million, \$74.3 million, \$45.1 million and \$13.8 million on our investments in 540 Madison Avenue, Two Grand Central Tower, 125 West 55th Street and the Value-Added Fund, respectively. If the fair value of our investments deteriorate further, we could recognize additional impairment charges which may be material.

During December 2008, an unconsolidated joint venture in which we have a 50% interest, suspended development activity on its Eighth Avenue and 46th Street project located in New York City. The proposed project was comprised of an assemblage of land parcels and air-rights, including contracts to acquire land parcels and air-rights, on which the joint venture was to construct a Class A office property. As a result, we recognized a charge totaling approximately \$23.2 million (including \$2.9 million of non-cash impairment charges in accordance with guidance included in ASC 323 (formerly known as APB No. 18), which represented our share of land and air-rights impairment losses, forfeited contract deposits and previously incurred planning and pre-development costs.

On June 9, 2008, we completed the acquisition of the General Motors Building for a purchase price of approximately \$2.8 billion. On August 12, 2008, we completed the acquisitions of 540 Madison Avenue and Two Grand Central Tower located in New York City, New York for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$705.0 million. On August 13, 2008, we completed the acquisition of 125 West 55th Street located in New York City, New York for an aggregate price of \$444.0 million. Each acquisition was completed through a joint venture with US Real Estate Opportunities I, L.P. and Meraas Capital LLC. We have a 60% interest in each venture and provide customary property management and leasing services for each venture.

The following table presents actual financial information for the joint ventures for the period ended December 31, 2008 for the General Motors Building and 540 Madison Avenue, Two Grand Central Tower and 125 West 55th Street, respectively. These acquisitions will impact our income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures in future periods.

	The General Motors Building For the period from June 9, 2008 – December 31, 2008	540 Madison Avenue, Two Grand Central Tower, 125 West 55th Street For the period from August 12, 2008 – December 31, 2008(1)
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Base rent and recoveries from tenants	\$105,634	\$34,587
Straight-line rent	7,965	5,545
Fair value lease revenue	79,365	12,506
Parking and other	1,798	523
Total rental revenue	194,762	53,161
Operating expenses	41,497	14,663
Revenue less operating expenses	153,265	38,498
Interest expense	82,266	12,547
Fair value interest expense	4,477	2,020
Depreciation and amortization	91,220	22,225
Income (Loss) before elimination of inter-entity interest on partner loan	(24,698)	1,706
Our share of Net Income (Loss) (60%)	(14,819)	1,024
Elimination of inter-entity interest on partner loan	16,932	—
Income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures (60%) . . .	<u>\$ 2,113</u>	<u>\$ 1,024</u>

(1) Information for 125 West 55th Street is presented for the period of August 13, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

On June 1, 2007, our Value-Added Fund sold Worldgate Plaza located in Herndon, Virginia for approximately \$109.0 million. Worldgate Plaza is an office complex consisting of approximately 322,000 net rentable square feet. Net cash proceeds totaled approximately \$50.5 million, of which our share was approximately \$20.3 million, after the repayment of the mortgage indebtedness of \$57.0 million. Our share of the gain, which is included as income from joint ventures, was approximately \$15.5 million which amount reflects the achievement of certain return thresholds as provided for in the joint venture agreement.

Gains on sales of real estate and other assets

On April 14, 2008, we sold a parcel of land located in Washington, DC for approximately \$33.7 million. We had previously entered into a development management agreement with the buyer to develop a Class A office property on the parcel totaling approximately 165,000 net rentable square feet. Due to our involvement in the construction of the project, the gain on sale estimated to total \$23.4 million has been deferred and will be recognized over the project construction period generally, based on the percentage of total project costs incurred to estimated total project costs. As a result, we recognized a gain on sale during the year ended December 31, 2008 of approximately \$9.9 million.

On August 7, 2007, we sold Democracy Center in Bethesda, Maryland, for approximately \$280.5 million. Net cash proceeds totaled approximately \$184.5 million, after the repayment of the mortgage indebtedness of approximately \$94.6 million and closing costs of approximately \$1.4 million, resulting in a gain on sale of

approximately \$198.2 million. Due to our continuing involvement through an agreement with the buyer to manage the property for a fee after the sale, this property has not been categorized as discontinued operations. As of August 31, 2008, we no longer provide management services for this building.

Pursuant to the purchase and sale agreement related to the sale of 280 Park Avenue, we entered into a master lease agreement with the buyer at closing. Under the master lease agreement, we guaranteed that the buyer will receive at least a minimum amount of base rent from approximately 74,340 square feet of space during the ten-year period following the expiration of the leases for this space. The leases for this space expired at various times between June 2006 and October 2007. The aggregate amount of base rent we guaranteed over the entire period from 2006 to 2017 is approximately \$67.3 million. During the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, we signed new qualifying leases for approximately 17,454 and 22,250 net rentable square feet of the remaining master lease obligation, resulting in the recognition of approximately \$23.4 million and \$18.0 million of additional gain on sale of real estate, respectively. As of December 31, 2008, the remaining master lease obligation totaled approximately \$0.9 million.

On February 15, 2007, we sold the long-term leasehold interest in 5 Times Square in New York City and related credits, for approximately \$1.28 billion in cash. Net cash proceeds totaled approximately \$1.23 billion, resulting in a gain on sale of approximately \$713.5 million. Due to our continuing involvement through an agreement with the buyer to manage the property for a fee after the sale, this property has not been categorized as discontinued operations.

Income from discontinued operations

For the year ended December 31, 2007, Orbital Sciences Campus and Broad Run Business Park, Building E, Newport Office Park and Long Wharf Marriott were included as part of income from discontinued operations.

Gains on sales of real estate from discontinued operations

On November 20, 2007, we sold our Orbital Sciences Campus and Broad Run Business Park, Building E properties located in Loudon County, Virginia, for approximately \$126.7 million. The Orbital Sciences Campus and Broad Run Business Park, Building E properties are comprised of three Class A office properties aggregating approximately 337,000 net rentable square feet and an office/technical property totaling approximately 127,000 net rentable square feet, respectively. Net cash proceeds totaled approximately \$125.4 million, resulting in a gain on sale of approximately \$55.0 million.

On April 5, 2007, we sold Newport Office Park, an approximately 172,000 net rentable square foot Class A office property located in Quincy, Massachusetts, for approximately \$37.0 million. Net cash proceeds totaled approximately \$33.7 million, resulting in a gain on sale of approximately \$13.6 million.

On March 23, 2007, we completed the sale of the Long Wharf Marriott, a 402-room hotel located in Boston, Massachusetts for a total sale price of \$231.0 million, or approximately \$575,000 per room. The net gain on sale was approximately \$191.0 million.

Noncontrolling interests in property partnerships

Noncontrolling interests in property partnerships for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 consist of the outside equity interests in the venture that owns our Wisconsin Place Office property as well as our 505 9th Street project.

Noncontrolling interest – common units of the Operating Partnership

Noncontrolling interest—common units of the Operating Partnership decreased \$37.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to 2007 primarily as a result of the decrease in allocable income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General

Our principal liquidity needs for the next twelve months and beyond are to:

- fund normal recurring expenses;
- meet debt service and principal repayment obligations, including balloon payments on maturing debt;
- fund capital expenditures, including major renovations, tenant improvements and leasing costs;
- fund development costs;
- fund possible property acquisitions; and
- make the minimum distribution required to maintain our REIT qualification under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

We expect to satisfy these needs using one or more of the following:

- construction loans;
- long-term secured and unsecured indebtedness (including unsecured exchangeable indebtedness);
- cash flow from operations;
- distribution of cash flows from joint ventures;
- cash and cash equivalent balances;
- sales of real estate;
- issuances of our equity securities and/or additional preferred or common units of partnership interest in our Operating Partnership; and
- our Unsecured Line of Credit or other short-term bridge facilities.

We believe that our liquidity needs will be satisfied using our cash on hand, cash flows generated by operations, availability under our Unsecured Line of Credit and cash flows provided by other financing activities. We draw on multiple financing sources to fund our long-term capital needs. Our Unsecured Line of Credit is utilized primarily as a bridge facility to fund acquisition opportunities, to refinance outstanding indebtedness and to meet short-term development and working capital needs. We generally seek to fund our development projects with construction loans, which may be guaranteed. However, the financing for each particular project ultimately depends on several factors, including, among others, the project's size and duration and our access to cost effective capital at the given time.

The following table presents information on properties under construction for the year ended December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

<u>Construction Properties</u>	<u>Estimated Stabilization Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># of Buildings</u>	<u>Square feet</u>	<u>Investment to Date(1)</u>	<u>Estimated Total Investment(2)</u>	<u>Percentage Leased(3)</u>
Weston Corporate Center . . .	Third Quarter, 2010	Weston, MA	1	356,367	\$ 98,602	\$ 150,000	100%
Atlantic Wharf (formerly Russia Wharf)(4)(5)	First Quarter, 2012	Boston, MA	2	860,000	384,298	600,000	58%(6)
2200 Pennsylvania Avenue(7)	Second Quarter, 2012	Washington, DC	2	780,000	88,924	380,000	53%(8)
Total Properties under Construction			<u>5</u>	<u>1,996,367</u>	<u>\$571,824</u>	<u>\$1,130,000</u>	<u>66%(6)(8)</u>

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- (1) Amounts include approximately \$50.7 million of accruals.
 - (2) Includes net revenue during lease up period.
 - (3) Represents percentage leased as of February 19, 2010.
 - (4) Property has a \$215 million construction facility. We have not drawn any amounts under this facility.
 - (5) Project has been updated to reflect the conversion of approximately 160,000 square feet of residential to approximately 200,000 square feet of office, increasing the total square footage to 860,000 square feet. In addition, the estimated total investment has been updated to reflect the completion of the interior build out of the residential component. The project includes 70,000 square feet of residential space for rent and 24,000 square feet of retail space.
 - (6) Percentage leased excludes 70,000 square feet of the residential component and includes 24,000 square feet of retail space.
 - (7) Includes 280,000 square feet of the residential component, 50,000 square feet of retail space in the residential component and 22,000 square feet of retail space in the office component.
 - (8) Percentage leased excludes 330,000 square feet of the residential component and includes 22,000 square feet of retail space in the office component.

Contractual rental revenue, recoveries from tenants, other income from operations, available cash balances and draws on our Unsecured Line of Credit are our principal sources of capital used to pay operating expenses, debt service, recurring capital expenditures and the minimum distribution required to maintain our REIT qualification. We seek to maximize income from our existing properties by maintaining quality standards for our properties that promote high occupancy rates and permit increases in rental rates while reducing tenant turnover and controlling operating expenses. Our sources of revenue also include third-party fees generated by our office real estate management, leasing, development and construction businesses. We believe our revenue, together with our cash balances and proceeds from financing activities, will continue to provide the necessary funds for our short-term liquidity needs.

Material adverse changes in one or more sources of capital may adversely affect our net cash flows. Such changes, in turn, could adversely affect our ability to fund distributions, debt service payments and tenant improvements. In addition, a material adverse change in our cash provided by operations may affect our ability to comply with the financial performance covenants under our Unsecured Line of Credit and unsecured senior notes.

Our capital strategy is to maintain access to multiple sources of capital including secured debt, unsecured debt, and public and private equity such that turmoil in one or more of these sources does not eliminate our access to capital. Consistent with this strategy, (1) in April 2009 we obtained a construction loan facility totaling \$215 million (none of which has been drawn to date) collateralized by our Atlantic Wharf development to fund development costs, (2) in June 2009, we issued 17,250,000 shares of common stock (for aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$841.9 million), (3) in July 2009, we refinanced our Reservoir Place property with \$50 million of secured debt, and (4) in October 2009, we issued \$700 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% senior notes due 2019. These transactions bolstered our liquidity position and, with cash balances as of February 19, 2010 of approximately \$1.4 billion and borrowing capacity on our Unsecured Credit facility of approximately \$1.0 billion, we are well positioned to meet all of our current development funding obligations, repay near term debt maturities and make new opportunistic investments.

Four assets held by our unconsolidated joint ventures have aggregate debt maturities in 2010 of approximately \$658 million (of which our share is approximately \$375 million). We expect to refinance these loans with secured debt and anticipate that aggregate proceeds will be sufficient to repay the aggregate existing debts. We and our unconsolidated joint ventures also have an aggregate of approximately \$350 million (of which our share is approximately \$271 million) of construction loans maturing in 2010. Subject to satisfying certain conditions, we have the right, and intend, to extend these facilities. In addition, we expect to repay an aggregate of approximately \$78 million of secured debt on three assets in our Carnegie Center portfolio and one building in Cambridge, MA, upon maturity in 2010.

Our Unsecured Line of Credit expires in August 2010 and contains a one-year extension at our option provided that we are not in default. We currently expect that we will exercise this option and extend the maturity date to August 2011. Our remaining capital commitments over the next few years are to fund our development program.

In addition to our Unsecured Line of Credit and property-specific debt, as of February 19, 2010 we also had approximately \$4.1 billion of unsecured senior notes outstanding (including approximately \$2.0 billion of exchangeable notes). All of this debt either matures or is redeemable between 2012 and 2019. In order to reduce future cash interest payments, as well as future amounts due at maturity or upon redemption, we may, from time to time, purchase unsecured senior notes for cash in open market purchases or privately negotiated transactions, or both. We will evaluate any such potential transactions in light of then-existing market conditions, taking into account the trading prices of the notes, our current liquidity and prospects for future access to capital.

In total, our remaining capital requirements, net of anticipated funding from existing construction loans, to complete our ongoing developments is approximately \$355 million, through the end of 2012, which includes approximately \$10.7 million of costs related to One Preserve Parkway which was fully placed in-service during the second quarter of 2009. With available cash proceeds, access to our Unsecured Line of Credit and the anticipated cash flow generated by the operating portfolio, we believe we have sufficient capacity to fund our remaining capital requirements and pursue attractive investment opportunities.

Finally, in prior years, we have been an active seller of real estate assets and, although we will consider additional asset sales, we do not expect any material asset sales in the near future.

REIT Tax Distribution Considerations

Dividend

As a REIT we are subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that we currently distribute at least 90% of our annual taxable income. Our policy is to distribute at least 100% of our taxable income to avoid paying federal tax. With a view toward increasing our equity over time and preserving additional capital, we reduced our quarterly dividend in the second quarter of 2009 to \$0.50 per common share. Based on our current expectation for taxable income over the next few years, and absent any unanticipated circumstances, we expect that our quarterly dividend will be approximately \$0.50 per common share for the next several quarters. There can be no assurance that the actual dividends declared by our Board of Directors will not differ materially.

Sales

To the extent that we sell assets and cannot efficiently use the proceeds in a tax deferred manner for either our development activities or attractive acquisitions, we would, at the appropriate time, decide whether it is better to declare a special dividend, adopt a stock repurchase program, reduce our indebtedness or retain the cash for future investment opportunities. Such a decision will depend on many factors including, among others, the timing, availability and terms of development and acquisition opportunities, our then-current and anticipated leverage, the cost and availability of capital from other sources, the price of our common stock and REIT distribution requirements. At a minimum, we expect that we would distribute at least that amount of proceeds necessary for us to avoid paying corporate level tax on the applicable gains realized from any asset sales.

Cash Flow Summary

The following summary discussion of our cash flows is based on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” and is not meant to be an all-inclusive discussion of the changes in our cash flows for the periods presented below.

Cash and cash equivalents were \$1.4 billion and \$0.2 billion at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, representing an increase of \$1.2 billion. The increase was a result of the following increases in cash flows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	Increase (Decrease)
	(in thousands)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 617,376	\$ 565,311	\$ 52,065
Net cash (used in) investing activities	\$ (446,601)	\$(1,320,079)	\$ 873,478
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$1,036,648	\$ (510,643)	\$1,547,291

Our principal source of cash flow is related to the operation of our office properties. The average term of our tenant leases is approximately 7.0 years with portfolio occupancy rates historically in the range of 92% to 95%. Our properties provide a relatively consistent stream of cash flow that provides us with resources to pay operating expenses, debt service and fund quarterly dividend and distribution payment requirements.

Cash is used in investing activities to fund acquisitions, development and recurring and nonrecurring capital expenditures. We selectively invest in new projects that enable us to take advantage of our development, leasing, financing and property management skills and invest in existing buildings that meet our investment criteria. Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 consisted of the following:

	(in thousands)
Acquisitions/additions to real estate	\$(442,844)
Proceeds from redemptions of investments in securities	4,078
Net investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	(7,835)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	\$(446,601)

Cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 totaled approximately \$1.0 billion. This consisted primarily of the net proceeds from the equity offering in June 2009 and the net proceeds from the offering of our 5.875% senior notes due 2019 in October 2009, offset by the payments of dividends and distributions to our shareholders and the unitholders of BPLP and the repayment of our Unsecured Line of Credit. Future debt payments are discussed below under the heading “Debt Financing.”

Capitalization

At December 31, 2009, our total consolidated debt was approximately \$6.7 billion. The GAAP weighted-average annual interest rate on our consolidated indebtedness was 5.87% and the weighted-average maturity was approximately 4.6 years.

Consolidated debt to total consolidated market capitalization ratio, defined as total consolidated debt as a percentage of the market value of our outstanding equity securities plus our total consolidated debt, is a measure of leverage commonly used by analysts in the REIT sector. Our total consolidated market capitalization was approximately \$17.6 billion at December 31, 2009. Total consolidated market capitalization was calculated using the December 31, 2009 closing stock price of \$67.07 per common share and the following: (1) 138,880,010 shares of our common stock, (2) 19,814,499 outstanding common units of limited partnership interest in Boston

Properties Limited Partnership (excluding common units held by Boston Properties, Inc.), (3) an aggregate of 1,460,688 common units issuable upon conversion of all outstanding Series Two Preferred Units of partnership interest in Boston Properties Limited Partnership, (4) an aggregate of 1,416,162 common units issuable upon conversion of all outstanding LTIP Units, assuming all conditions have been met for the conversion of the LTIP Units, and (5) our consolidated debt totaling approximately \$6.7 billion. The calculation of total consolidated market capitalization does not include 1,080,938 2008 OPP Units because, unlike other LTIP Units, they are not earned until certain return thresholds are achieved. Our total consolidated debt, which excludes debt collateralized by our unconsolidated joint ventures, at December 31, 2009 represented approximately 38.28% of our total consolidated market capitalization. This percentage will fluctuate with changes in the market price of our common stock and does not necessarily reflect our capacity to incur additional debt to finance our activities or our ability to manage our existing debt obligations. However, for a company like ours, whose assets are primarily income-producing real estate, the consolidated debt to total consolidated market capitalization ratio may provide investors with an alternate indication of leverage, so long as it is evaluated along with other financial ratios and the various components of our outstanding indebtedness.

For a discussion of our unconsolidated joint venture indebtedness, see “Off Balance Sheet Arrangements—Joint Venture Indebtedness.”

Debt Financing

As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately \$6.7 billion of outstanding consolidated indebtedness, representing approximately 38.28% of our total consolidated market capitalization as calculated above consisting of (1) \$2.172 billion (net of discount) in publicly traded unsecured debt having a weighted-average interest rate of 6.01% per annum and maturities in 2013, 2015 and 2019; (2) \$419.8 million (net of ASC 470-20 (formerly known as FSP No. APB 14-1) adjustment) of exchangeable senior notes due 2036 having a GAAP interest rate of 5.958% per annum (an effective rate of 3.787% per annum, excluding the effect of ASC 470-20) and an initial optional redemption date in 2013; (3) \$815.3 million (net of discount and ASC 470-20 adjustment) of exchangeable senior notes due 2037 having a GAAP interest rate of 5.630% per annum (an effective rate of 3.462% per annum, excluding the effect of ASC 470-20) and an initial optional redemption date in 2012; (4) \$669.0 million (net of discount and ASC 470-20 adjustment) of exchangeable senior notes due 2014 having a GAAP interest rate of 6.555% per annum (an effective rate of 4.037%, excluding the effect of ASC 470-20); and (5) \$2.6 billion of property-specific mortgage debt having a GAAP weighted-average interest rate of 5.65% per annum and weighted-average term of 4.6 years. The table below summarizes our mortgage notes payable, our senior unsecured notes and our Unsecured Line of Credit at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
	(dollars in thousands)	
DEBT SUMMARY:		
Balance		
Fixed rate mortgage notes payable	\$2,249,880	\$2,375,150
Variable rate mortgage notes payable	393,421	285,492
Unsecured senior notes, net of discount	2,172,389	1,472,375
Unsecured exchangeable senior notes, net of discount and ASC 470-20 adjustment	1,904,081	1,859,867
Unsecured Line of Credit	—	100,000
Total	\$6,719,771	\$6,092,884
Percent of total debt:		
Fixed rate	94.15%	93.67%
Variable rate	5.85%	6.33%
Total	100.00%	100.00%
GAAP weighted average interest rate at end of period:		
Fixed rate	6.12%	6.15%
Variable rate	1.98%	3.62%
Total	5.87%	5.99%
Coupon/Stated weighted-average interest rate at end of period:		
Fixed rate	5.43%	5.43%
Variable rate	1.75%	3.07%
Total	5.21%	5.28%

The variable rate debt shown above bears interest based on various spreads over the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or Eurodollar rates. As of December 31, 2009, the weighted average interest rate on our variable rate debt was LIBOR/Eurodollar plus 1.50% per annum.

Unsecured Line of Credit

On June 6, 2008, our Operating Partnership utilized an accordion feature under its Unsecured Line of Credit with a consortium of lenders to increase the total commitment under the Unsecured Line of Credit from \$605.0 million to \$923.3 million. On July 21, 2008, our Operating Partnership further increased the total commitment to \$1.0 billion. All other material terms under the facility remain unchanged. Our Unsecured Line of Credit bears interest at a variable interest rate equal to Eurodollar plus 0.475% per annum and matures on August 3, 2010, with a provision for a one-year extension at our option, subject to certain conditions. There can be no assurance

that we will be able to renew or replace the Unsecured Line of Credit upon maturity on favorable terms (including the lenders' total commitment) or at all. The Unsecured Line of Credit is a recourse obligation of our Operating Partnership. Under the Unsecured Line of Credit, a facility fee equal to 0.125% per annum is payable in quarterly installments. The interest rate and facility fee are subject to adjustment in the event of a change in our Operating Partnership's unsecured debt ratings. The Unsecured Line of Credit involves a syndicate of lenders. The Unsecured Line of Credit contains a competitive bid option that allows banks that are part of the lender consortium to bid to make loan advances to us at a negotiated LIBOR-based rate.

Our ability to borrow under our Unsecured Line of Credit is subject to our compliance with a number of customary financial and other covenants on an ongoing basis, including:

- a leverage ratio not to exceed 60%, however the leverage ratio may increase to no greater than 65% provided that it is reduced back to 60% within 180 days;
- a secured debt leverage ratio not to exceed 55%;
- a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.40;
- an unsecured leverage ratio not to exceed 60%, however the leverage ratio may increase to no greater than 65% provided that it is reduced back to 60% within 180 days;
- a minimum net worth requirement;
- an unsecured debt interest coverage ratio of at least 1.75; and
- limitations on permitted investments.

We believe we are in compliance with the financial and other covenants listed above.

As of December 31, 2009, we had no borrowings and letters of credit totaling \$10.2 million outstanding under the Unsecured Line of Credit, with the ability to borrow \$989.8 million. As of February 19, 2010, we had no borrowings outstanding under the Unsecured Line of Credit.

Unsecured Senior Notes

The following summarizes the unsecured senior notes outstanding as of December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Coupon/ Stated Rate</u>	<u>Effective Rate(1)</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Maturity Date(2)</u>
10 Year Unsecured Senior Notes	6.250%	6.381%	\$ 750,000	January 15, 2013
10 Year Unsecured Senior Notes	6.250%	6.291%	175,000	January 15, 2013
12 Year Unsecured Senior Notes	5.625%	5.693%	300,000	April 15, 2015
12 Year Unsecured Senior Notes	5.000%	5.194%	250,000	June 1, 2015
10 Year Unsecured Senior Notes	5.875%	5.967%	700,000	October 15, 2019
Total principal			2,175,000	
Net discount			(2,611)	
Total			<u>\$2,172,389</u>	

(1) Yield on issuance date including the effects of discounts on the notes.

(2) No principal amounts are due prior to maturity.

On October 9, 2009, our Operating Partnership, BPLP, completed a public offering of \$700.0 million in aggregate principal amount of its 5.875% senior notes due 2019. The notes were priced at 99.931% of the principal amount to yield 5.967% to maturity. The aggregate net proceeds to BPLP, after deducting underwriter discounts and offering expenses, were approximately \$693.7 million. The notes mature on October 15, 2019, unless earlier redeemed by BPLP.

Our unsecured senior notes are redeemable at our option, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) 100% of their principal amount or (2) the sum of the present value of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest discounted at a rate equal to the yield on U.S. Treasury securities with a comparable maturity plus 35 basis points (or 25 basis points in the case of the \$250 million of notes that mature on June 1, 2015 and 40 basis points in the case of the \$700 million of notes that mature on October 15, 2019), in each case plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. The indenture under which our senior unsecured notes were issued contains restrictions on incurring debt and using our assets as security in other financing transactions and other customary financial and other covenants, including (1) a leverage ratio not to exceed 60%, (2) a secured debt leverage ratio not to exceed 50%, (3) an interest coverage ratio of 1.5, and (4) unencumbered asset value to be no less than 150% of our unsecured debt. As of December 31, 2009, we were in compliance with each of these financial restrictions and requirements.

BPLP's investment grade ratings on its unsecured senior notes are as follows:

<u>Rating Organization</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Moody's	Baa2 (stable)
Standard & Poor's	A- (negative)
FitchRatings	BBB (stable)

The security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities, as it may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating organization. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

Unsecured exchangeable senior notes

The following summarizes the unsecured exchangeable senior notes outstanding as of December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Coupon/ Stated Rate</u>	<u>Effective Rate(1)</u>	<u>Exchange Rate</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>First Optional Redemption Date by BPLP</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
3.625% Exchangeable Senior Notes	3.625%	4.037%	8.5051(2)	\$ 747,500	N/A	February 15, 2014
2.875% Exchangeable Senior Notes	2.875%	3.462%	7.0430(3)	862,500	February 20, 2012	February 15, 2037
3.750% Exchangeable Senior Notes	3.750%	3.787%	10.0066(4)	450,000	May 18, 2013	May 15, 2036
Total principal				2,060,000		
Net discount				(15,529)		
ASC 470-20 (formerly known as FSP APB 14-1) Adjustment, net of accumulated amortization				(140,390)		
Total				<u>\$1,904,081</u>		

- (1) Yield on issuance date including the effects of discounts on the notes and excluding the effects of ASC 470-20 (formerly known as FSP No. APB 14-1).
- (2) The initial exchange rate is 8.5051 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of the notes (or an initial exchange price of approximately \$117.58 per share of our common stock). In addition, we entered into capped call transactions with affiliates of certain of the initial purchasers, which are intended to reduce the potential dilution upon future exchange of the notes. The capped call transactions are expected to have the effect of

increasing the effective exchange price to us of the notes from \$117.58 to approximately \$137.17 per share, representing an overall effective premium of approximately 40% over the closing price on August 13, 2008 of \$97.98 per share of our common stock. The net cost of the capped call transactions was approximately \$44.4 million.

- (3) In connection with the special dividend of \$5.98 per share of common stock declared on December 17, 2007, the exchange rate was adjusted from 6.6090 to 7.0430 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of notes effective as of December 31, 2007, resulting in an exchange price of approximately \$141.98 per share of our common stock.
- (4) In connection with the special dividend of \$5.98 per share of common stock declared on December 17, 2007, the exchange rate was adjusted from 9.3900 to 10.0066 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of notes effective as of December 31, 2007, resulting in an exchange price of approximately \$99.93 per share of our common stock.

Effective January 1, 2009, we adopted ASC 470-20 (formerly known as FSP No. APB 14-1) that requires the liability and equity components of convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) to be separately accounted for in a manner that reflects the issuer's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate. See Note 8 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Mortgage Debt

The following represents the outstanding principal balances due under the mortgages notes payable at December 31, 2009:

<u>Properties</u>	<u>Stated Interest Rate</u>	<u>GAAP Interest Rate(1)</u>	<u>Stated Principal Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value Adjustment</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
(Dollars in thousands)						
599 Lexington Avenue	5.57%	5.41%	\$ 750,000	\$ —	\$ 750,000(2)(3)	March 1, 2017
601 Lexington Avenue	7.19%	7.24%	466,150	885	467,035(4)(5)	May 11, 2011
Embarcadero Center Four	6.10%	7.02%	375,000	—	375,000(6)	December 1, 2016
South of Market	1.25%	1.48%	187,377	—	187,377(3)(7)	November 21, 2010
505 9 th Street	5.73%	5.87%	129,843	—	129,843	November 1, 2017
Wisconsin Place Office	1.35%	1.59%	97,169	—	97,169(3)(8)	January 29, 2011
One Freedom Square	7.75%	5.34%	68,440	2,826	71,266(4)	June 30, 2012
New Dominion Tech Park, Bldg. Two	5.55%	5.58%	63,000	—	63,000(3)	October 1, 2014
Democracy Tower	2.00%	2.19%	58,875	—	58,875(3)(9)	December 19, 2010
202, 206 & 214 Carnegie Center	8.13%	8.22%	56,306	—	56,306	October 1, 2010
140 Kendrick Street	7.51%	5.25%	51,078	2,770	53,848(4)	July 1, 2013
New Dominion Tech. Park, Bldg. One	7.69%	7.84%	50,967	—	50,967	January 15, 2021
Reservoir Place	4.09%	4.34%	50,000	—	50,000(10)	July 30, 2014
1330 Connecticut Avenue	7.58%	4.74%	46,185	1,536	47,721(11)	February 26, 2011
Kingstowne Two and Retail	5.99%	5.61%	39,405	811	40,216(11)	January 1, 2016
10 and 20 Burlington Mall Road	7.25%	7.31%	33,680	—	33,680(12)	October 1, 2011
Sumner Square	7.35%	7.54%	25,495	—	25,495	September 1, 2013
Montvale Center	5.93%	6.07%	25,000	—	25,000(3)	June 6, 2012
Eight Cambridge Center	7.73%	7.74%	22,910	—	22,910	July 15, 2010
Kingstowne One	5.96%	5.68%	18,919	252	19,171(11)	May 5, 2013
University Place	6.94%	6.99%	18,422	—	18,422	August 1, 2021
Atlantic Wharf	N/A	N/A	—	—	— (13)(14)	April 21, 2012
Total			<u>\$2,634,221</u>	<u>\$9,080</u>	<u>\$2,643,301</u>	

- (1) GAAP interest rate differs from the stated interest rate due to the inclusion of the amortization of financing charges, effects of hedging transactions and adjustments required by EITF 98-1. All adjustments related to EITF 98-1 are noted above.
- (2) On December 19, 2006, we terminated the forward-starting interest rate swap contracts related to this financing and received approximately \$10.9 million, which amount will reduce our interest expense for this mortgage over the term of the financing, resulting in an effective interest rate of 5.41% per annum for the financing. The stated interest rate is 5.57% per annum. The mortgage loan requires interest only payments with a balloon payment due at maturity.

- (3) The mortgage loan requires interest only payments with a balloon payment due at maturity.
- (4) In accordance with EITF 98-1, the principal amount and interest rate shown were adjusted upon redemption of the outside members' equity interest in the limited liability company that owns the property to reflect the fair value of the note.
- (5) Formerly known as Citigroup Center
- (6) On November 13, 2008, we closed on an eight-year, \$375.0 million mortgage loan collateralized by this property. The mortgage loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 6.10% per annum. Under our interest rate hedging program, we will reclassify into earnings over the eight-year term of the loan as an increase in interest expense approximately \$26.4 million (approximately \$3.3 million per year) of the amounts recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets within Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss resulting in an effective interest rate of 7.02% per annum.
- (7) The construction financing bears interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.00% per annum and matures on November 21, 2010 with a, one year extension option, subject to certain conditions.
- (8) The construction financing bears interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.10% per annum and matures on January 29, 2011 with two, one-year extension options, subject to certain conditions.
- (9) The construction financing bears interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.75% per annum and matures on December 19, 2010 with two, one-year extension options, subject to certain conditions.
- (10) The mortgage financing currently bears interest at a variable rate equal to Libor plus 3.85% per annum.
- (11) In accordance with EITF 98-1, the principal amount and interest rate shown were adjusted upon acquisition of the property to reflect the fair value of the assumed note.
- (12) Includes outstanding indebtedness secured by 91 Hartwell Avenue.
- (13) Formerly known as Russia Wharf.
- (14) We have not drawn any amounts under our \$215.0 million construction loan facility. The construction financing bears interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 3.00% per annum and matures on April 21, 2012 with two, one-year extension options, subject to certain conditions.

Contractual aggregate principal payments of mortgage notes payable at December 31, 2009 are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Payments</u> (in thousands)
2010	\$ 347,382
2011	646,378
2012	105,404
2013	101,263
2014	125,237
Thereafter	1,308,557

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and interest rates. Our future earnings, cash flows and fair values relevant to financial instruments are dependent upon prevalent market interest rates. Our primary market risk results from our indebtedness, which bears interest at fixed and variable rates. The fair value of our debt obligations are affected by changes in the market interest rates. We manage our market risk by matching long-term leases with long-term, fixed-rate, non-recourse debt of similar duration. We continue to follow a conservative strategy of generally pre-leasing development projects on a long-term basis to creditworthy tenants in order to achieve the most favorable construction and permanent financing terms. Approximately 94% of our outstanding debt has fixed interest rates, which minimizes the interest rate risk through the maturity of such outstanding debt. We also manage our market risk by entering into hedging arrangements with financial institutions. Our primary objectives when undertaking hedging transactions and derivative positions is to reduce our floating rate exposure and to fix a portion of the interest rate for anticipated financing and refinancing transactions. This in turn, reduces the risks that the variability of cash flows imposes on variable rate debt. Our strategy mitigates us against future increases in interest rates.

At December 31, 2009, our outstanding variable rate debt based on LIBOR totaled approximately \$393.4 million. At December 31, 2009, the interest rate on our variable rate debt was approximately 1.98%. If market interest rates on our variable rate debt had been 100 basis points greater, total interest expense would have increased approximately \$3.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

At December 31, 2009 our weighted average coupon/stated rate on all of our fixed and variable rate debt was 5.43% and 1.75%, respectively. The weighted-average coupon/stated rate for our senior notes and unsecured exchangeable debt was 5.93% and 3.64%, respectively.

These amounts were determined solely by considering the impact of hypothetical interest rates on our financial instruments. Due to the uncertainty of specific actions we may undertake to minimize possible effects of market interest rate increases, this analysis assumes no changes in our financial structure.

Funds from Operations

Pursuant to the revised definition of Funds from Operations adopted by the Board of Governors of NAREIT, we calculate Funds from Operations, or “FFO,” by adjusting net income (loss) attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. (computed in accordance with GAAP, including non-recurring items) for gains (or losses) from sales of properties, real estate related depreciation and amortization, and after adjustment for unconsolidated partnerships, joint ventures and preferred distributions. FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure. The use of FFO, combined with the required primary GAAP presentations, has been fundamentally beneficial in improving the understanding of operating results of REITs among the investing public and making comparisons of REIT operating results more meaningful. Management generally considers FFO to be a useful measure for reviewing our comparative operating and financial performance because, by excluding gains and losses related to sales of previously depreciated operating real estate assets and excluding real estate asset depreciation and amortization (which can vary among owners of identical assets in similar condition based on historical cost accounting and useful life estimates), FFO can help one compare the operating performance of a company’s real estate between periods or as compared to different companies. Our computation of FFO may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs or real estate companies that do not define the term in accordance with the current NAREIT definition or that interpret the current NAREIT definition differently. Amount represents our share, which was 86.57%, 85.49%, 85.32%, 84.40% and 83.74% for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, after allocation to the noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership.

In addition to presenting FFO in accordance with the NAREIT definition, we also disclose FFO, as adjusted, which excludes the effects of the losses from early extinguishments of debt associated with the sales of real estate. Losses from early extinguishments of debt result when the sale of real estate encumbered by debt requires us to pay the extinguishment costs prior to the debt’s stated maturity and to write-off unamortized loan costs at the date of the extinguishment. Such costs are excluded from the gains on sales of real estate reported in accordance with GAAP. However, we view the losses from early extinguishments of debt associated with the sales of real estate as an incremental cost of the sale transactions because we extinguished the debt in connection with the consummation of the sale transactions and we had no intent to extinguish the debt absent such transactions. We believe that adjusting FFO to exclude these losses more appropriately reflects the results of our operations exclusive of the impact of our sale transactions.

Although our FFO, as adjusted, clearly differs from NAREIT’s definition of FFO, and may not be comparable to that of other REITs and real estate companies, we believe it provides a meaningful supplemental measure of our operating performance because we believe that by excluding the effects of the losses from early extinguishments of debt associated with the sales of real estate, management and investors are presented with an indicator of our operating performance that more closely achieves the objectives of the real estate industry in presenting FFO.

Neither FFO, nor FFO, as adjusted, should be considered as an alternative to net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. (determined in accordance with GAAP) as an indication of our performance. Neither FFO nor FFO, as adjusted, represent cash generated from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP and neither of these measures is a measure of liquidity or an indicator of our ability to make cash distributions. We believe that to further understand our performance, FFO and FFO, as adjusted, should be compared with our reported net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. and considered in addition to cash flows in accordance with GAAP, as presented in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table presents a reconciliation of net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. to FFO and FFO, as adjusted, for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(in thousands)				
Net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	\$231,014	\$ 105,270	\$1,310,106	\$870,291	\$438,292
Add:					
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	—	—	—	—	5,043
Noncontrolling interests in property partnerships	2,778	1,997	84	(2,013)	(6,017)
Noncontrolling interest—common units of the Operating Partnership	35,534	14,392	51,978	46,568	44,718
Noncontrolling interest in gains on sales of real estate and other assets—common units of the Operating Partnership	1,579	4,838	140,547	113,432	30,658
Noncontrolling interest in discontinued operations—common units of the Operating Partnership	—	—	40,237	2,977	12,402
Noncontrolling interest—redeemable preferred units of the Operating Partnership	3,594	4,226	10,429	22,814	26,780
Less:					
Noncontrolling interest in cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle—common units of the Operating Partnership	—	—	—	—	820
Gains on sales of real estate from discontinued operations	—	—	259,519	—	57,082
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	7,274	19,081	18,303
Gains on sales of real estate and other assets	11,760	33,340	929,785	719,826	182,542
Income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures	12,058	(182,018)	20,428	24,507	4,829
Income before income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures, gains on sales of real estate and other assets, discontinued operations, cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle and net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	250,681	279,401	336,375	290,655	288,300
Add:					
Real estate depreciation and amortization(1)	446,718	382,600	295,635	283,350	274,476
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	7,274	19,081	18,303
Income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures(2)	12,058	(182,018)	4,975	6,590	4,829
Less:					
Noncontrolling interests in property partnerships' share of Funds from Operations	5,513	3,949	437	479	113
Noncontrolling interest—redeemable preferred units of the Operating Partnership(3)	3,594	3,738	4,266	9,418	12,918
Funds from Operations attributable to the Operating Partnership	700,350	472,296	639,556	589,779	572,877
Add:					
Losses from early extinguishments of debt associated with the sales of real estate	—	—	2,675	31,444	11,041
Funds from Operations after supplemental adjustment to exclude losses from early extinguishments of debt associated with the sales of real estate	700,350	472,296	642,231	621,223	583,918
Less:					
Noncontrolling interest—common units of the Operating Partnership's share of Funds from Operations after supplemental adjustment to exclude losses from early extinguishments of debt associated with the sales of real estate	94,078	68,508	94,298	96,902	94,946
Funds from Operations attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. after supplemental adjustment to exclude losses from early extinguishments of debt associated with the sales of real estate	\$606,272	\$ 403,788	\$ 547,933	\$524,321	\$488,972
Our percentage share of Funds from Operations—basic	86.57%	85.49%	85.32%	84.40%	83.74%
Weighted average shares outstanding—basic	131,050	119,980	118,839	114,721	111,274

(1) Real estate depreciation and amortization consists of depreciation and amortization from the Consolidated Statements of Operations of \$321,681, \$304,147, \$286,030, \$270,562 and \$260,979, our share of unconsolidated joint venture real estate depreciation and amortization of \$126,943, \$80,303, \$8,247, \$9,087 and \$8,554, and depreciation and amortization from discontinued operations of \$0, \$0, \$2,948, \$6,197 and \$6,662, less corporate related depreciation and amortization of \$1,906, \$1,850, \$1,590, \$1,584 and \$1,719 and adjustment of asset retirement obligations of \$0, \$0, \$0, \$912 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

- (2) Includes non-cash impairment losses aggregating approximately \$13.6 million and \$188.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, in accordance with the guidance in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 323 “Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures” (formerly known as APB No. 18 “The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock”) and ASC 360 “Property, Plant and Equipment” (formerly known as SFAS No. 144 “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets”). Excludes approximately \$15.5 million related to our share of the gain on sale and related loss from early extinguishment of debt associated with the sale of Worldgate Plaza for the year ended December 31, 2007. Excludes approximately \$17.9 million related to our share of the gain on sale and related loss from early extinguishment of debt associated with the sale of 265 Franklin Street for the year ended December 31, 2006.
- (3) Excludes approximately \$5.6 million, \$12.2 million and \$12.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, of income allocated to the holders of Series Two Preferred Units to account for their right to participate on an as-converted basis in the special dividends that followed previously completed sales of real estate.

Reconciliation to Diluted Funds from Operations:

	For the years ended December 31,									
	2009		2008		2007		2006		2005	
	Income (Numerator)	Shares/Units (Denominator)	Income (Numerator)	Shares/Units (Denominator)	Income (Numerator)	Shares/Units (Denominator)	Income (Numerator)	Shares/Units (Denominator)	Income (Numerator)	Shares/Units (Denominator)
Basic Funds from										
Operations after										
supplemental adjustment										
to exclude losses from										
early extinguishments of										
debt associated with the										
sales of real estate	\$700,350	151,386	\$472,296	140,336	\$642,231	139,290	\$621,223	135,923	\$583,918	132,881
Effect of Dilutive Securities:										
Convertible Preferred										
Units(1)	3,594	1,461	3,738	1,461	4,266	1,674	9,418	3,629	12,918	5,163
Stock Options and										
other	—	462	—	1,319	—	1,941	—	2,356	—	2,285
Diluted Funds from										
Operations after										
supplemental adjustment										
to exclude losses from										
early extinguishments of										
debt associated with the										
sales of real estate	\$703,944	153,309	\$476,034	143,116	\$646,497	142,905	\$630,641	141,908	\$596,836	140,329
Less: Noncontrolling										
interest—common units										
of the Operating										
Partnership's share of										
diluted Funds from										
Operations	93,376	20,336	67,710	20,357	92,523	20,451	94,222	21,202	91,896	21,607
Diluted Funds from										
Operations attributable to										
Boston Properties, Inc.										
after supplemental										
adjustment to exclude										
losses from early										
extinguishments of debt										
associated with the sales										
of real estate(2)	\$610,568	132,973	\$408,324	122,759	\$553,974	122,454	\$536,419	120,706	\$504,940	118,722

(1) Excludes approximately \$5.6 million, \$12.2 million and \$12.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, of income allocated to the holders of Series Two Preferred Units to account for their right to participate on an as-converted basis in the special dividends that followed previously completed sales of real estate.

(2) Our share of diluted Funds from Operations was 86.74%, 85.78%, 85.69%, 85.06% and 84.60% for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Net Operating Income

Net operating income, or “NOI,” is a non-GAAP financial measure equal to net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc., the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, plus loss from suspension of development, net derivative losses, losses (gains) from investment in securities, losses from early extinguishments of debt, cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, depreciation and amortization, interest expense, general and administrative expense and, net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, less gains on sales of real estate from discontinued operations, income from discontinued operations, gains on sales of real estate and other assets, income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures, interest and other income and development and management services revenue. We use NOI internally as a performance measure and believe NOI provides useful information to investors regarding our financial condition and results of operations because it reflects only those income and expense items that are incurred at the property level. Therefore, we believe NOI is a useful measure for evaluating the operating performance of our real estate assets.

Our management also uses NOI to evaluate regional property level performance and to make decisions about resource allocations. Further, we believe NOI is useful to investors as a performance measure because, when compared across periods, NOI reflects the impact on operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates, operating costs and acquisition and development activity on an unleveraged basis, providing perspective not immediately apparent from net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. NOI excludes certain components from net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. in order to provide results that are more closely related to a property’s results of operations. For example, interest expense is not necessarily linked to the operating performance of a real estate asset and is often incurred at the corporate level as opposed to the property level. In addition, depreciation and amortization, because of historical cost accounting and useful life estimates, may distort operating performance at the property level. NOI presented by us may not be comparable to NOI reported by other REITs and real estate companies that define NOI differently. We believe that in order to facilitate a clear understanding of our operating results, NOI should be examined in conjunction with net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. as presented in our Consolidated Financial Statements. NOI should not be considered as an alternative to net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. as an indication of our performance or to cash flows as a measure of liquidity or ability to make distributions.

The following sets forth a reconciliation of NOI to net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. for the fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

	Years ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Net operating income	\$957,547	\$ 923,384	\$ 888,425	\$898,459	\$896,449
Add:					
Development and management services	34,878	30,518	20,553	19,820	17,310
Interest and other	4,059	18,958	89,706	36,677	11,978
Income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures	12,058	(182,018)	20,428	24,507	4,829
Gains on sales of real estate and other assets	11,760	33,340	929,785	719,826	182,542
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	7,274	19,081	18,303
Gains on sales of real estate from discontinued operations	—	—	259,519	—	57,082
Noncontrolling interest in cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle—common units of the Operating Partnership	—	—	—	—	820
Less:					
General and administrative	75,447	72,365	69,882	59,375	55,471
Interest expense	322,833	295,322	302,980	302,221	308,091
Depreciation and amortization	321,681	304,147	286,030	270,562	260,979
Loss from suspension of development	27,766	—	—	—	—
Net derivative losses	—	17,021	—	—	—
Losses (gains) from investments in securities	(2,434)	4,604	—	—	—
Losses from early extinguishments of debt	510	—	3,417	32,143	12,896
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	—	—	—	—	5,043
Noncontrolling interests in property partnerships	2,778	1,997	84	(2,013)	(6,017)
Noncontrolling interests—common units of the Operating Partnership	35,534	14,392	51,978	46,568	44,718
Noncontrolling interest in gains on sales of real estate and other assets—common units of the Operating Partnership	1,579	4,838	140,547	113,432	30,658
Noncontrolling interest in discontinued operations—common units of the Operating Partnership	—	—	40,237	2,977	12,402
Noncontrolling interest—redeemable preferred units of the Operating Partnership	3,594	4,226	10,429	22,814	26,780
Net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc	<u>\$231,014</u>	<u>\$ 105,270</u>	<u>\$1,310,106</u>	<u>\$870,291</u>	<u>\$438,292</u>

Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2009, we were subject to contractual payment obligations as described in the table below.

	Payments Due by Period						
	Total	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Contractual Obligations:							
Long-term debt							
Mortgage debt(1)	\$3,326,628	\$ 491,904	\$ 759,251	\$ 198,096	\$ 187,457	\$ 205,411	\$1,484,509
Unsecured senior notes(1)	2,950,158	128,313	128,313	128,313	1,024,406	70,500	1,470,313
Exchangeable senior							
notes(1)(2)	2,287,960	68,769	68,769	912,671	483,477	754,274	—
Unsecured line of credit(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ground leases	140,048	11,471	11,496	11,749	12,009	12,275	81,048
Tenant obligations(3)	158,237	149,343	4,195	3,080	628	834	157
Construction contracts on							
development projects	531,388	373,234	133,458	23,739	957	—	—
Other Obligations	2,466	516	116	116	116	977	625
Total Contractual Obligations	<u>\$9,396,885</u>	<u>\$1,223,550</u>	<u>\$1,105,598</u>	<u>\$1,277,764</u>	<u>\$1,709,050</u>	<u>\$1,044,271</u>	<u>\$3,036,652</u>

(1) Amounts include principal and interest payments.

(2) Amounts are included in the year in which the first optional redemption date occurs (or, in the case of the exchangeable notes due 2014, the year of maturity).

(3) Committed tenant-related obligations based on executed leases as of December 31, 2009 (tenant improvements and lease commissions).

We have various standing or renewable service contracts with vendors related to our property management. In addition, we have certain other utility contracts we enter into in the ordinary course of business that may extend beyond one year and that vary based on usage. These contracts are not included as part of our contractual obligations because they include terms that provide for cancellation with insignificant or no cancellation penalties. Contract terms are generally one year or less.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Joint Ventures

We have investments in twelve unconsolidated joint ventures (including our investment in the Value-Added Fund) with our effective ownership interests ranging from 5% to 60%. Eleven of these ventures have mortgage indebtedness. We exercise significant influence over, but do not control, these entities and therefore they are presently accounted for using the equity method of accounting. See also Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. At December 31, 2009, the aggregate debt, including both our and our partners' share, incurred by these ventures was approximately \$3.2 billion. The table below summarizes the outstanding debt of these joint venture properties at December 31, 2009. In addition to other guarantees specifically noted in the table, we have agreed to customary environmental indemnifications and nonrecourse carve-outs (e.g., guarantees against fraud, misrepresentation and bankruptcy) on certain of the loans.

<u>Properties</u>	<u>Venture Ownership %</u>	<u>Stated Interest Rate</u>	<u>GAAP Interest Rate(1)</u>	<u>Stated Principal Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value Adjustment</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
(Dollars in thousands)							
General Motors Building:							
Secured 1 st Mortgage	60%	5.95%	6.50%	\$1,300,000	\$(49,111)	\$1,250,889(2)(3)(4)	October 7, 2017
Mezzanine Loan	60%	6.02%	8.00%	306,000	(39,540)	266,460(2)(3)(5)	October 7, 2017
Partner Loans	60%	11.00%	11.00%	450,000	—	450,000(6)	June 9, 2017
125 West 55 th Street:							
Secured 1 st Mortgage	60%	5.75%	6.07%	200,000	(349)	199,651(2)(3)	March 1, 2010
Mezzanine Loan	60%	7.81%	10.82%	63,500	(219)	63,281(2)(3)	March 1, 2010
Two Grand Central Tower	60%	5.10%	6.20%	190,000	(1,114)	188,886(2)(3)	July 11, 2010
540 Madison Avenue	60%	5.20%	6.75%	119,400	(5,489)	113,911(2)(7)	July 11, 2013
Metropolitan Square	51%	8.23%	8.23%	124,386	—	124,386	May 1, 2010
Market Square North	50%	7.70%	7.74%	83,098	—	83,098	December 19, 2010
Eighth Avenue and 46th Street	50%	2.49%	2.49%	23,600	—	23,600(3)(8)	May 8, 2009(9)
Annapolis Junction	50%	1.44%	1.60%	42,698	—	42,698(3)(10)	September 12, 2010
Mountain View Tech. Park	39.5%	5.56%	5.89%	24,229	—	24,229(3)(11)(12)	March 31, 2011
Mountain View Research Park	39.5%	5.15%	5.40%	110,530	—	110,530(3)(11)(13)	May 31, 2011
901 New York Avenue	25%	5.19%	5.27%	165,242	—	165,242	January 1, 2015
One & Two Circle Star Way	25%	6.57%	6.67%	42,000	—	42,000(3)(11)(14)	September 1, 2013
300 Billerica Road	25%	5.69%	6.04%	7,500	—	7,500(3)(11)	January 1, 2016
Wisconsin Place Retail	5%	1.63%	1.83%	61,532	—	61,532(3)(15)	March 29, 2010
Total				<u>\$3,313,715</u>	<u>\$(95,822)</u>	<u>\$3,217,893</u>	

- (1) GAAP interest rate differs from the stated interest rate due to the inclusion of the amortization of financing charges and adjustments required by EITF 98-1. All adjustments related to EITF 98-1 are noted above.
- (2) In accordance with EITF 98-1, the principal amount and interest rate shown were adjusted upon acquisition of the property to reflect the fair value of the assumed note.
- (3) The loan requires interest only payments with a balloon payment due at maturity.
- (4) In connection with the assumption of the loan, we guaranteed the joint venture's obligation to fund various escrows, including tenant improvements, taxes and insurance in lieu of cash deposits. As of December 31, 2009, the maximum funding obligation under the guarantee was approximately \$23.9 million. We earn a fee from the joint venture for providing the guarantee and have an agreement with our partners to reimburse the joint venture for their share of any payments made under the guarantee.
- (5) Principal amount does not include the assumed mezzanine loan with an aggregate principal amount of \$294.0 million and a stated rate of 6.02% per annum, as the venture acquired the lenders' interest in this loan for a purchase price of approximately \$263.1 million in cash.
- (6) In connection with the capitalization of the joint venture, loans in an aggregate amount of \$450.0 million were funded by the venture's partners on a pro-rata basis. Our share of the partner loans totaling \$270.0 million has been reflected in Related Party Note Receivable on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- (7) In connection with the assumption of the loan, we guaranteed the joint venture's obligation to fund tenant improvements and leasing commissions.
- (8) The financing bears interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum.
- (9) An unconsolidated joint venture in which we own a 50% interest is the borrower of a \$23.6 million mortgage financing collateralized by the land parcels at Eighth Avenue and 46th Street in New York City. We and our third-party joint venture partner each agreed to guarantee \$11.8 million of the mortgage loan plus 50% of all other obligations agreed to by the borrower under the loan documents. The loan was scheduled to mature on May 8, 2009. However, because our partner is in discussions with the lender on a new credit facility, the lender has agreed that such loan amount need not be repaid pending finalization of the new credit facility. If our partner defaults on its obligation to contribute its share of the loan repayment amount, then we have the right to repay the entire loan amount, have the collateral released and proceed against our partner for reimbursement.

- (10) The construction financing bears interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.20% per annum and matures on September 12, 2010 with two, one-year extensions options, subject to certain conditions. In addition, we have guaranteed the repayment of approximately \$9.1 million of principal (as well as interest on the loan), which amount is subject to reduction and eventual elimination upon attaining certain debt service coverage ratios.
- (11) This property is owned by the Value-Added Fund.
- (12) Mortgage financing totals \$26.0 million (of which approximately \$24.2 million has been disbursed as of December 31, 2009). The mortgage bears interest at a variable rate of LIBOR plus 1.50% and matures on March 31, 2011 with two, one-year extension options, subject to certain conditions. The Value-Added Fund has entered into an interest rate swap contract to fix the one-month LIBOR index rate at 4.085% per annum on a notional amount of \$24 million. The swap contract went into effect on June 12, 2008 and expires on March 31, 2011.
- (13) Mortgage financing totals \$120.0 million (of which \$103.0 million was drawn at closing, \$7.5 million was drawn to fund tenant and capital costs, with the remaining \$9.5 million available to fund future tenant and capital costs). The mortgage bears interest at a variable rate of LIBOR plus 1.75% and matures on May 31, 2011 with two, one-year extension options, subject to certain conditions. The Value-Added Fund has guaranteed the payment of interest on the loan. The Value-Added Fund has entered into three interest rate swap contracts to fix the one-month LIBOR index rate at 3.63% per annum on an aggregate notional amount of \$103 million. The swap contracts went into effect on June 2, 2008 and expire on April 1, 2011.
- (14) The Value-Added Fund has guaranteed the payment of (1) an aggregate of approximately \$5.0 million of unfunded tenant improvement costs and leasing commissions and (2) one year of real estate taxes.
- (15) Amount represents outstanding construction financing under a \$66.0 million loan commitment collateralized by the retail entity of Wisconsin Place. Wisconsin Place is a mixed-use development project consisting of office, retail and residential properties located in Chevy Chase, Maryland. The construction financing bears interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.375% per annum and matures on March 29, 2010 with two, one-year extension options, subject to certain conditions. In addition, we have guaranteed the repayment of approximately \$825,000 of principal (as well as our share of interest on the loan, taxes and operating expenses), which amount is subject to reduction upon attaining a prescribed debt service coverage ratio.

Environmental Matters

It is our policy to retain independent environmental consultants to conduct or update Phase I environmental assessments (which generally do not involve invasive techniques such as soil or ground water sampling) and asbestos surveys in connection with our acquisition of properties. These pre-purchase environmental assessments have not revealed environmental conditions that we believe will have a material adverse effect on our business, assets, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity, and we are not otherwise aware of environmental conditions with respect to our properties that we believe would have such a material adverse effect. However, from time to time environmental conditions at our properties have required and may in the future require environmental testing and/or regulatory filings, as well as remedial action.

In February 1999, we (through a joint venture) acquired from Exxon Corporation a property in Massachusetts that was formerly used as a petroleum bulk storage and distribution facility and was known by the state regulatory authority to contain soil and groundwater contamination. We developed an office park on the property. We engaged a specially licensed environmental consultant to oversee the management of contaminated soil and groundwater that was disturbed in the course of construction. Under the property acquisition agreement, Exxon agreed to (1) bear the liability arising from releases or discharges of oil and hazardous substances which occurred at the site prior to our ownership, (2) continue monitoring and/or remediating such releases and discharges as necessary and appropriate to comply with applicable requirements, and (3) indemnify us for certain losses arising from preexisting site conditions. Any indemnity claim may be subject to various defenses, and there can be no assurance that the amounts paid under the indemnity, if any, would be sufficient to cover the liabilities arising from any such releases and discharges.

Environmental investigations at some of our properties and certain properties owned by our affiliates have identified groundwater contamination migrating from off-site source properties. In each case we engaged a licensed environmental consultant to perform the necessary investigations and assessments, and to prepare any required submittals to the regulatory authorities. In each case the environmental consultant concluded that the properties qualify under the regulatory program or the regulatory practice for a status which eliminates certain deadlines for conducting response actions at a site. We also believe that these properties qualify for liability relief under certain statutory provisions or regulatory practices regarding upgradient releases. Although we believe that the current or former owners of the upgradient source properties may bear responsibility for some or all of the

costs of addressing the identified groundwater contamination, we will take such further response actions (if any) that we deem necessary or advisable. Other than periodic testing at some of these properties, no such additional response actions are anticipated at this time.

Some of our properties and certain properties owned by our affiliates are located in urban, industrial and other previously developed areas where fill or current or historical uses of the areas have caused site contamination. Accordingly, it is sometimes necessary to institute special soil and/or groundwater handling procedures and/or include particular building design features in connection with development, construction and other property operations in order to achieve regulatory closure and/or ensure that contaminated materials are addressed in an appropriate manner. In these situations it is our practice to investigate the nature and extent of detected contamination and estimate the costs of required response actions and special handling procedures. We then use this information as part of our decision-making process with respect to the acquisition and/or development of the property. For example, we own a parcel in Massachusetts which was formerly used as a quarry/asphalt batching facility. Pre-purchase testing indicated that the site contained relatively low levels of certain contaminants. We have engaged a specially licensed environmental consultant to monitor environmental conditions at the site and prepare necessary regulatory submittals based on the results of an environmental risk characterization. A submittal has been made to the regulatory authorities in order to achieve regulatory closure at this site. The submittal included an environmental deed restriction that mandates compliance with certain protective measures in a portion of the site where low levels of residual soil contamination have been left in place in accordance with applicable laws. Development activities on the site are nearing completion and this work will be performed in accordance with the environmental deed restriction and other environmental requirements applicable to the site.

We expect that resolution of the environmental matters relating to the above will not have a material impact on our business, assets, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. However, we cannot assure you that we have identified all environmental liabilities at our properties, that all necessary remediation actions have been or will be undertaken at our properties or that we will be indemnified, in full or at all, in the event that such environmental liabilities arise.

Reclassifications and Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. In addition, certain prior year amounts have been revised as a result of the adoption on January 1, 2009 of (1) ASC 470-20 (formerly known as FSP No. APB 14-1) (See Note 8 of the Consolidated Financial Statements), (2) the guidance included in ASC 810 "Consolidation" (formerly known as SFAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of ARB No. 51" ("SFAS No. 160")) and ASC 480-10-S99 "Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity" (formerly known as EITF Topic No. D-98 "Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities" (Amended)) (See Note 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements) and (3) the guidance included in ASC 260-10 "Earnings Per Share" (formerly known as FSP EITF 03-06-1, "Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities") (See Note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 825-10-65 "Transition Related to FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" ("ASC 825-10-65") (formerly known as FSP No. FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, "Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments" ("FSP No. FAS 107-1")). ASC 825-10-65 amends guidance in ASC 825 "Financial Instruments" (formerly known as FASB Statement No. 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments") to require disclosures about fair-value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly-traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. ASC 825-65-10 also amends ASC 270 "Interim Reporting" (formerly known as APB Opinion No. 28, "Interim Financial Reporting") to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. ASC 825-10-65 was effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009 (See Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

In May 2009, the FASB issued ASC 855 “Subsequent Events” (“ASC 855”) (formerly known as SFAS No. 165 “Subsequent Events” (“SFAS No. 165”)), which establishes general standards of accounting and disclosure for events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued. ASC 855 was effective for interim or annual periods beginning after June 15, 2009. We have evaluated subsequent events through the time of filing these financial statements with the SEC on Form 10-K on February 25, 2010.

Newly Issued Accounting Standards

In June 2008, the FASB ratified the guidance included in ASC 815-40 “Derivatives and Hedging” (“ASC 815-40”) (formerly known as EITF Issue No. 07-5, “Determining Whether an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity’s Own Stock” (“EITF No. 07-5”)). The guidance included in ASC 815-40 requires entities to apply a two-step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock. The guidance included in ASC 815-40 was effective on January 1, 2009. The adoption of the guidance included in ASC 815-40 did not have a material impact on us.

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 820-10-65-4 “Transition Related to FASB Staff Position FAS 157-4, Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly” (“ASC 820-10-65-4”) (formerly known as FSP No. 157-4, “Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly” (“FSP FAS 157-4”)). ASC 820-10-65-4 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with ASC 820-10 when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. ASC 820-10-65-4 also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. ASC 820-10-65-4 was effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of ASC 820-10-65-4 did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)” (“SFAS No. 167”), which modifies the approach to determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity (“VIE”) and requires companies to more frequently assess whether they must consolidate a VIE. SFAS No. 167 is effective on the first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. We are currently assessing the potential impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 167 will have on our financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, “The *FASB Accounting Standards Codification*TM and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162” (“SFAS No. 168”), which establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the “Codification”) as the source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. On the effective date of this Statement, the Codification superseded all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. SFAS No. 168 was effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 168 did not have a material impact on us.

Inflation

Substantially all of our leases provide for separate real estate tax and operating expense escalations over a base amount. In addition, many of our leases provide for fixed base rent increases or indexed increases. We believe that inflationary increases in costs may be at least partially offset by the contractual rent increases and operating expense escalations.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

As of December 31, 2009, approximately \$6.3 billion of our consolidated borrowings bore interest at fixed rates and approximately \$393.4 million of our consolidated borrowings bore interest at variable rates, and therefore the fair value of these instruments is affected by changes in the market interest rates. As of December 31, 2009, the weighted-average interest rate on our variable rate debt was LIBOR/Eurodollar plus 1.50% (for an all in rate as of December 31, 2009 of 1.75%) per annum. The GAAP weighted average interest rate on the variable rate debt as of December 31, 2009 was 1.98% per annum. The table below does not include our unconsolidated joint venture debt. For a discussion concerning our unconsolidated joint venture debt, refer to Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and “Item 7.—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements—Joint Venture Indebtedness.”

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015+</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
(dollars in thousands)								
Secured debt								
Fixed Rate	\$ 105,116	\$ 551,814	\$ 106,642	\$ 101,068	\$ 76,546	\$ 1,308,694	\$ 2,249,880	\$ 2,225,828
Average Interest Rate	7.68%	7.02%	5.68%	6.03%	5.79%	5.98%	6.30%	
Variable Rate	246,252	97,169	345	827	48,828	—	\$ 393,421	\$ 389,271
Unsecured debt								
Fixed Rate	—	—	—	\$ 923,905	\$ —	\$ 1,248,484	\$ 2,172,389	\$ 2,318,868
Average Interest Rate	—	—	—	—	6.36%	5.74%	6.01%	
Variable Rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$ —	\$ —
Unsecured exchangeable debt								
Fixed Rate(1)	—	—	\$ 852,716	\$ 450,000	\$ 741,755	—	\$ 2,044,471	\$ 2,059,796
ASC 470-20 (formerly known as FSP No. APB 14-1) Adjustment	(\$41,195)	(\$43,912)	(\$29,793)	(\$23,052)	(\$2,438)	—	(\$140,390)	
Total Fixed Rate	(\$41,195)	(\$43,912)	\$822,923	\$426,948	\$739,317	—	\$1,904,081	
Average Interest Rate	—	—	5.63%	5.96%	6.56%	—	6.03%	
Variable Rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Debt	\$ 310,173	\$ 605,071	\$ 929,910	\$ 1,452,748	\$ 864,691	\$ 2,557,178	\$ 6,719,771	\$ 6,993,763

(1) Amounts are included in the year in which the first optional redemption date occurs (or, in the case of the exchangeable notes due 2014, the year of maturity).

Additional disclosure about market risk is incorporated herein by reference from “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Market Risk.”

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

**BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	<u>Page</u>
Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	97
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	98
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008	99
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007	100
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders’ Equity for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007	101
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007	102
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007	103
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	105
Financial Statement Schedule—Schedule III	149

All other schedules for which a provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable, and therefore have been omitted.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of Boston Properties, Inc. ("the Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As of the end of the Company's 2009 fiscal year, management conducted assessments of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on these assessments, management has determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 was effective.

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

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing on page 100, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
of Boston Properties, Inc.:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Boston Properties, Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for certain convertible debt instruments (Note 8), noncontrolling interests (Note 11), and the calculation of earnings per share (Note 15) effective January 1, 2009.

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

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
February 25, 2010

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except for share and par value amounts)

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2009</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2008</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Real estate, at cost:	\$11,099,558	\$10,625,207
Less: accumulated depreciation	(2,033,677)	(1,768,785)
Total real estate	9,065,881	8,856,422
Cash and cash equivalents	1,448,933	241,510
Cash held in escrows	21,867	21,970
Investment in securities	9,946	11,590
Tenant and other receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,125 and \$4,006, respectively)	93,240	68,743
Related party note receivable	270,000	270,000
Accrued rental income (net of allowance of \$2,645 and \$15,440, respectively)	363,121	316,711
Deferred charges, net	294,395	325,369
Prepaid expenses and other assets	17,684	22,401
Investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	763,636	782,760
Total assets	<u>\$12,348,703</u>	<u>\$10,917,476</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</u>		
Liabilities:		
Mortgage notes payable, net	\$ 2,643,301	\$ 2,660,642
Unsecured senior notes (net of discount of \$2,611 and \$2,625, respectively)	2,172,389	1,472,375
Unsecured exchangeable senior notes (net of discount of \$15,529 and \$21,101, respectively)	1,904,081	1,859,867
Unsecured line of credit	—	100,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	220,089	171,791
Dividends and distributions payable	80,536	97,162
Accrued interest payable	76,058	67,132
Other liabilities	127,538	173,750
Total liabilities	<u>7,223,992</u>	<u>6,602,719</u>
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Noncontrolling interest:		
Redeemable preferred units of the Operating Partnership	55,652	55,652
Equity:		
Stockholders' equity attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.:		
Excess stock, \$.01 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding	—	—
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 250,000,000 shares authorized, 138,958,910 and 121,259,555 issued and 138,880,010 and 121,180,655 outstanding in 2009 and 2008, respectively	1,389	1,212
Additional paid-in capital	4,373,679	3,559,841
Earnings in excess of dividends	95,433	154,953
Treasury common stock at cost, 78,900 shares in 2009 and 2008	(2,722)	(2,722)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(21,777)	(24,291)
Total stockholders' equity attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	4,446,002	3,688,993
Noncontrolling interests:		
Common units of the Operating Partnership	617,386	563,212
Property partnerships	5,671	6,900
Total equity	<u>5,069,059</u>	<u>4,259,105</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$12,348,703</u>	<u>\$10,917,476</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(In thousands, except for per share amounts)		
Revenue			
Rental:			
Base rent	\$1,185,431	\$1,129,215	\$1,084,308
Recoveries from tenants	200,899	204,732	184,929
Parking and other	66,597	68,105	64,982
Total rental revenue	1,452,927	1,402,052	1,334,219
Hotel revenue	30,385	36,872	37,811
Development and management services	34,878	30,518	20,553
Interest and other	4,059	18,958	89,706
Total revenue	1,522,249	1,488,400	1,482,289
Expenses			
Operating:			
Rental	501,799	488,030	455,840
Hotel	23,966	27,510	27,765
General and administrative	75,447	72,365	69,882
Interest	322,833	295,322	302,980
Depreciation and amortization	321,681	304,147	286,030
Loss from suspension of development	27,766	—	—
Net derivative losses	—	17,021	—
Losses (gains) from investments in securities	(2,434)	4,604	—
Losses from early extinguishments of debt	510	—	3,417
Total expenses	1,271,568	1,208,999	1,145,914
Income before income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures, gains on sales of real estate and other assets, discontinued operations and net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	250,681	279,401	336,375
Income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures	12,058	(182,018)	20,428
Gains on sales of real estate and other assets	11,760	33,340	929,785
Income from continuing operations	274,499	130,723	1,286,588
Discontinued operations:			
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	7,274
Gains on sales of real estate from discontinued operations	—	—	259,519
Net income	274,499	130,723	1,553,381
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests:			
Noncontrolling interests in property partnerships	(2,778)	(1,997)	(84)
Noncontrolling interest—common units of the Operating Partnership	(35,534)	(14,392)	(51,978)
Noncontrolling interest in gains on sales of real estate and other assets—common units of the Operating Partnership	(1,579)	(4,838)	(140,547)
Noncontrolling interest in discontinued operations—common units of the Operating Partnership	—	—	(40,237)
Noncontrolling interest—redeemable preferred units of the Operating Partnership	(3,594)	(4,226)	(10,429)
Net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	\$ 231,014	\$ 105,270	\$1,310,106
Basic earnings per common share attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.88	\$ 9.07
Discontinued operations	—	—	1.91
Net income	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.88	\$ 10.98
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	131,050	119,980	118,839
Diluted earnings per common share attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.87	\$ 8.92
Discontinued operations	—	—	1.88
Net income	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.87	\$ 10.80
Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding	131,512	121,299	120,780
Amounts attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 231,014	\$ 105,270	\$1,083,550
Discontinued operations	—	—	226,556
Net income	\$ 231,014	\$ 105,270	\$1,310,106

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Earnings in excess of Dividends	Treasury Stock, at cost	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
	Shares	Amount						
Equity, December 31, 2006	117,503	\$1,175	\$3,166,054	\$ 104,811	\$(2,722)	\$ (1,601)	\$ 545,626	\$ 3,813,343
Conversion of operating partnership units to Common Stock	1,342	13	143,297	—	—	—	(30,590)	112,720
Allocation of noncontrolling interest	—	—	282	—	—	—	(282)	—
Allocation of noncontrolling interest— redeemable preferred units	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,869	30,869
Allocated net income for the year	—	—	—	1,310,106	—	—	232,846	1,542,952
Dividends/distributions declared	—	—	—	(1,038,521)	—	—	(182,294)	(1,220,815)
Shares issued pursuant to stock purchase plan	6	—	1,241	—	—	—	—	1,241
Net activity from stock option and incentive plan	651	7	24,896	—	—	—	9,931	34,834
Equity component of unsecured exchangeable senior notes	—	—	80,788	—	—	—	—	80,788
Contributions from noncontrolling interests in property partnerships	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,311	4,311
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in property partnerships	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,632)	(10,632)
Consolidation of noncontrolling interest in property partnership	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,588	19,588
Effective portion of interest rate contracts	—	—	—	—	—	(21,889)	(3,767)	(25,656)
Amortization of interest rate contracts	—	—	—	—	—	(181)	(31)	(212)
Equity, December 31, 2007	119,502	1,195	3,416,558	376,396	(2,722)	(23,671)	615,575	4,383,331
Conversion of operating partnership units to Common Stock	630	7	32,540	—	—	—	(10,906)	21,641
Allocation of noncontrolling interest	—	—	24,287	—	—	—	(24,287)	—
Allocation of noncontrolling interest— redeemable preferred units	—	—	—	—	—	—	488	488
Allocated net income for the year	—	—	—	105,270	—	—	21,227	126,497
Dividends/distributions declared	—	—	—	(326,713)	—	—	(57,608)	(384,321)
Shares issued pursuant to stock purchase plan	8	—	713	—	—	—	—	713
Net activity from stock option and incentive plan	1,041	10	38,156	—	—	—	21,630	59,796
Equity component of unsecured exchangeable senior notes	—	—	91,947	—	—	—	—	91,947
Issuances of noncontrolling interest— common units	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	25,000
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in property partnerships	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20,902)	(20,902)
Capped call transaction costs	—	—	(44,360)	—	—	—	—	(44,360)
Effective portion of interest rate contracts	—	—	—	—	—	(622)	(105)	(727)
Amortization of interest rate contracts	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Equity, December 31, 2008	121,181	1,212	3,559,841	154,953	(2,722)	(24,291)	570,112	4,259,105
Conversion of operating partnership units to Common Stock	139	1	3,969	—	—	—	(3,970)	—
Allocation of noncontrolling interest	—	—	(42,490)	—	—	—	42,490	—
Allocated net income for the year	—	—	—	231,014	—	—	39,891	270,905
Dividends/distributions declared	—	—	—	(290,534)	—	—	(46,574)	(337,108)
Sale of Common Stock, net of offering costs	17,250	173	841,737	—	—	—	—	841,910
Shares issued pursuant to stock purchase plan	12	—	620	—	—	—	—	620
Net activity from stock option and incentive plan	298	3	10,002	—	—	—	24,725	34,730
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in property partnerships	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,007)	(4,007)
Amortization of interest rate contracts	—	—	—	—	—	2,514	390	2,904
Equity, December 31, 2009	138,880	\$1,389	\$4,373,679	\$ 95,433	\$(2,722)	\$(21,777)	\$ 623,057	\$ 5,069,059

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
Net income	\$274,499	\$130,723	\$1,553,381
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Net effective portion of interest rate contracts	—	(727)	(25,656)
Amortization of interest rate contracts	2,904	2	(212)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,904	(725)	(25,868)
Comprehensive income	277,403	129,998	1,527,513
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(43,875)	(25,348)	(239,477)
Comprehensive income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	\$233,528	\$104,650	\$1,288,036

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 274,499	\$ 130,723	\$ 1,553,381
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	321,681	304,147	288,978
Non-cash portion of interest expense	55,664	39,323	28,766
Non-cash compensation expense	26,636	23,106	12,358
Non-cash rental revenue	(3,600)	(2,023)	—
Losses (gains) on investments in securities	(2,434)	4,604	—
Net derivative losses	—	17,021	—
Losses from early extinguishments of debt	10	—	838
Loss from suspension of development	27,766	—	—
(Income) loss from unconsolidated joint ventures	(12,058)	182,018	(20,428)
Distributions of net cash flow from operations of unconsolidated joint ventures	12,676	9,589	7,157
Gains on sales of real estate and other assets	(11,760)	(33,340)	(1,189,304)
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Cash held in escrows	103	3,548	(2,564)
Tenant and other receivables, net	1,844	2,663	(1,341)
Accrued rental income, net	(46,410)	(20,001)	(38,303)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	4,717	(2,642)	10,686
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	14,848	5,762	3,833
Accrued interest payable	8,926	12,645	7,046
Other liabilities	(9,452)	(54,023)	5,318
Tenant leasing costs	(46,280)	(57,809)	(34,767)
Total adjustments	342,877	434,588	(921,727)
Net cash provided by operating activities	617,376	565,311	631,654
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisitions/additions to real estate	(442,844)	(580,377)	(1,134,870)
Investments in securities	—	—	(22,584)
Proceeds from redemptions of investments in securities	4,078	14,697	—
Net investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	(7,835)	(896,027)	(7,790)
Cash recorded upon consolidation	—	—	3,232
Net proceeds from the sale/financing of real estate placed in escrow	—	—	(161,321)
Net proceeds from the sale/financing of real estate released from escrow	—	161,321	—
Issuance of note receivable	—	(270,000)	—
Proceeds from note receivable	—	123,000	—
Net proceeds from the sales of real estate and other assets	—	127,307	1,897,988
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(446,601)	(1,320,079)	574,655

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings on unsecured line of credit	—	1,391,000	260,000
Repayments of unsecured line of credit	(100,000)	(1,291,000)	(260,000)
Repayments of mortgage notes payable	(125,238)	(603,054)	(1,196,618)
Proceeds from mortgage notes payable	107,929	537,569	1,097,369
Proceeds from unsecured exchangeable senior notes	—	647,046	759,575
Proceeds from unsecured senior notes	699,517	—	—
Proceeds from real estate financing transactions	—	—	1,610
Payments on real estate financing transactions	—	(6,208)	(10,610)
Advance from joint venture partners	—	30,000	—
Repayment of advance from joint venture partners	—	(30,000)	—
Dividends and distributions	(357,328)	(1,235,767)	(1,143,470)
Proceeds from equity transactions	850,624	37,410	23,479
Equity component of unsecured exchangeable senior notes	—	91,947	80,788
Capped call transaction costs	—	(44,360)	—
Contributions from (distributions to) noncontrolling interest holders, net	(4,007)	(20,909)	4,304
Repayment of note payable	(25,000)	—	—
Redemption of noncontrolling interest	—	—	(35,625)
Deferred financing costs	(9,849)	(14,317)	(5,978)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>1,036,648</u>	<u>(510,643)</u>	<u>(425,176)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,207,423	(1,265,411)	781,133
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	241,510	1,506,921	725,788
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	<u>\$1,448,933</u>	<u>\$ 241,510</u>	<u>\$ 1,506,921</u>
Supplemental disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 307,059	\$ 289,640	\$ 300,490
Interest capitalized	\$ 48,816	\$ 46,286	\$ 33,322
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Additions to real estate included in accounts payable	\$ 36,789	\$ 18,075	\$ 3,827
Mortgage notes payable assumed in connection with the acquisition of real estate	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 65,224
Real estate recorded upon consolidation	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 120,213
Mortgage notes payable recorded upon consolidation	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 79,064
Noncontrolling interest recorded upon consolidation	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19,588
Dividends and distributions declared but not paid	\$ 80,536	\$ 97,162	\$ 944,870
Issuance of OP Units in connection with the acquisition of real estate	\$ —	\$ 15,000	\$ —
Issuance of OP Units in connection with an investment in an unconsolidated joint venture	\$ —	\$ 10,000	\$ —
Conversions of noncontrolling interests to Stockholders' Equity	\$ 3,970	\$ 10,906	\$ 30,590
Basis adjustment in connection with conversions of noncontrolling interests to Stockholders' Equity	\$ —	\$ 21,641	\$ 112,721
Note receivable issued in connection with the transfer of real estate	\$ —	\$ 123,000	\$ —
Issuance of restricted securities to employees and directors	\$ 22,964	\$ 43,536	\$ 17,658

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization

Boston Properties, Inc. (the “Company”), a Delaware corporation, is a self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust (“REIT”). The Company is the sole general partner of Boston Properties Limited Partnership (the “Operating Partnership”) and at December 31, 2009 owned an approximate 86.0% (84.4% at December 31, 2008) general and limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership. Partnership interests in the Operating Partnership are denominated as “common units of partnership interest” (also referred to as “OP Units”), “long term incentive units of partnership interest” (also referred to as “LTIP Units”) or “preferred units of partnership interest” (also referred to as “Preferred Units”). In addition, in February 2008, the Company issued LTIP Units in connection with the granting to employees of 2008 outperformance awards (also referred to as “2008 OPP Units”). Because the rights, preferences and privileges of 2008 OPP Units differ from other LTIP Units granted to employees as part of the annual compensation process, unless specifically noted otherwise, all references to LTIP Units exclude 2008 OPP Units. For a complete description of the terms of the 2008 OPP Units (See Note 17).

Unless specifically noted otherwise, all references to OP Units exclude units held by the Company. A holder of an OP Unit may present such OP Unit to the Operating Partnership for redemption at any time (subject to restrictions agreed upon at the time of issuance of OP Units to particular holders that may restrict such redemption right for a period of time, generally one year from issuance). Upon presentation of an OP Unit for redemption, the Operating Partnership must redeem such OP Unit for cash equal to the then value of a share of common stock of the Company (“Common Stock”). In lieu of a cash redemption, the Company may elect to acquire such OP Unit for one share of Common Stock. Because the number of shares of Common Stock outstanding at all times equals the number of OP Units that the Company owns, one share of Common Stock is generally the economic equivalent of one OP Unit, and the quarterly distribution that may be paid to the holder of an OP Unit equals the quarterly dividend that may be paid to the holder of a share of Common Stock. An LTIP Unit is generally the economic equivalent of a share of restricted common stock of the Company. LTIP Units, whether vested or not, will receive the same quarterly per unit distributions as OP Units, which equal per share dividends on Common Stock (See Note 17).

At December 31, 2009, there was one series of Preferred Units outstanding (i.e., Series Two Preferred Units). The Series Two Preferred Units bear a distribution that is set in accordance with an amendment to the partnership agreement of the Operating Partnership. Preferred Units may also be converted into OP Units at the election of the holder thereof or the Operating Partnership in accordance with the amendment to the partnership agreement (See Note 11).

All references to the Company refer to Boston Properties, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, including the Operating Partnership, collectively, unless the context otherwise requires.

Properties

At December 31, 2009, the Company owned or had interests in a portfolio of 146 commercial real estate properties (147 properties at December 31, 2008) (the “Properties”) aggregating approximately 50.5 million net rentable square feet (approximately 49.8 million net rentable square feet at December 31, 2008), including five properties under construction totaling approximately 2.0 million net rentable square feet and structured parking for approximately 37,940 vehicles containing approximately 12.8 million square feet. At December 31, 2009, the Properties consist of:

- 140 office properties, including 120 Class A office properties (including three properties under construction) and 20 Office/Technical properties;

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

- one hotel;
- three retail properties; and
- two residential properties (both of which are under construction).

The Company owns or controls undeveloped land parcels totaling approximately 510.1 acres. In addition, the Company has a noncontrolling interest in the Boston Properties Office Value-Added Fund, L.P. (the “Value-Added Fund”), which is a strategic partnership with two institutional investors through which the Company has pursued the acquisition of value-added investments in assets within its existing markets. The Company’s investments through the Value-Added Fund are not included in its portfolio information or any other portfolio level statistics. At December 31, 2009, the Value-Added Fund had investments in 26 buildings comprised of an office property in Chelmsford, Massachusetts and office complexes in San Carlos, California and Mountain View, California.

The Company considers Class A office properties to be centrally located buildings that are professionally managed and maintained, that attract high-quality tenants and command upper-tier rental rates, and that are modern structures or have been modernized to compete with newer buildings. The Company considers Office/Technical properties to be properties that support office, research and development, laboratory and other technical uses. Net rentable square feet amounts are unaudited.

Basis of Presentation

Boston Properties, Inc. does not have any other significant assets, liabilities or operations, other than its investment in the Operating Partnership, nor does it have employees of its own. The Operating Partnership, not Boston Properties, Inc., executes all significant business relationships. All majority-owned subsidiaries and affiliates over which the Company has financial and operating control and variable interest entities (“VIE”s) in which the Company has determined it is the primary beneficiary are included in the consolidated financial statements. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company accounts for all other unconsolidated joint ventures using the equity method of accounting. Accordingly, the Company’s share of the earnings of these joint ventures and companies is included in consolidated net income.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reclassifications and Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. In addition, certain prior year amounts have been revised as a result of the adoption on January 1, 2009 of (1) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 470-20 “Debt with Conversion and Other Options” (“ASC 470-20”) (formerly known as FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) No. APB 14-1 “Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)” (“FSP No. APB 14-1”)) (See Note 8), (2) the guidance included in ASC 810 “Consolidation” (“ASC 810”) (formerly known as SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of ARB No. 51” (“SFAS No. 160”)) and ASC 480-10-S99 “Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity” (“ASC 480-10-S99”) (formerly known as EITF Topic No. D-98 “Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities” (Amended)) (See Note 11) and (3) the guidance included in ASC 260-10 “Earnings Per Share” (“ASC 260-10”) (formerly known as FSP EITF 03-06-1, “Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities” (“FSP EITF 03-06-1”)) (See Note 15).

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Real Estate

Upon acquisitions of real estate, the Company assesses the fair value of acquired tangible and intangible assets (including land, buildings, tenant improvements, “above-” and “below-market” leases, origination costs, acquired in-place leases, other identified intangible assets and assumed liabilities in accordance with guidance included in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 805 “Business Combinations” (“ASC 805”) (formerly known as Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 141(R) (“SFAS No. 141(R)”), and allocates the purchase price to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, including land at appraised value and buildings as if vacant. The Company assesses and considers fair value based on estimated cash flow projections that utilize discount and/or capitalization rates that it deems appropriate, as well as available market information. Estimates of future cash flows are based on a number of factors including the historical operating results, known and anticipated trends, and market and economic conditions. The fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property considers the value of the property as if it were vacant. The Company also considers an allocation of purchase price of other acquired intangibles, including acquired in-place leases that may have a customer relationship intangible value, including (but not limited to) the nature and extent of the existing relationship with the tenants, the tenant’s credit quality and expectations of lease renewals. Based on its acquisitions to date, the Company’s allocation to customer relationship intangible assets has been immaterial.

The Company records acquired “above-” and “below-market” leases at their fair value (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) equal to the difference between (1) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to each in-place lease and (2) management’s estimate of fair market lease rates for each corresponding in-place lease, measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above-market leases and the initial term plus the term of any below-market fixed rate renewal options for below-market leases. Other intangible assets acquired include amounts for in-place lease values that are based on the Company’s evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant’s lease. Factors to be considered include estimates of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions, and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, the Company includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up periods, depending on local market conditions. In estimating costs to execute similar leases, the Company considers leasing commissions, legal and other related expenses.

The Company reviews its long-lived assets used in operations for impairment following the end of each quarter and when there is an event or change in circumstances that indicates an impairment in value. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of its assets is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. If such criteria are present, an impairment loss is recognized based on the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its fair value. The evaluation of anticipated cash flows is highly subjective and is based in part on assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results in future periods. Since cash flows on properties considered to be “long-lived assets to be held and used,” as defined by ASC 360 “Property, Plant and Equipment” (“ASC 360”) (formerly known as SFAS No. 144, “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets,” (“SFAS No. 144”)) are considered on an undiscounted basis to determine whether an asset has been impaired, the Company’s established strategy of holding properties over the long term directly decreases the likelihood of recording an impairment loss. If the Company’s strategy changes or market conditions otherwise dictate an earlier sale date, an impairment loss may be recognized and such loss could be material. If the Company determines that impairment has occurred, the affected assets must be reduced to their fair value.

ASC 360 (formerly known as SFAS No. 144) requires that qualifying assets and liabilities and the results of operations that have been sold, or otherwise qualify as “held for sale,” be presented as discontinued operations in all periods presented if the property operations are expected to be eliminated and the Company will not have

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

significant continuing involvement following the sale. The components of the property's net income that is reflected as discontinued operations include the net gain (or loss) upon the disposition of the property held for sale, operating results, depreciation and interest expense (if the property is subject to a secured loan). The Company generally considers assets to be "held for sale" when the transaction has been approved by the Board of Directors, or a committee thereof, and there are no known significant contingencies relating to the sale, such that the property sale within one year is considered probable. Following the classification of a property as "held for sale," no further depreciation is recorded on the assets, and the asset is written down to the lower of carrying value or fair market value.

Real estate is stated at depreciated cost. A variety of costs are incurred in the acquisition, development and leasing of properties. The cost of buildings and improvements includes the purchase price of property, legal fees and other acquisition costs. Effective January 1, 2009, under the provisions of ASC 805 (formerly known as SFAS No. 141(R)), the Company was required to expense costs associated with the acquisition of real property such as legal, due diligence and other closing related costs. Costs directly related to the development of properties are capitalized. Capitalized development costs include interest, internal wages, property taxes, insurance, and other project costs incurred during the period of development. After determination is made to capitalize a cost, it is allocated to the specific component of a project that is benefited. Determination of when a development project commences and capitalization begins, and when a development project is substantially complete and held available for occupancy and capitalization must cease, involves a degree of judgment. The Company's capitalization policy on development properties is guided by ASC 835-20 "Capitalization of Interest" and ASC 970 "Real Estate – General" (formerly known as SFAS No. 34 "Capitalization of Interest Cost" and SFAS No. 67 "Accounting for Costs and the Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects"). The costs of land and buildings under development include specifically identifiable costs. The capitalized costs include pre-construction costs necessary to the development of the property, development costs, construction costs, interest costs, real estate taxes, salaries and related costs and other costs incurred during the period of development. The Company begins the capitalization of costs during the pre-construction period which it defines as activities that are necessary to the development of the property. The Company considers a construction project as substantially completed and held available for occupancy upon the completion of tenant improvements, but no later than one year from cessation of major construction activity. The Company ceases capitalization on the portion (1) substantially completed and (2) occupied or held available for occupancy, and capitalizes only those costs associated with the portion under construction, or (3) if activities necessary for the development of the property have been suspended. Interest costs capitalized for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$48.8 million, \$46.3 million and \$33.3 million, respectively. Salaries and related costs capitalized for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$7.9 million, \$7.8 million and \$6.9 million, respectively.

Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred. Significant betterments are capitalized. When assets are sold or retired, their costs and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts with the resulting gains or losses reflected in net income or loss for the period.

The Company computes depreciation and amortization on properties using the straight-line method based on estimated useful asset lives. In accordance with ASC 805 (formerly known as SFAS No. 141(R)), the Company allocates the acquisition cost of real estate to land, building, tenant improvements, acquired "above-" and "below-market" leases, origination costs and acquired in-place leases based on an assessment of their fair value and depreciates or amortizes these assets (or liabilities) over their useful lives. The amortization of acquired "above-" and "below-market" leases and acquired in-place leases is recorded as an adjustment to revenue and depreciation and amortization, respectively, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Land improvements	25 to 40 years
Buildings and improvements	10 to 40 years
Tenant improvements	Shorter of useful life or terms of related lease
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	3 to 7 years

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase. The majority of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are held at major commercial banks which may at times exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limit of \$250,000. The Company has not experienced any losses to date on its invested cash.

Cash Held in Escrows

Escrows include amounts established pursuant to various agreements for security deposits, property taxes, insurance and other costs.

Investment in Securities

The Company accounts for investments in trading securities at fair value, with gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value recognized currently in earnings. The designation of trading securities is generally determined at acquisition. During the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, investment in securities is comprised of an investment in an unregistered money market fund and investments in an account associated with the Company's deferred compensation plan (See Note 16). In December 2007, the unregistered money market fund suspended cash redemptions by investors; investors could elect in-kind redemptions of the underlying securities or maintain their investment in the fund and receive distributions as the underlying securities matured or were liquidated by the fund sponsor. As a result, the Company retained this investment for a longer term than originally intended, and the valuation of the Company's investment was subject to changes in market conditions. Because interests in this fund were valued at less than their \$1.00 par value, the Company recognized gains (losses) of approximately \$0.2 million, \$(1.4) million and \$(0.3) million on its investment during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, the Company no longer had investments in this unregistered money market fund.

The Company also maintains a deferred compensation plan that is designed to allow officers of the Company to defer a portion of their current income on a pre-tax basis and receive a tax-deferred return on these deferrals. The Company's obligation under the plan is that of an unsecured promise to pay the deferred compensation to the plan participants in the future. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company has funded approximately \$9.9 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, into a separate account, which is not restricted as to its use. The Company recognized gains (losses) of approximately \$2.2 million, \$(3.2) million and \$0.3 million on its investments in the account associated with the Company's deferred compensation plan during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Tenant and other receivables

Tenant and other accounts receivable, other than accrued rents receivable, are expected to be collected within one year.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Deferred Charges

Deferred charges include leasing costs and financing fees. Leasing costs include an allocation for acquired intangible in-place lease values and direct and incremental fees and costs incurred in the successful negotiation of leases, including brokerage, legal, internal leasing employee salaries and other costs which have been deferred and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective leases. Internal leasing salaries and related costs capitalized for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$3.3 million, \$4.4 million and \$4.1 million, respectively. External fees and costs incurred to obtain long-term financing have been deferred and are being amortized over the terms of the respective loans on a basis that approximates the effective interest method and are included with interest expense. Unamortized financing and leasing costs are charged to expense upon the early repayment or significant modification of the financing or upon the early termination of the lease, respectively. Fully amortized deferred charges are removed from the books upon the expiration of the lease or maturity of the debt.

Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

Except for ownership interests in variable interest entities for which the Company is the primary beneficiary, the Company accounts for its investments in joint ventures under the equity method of accounting because it exercises significant influence over, but does not control, these entities. The Company's judgment with respect to its level of influence or control of an entity and whether it is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity involves the consideration of various factors including the form of the Company's ownership interest, its representation in the entity's governance, the size of its investment (including loans), estimates of future cash flows, its ability to participate in policy making decisions and the rights of the other investors to participate in the decision making process and to replace the Company as manager and/or liquidate the venture, if applicable. The Company's assessment of its influence or control over an entity affects the presentation of these investments in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

These investments are recorded initially at cost, as Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures, and subsequently adjusted for equity in earnings and cash contributions and distributions. Any difference between the carrying amount of these investments on the balance sheet and the underlying equity in net assets is amortized as an adjustment to equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures over the life of the related asset. Under the equity method of accounting, the net equity investment of the Company is reflected within the Consolidated Balance Sheets, and the Company's share of net income or loss from the joint ventures is included within the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The joint venture agreements may designate different percentage allocations among investors for profits and losses, however, the Company's recognition of joint venture income or loss generally follows the joint venture's distribution priorities, which may change upon the achievement of certain investment return thresholds. For ownership interests in variable interest entities, the Company consolidates those in which it is the primary beneficiary. The Company's investments in unconsolidated joint ventures are reviewed for impairment periodically and the Company records impairment charges when events or circumstances change indicating that a decline in the fair values below the carrying values has occurred and such decline is other-than-temporary. The ultimate realization of the investment in unconsolidated joint ventures is dependent on a number of factors, including the performance of each investment and market conditions. The Company will record an impairment charge if it determines that a decline in the value of an investment in an unconsolidated joint venture is other than temporary.

To the extent that the Company contributes assets to a joint venture, the Company's investment in the joint venture is recorded at the Company's cost basis in the assets that were contributed to the joint venture. To the extent that the Company's cost basis is different than the basis reflected at the joint venture level, the basis difference is amortized over the life of the related asset and included in the Company's share of equity in net

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

income of the joint venture. In accordance with the provisions of ASC 970-323 “Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures” (“ASC 970-323”) (formerly Statement of Position 78-9 “Accounting for Investments in Real Estate Ventures” (“SOP 78-9”)), the Company will recognize gains on the contribution of real estate to joint ventures, relating solely to the outside partner’s interest, to the extent the economic substance of the transaction is a sale.

Equity Offering Costs

Underwriting commissions and offering costs have been reflected as a reduction of additional paid-in capital.

Treasury Stock

The Company’s share repurchases are reflected as treasury stock utilizing the cost method of accounting and are presented as a reduction to consolidated stockholders’ equity.

Dividends

Earnings and profits, which determine the taxability of dividends to stockholders, will differ from income reported for financial reporting purposes due to the differences for federal income tax purposes in the treatment of gains on the sale of real property, revenue and expense recognition, compensation expense, and in the estimated useful lives and basis used to compute depreciation.

The tax treatment of common dividends per share for federal income tax purposes is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,					
	2009		2008		2007	
	Per Share	%	Per Share	%	Per Share	%
Ordinary income	\$2.15	90.93%	\$2.55	51.83%	\$2.03	26.15%
Capital gain income	—	—	—	—	5.75	73.85%
Return of capital	0.21	9.07%	2.37	48.17%	—	—
Total	\$2.36	100.00%	\$4.92(1)	100.00%	\$7.78(1)(2)	100.00%

- (1) Includes the special dividend of \$5.98 per common share paid on January 30, 2008 of which approximately \$3.40 per common share is allocable to 2007 and approximately \$2.58 is allocable to 2008.
- (2) Includes the special dividend of \$5.40 per common share paid on January 30, 2007 of which approximately \$3.66 per common share is allocable to 2006 and approximately \$1.74 is allocable to 2007.

Revenue Recognition

Contractual rental revenue is reported on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective leases. The impact of the straight-line rent adjustment increased revenue by approximately \$42.2 million, \$24.5 million and \$39.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, as the revenue recorded exceeded amounts billed. The straight-line rent adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes an approximately \$21.0 million decrease due to the establishment of reserves for the full amount of the accrued straight-line rent balances associated with two of the Company’s leases in New York City. In accordance with ASC 805 (formerly SFAS No. 141(R)), the Company recognizes rental revenue of acquired in-place “above-” and “below-market” leases at their fair values over the terms of the respective leases. The impact of the acquired

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

in-place “above-” and “below-market” leases increased revenue by approximately \$4.2 million, \$5.4 million and \$5.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Accrued rental income, as reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, represents cumulative rental income earned in excess of rent payments received pursuant to the terms of the individual lease agreements. The Company maintains an allowance against accrued rental income for future potential tenant credit losses. The credit assessment is based on the estimated accrued rental income that is recoverable over the term of the lease. The Company also maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of tenants to make required rent payments. The computation of this allowance is based on the tenants’ payment history and current credit status, as well as certain industry or geographic specific credit considerations. If the Company’s estimates of collectibility differ from the cash received, then the timing and amount of the Company’s reported revenue could be impacted. The credit risk is mitigated by the high quality of the Company’s existing tenant base, reviews of prospective tenants’ risk profiles prior to lease execution and consistent monitoring of the Company’s portfolio to identify potential problem tenants.

Recoveries from tenants, consisting of amounts due from tenants for common area maintenance, real estate taxes and other recoverable costs are recognized as revenue in the period during which the expenses are incurred. Tenant reimbursements are recognized and presented in accordance with ASC 605-45 “Principal Agent Considerations” (“ASC 605-45”) (formerly known as Emerging Issues Task Force, or EITF, Issue 99-19 “Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent,” or (“Issue 99-19”)). ASC 605-45 requires that these reimbursements be recorded on a gross basis, as the Company is generally the primary obligor with respect to purchasing goods and services from third-party suppliers, has discretion in selecting the supplier and has credit risk. The Company also receives reimbursement of payroll and payroll related costs from third parties which the Company reflects on a net basis in accordance with ASC 605-45.

The Company’s hotel revenues are derived from room rentals and other sources such as charges to guests for long-distance telephone service, fax machine use, movie and vending commissions, meeting and banquet room revenue and laundry services. Hotel revenues are recognized as earned.

The Company receives management and development fees from third parties. Management fees are recorded and earned based on a percentage of collected rents at the properties under management, and not on a straight-line basis, because such fees are contingent upon the collection of rents. The Company reviews each development agreement and records development fees as earned depending on the risk associated with each project. Profit on development fees earned from joint venture projects is recognized as revenue to the extent of the third party partners’ ownership interest.

Gains on sales of real estate are recognized pursuant to the provisions of ASC 360-20 “Real Estate Sales” (“ASC 360-20”) (formerly known as SFAS No. 66, “Accounting for Sales of Real Estate” (“SFAS No. 66”)). The specific timing of a sale is measured against various criteria in ASC 360-20 related to the terms of the transaction and any continuing involvement in the form of management or financial assistance associated with the properties. If the sales criteria for the full accrual method are not met, the Company defers some or all of the gain recognition and accounts for the continued operations of the property by applying the finance, leasing, profit sharing, deposit, installment or cost recovery methods, as appropriate, until the sales criteria are met.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (“EPS”) is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders, as adjusted for unallocated earnings (if any) of certain securities issued by the Operating Partnership, by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur from shares issuable under stock-based compensation plans, including upon the exercise of stock options, and conversion of the noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, escrows, receivables, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other assets and liabilities are reasonable estimates of their fair values because of the short maturities of these instruments.

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 825-10-65 "Transition Related to FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" ("ASC 825-10-65") (formerly known as FSP No. FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, "Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" ("FSP No. FAS 107-1")). ASC 825-10-65 requires disclosures about fair-value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly-traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. ASC 825-10-65 requires those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. ASC 825-10-65 was effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. For purposes of financial reporting disclosures, the Company calculates the fair value of mortgage notes payable, unsecured senior notes and unsecured exchangeable senior notes. The Company discounts the spread between the future contractual interest payments and hypothetical future interest payments on mortgage debt and unsecured notes based on a current market rate. In determining the current market rate, the Company adds its estimation of a market spread to the quoted yields on federal government treasury securities with similar maturity dates to its debt. Because the Company's valuations of its financial instruments are based on these types of estimates, the actual fair value of its financial instruments may differ materially if the Company's estimates do not prove to be accurate. The following table presents the aggregate carrying value of the Company's indebtedness and the Company's corresponding estimate of fair value as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
Mortgage notes payable	\$2,643,301	\$2,615,099
Unsecured senior notes	2,172,389	2,318,868
Unsecured exchangeable senior notes	1,904,081 (1)	2,059,796
Total	<u>\$6,719,771</u>	<u>\$6,993,763</u>

- (1) Includes the net impact of ASC 470-20 (formerly known as FSP No. APB 14-1) totaling approximately \$140.4 million (See Note 8).

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Derivative instruments and hedging activities require management to make judgments on the nature of its derivatives and their effectiveness as hedges. These judgments determine if the changes in fair value of the derivative instruments are reported in the consolidated statements of operations as a component of net income or as a component of comprehensive income and as a component of equity on the consolidated balance sheets. While management believes its judgments are reasonable, a change in a derivative's effectiveness as a hedge could materially affect expenses, net income and equity. The Company recognized net derivative losses of approximately \$17.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 within the caption Net Derivative Losses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Income Taxes

The Company has elected to be treated as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), commencing with its taxable year ended December 31, 1997. As a

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

result, the Company generally will not be subject to federal corporate income tax on its taxable income that is distributed to its stockholders. A REIT is subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that it currently distribute at least 90% of its annual taxable income. The Company's policy is to distribute at least 100% of its taxable income. Accordingly, the only provision for federal income taxes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements relates to the Company's consolidated taxable REIT subsidiaries. The Company's taxable REIT subsidiaries did not have significant tax provisions or deferred income tax items.

The Company owns a hotel property which is managed through a taxable REIT subsidiary. The hotel taxable REIT subsidiary, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Operating Partnership, is the lessee pursuant to the lease for the hotel property. As lessor, the Operating Partnership is entitled to a percentage of gross receipts from the hotel property. Marriott International, Inc. continues to manage the hotel properties under the Marriott name and under terms of the existing management agreements. In connection with the restructuring, the revenue and expenses of the hotel property are being reflected in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The hotel taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to tax at the federal and state level and, accordingly, the Company has recorded a tax provision in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

The net difference between the tax basis and the reported amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities is approximately \$1.4 billion and \$1.2 billion as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which is primarily related to the difference in basis of contributed property and accrued rental income.

Certain entities included in the Company's consolidated financial statements are subject to certain state and local taxes. These taxes are recorded as operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The following reconciles GAAP net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. to taxable income:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
Net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	\$231,014	\$105,270	\$1,310,106
Straight-line rent adjustments	(38,287)	(20,432)	(36,988)
Book/Tax differences from depreciation and amortization	61,366	78,047	41,783
Book/Tax differences on gains/losses from capital transactions	(10,111)	(28,502)	(282,521)
Book/Tax differences from stock-based compensation	15,966	(19,300)	(44,277)
Deemed dividend to convertible debt holders	—	—	(59,841)
Impairment loss on investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	6,374	161,000	—
Other book/tax differences, net	492	33,410	(4,201)
Taxable income	<u>\$266,814</u>	<u>\$309,493</u>	<u>\$ 924,061</u>

Stock-based employee compensation plans

At December 31, 2009, the Company has a stock-based employee compensation plan. Effective January 1, 2005, the Company adopted early ASC 718 "Compensation – Stock Compensation" ("ASC 718") (formerly SFAS No. 123 (revised) ("SFAS No. 123R"), "Share-Based Payment"), which revised the fair value based method of accounting for share-based payment liabilities, forfeitures and modifications of stock-based awards and clarified previous guidance in several areas, including measuring fair value, classifying an award as equity or as a liability and attributing compensation cost to reporting periods.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates include such items as depreciation and allowances for doubtful accounts. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Real Estate

Real estate consisted of the following at December 31 (in thousands):

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Land	\$ 1,983,064	\$ 1,976,489
Land held for future development	718,525	228,300
Buildings and improvements	6,888,421	6,699,191
Tenant improvements	922,224	862,315
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	23,679	22,929
Construction in progress	<u>563,645</u>	<u>835,983</u>
Total	11,099,558	10,625,207
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,033,677)</u>	<u>(1,768,785)</u>
	<u>\$ 9,065,881</u>	<u>\$ 8,856,422</u>

Development

On January 16, 2009, the Company acquired the development rights for the site at 17 Cambridge Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts for approximately \$11.4 million. On November 6, 2009, the Company acquired the land parcel at 17 Cambridge Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts for a gross purchase price of approximately \$6.0 million.

On February 6, 2009, the Company announced that it was suspending construction on its 1,000,000 square foot office building at 250 West 55th Street in New York City. During December 2009, the Company completed the construction of foundations and steel/deck to grade to facilitate a restart of construction in the future and as a result ceased interest capitalization on the project. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recognized a loss of approximately \$27.8 million related to the suspension of development (See Note 22).

On April 1, 2009, the Company placed in-service One Preserve Parkway, an approximately 183,000 net rentable square foot Class A office property located in Rockville, Maryland. The property is 65% leased.

On May 31, 2009, a consolidated joint venture in which the Company has a 66.67% interest placed in-service the Offices at Wisconsin Place, an approximately 299,000 net rentable square foot Class A office property located in Chevy Chase, Maryland. The property is 91% leased.

On August 1, 2009, the Company placed in-service Democracy Tower, an approximately 235,000 net rentable square foot Class A office property located in Reston, Virginia. The property is 100% leased.

On October 9, 2009, the Company placed in-service 701 Carnegie Center, an approximately 120,000 net rentable square foot Class A office property located in Princeton, New Jersey. The property is 100% leased.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Dispositions

On April 14, 2008, the Company sold a parcel of land located in Washington, DC for approximately \$33.7 million. The Company had previously entered into a development management agreement with the buyer to develop a Class A office property on the parcel totaling approximately 165,000 net rentable square feet. Due to the Company's involvement in the construction of the project, the gain on sale was deferred and is being recognized over the project construction period generally based on the percentage of total project costs incurred to estimated total project costs. As a result, the Company recognized a gain on sale during the year ended December 31, 2009 of approximately \$11.8 million. The Company has recognized a cumulative gain on sale of approximately \$21.7 million.

4. Deferred Charges

Deferred charges consisted of the following at December 31, (in thousands):

	2009	2008
Leasing costs (and lease related intangibles)	\$ 399,302	\$ 416,299
Financing costs	76,915	67,594
	476,217	483,893
Less: Accumulated amortization	(181,822)	(158,524)
	\$ 294,395	\$ 325,369

5. Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

The investments in unconsolidated joint ventures consists of the following at December 31, 2009:

Entity	Properties	Nominal % Ownership
Square 407 Limited Partnership	Market Square North	50.0%
The Metropolitan Square Associates LLC	Metropolitan Square	51.0%(1)
BP/CRF 901 New York Avenue LLC	901 New York Avenue	25.0%(2)
WP Project Developer LLC	Wisconsin Place Land and Infrastructure	23.9%(3)
Wisconsin Place Retail LLC	Wisconsin Place Retail	5.0%
Eighth Avenue and 46 th Street Entities	Eighth Avenue and 46 th Street	50.0%(4)
Boston Properties Office Value-Added Fund, L.P.	300 Billerica Road, One & Two Circle Star Way and Mountain View Research and Technology Parks	36.9%(2)(5)
Annapolis Junction NFM, LLC	Annapolis Junction	50.0%(6)
767 Venture, LLC	The General Motors Building	60.0%(1)
2 GCT Venture LLC	Two Grand Central Tower	60.0%(1)
540 Madison Venture LLC	540 Madison Avenue	60.0%(1)
125 West 55 th Street Venture LLC	125 West 55 th Street	60.0%(1)

- (1) The Company has determined that these entities are not VIEs and that its joint venture partners have substantive participating rights with respect to the assets and operations of the properties, pursuant to the joint venture agreements.
- (2) The Company's economic ownership can increase based on the achievement of certain return thresholds.
- (3) Represents the Company's effective ownership interest. The Company has a 66.67%, 5% and 0% interest in the office, retail and residential joint venture entities, respectively, each of which owns a 33.33% interest in the entity owning the land and infrastructure of the project.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

- (4) This property is not in operation and consists of assembled land.
- (5) Represents the Company's effective ownership interest. The Company has a 25.0% interest in the 300 Billerica Road and One & Two Circle Star Way properties and a 39.5% interest in the Mountain View Research and Technology Park properties.
- (6) Two of the three Annapolis Junction land parcels are undeveloped land.

Certain of the Company's joint venture agreements include provisions whereby, at certain specified times, each partner has the right to initiate a purchase or sale of its interest in the joint ventures at an agreed upon fair value. Under these provisions, the Company is not compelled to purchase the interest of its outside joint venture partners.

During 2009, the Company recognized non-cash impairment charges which represented the other-than-temporary decline in the fair value below the carrying value of the Company's investment in its Value-Added Fund. In accordance with ASC 323 "Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures" ("ASC 323") (formerly known as Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 18 "The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock" ("APB No. 18")), a loss in value of an investment under the equity method of accounting, which is other than a temporary decline, must be recognized. Unlike the guidance in ASC 360 "Property, Plant and Equipment" ("ASC 360") (formerly known as SFAS No. 144 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets"), impairments under ASC 323 result from fair values derived based on discounted cash flows and other valuation techniques that are more sensitive to current market conditions. As a result, the Company recognized a non-cash impairment charge of approximately \$9.4 million on its investment in the Company's Value-Added Fund. The Company has determined that its valuation of these investments was categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820-10 "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" ("ASC 820-10") (formerly known as SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157")), as it utilized significant unobservable inputs in its assessment. The equity method investments represent the Company's only Level 3 assets for the year ended December 31, 2009. In addition, during December 2009, the Company's Value-Added Fund recognized a non-cash impairment charge in accordance with the guidance in ASC 360 (formerly known as SFAS No. 144) related to its One and Two Circle Star Way properties in San Carlos, California totaling approximately \$24.6 million, of which the Company's share was approximately \$4.2 million, which amount reflects the reduction in the Company's basis of approximately \$2.0 million from previous impairment losses. The One and Two Circle Star Way properties will be vacant by the end of February 2010 and leasing activity continues to be challenging, with market rents declining significantly. The Value-Added Fund has a mortgage loan collateralized by the properties which is non-recourse to the Company and which expires in September 2013 and includes a cash escrow in place to fund the interest expense and carrying costs through mid-2010. The Value-Added Fund is currently in discussions with the lender to modify the loan and as a result believes that the carrying value of the properties may not be recoverable. Accordingly, the Value-Added Fund recognized the non-cash impairment charge to reduce the net book value of the properties to their estimated fair market value at December 31, 2009.

The following table reflects the activity of its investments in unconsolidated joint ventures for the year ended December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

Balance at January 1, 2009:	\$782,760
Net loss	(10,898)
Impairment losses	(9,385)
Contributions	11,015
Distributions	<u>(9,856)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2009:	<u>\$763,636</u>

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The combined summarized financial information of the unconsolidated joint ventures is as follows (in thousands):

<u>Balance Sheets</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Real estate and development in process, net	\$5,149,868	\$5,235,149
Other assets	760,001	824,232
Total assets	<u>\$5,909,869</u>	<u>\$6,059,381</u>
Mortgage and Notes payable	\$3,217,893	\$3,189,549
Other liabilities	1,071,904	1,215,849
Members’/Partners’ equity	1,620,072	1,653,983
Total liabilities and members’/partners’ equity	<u>\$5,909,869</u>	<u>\$6,059,381</u>
Company’s share of equity	\$ 927,184	\$ 948,222
Basis differential(1)	(163,548)	(165,462)
Carrying value of the Company’s investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	<u>\$ 763,636</u>	<u>\$ 782,760</u>

(1) This amount represents the aggregate difference between the Company’s historical cost basis and the basis reflected at the joint venture level, which is typically amortized over the life of the related assets and liabilities. Basis differentials occur from impairment of investments and upon the transfer of assets that were previously owned by the Company into a joint venture. In addition, certain acquisition, transaction and other costs may not be reflected in the net assets at the joint venture level.

<u>Statements of Operations</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	(in thousands)		
Total revenue(1)	\$595,533	\$ 363,168	\$95,064
Expenses			
Operating	163,209	101,670	35,546
Interest	232,978	139,154	31,883
Depreciation and amortization	232,047	144,712	21,386
Impairment losses	24,568	40,570	—
Losses from early extinguishments of debt	—	152	146
Total expenses	<u>652,802</u>	<u>426,258</u>	<u>88,961</u>
Income (loss) before gain on sale of real estate	(57,269)	(63,090)	6,103
Gain on sale of real estate	—	—	32,777
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (57,269)</u>	<u>\$ (63,090)</u>	<u>\$38,880</u>
Company’s share of net income (loss)	\$ (22,197)	\$ (30,910)	\$20,428
Impairment losses on investments	(9,385)	(168,040)	—
Basis differential	11,299	—	—
Elimination of inter-entity interest on partner loan	32,341	16,932	—
Income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures	<u>\$ 12,058</u>	<u>\$(182,018)</u>	<u>\$20,428</u>

(1) Includes straight-line rent adjustments of \$28.0 million, \$14.9 million and \$2.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Includes “above” and “below” market rent adjustments of \$157.5 million, \$91.7 million and \$(3.2) million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

6. Mortgage Notes Payable

The Company had outstanding mortgage notes payable totaling approximately \$2.6 billion and \$2.7 billion as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, each collateralized by one or more buildings and related land included in real estate assets. The mortgage notes payable are generally due in monthly installments and mature at various dates through August 1, 2021.

Fixed rate mortgage notes payable totaled approximately \$2.2 billion and \$2.4 billion at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, with contractual interest rates ranging from 5.55% to 8.13% per annum at December 31, 2009 and 5.55% to 8.54% per annum at December 31, 2008 (with weighted-averages of 6.45% and 6.50% at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively).

Variable rate mortgage notes payable (including construction loans payable) totaled approximately \$393.4 million and \$285.5 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, with interest rates ranging from 1.00% to 3.85% above the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) at December 31, 2009 and ranging from 1.00% to 1.75% above LIBOR at December 31, 2008. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the LIBOR rate was 0.23% and 0.44%, respectively.

On April 21, 2009, the Company obtained construction financing totaling \$215.0 million collateralized by its Atlantic Wharf development project located at 280 Congress Street in Boston, Massachusetts. Atlantic Wharf, formerly known as Russia Wharf, is a mixed-use project totaling approximately 860,000 net rentable square feet. Wellington Management Company, LLP has leased approximately 450,000 square feet of the office space in the development commencing in the first quarter of 2011. The construction financing bears interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 3.00% per annum and matures on April 21, 2012 with two, one-year extension options, subject to certain conditions. There were no amounts drawn on the construction facility as of December 31, 2009.

On June 9, 2009, the Company used available cash to repay the mortgage loan collateralized by its Reservoir Place property located in Waltham, Massachusetts totaling approximately \$47.8 million. The mortgage loan bore interest at a fixed rate of 7.00% per annum and was scheduled to mature on July 1, 2009. There was no prepayment penalty.

On June 26, 2009, the Company used available cash to repay the mortgage loan collateralized by its Ten Cambridge Center property located in Cambridge, Massachusetts totaling approximately \$30.1 million. The mortgage loan bore interest at a fixed rate of 8.27% per annum and was scheduled to mature on May 1, 2010. The Company paid a prepayment penalty totaling \$0.5 million in connection with the repayment.

On July 30, 2009, the Company obtained mortgage financing totaling \$50.0 million collateralized by its Reservoir Place property located in Waltham, Massachusetts. The mortgage financing currently bears interest at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 3.85% per annum and matures on July 30, 2014.

On August 3, 2009, the Company used available cash to repay the mortgage loans collateralized by its 1301 New York Avenue property located in Washington, DC aggregating approximately \$20.5 million. The mortgage loans bore interest at a weighted-average fixed rate of 6.91% per annum and were scheduled to mature on August 15, 2009. There were no prepayment penalties.

Six mortgage loans totaling approximately \$295.0 million at December 31, 2009 and seven mortgage loans totaling approximately \$350.2 million at December 31, 2008 have been accounted for at their fair values on the date the mortgage loans were assumed. The impact of recording the mortgage loans at fair value resulted in a decrease to interest expense of \$4.1 million, \$4.3 million and \$4.2 million for the years ended December 31,

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The cumulative liability related to the fair value adjustments was \$9.1 million and \$13.2 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and is included in mortgage notes payable in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Contractual aggregate principal payments of mortgage notes payable at December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	Principal Payments
	(in thousands)
2010	\$ 347,382
2011	646,378
2012	105,404
2013	101,263
2014	125,237
Thereafter	1,308,557

7. Unsecured Senior Notes

The following summarizes the unsecured senior notes outstanding as of December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	Coupon/ Stated Rate	Effective Rate(1)	Principal Amount	Maturity Date(2)
10 Year Unsecured Senior Notes	6.250%	6.381%	\$ 750,000	January 15, 2013
10 Year Unsecured Senior Notes	6.250%	6.291%	175,000	January 15, 2013
12 Year Unsecured Senior Notes	5.625%	5.693%	300,000	April 15, 2015
12 Year Unsecured Senior Notes	5.000%	5.194%	250,000	June 1, 2015
10 Year Unsecured Senior Notes	5.875%	5.967%	700,000	October 15, 2019
Total principal			2,175,000	
Net discount			(2,611)	
Total			\$2,172,389	

(1) Yield on issuance date including the effects of discounts on the notes.

(2) No principal amounts are due prior to maturity.

On October 9, 2009, the Company's Operating Partnership completed a public offering of \$700.0 million in aggregate principal amount of its 5.875% senior notes due 2019. The notes were priced at 99.931% of the principal amount to yield 5.967% to maturity. The aggregate net proceeds to the Operating Partnership, after deducting underwriter discounts and offering expenses, were approximately \$693.7 million. The notes mature on October 15, 2019, unless earlier redeemed by the Company's Operating Partnership.

The indenture relating to the unsecured senior notes contains certain financial restrictions and requirements, including (1) a leverage ratio not to exceed 60%, (2) a secured debt leverage ratio not to exceed 50%, (3) an interest coverage ratio of greater than 1.50, and (4) an unencumbered asset value of not less than 150% of unsecured debt. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company was in compliance with each of these financial restrictions and requirements.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

8. Unsecured Exchangeable Senior Notes

The following summarizes the unsecured exchangeable senior notes outstanding as of December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Coupon/ Stated Rate</u>	<u>Effective Rate(1)</u>	<u>Exchange Rate</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>First Optional Redemption Date by Company</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
3.625% Exchangeable Senior Notes	3.625%	4.037%	8.5051(2)	\$ 747,500	N/A	February 15, 2014
2.875% Exchangeable Senior Notes	2.875%	3.462%	7.0430(3)	862,500	February 20, 2012	February 15, 2037
3.750% Exchangeable Senior Notes	3.750%	3.787%	10.0066(4)	450,000	May 18, 2013	May 15, 2036
Total principal				2,060,000		
Net discount				(15,529)		
ASC 470-20 (formerly known as FSP No. APB 14-1) Adjustment, net of accumulated amortization				(140,390)		
Total				<u>\$1,904,081</u>		

- (1) Yield on issuance date including the effects of discounts on the notes and excluding the effects of ASC 470-20 (formerly known as FSP No. APB 14-1).
- (2) The initial exchange rate is 8.5051 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of the notes (or an initial exchange price of approximately \$117.58 per share of Boston Properties, Inc.'s Common Stock). In addition, the Company entered into capped call transactions with affiliates of certain of the initial purchasers, which are intended to reduce the potential dilution upon future exchange of the notes. The capped call transactions are intended to increase the effective exchange price to the Company of the notes from \$117.58 to approximately \$137.17 per share, representing an overall effective premium of approximately 40% over the closing price on August 13, 2008 of \$97.98 per share of Boston Properties, Inc.'s Common Stock. The net cost of the capped call transactions was approximately \$44.4 million.
- (3) In connection with the special distribution of \$5.98 per share of Boston Properties, Inc.'s Common Stock declared on December 17, 2007, the exchange rate was adjusted from 6.6090 to 7.0430 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of notes effective as of December 31, 2007, resulting in an exchange price of approximately \$141.98 per share of Boston Properties, Inc.'s Common Stock.
- (4) In connection with the special distribution of \$5.98 per share of Boston Properties, Inc.'s Common Stock declared on December 17, 2007, the exchange rate was adjusted from 9.3900 to 10.0066 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of notes effective as of December 31, 2007, resulting in an exchange price of approximately \$99.93 per share of Boston Properties, Inc.'s Common Stock.

ASC 470-20 (formerly known as FSP No. APB 14-1) requires the liability and equity components of convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) to be separately accounted for in a manner that reflects the issuer's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate. ASC 470-20 requires that the initial proceeds from the sale of the Operating Partnership's \$862.5 million of 2.875% exchangeable senior notes due 2037, \$450.0 million of 3.75% exchangeable senior notes due 2036 and \$747.5 million of 3.625% exchangeable senior notes due 2014 be allocated between a liability component and an equity component in a manner that reflects interest expense at the interest rate of similar nonconvertible debt that could have been issued by the Operating Partnership at such time. The Company measured the fair value of the debt

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

components of the 2.875%, 3.75% and 3.625% exchangeable senior notes for the periods presented based on effective interest rates of 5.630%, 5.958% and 6.555%, respectively. The aggregate carrying amount of the debt component was approximately \$1.90 billion and \$1.86 billion (net of the ASC 470-20 adjustment of approximately \$140.4 million and \$179.0 million) at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. As a result, the Company attributed an aggregate of approximately \$230.3 million of the proceeds to the equity component of the notes, which represents the excess proceeds received over the fair value of the notes at the date of issuance. The equity component of the notes has been reflected within Additional Paid-in Capital in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company reclassified approximately \$1.0 million of deferred financing costs to Additional Paid-in Capital, which represented the costs attributable to the equity components of the notes. The carrying amount of the equity component was approximately \$229.3 million at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008. The resulting debt discount will be amortized over the period during which the debt is expected to be outstanding (i.e., through the first optional redemption dates or, in the case of the 2014 notes, the maturity date) as additional non-cash interest expense. The additional non-cash interest expense attributable to each debt security will increase in subsequent reporting periods through the first optional redemption date (or, in the case of the 2014 notes, the maturity date) as the debt accretes to its par value over the same period. The aggregate contractual interest expense was approximately \$74.4 million, \$56.4 million and \$43.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. As a result of applying ASC 470-20, the Company reported additional non-cash interest expense of approximately \$38.6 million, \$27.8 million and \$19.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. ASC 470-20 requires companies to retrospectively apply the requirements of the pronouncement to all periods presented. As a result, the revised diluted earnings per share reflect a reduction of \$0.16 and \$0.12 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The application of ASC 470-20 reduced diluted earnings per share by approximately \$0.25 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

9. Unsecured Line of Credit

On June 6, 2008, the Company's Operating Partnership utilized an accordion feature under its unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Unsecured Line of Credit") with a consortium of lenders to increase the current lenders' total commitment under the Unsecured Line of Credit from \$605.0 million to \$923.3 million. On July 21, 2008, the Company's Operating Partnership further increased the total commitment from \$923.3 million to \$1.0 billion. All other material terms under the facility remain unchanged. The Company's Unsecured Line of Credit bears interest at a variable interest rate equal to Eurodollar plus 0.475% per annum and matures on August 3, 2010, with a provision for a one-year extension at the option of the Company, subject to certain conditions. The Unsecured Line of Credit is a recourse obligation of the Company's Operating Partnership. Under the Unsecured Line of Credit, a facility fee equal to 0.125% per annum is payable in quarterly installments. The interest rate and facility fee are subject to adjustment in the event of a change in the Operating Partnership's unsecured debt ratings. The Unsecured Line of Credit involves a syndicate of lenders. The Unsecured Line of Credit contains a competitive bid option that allows banks that are part of the lender consortium to bid to make loan advances to the Company at a negotiated LIBOR-based rate. There were no amounts outstanding on the Unsecured Line of Credit at December 31, 2009. The Company had an outstanding balance on the Unsecured Line of Credit of \$100.0 million at December 31, 2008. The weighted-average balance outstanding was approximately \$45.2 million and \$132.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The weighted-average interest rate on amounts outstanding was approximately 0.95% and 3.58% during the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The terms of the Unsecured Line of Credit require that the Company maintain a number of customary financial and other covenants on an ongoing basis, including: (1) a leverage ratio not to exceed 60%, however, the leverage ratio may increase to no greater than 65% provided that it is reduced back to 60% within 180 days, (2) a secured debt leverage ratio not to exceed 55%, (3) a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.40, (4) an

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

unsecured debt leverage ratio not to exceed 60%, however, the unsecured debt leverage ratio may increase to no greater than 65% provided that it is reduced back to 60% within 180 days, (5) a minimum net worth requirement, (6) an unsecured debt interest coverage ratio of at least 1.75 and (7) limitations on permitted investments, development, partially owned entities, business outside of commercial real estate and commercial non-office properties. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company was in compliance with each of these financial and other covenant requirements.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

General

In the normal course of business, the Company guarantees its performance of services or indemnifies third parties against its negligence.

The Company has letter of credit and performance obligations of approximately \$13.2 million related to lender and development requirements.

Certain of the Company's joint venture agreements include provisions whereby, at certain specified times, each partner has the right to initiate a purchase or sale of its interest in the joint ventures. Under these provisions, the Company is not compelled to purchase the interest of its outside joint venture partners.

In connection with the Company's assumption of the General Motors Building's secured loan by the Company's unconsolidated joint venture, 767 Venture, LLC, the Company guaranteed the unconsolidated joint venture's obligation to fund various escrows, including tenant improvements, taxes and insurance in lieu of cash deposits. As of December 31, 2009, the maximum funding obligation under the guarantee was approximately \$23.9 million. From time to time, the Company (or the applicable joint venture) has also agreed to guarantee portions of the principal, interest or other amounts in connection with other unconsolidated joint venture borrowings. In addition to the financial guarantees referenced above, the Company has agreed to customary environmental indemnifications and nonrecourse carve-outs (e.g., guarantees against fraud, misrepresentation and bankruptcy) on certain of its unconsolidated joint venture loans.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Management of the Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of tenants and may require tenants to provide some form of credit support such as corporate guarantees and/or other financial guarantees. Although the Company's properties are geographically diverse and the tenants operate in a variety of industries, to the extent the Company has a significant concentration of rental revenue from any single tenant, the inability of that tenant to make its lease payments could have an adverse effect on the Company.

Some potential losses are not covered by insurance.

The Company carries insurance coverage on its properties of types and in amounts and with deductibles that it believes are in line with coverage customarily obtained by owners of similar properties. In response to the uncertainty in the insurance market following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the Federal Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (as amended, "TRIA") was enacted in November 2002 to require regulated insurers to make available coverage for "certified" acts of terrorism (as defined by the statute). The expiration date of TRIA was extended to December 31, 2014 by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 ("TRIPRA"). Currently, the Company's property insurance program per occurrence limits are \$1.0 billion for its portfolio insurance program, including coverage for acts of terrorism certified under TRIA. The Company

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

currently insures certain properties, including the General Motors Building located at 767 Fifth Avenue in New York, New York (“767 Fifth Avenue”), in separate stand alone insurance programs. The property insurance program per occurrence limits for 767 Fifth Avenue are \$1.625 billion, including coverage for acts of terrorism certified under TRIA, with \$1.375 billion of coverage for losses in excess of \$250 million being provided by NYXP, LLC, as a direct insurer. The Company also currently carries nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological terrorism insurance coverage (“NBCR Coverage”) for acts of terrorism certified under TRIA, which is provided by IXP, LLC as a direct insurer, for the properties in our portfolio, including 767 Fifth Avenue, but excluding the properties owned by the Company’s Value-Added Fund and certain other properties owned in joint ventures with third parties or which we manage. The per occurrence limit for NBCR Coverage is \$1.0 billion. Under TRIA, after the payment of the required deductible and coinsurance, the NBCR Coverage is backstopped by the Federal Government if the aggregate industry insured losses resulting from a certified act of terrorism exceed a “program trigger.” The program trigger is \$100 million and the coinsurance is 15%. Under TRIPRA, if the Federal Government pays out for a loss under TRIA, it is mandatory that the Federal Government recoup the full amount of the loss from insurers offering TRIA coverage after the payment of the loss pursuant to a formula in TRIPRA. The Company may elect to terminate the NBCR Coverage if the Federal Government seeks recoupment for losses paid under TRIA, if there is a change in its portfolio or for any other reason. The Company intends to continue to monitor the scope, nature and cost of available terrorism insurance and maintain insurance in amounts and on terms that are commercially reasonable.

The Company also currently carries earthquake insurance on its properties located in areas known to be subject to earthquakes in an amount and subject to self-insurance that the Company believes are commercially reasonable. In addition, this insurance is subject to a deductible in the amount of 5% of the value of the affected property. Specifically, the Company currently carries earthquake insurance which covers its San Francisco region with a \$120 million per occurrence limit and a \$120 million annual aggregate limit, \$20 million of which is provided by IXP, LLC, as a direct insurer. The amount of the Company’s earthquake insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover losses from earthquakes. In addition, the amount of earthquake coverage could impact the Company’s ability to finance properties subject to earthquake risk. The Company may discontinue earthquake insurance on some or all of its properties in the future if the premiums exceed the Company’s estimation of the value of the coverage.

IXP, LLC (“IXP”), a captive insurance company which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, acts as a direct insurer with respect to a portion of the Company’s earthquake insurance coverage for its Greater San Francisco properties and the Company’s NBCR Coverage for acts of terrorism certified under TRIA. NYXP, LLC (“NYXP”), a captive insurance company which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, acts as a direct insurer with respect to a portion of the Company’s coverage for acts of terrorism certified under TRIA for 767 Fifth Avenue. Currently, NYXP only insures losses which exceed the program trigger under TRIA and NYXP reinsures with a third-party insurance company any coinsurance payable under TRIA. Insofar as the Company owns IXP and NYXP, it is responsible for their liquidity and capital resources, and the accounts of IXP and NYXP are part of the Company’s consolidated financial statements. In particular, if a loss occurs which is covered by the Company’s NBCR Coverage but is less than the applicable program trigger under TRIA, IXP would be responsible for the full amount of the loss without any backstop by the Federal Government. IXP and NYXP would also be responsible for any recoupment charges by the Federal Government in the event losses are paid out and their insurance policies are maintained after the payout by the Federal Government. If the Company experiences a loss and IXP or NYXP are required to pay under their insurance policies, the Company would ultimately record the loss to the extent of the required payment. Therefore, insurance coverage provided by IXP and NYXP should not be considered as the equivalent of third-party insurance, but rather as a modified form of self-insurance.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The mortgages on the Company's properties typically contain requirements concerning the financial ratings of the insurers who provide policies covering the property. The Company provides the lenders on a regular basis with the identity of the insurance companies in the Company's insurance programs. The ratings of some of the Company's insurers are below the rating requirements in some of the Company's loan agreements and the lenders for these loans could attempt to claim an event of default has occurred under the loan. The Company believes it could obtain insurance with insurers which satisfy the rating requirements. Additionally, in the future, the Company's ability to obtain debt financing secured by individual properties, or the terms of such financing, may be adversely affected if lenders generally insist on ratings for insurers which are difficult to obtain or which result in a commercially unreasonable premium. There can be no assurance that a deficiency in the financial ratings of one or more of the Company's insurers will not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company continues to monitor the state of the insurance market in general, and the scope and costs of coverage for acts of terrorism and California earthquake risk in particular, but the Company cannot anticipate what coverage will be available on commercially reasonable terms in future policy years. There are other types of losses, such as from wars or the presence of mold at the Company's properties, for which the Company cannot obtain insurance at all or at a reasonable cost. With respect to such losses and losses from acts of terrorism, earthquakes or other catastrophic events, if the Company experiences a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, the Company could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties, as well as the anticipated future revenues from those properties. Depending on the specific circumstances of each affected property, it is possible that the Company could be liable for mortgage indebtedness or other obligations related to the property. Any such loss could materially and adversely affect the Company's business and financial condition and results of operations.

Legal Matters

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. These matters are generally covered by insurance. Management believes that the final outcome of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations or liquidity of the Company.

State and Local Tax Matters

Because the Company is organized and qualifies as a REIT, it is generally not subject to federal income taxes, but is subject to certain state and local taxes. In the normal course of business, certain entities through which the Company owns real estate either have undergone, or are currently undergoing, tax audits. Although the Company believes that it has substantial arguments in favor of its positions in the ongoing audits, in some instances there is no controlling precedent or interpretive guidance on the specific point at issue. Collectively, tax deficiency notices received to date from the jurisdictions conducting the ongoing audits have not been material. However, there can be no assurance that future audits will not occur with increased frequency or that the ultimate result of such audits will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

Environmental Matters

It is the Company's policy to retain independent environmental consultants to conduct or update Phase I environmental assessments (which generally do not involve invasive techniques such as soil or ground water sampling) and asbestos surveys in connection with the Company's acquisition of properties. These pre-purchase environmental assessments have not revealed environmental conditions that the Company believes will have a material adverse effect on its business, assets, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity, and the Company is not otherwise aware of environmental conditions with respect to its properties that the Company believes would have such a material adverse effect. However, from time to time environmental conditions at the Company's properties have required and may in the future require environmental testing and/or regulatory filings, as well as remedial action.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

In February 1999, the Company (through a joint venture) acquired from Exxon Corporation a property in Massachusetts that was formerly used as a petroleum bulk storage and distribution facility and was known by the state regulatory authority to contain soil and groundwater contamination. The Company developed an office park on the property. The Company engaged a specially licensed environmental consultant to oversee the management of contaminated soil and groundwater that was disturbed in the course of construction. Under the property acquisition agreement, Exxon agreed to (1) bear the liability arising from releases or discharges of oil and hazardous substances which occurred at the site prior to the Company's ownership, (2) continue monitoring and/or remediating such releases and discharges as necessary and appropriate to comply with applicable requirements, and (3) indemnify the Company for certain losses arising from preexisting site conditions. Any indemnity claim may be subject to various defenses, and there can be no assurance that the amounts paid under the indemnity, if any, would be sufficient to cover the liabilities arising from any such releases and discharges.

Environmental investigations at some of the Company's properties and certain properties owned by affiliates of the Company have identified groundwater contamination migrating from off-site source properties. In each case the Company engaged a licensed environmental consultant to perform the necessary investigations and assessments and to prepare any required submittals to the regulatory authorities. In each case the environmental consultant concluded that the properties qualify under the regulatory program or the regulatory practice for a status which eliminates certain deadlines for conducting response actions at a site. The Company also believes that these properties qualify for liability relief under certain statutory provisions or regulatory practices regarding upgradient releases. Although the Company believes that the current or former owners of the upgradient source properties may bear responsibility for some or all of the costs of addressing the identified groundwater contamination, the Company will take such further response actions (if any) that it deems necessary or advisable. Other than periodic testing at some of these properties, no such additional response actions are anticipated at this time.

Some of the Company's properties and certain properties owned by the Company's affiliates are located in urban, industrial and other previously developed areas where fill or current or historical uses of the areas have caused site contamination. Accordingly, it is sometimes necessary to institute special soil and/or groundwater handling procedures and/or include particular building design features in connection with development, construction and other property operations in order to achieve regulatory closure and/or ensure that contaminated materials are addressed in an appropriate manner. In these situations it is the Company's practice to investigate the nature and extent of detected contamination and estimate the costs of required response actions and special handling procedures. The Company then uses this information as part of its decision-making process with respect to the acquisition and/or development of the property. For example, the Company owns a parcel in Massachusetts which was formerly used as a quarry/asphalt batching facility. Pre-purchase testing indicated that the site contained relatively low levels of certain contaminants. The Company has engaged a specially licensed environmental consultant to monitor environmental conditions at the site and prepare necessary regulatory submittals based on the results of an environmental risk characterization. A submittal has been made to the regulatory authorities in order to achieve regulatory closure at this site. The submittal included an environmental deed restriction that mandates compliance with certain protective measures in a portion of the site where low levels of residual soil contamination have been left in place in accordance with applicable laws. Development activities on the site are nearing completion and this work will be performed in accordance with the environmental deed restriction and other environmental requirements applicable to the site.

The Company expects that resolution of the environmental matters relating to the above will not have a material impact on its business, assets, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. However, the Company cannot assure you that it has identified all environmental liabilities at its properties, that all necessary remediation actions have been or will be undertaken at the Company's properties or that the Company will be indemnified, in full or at all, in the event that such environmental liabilities arise.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Tax Protection Obligations

In connection with the acquisition or contribution of five properties, the Company entered into agreements for the benefit of the selling or contributing parties which specifically state that until such time as the contributors do not hold at least a specified percentage of the OP Units owned by such person following the contribution of the properties, or until June 2017 for one of the properties, the Operating Partnership will not sell or otherwise transfer the properties in a taxable transaction. If the Company does sell or transfer the properties in a taxable transaction, it would be liable to the contributors for contractual damages.

11. Noncontrolling Interests

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the guidance included in ASC 810 “Consolidation” (“ASC 810”) (formerly known as SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of ARB No. 51” (“SFAS No. 160”)) and ASC 480-10-S99 “Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity” (“ASC 480-10-S99”) (formerly known as EITF Topic No. D-98 “Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities” (Amended)), under which noncontrolling interests of the Company (previously known as “minority interests”) are classified either as a component of equity or in the mezzanine section of the balance sheet as temporary equity depending on the terms of such noncontrolling interests. As a result of the adoption of the guidance included in ASC 810, the Company reclassified the noncontrolling interests in consolidated property partnerships from the mezzanine section of its Consolidated Balance Sheets to equity. The reclassification totaled approximately \$6.9 million as of December 31, 2008. In addition, the Company reclassified the noncontrolling interests related to the common units of the Operating Partnership not owned by the Company from the mezzanine section of its Consolidated Balance Sheets to equity. The reclassification totaled approximately \$563.2 million as of December 31, 2008. Noncontrolling interests related to redeemable preferred units of the Operating Partnership continue to be classified in the mezzanine section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Under the guidance included in ASC 810, net income encompasses the total income of all consolidated subsidiaries and there is a separate disclosure of the attribution of that income between controlling and noncontrolling interests. The implementation of this standard had no effect on the Company’s results of operations. As a result of the adoption of the guidance included in ASC 810, net income attributable to noncontrolling interests is now deducted from net income in the determination of net income attributable to the Company for all periods presented. In addition, other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests is now deducted from comprehensive income in the determination of comprehensive income attributable to the Company for all periods presented.

Noncontrolling interests relate to the interests in the Operating Partnership not owned by the Company and interests in property partnerships not wholly-owned by the Company. As of December 31, 2009, the noncontrolling interests consisted of 19,814,499 OP Units, 1,416,162 LTIP Units, 1,080,938 2008 OPP Units and 1,113,044 Series Two Preferred Units (or 1,460,688 OP Units on an as converted basis) held by parties other than the Company.

Noncontrolling Interest—Redeemable Preferred Units of the Operating Partnership

The Preferred Units at December 31, 2009 and 2008 consisted solely of 1,113,044 Series Two Preferred Units, which bear a preferred distribution equal to the greater of (1) the distribution which would have been paid in respect of the Series Two Preferred Unit had such Series Two Preferred Unit been converted into an OP Unit (including both regular and special distributions) or (2) a rate ranging from 5.00% to 7.00% per annum on a liquidation preference of \$50.00 per unit, and are convertible into OP Units at a rate of \$38.10 per Preferred Unit

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(1.312336 OP Units for each Preferred Unit). Distributions on the Series Two Preferred Units are payable quarterly and, unless the greater rate described in the next sentence applies, accrue at 7.0% until May 12, 2009 and 6.0% thereafter. If distributions on the number of OP Units into which the Series Two Preferred Units are convertible are greater than distributions calculated using the rates described in the preceding sentence for the applicable quarterly period, then the greater distributions are payable instead. The holders of Series Two Preferred Units have the right to require the Operating Partnership to redeem their units for cash at the redemption price of \$50.00 per unit on May 12, 2010, May 12, 2011, May 14, 2012, May 14, 2013 and May 12, 2014. The maximum number of units that may be required to be redeemed from all holders on each of these dates is 1,007,662, which is one-sixth of the number of Series Two Preferred Units that were originally issued. The holders had the right to have their Series Two Preferred Units redeemed for cash on May 12, 2009, although no holder exercised such right. The Company also has the right, under certain conditions and at certain times, to redeem Series Two Preferred Units for cash and to convert into OP Units any Series Two Preferred Units that are not redeemed when they are eligible for redemption.

On February 17, 2009, the Operating Partnership paid a distribution on its outstanding Series Two Preferred Units of \$0.89239 per unit. On May 15, 2009, the Operating Partnership paid a distribution on its outstanding Series Two Preferred Units of \$0.89239 per unit. On August 17, 2009, the Operating Partnership paid a distribution on its outstanding Series Two Preferred Units of \$0.75616 per unit. On November 16, 2009, the Operating Partnership paid a distribution on its outstanding Series Two Preferred Units of \$0.75616 per unit.

The following table reflects the activity for noncontrolling interests—redeemable preferred units for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007:

Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 85,962
Net income	10,429
Distributions	(9,870)
Adjustments to reflect redeemable preferred units at redemption value (1)	<u>(30,869)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2007	55,652
Net income	4,226
Distributions	(3,738)
Adjustments to reflect redeemable preferred units at redemption value	<u>(488)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2008	55,652
Net income	3,594
Distributions	<u>(3,594)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2009	<u>\$ 55,652</u>

(1) Includes the conversion of 606,186 Series Two Preferred Units into 795,520 OP Units during the year ended December 31, 2007.

Noncontrolling Interest—Common Units of the Operating Partnership

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, 138,856 and 631,297 OP Units, respectively, were presented by the holders for redemption and were redeemed by the Company in exchange for an equal number of shares of Common Stock.

At December 31, 2009, the Company had outstanding 1,080,938 2008 OPP Units. Prior to the measurement date on February 5, 2011, 2008 OPP Units will be entitled to receive per unit distributions equal to one-tenth (10%) of the regular quarterly distributions payable on an OP Unit, but will not be entitled to receive any special

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

distributions. After the measurement date, the number of 2008 OPP Units, both vested and unvested, which 2008 OPP award recipients have earned, if any, based on the establishment of an outperformance pool, will be entitled to receive distributions in an amount per unit equal to distributions, both regular and special, payable on an OP Unit.

On January 30, 2009, the Operating Partnership paid a distribution on the OP Units and LTIP Units in the amount of \$0.68 per unit and a distribution on the 2008 OPP Units in the amount of \$0.068 per unit to holders of record as of the close of business on December 31, 2008. On April 30, 2009, the Operating Partnership paid a distribution on the OP Units and LTIP Units in the amount of \$0.68 per unit and a distribution on the 2008 OPP Units in the amount of \$0.068 per unit to holders of record as of the close of business on March 31, 2009. On July 31, 2009, the Operating Partnership paid a distribution on the OP Units and LTIP Units in the amount of \$0.50 per unit and a distribution on the 2008 OPP Units in the amount of \$0.05 per unit to holders of record as of the close of business on June 30, 2009. On October 30, 2009, the Operating Partnership paid a distribution on the OP Units and LTIP Units in the amount of \$0.50 per unit and a distribution on the 2008 OPP Units in the amount of \$0.05 per unit to holders of record as of the close of business on September 30, 2009. On December 17, 2009, Boston Properties, Inc., as general partner of the Operating Partnership, declared a distribution on the OP Units and LTIP Units in the amount of \$0.50 per unit and a distribution on the 2008 OPP Units in the amount of \$0.05 per unit, in each case payable on January 29, 2010 to holders of record as of the close of business on December 31, 2009.

The Series Two Preferred Units may be converted into OP Units at the election of the holder thereof at any time. A holder of an OP Unit may present such OP Unit to the Operating Partnership for redemption at any time (subject to restrictions agreed upon at the time of issuance of OP Units to particular holders that may restrict such redemption right for a period of time, generally one year from issuance). Upon presentation of an OP Unit for redemption, the Operating Partnership must redeem such OP Unit for cash equal to the then value of a share of common stock of the Company. The Company may, in its sole discretion, elect to assume and satisfy the redemption obligation by paying either cash or issuing one share of Common Stock. The value of the OP Units (not owned by the Company and including LTIP Units assuming that all conditions have been met for the conversion thereof) and Series Two Preferred Units (on an as converted basis) had all of such units been redeemed at December 31, 2009 was approximately \$1.42 billion and \$98.0 million, respectively, based on the closing price of the Company's common stock of \$67.07 per share on December 31, 2009.

Noncontrolling Interest—Property Partnerships

The noncontrolling interests in property partnerships consist of the outside equity interests in joint ventures that are consolidated with the financial results of the Company because the Company exercises control over the entities that own the properties. The equity interests in these ventures that are not owned by the Company, totaling approximately \$5.7 million and \$6.9 million at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

On January 5, 2009, the Company repaid a \$25.0 million loan in connection with the agreement entered into in May 2006 to redeem the outside members' equity interests in the limited liability company that owns 601 Lexington Avenue (formerly known as Citigroup Center).

12. Stockholders' Equity

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had 138,880,010 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

On June 10, 2009, the Company completed a public offering of 17,250,000 shares of its Common Stock (including 2,250,000 shares issued as a result of the exercise of an overallotment option by the underwriters) at a price to the public of \$50.00 per share. The proceeds from this public offering, net of underwriters' discounts and offering costs, totaled approximately \$841.9 million.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

On January 30, 2009, the Company paid a dividend in the amount of \$0.68 per share of Common Stock to shareholders of record as of the close of business on December 31, 2008. On April 30, 2009, the Company paid a dividend in the amount of \$0.68 per share of Common Stock to shareholders of record as of the close of business on March 31, 2009. On July 31, 2009, the Company paid a dividend in the amount of \$0.50 per share of Common Stock to shareholders of record as of the close of business on June 30, 2009. On October 30, 2009, the Company paid a dividend in the amount of \$0.50 per share of Common Stock to shareholders of record as of the close of business on September 30, 2009. On December 17, 2009, the Company's Board of Directors declared a dividend in the amount of \$0.50 per share of Common Stock payable on January 29, 2010 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on December 31, 2009.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company issued 138,856 and 631,297 shares of its Common Stock, respectively, in connection with the redemption of an equal number of OP Units.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company issued 242,507 and 1,058,133 shares of its Common Stock, respectively, upon the exercise of options to purchase Common Stock by certain employees.

13. Future Minimum Rents

The properties are leased to tenants under net operating leases with initial term expiration dates ranging from 2010 to 2049. The future contractual minimum lease payments to be received (excluding operating expense reimbursements) by the Company as of December 31, 2009, under non-cancelable operating leases which expire on various dates through 2049, are as follows:

<u>Years Ending December 31,</u>	<u>(in thousands)</u>
2010	\$1,114,614
2011	1,115,809
2012	1,047,167
2013	981,599
2014	918,525
Thereafter	4,627,558

No single tenant represented more than 10.0% of the Company's total rental revenue for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

14. Segment Reporting

The Company's segments are based on the Company's method of internal reporting which classifies its operations by both geographic area and property type. The Company's segments by geographic area are Greater Boston, Greater Washington, DC, Midtown Manhattan, Greater San Francisco and New Jersey. Segments by property type include: Class A Office, Office/Technical and Hotels.

Asset information by segment is not reported because the Company does not use this measure to assess performance. Therefore, depreciation and amortization expense is not allocated among segments. Interest and other income, development and management services, general and administrative expenses, interest expense, depreciation and amortization expense, loss from suspension of development, net derivative losses, losses (gains) from investments in securities, losses from early extinguishments of debt, income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures, gains on sales of real estate and other assets, income from discontinued operations, gains on sales of real estate from discontinued operations and noncontrolling interests are not included in Net Operating Income as internal reporting addresses these items on a corporate level.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Net Operating Income is not a measure of operating results or cash flows from operating activities as measured by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and it is not indicative of cash available to fund cash needs and should not be considered an alternative to cash flows as a measure of liquidity. All companies may not calculate Net Operating Income in the same manner. The Company considers Net Operating Income to be an appropriate supplemental measure to net income because it helps both investors and management to understand the core operations of the Company's properties.

Information by geographic area and property type (dollars in thousands):

For the year ended December 31, 2009:

	<u>Greater Boston</u>	<u>Greater Washington, DC</u>	<u>Midtown Manhattan</u>	<u>Greater San Francisco</u>	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rental Revenue:						
Class A Office	\$364,064	\$318,786	\$441,571	\$218,432	\$63,189	\$1,406,042
Office/Technical	30,655	16,230	—	—	—	46,885
Hotels	30,385	—	—	—	—	30,385
Total	<u>425,104</u>	<u>335,016</u>	<u>441,571</u>	<u>218,432</u>	<u>63,189</u>	<u>1,483,312</u>
% of Grand Totals	28.66%	22.58%	29.77%	14.73%	4.26%	100.0%
Rental Expenses:						
Class A Office	137,785	93,799	146,398	80,269	29,751	488,002
Office/Technical	9,475	4,322	—	—	—	13,797
Hotels	23,966	—	—	—	—	23,966
Total	<u>171,226</u>	<u>98,121</u>	<u>146,398</u>	<u>80,269</u>	<u>29,751</u>	<u>525,765</u>
% of Grand Totals	32.57%	18.66%	27.84%	15.27%	5.66%	100.0%
Net operating income	<u>\$253,878</u>	<u>\$236,895</u>	<u>\$295,173</u>	<u>\$138,163</u>	<u>\$33,438</u>	<u>\$ 957,547</u>
% of Grand Totals	26.51%	24.74%	30.83%	14.43%	3.49%	100.0%

For the year ended December 31, 2008:

	<u>Greater Boston</u>	<u>Greater Washington, DC</u>	<u>Midtown Manhattan</u>	<u>Greater San Francisco</u>	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rental Revenue:						
Class A Office	\$360,468	\$282,166	\$435,219	\$214,202	\$63,908	\$1,355,963
Office/Technical	30,634	15,455	—	—	—	46,089
Hotels	36,872	—	—	—	—	36,872
Total	<u>427,974</u>	<u>297,621</u>	<u>435,219</u>	<u>214,202</u>	<u>63,908</u>	<u>1,438,924</u>
% of Grand Totals	29.74%	20.68%	30.25%	14.89%	4.44%	100.0%
Rental Expenses:						
Class A Office	139,448	82,227	142,764	79,553	30,705	474,697
Office/Technical	9,650	3,683	—	—	—	13,333
Hotels	27,510	—	—	—	—	27,510
Total	<u>176,608</u>	<u>85,910</u>	<u>142,764</u>	<u>79,553</u>	<u>30,705</u>	<u>515,540</u>
% of Grand Totals	34.26%	16.66%	27.69%	15.43%	5.96%	100.0%
Net operating income	<u>\$251,366</u>	<u>\$211,711</u>	<u>\$292,455</u>	<u>\$134,649</u>	<u>\$33,203</u>	<u>\$ 923,384</u>
% of Grand Totals	27.22%	22.93%	31.67%	14.58%	3.60%	100.0%

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2007:

	<u>Greater Boston</u>	<u>Greater Washington, DC</u>	<u>Midtown Manhattan</u>	<u>Greater San Francisco</u>	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rental Revenue:						
Class A Office	\$336,974	\$240,413	\$443,382	\$203,450	\$67,582	\$1,291,801
Office/Technical	28,085	14,333	—	—	—	42,418
Hotels	37,811	—	—	—	—	37,811
Total	<u>402,870</u>	<u>254,746</u>	<u>443,382</u>	<u>203,450</u>	<u>67,582</u>	<u>1,372,030</u>
% of Grand Totals	29.35%	18.57%	32.32%	14.83%	4.93%	100.0%
Rental Expenses:						
Class A Office	129,643	68,749	137,404	78,597	29,422	443,815
Office/Technical	8,831	3,194	—	—	—	12,025
Hotels	27,765	—	—	—	—	27,765
Total	<u>166,239</u>	<u>71,943</u>	<u>137,404</u>	<u>78,597</u>	<u>29,422</u>	<u>483,605</u>
% of Grand Totals	34.38%	14.88%	28.41%	16.25%	6.08%	100.0%
Net operating income	<u>\$236,631</u>	<u>\$182,803</u>	<u>\$305,978</u>	<u>\$124,853</u>	<u>\$38,160</u>	<u>\$ 888,425</u>
% of Grand Totals	26.63%	20.58%	34.44%	14.05%	4.30%	100.0%

The following is a reconciliation of Net Operating Income to net attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. (in thousands):

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Net operating income	\$957,547	\$ 923,384	\$ 888,425
Add:			
Development and management services	34,878	30,518	20,553
Interest and other	4,059	18,958	89,706
Income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures	12,058	(182,018)	20,428
Gains on sales of real estate and other assets	11,760	33,340	929,785
Gains on sales of real estate from discontinued operations	—	—	259,519
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	7,274
Less:			
General and administrative	75,447	72,365	69,882
Interest expense	322,833	295,322	302,980
Depreciation and amortization	321,681	304,147	286,030
Loss from suspension of development	27,766	—	—
Net derivative losses	—	17,021	—
Losses (gains) from investments in securities	(2,434)	4,604	—
Losses from early extinguishments of debt	510	—	3,417
Noncontrolling interests in property partnerships	2,778	1,997	84
Noncontrolling interest—common units of the Operating Partnership	35,534	14,392	51,978
Noncontrolling interest in gains on sales of real estate and other assets—common units of the Operating Partnership	1,579	4,838	140,547
Noncontrolling interest in discontinued operations—common units of the Operating Partnership	—	—	40,237
Noncontrolling interest—redeemable preferred units of the Operating Partnership	3,594	4,226	10,429
Net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	<u>\$231,014</u>	<u>\$ 105,270</u>	<u>\$1,310,106</u>

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

15. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share (“EPS”) has been computed pursuant to the provisions of ASC 260-10 “Earnings Per Share” (“ASC 260-10”). During 2004, the Company adopted the guidance included in ASC 260-10 (formerly known as EITF 03-6 “Participating Securities and the Two-Class Method under FASB 128” (“EITF 03-6”)), which provides further guidance on the definition of participating securities. Pursuant to the guidance included in ASC 260-10, the Operating Partnership’s Series Two Preferred Units, which are reflected as Noncontrolling Interests—Redeemable Preferred Units of the Operating Partnership in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets, are considered participating securities and are included in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share of the Company if the effect of applying the if-converted method is dilutive. The terms of the Series Two Preferred Units enable the holders to obtain OP Units of the Operating Partnership, as well as Common Stock of the Company. In June 2008, the FASB issued guidance included in ASC 260-10 (formerly known as FSP EITF 03-6-1, “Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities” (“FSP EITF 03-6-1”)). The guidance included in ASC 260-10 clarifies that unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and shall be included in the computation of EPS pursuant to the two-class method. The guidance included in ASC 260-10 requires the retrospective adjustment of all prior-period EPS data presented (including interim financial statements, summaries of earnings, and selected financial data) to conform with the provisions of the guidance. Early application was not permitted. As a result, the Company’s unvested restricted stock, LTIP Units and 2008 OPP Units are considered participating securities and are included in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share of the Company if the effect of applying the if-converted method is dilutive. The adoption of the guidance included in ASC 260-10 on January 1, 2009 did not have a material impact on the Company’s computation of EPS. Because the 2008 OPP Units require the Company to outperform absolute and relative return thresholds, unless such thresholds have been met by the end of the applicable reporting period, the Company excludes the 2008 OPP Units from the diluted EPS calculation. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the absolute and relative return thresholds for the 2008 OPP Units were not met and as a result the 2008 OPP Units have been excluded from the diluted EPS calculation. Other potentially dilutive common shares, including stock options, restricted stock and other securities of the Operating Partnership that are exchangeable for the Company’s Common Stock, and the related impact on earnings, are considered when calculating diluted EPS. The following table provides a reconciliation of both the net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. and the number of common shares used in the computation of basic EPS, which is calculated by dividing net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

	For the year ended December 31, 2009		
	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount
	(in thousands, except for per share amounts)		
Basic Earnings:			
Net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	\$231,014	131,050	\$ 1.76
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Stock Based Compensation	—	462	(0.00)
Diluted Earnings:			
Net income	\$231,014	131,512	\$ 1.76

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

	For the year ended December 31, 2008		
	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount
	(in thousands, except for per share amounts)		
Basic Earnings:			
Net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	\$ 105,270	119,980	\$ 0.88
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Stock Based Compensation	—	1,319	(0.01)
Diluted Earnings:			
Net income	\$ 105,270	121,299	\$ 0.87
	For the year ended December 31, 2007		
	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount
	(in thousands, except for per share amounts)		
Basic Earnings:			
Income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. before discontinued operations and allocation of undistributed earnings to participating securities	\$1,083,550	118,839	\$ 9.12
Discontinued operations attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	226,556	—	1.91
Allocation of undistributed earnings to participating securities	(5,220)	—	(0.05)
Net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	1,304,886	118,839	10.98
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Stock Based Compensation	—	1,763	(0.16)
Exchangeable Senior Notes	—	178	(0.02)
Diluted Earnings:			
Net income	\$1,304,886	120,780	\$10.80

16. Employee Benefit Plans

Effective January 1, 1985, the predecessor of the Company adopted a 401(k) Savings Plan (the “Plan”) for its employees. Under the Plan, as amended, employees, as defined, are eligible to participate in the Plan after they have completed three months of service. Upon formation, the Company adopted the Plan and the terms of the Plan.

Effective January 1, 2000, the Company amended the Plan by increasing the Company’s matching contribution to 200% of the first 3% from 200% of the first 2% of participant’s eligible earnings contributed (utilizing earnings that are not in excess of an amount established by the IRS (\$245,000, \$230,000 and \$225,000 in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively), indexed for inflation) and by eliminating the vesting requirement. The Company’s aggregate matching contribution for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$3.0 million, \$2.7 million and \$2.1 million, respectively.

Effective January 1, 2001, the Company amended the Plan to provide a supplemental retirement contribution to employees who have at least ten years of service on January 1, 2001, and who are 40 years of age or older as of January 1, 2001. The maximum supplemental retirement contribution will not exceed the annual limit on contributions established by the Internal Revenue Service. The Company will record an annual

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

supplemental retirement credit for the benefit of each participant. The Company's supplemental retirement contribution and credit for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$122,000, \$210,000 and \$178,000, respectively.

The Company also maintains a deferred compensation plan that is designed to allow officers of the Company to defer a portion of their current income on a pre-tax basis and receive a tax-deferred return on these deferrals. The Company's obligation under the plan is that of an unsecured promise to pay the deferred compensation to the plan participants in the future. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company has funded approximately \$9.9 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, into a separate account, which is not restricted as to its use. The Company's liability under the plan is equal to the total amount of compensation deferred by the plan participants and earnings on the deferred compensation pursuant to investments elected by the plan participants. The Company's liability as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$9.8 million and \$6.3 million, respectively, which are included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

17. Stock Option and Incentive Plan and Stock Purchase Plan

The Company has established a stock option and incentive plan for the purpose of attracting and retaining qualified employees and rewarding them for superior performance in achieving the Company's business goals and enhancing stockholder value.

At the Company's 2007 annual meeting of stockholders held on May 15, 2007, the Company's stockholders approved an amendment and restatement of the Company's 1997 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the "1997 Plan") that, among other things, (1) increased the limit on full value shares (i.e., awards other than stock options) that may be issued under the Plan by 2,500,000 shares, (2) extended the term of the Plan to May 15, 2017 and (3) added provisions that allow the Company to qualify certain grants under the Plan as "performance-based compensation" under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Under the amended plan, the number of shares of Common Stock available for issuance is 4,019,174 shares. At December 31, 2009, the number of shares available for issuance under the plan was 1,901,049, of which a maximum of 1,447,508 shares may be granted as awards other than stock options.

Options granted under the plan became exercisable over a two-, three- or five-year period and have terms of ten years, as determined at the time of the grant. All options were granted at the fair market value of the Company's Common Stock at the dates of grant. As of January 17, 2005, all outstanding options had become fully vested and exercisable.

On January 24, 2008, the Compensation Committee (the "Committee") of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of the Company approved outperformance awards under the 1997 Plan to officers and key employees of the Company. These awards (the "2008 OPP Awards") are part of a broad-based, long-term incentive compensation program designed to provide the Company's management team at several levels within the organization with the potential to earn equity awards subject to the Company "outperforming" and creating shareholder value in a pay-for-performance structure. 2008 OPP Awards utilize total return to shareholders ("TRS") over a three-year measurement period as the performance metric and include two years of time-based vesting after the end of the performance measurement period (subject to acceleration in certain events) as a retention tool. Recipients of 2008 OPP Awards will share in an outperformance pool if the Company's TRS, including both share appreciation and dividends, exceeds absolute and relative hurdles over a three-year measurement period from February 5, 2008 to February 5, 2011, based on the average closing price of a share of the Company's common stock (a "REIT Share") of \$92.8240 for the five trading days prior to and including

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

February 5, 2008. The aggregate reward that recipients of all 2008 OPP Awards can earn, as measured by the outperformance pool, is subject to a maximum cap of \$110 million, although only awards for an aggregate of up to approximately \$104.8 million have been granted to date. The balance remains available for future grants, with OPP awards exceeding a potential reward of \$1 million requiring the Committee's approval.

The outperformance pool will consist of (i) three percent (3%) of the excess total return above a cumulative absolute TRS hurdle of 30% over the full three-year measurement period (the "Absolute TRS Component") and (ii) three percent (3%) of the excess or deficient excess total return above or below a relative TRS hurdle equal to the total return of the SNL Equity REIT Index over the three-year measurement period (the "Relative TRS Component"). In the event that the Relative TRS Component is potentially positive because the Company's TRS is higher than the total return of the SNL Equity REIT Index, the actual contribution to the outperformance pool from the Relative TRS Component will be subject to a sliding scale factor as follows: (i) 100% of the potential Relative TRS Component will be earned if the Company's TRS is equal to or greater than a cumulative 30% over three years (equivalent to 10% per annum), (ii) 0% will be earned if the Company's TRS is equal to or less than a cumulative 21% over three years (equivalent to 7% per annum), and (iii) a percentage from 0% to 100% calculated by linear interpolation will be earned if the Company's cumulative TRS over three years is between 21% and 30%. The potential Relative TRS Component before application of the sliding scale factor will be capped at \$110 million (or such lesser amount as corresponds to the OPP awards actually granted). In the event that the Relative TRS Component is negative because the Company's TRS is less than the total return of the SNL Equity REIT Index, any outperformance reward potentially earned under the Absolute TRS Component will be reduced dollar for dollar, provided that the potential Absolute TRS Component before reduction for any negative Relative TRS Component will be capped at \$110 million (or such lesser amount as corresponds to the OPP awards actually granted). The algebraic sum of the Absolute TRS Component and the Relative TRS Component determined as described above will never exceed \$110 million (or such lesser amount as corresponds to the OPP awards actually granted).

Each employee's 2008 OPP Award is designated as a specified percentage of the aggregate outperformance pool. Assuming the applicable absolute and/or relative TRS thresholds are achieved at the end of the measurement period, the algebraic sum of the Absolute TRS Component and the Relative TRS Component will be calculated and then allocated among the 2008 OPP Award recipients in accordance with each individual's percentage. Rewards earned with respect to 2008 OPP Awards will vest 25% on February 5, 2011, 25% on February 5, 2012, and 50% on February 5, 2013, based on continued employment. Vesting will be accelerated in the event of a change of control of the Company, termination of employment by the Company without cause or termination of employment by the award recipient for good reason, death, disability or retirement, although restrictions on transfer will continue to apply in certain of these situations. 2008 OPP Awards are in the form of LTIP units of limited partnership interest of the Operating Partnership, which are referred to herein as "2008 OPP Units." 2008 OPP Units were issued prior to the determination of the outperformance pool, but will remain subject to forfeiture depending on the extent of rewards earned with respect to 2008 OPP Awards. The number of 2008 OPP Units issued initially to recipients of the 2008 OPP Awards was an estimate of the maximum number of 2008 OPP Units that they could earn, based on certain assumptions. The number of 2008 OPP Units actually earned by each award recipient, if any, will be determined at the end of the performance measurement period by dividing his or her share of the outperformance pool by the average closing price of a share of common stock for the 15 trading days immediately preceding the measurement date. Total return for the Company and for the SNL Equity REIT Index over the three-year measurement period and other circumstances will determine how many 2008 OPP Units are earned by each recipient; if they are fewer than the number issued initially, the balance will be forfeited as of the performance measurement date.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Prior to the measurement date, 2008 OPP Units will be entitled to receive per unit distributions equal to one-tenth (10%) of the regular quarterly distributions payable on an OP Unit, but will not be entitled to receive any special distributions. After the measurement date, the number of 2008 OPP Units, both vested and unvested, which employees have earned based on the establishment of an outperformance pool, will be entitled to receive distributions in an amount per unit equal to distributions, both regular and special, payable on an OP Unit.

The Company issued 62,876, 4,723 and 6,536 shares of restricted stock and 515,007, 288,507 and 156,161 LTIP Units to employees and directors under the 1997 Plan during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The Company issued 1,085,861 2008 OPP Units under the 1997 Plan during the year ended December 31, 2008. Employees paid \$0.01 per share of restricted common stock and \$0.25 per LTIP and 2008 OPP Unit. An LTIP Unit is generally the economic equivalent of a share of restricted stock in the Company. The aggregate value of the LTIP Units is included in Noncontrolling Interests in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The restricted stock and LTIP Units granted to employees between January 1, 2004 and November 2006 vest over a five-year term. Grants of restricted stock and LTIP Units made on and after November 22, 2006 vest in four equal annual installments. Restricted stock and LTIP Units are measured at fair value on the date of grant based on the number of shares or units granted, as adjusted for forfeitures, and the price of the Company's Common Stock on the date of grant as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange. Such value is recognized as an expense ratably over the corresponding employee service period. As the 2008 OPP Awards are subject to both a service condition and a market condition, the Company recognizes the compensation expense related to the 2008 OPP Awards under the graded vesting attribution method. Under the graded vesting attribution method, each portion of the award that vests at a different date is accounted for as a separate award and recognized over the period appropriate to that portion so that the compensation cost for each portion should be recognized in full by the time that portion vests. Dividends paid on both vested and unvested shares of restricted stock are charged directly to Earnings in Excess of Dividends in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Stock-based compensation expense associated with restricted stock, LTIP Units and 2008 OPP Units was approximately \$25.6 million, \$22.1 million and \$11.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. At December 31, 2009, there was \$34.7 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested restricted stock and LTIP Units and \$9.0 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested 2008 OPP Units that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.4 years.

The shares of restricted stock were valued at approximately \$2.8 million (\$43.89 per share weighted-average), \$0.5 million (\$96.09 per share weighted-average) and \$0.8 million (\$125.46 per share weighted-average) for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

LTIP Units were valued using a Monte Carlo simulation method model in accordance with the provisions of ASC 718 "Compensation—Stock Compensation" ("ASC 718") (formerly SFAS No. 123R). LTIP Units issued during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were valued at approximately \$21.1 million, \$25.4 million and \$18.0 million, respectively. The weighted-average per unit fair value of LTIP Unit grants in 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$41.05, \$88.08 and \$115.47, respectively. The per unit fair value of each LTIP Unit granted in 2009, 2008 and 2007 was estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions; an expected life of 5.6 years, 5.6 years and 5.3 years, a risk-free interest rate of 1.87%, 2.75% and 4.82% and an expected price volatility of 40.0%, 25.0% and 18.0%, respectively.

The 2008 OPP Units were valued at approximately \$19.7 million utilizing a Monte Carlo simulation to estimate the probability of the performance vesting conditions being satisfied. The Monte Carlo simulation used a statistical formula underlying the Black-Scholes and binomial formulas and such simulation was run approximately 100,000 times. For each simulation, the payoff is calculated at the settlement date, which is then discounted to the award date at a risk-free interest rate. The average of the values over all simulations is the

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

expected value of the unit on the award date. Assumptions used in the valuations included (1) factors associated with the underlying performance of the Company's stock price and total shareholder return over the term of the performance awards including total stock return volatility and risk-free interest and (2) factors associated with the relative performance of the Company's stock price and total shareholder return when compared to the SNL Equity REIT Index. The valuation was performed in a risk-neutral framework, so no assumption was made with respect to an equity risk premium. The fair value of the 2008 OPP Units is based on the sum of: (1) the present value of the expected payoff to the OPP Award on the measurement date, if the total return to stockholders ("TRS") over the applicable measurement period exceeds performance hurdles of the Absolute and the Relative Components; and (2) the present value of the distributions payable on the 2008 OPP Units. The ultimate reward realized on account of the OPP Award by the holders of the 2008 OPP Units is contingent on the TRS achieved on the measurement date, both in absolute terms and relative to the TRS of the SNL Equity REIT Index. The per unit fair value of each 2008 OPP Unit was estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions in the Monte-Carlo valuation: expected price volatility for the Company and the SNL Equity REIT index of 25% and 20%, respectively; a risk free rate of 2.08%; and estimated total dividend payments over the measurement period of \$8.23 per share.

In connection with the declaration of the special cash dividends of \$5.98 per share of Common Stock paid on January 30, 2008 to shareholders of record on December 31, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors approved adjustments to all its outstanding stock option awards that were intended to ensure that its employees, directors and other persons who held such stock options were not disadvantaged by the special cash dividend. The exercise prices and number of all outstanding options were adjusted as of the close of business on the last trading day prior to the related "ex-dividend" date such that each option had the same fair value to the holder before and after giving effect to the payment of the special cash dividend. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of ASC 718, no compensation cost has been recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in connection with such adjustments. As a result, effective as of the close of business on December 26, 2007, 2,131,556 outstanding stock options with a weighted-average exercise price of \$37.42 were adjusted to 2,264,535 outstanding options with a weighted-average exercise price of \$35.22. There were no other adjustments to the terms of the outstanding stock option awards.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

A summary of the status of the Company's stock options as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and changes during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 are presented below:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	2,791,354	\$37.49
Granted	—	—
Exercised	(659,798)	\$37.71
Canceled	—	—
Special Dividend Adjustment	132,979	\$35.22
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	2,264,535	\$35.22
Granted	—	—
Exercised	(1,058,133)	\$36.36
Canceled	—	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	1,206,402	\$34.23
Granted	—	—
Exercised	(242,507)	\$33.41
Canceled	—	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	963,895	\$34.44

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2009:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding at 12/31/09	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable at 12/31/09	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$32.62-\$36.45	963,895	1.6 Years	\$34.44	963,895	\$34.44

The total intrinsic value of the outstanding and exercisable stock options as of December 31, 2009 was approximately \$31.5 million. In addition, the Company had 1,206,402 and 2,264,535 options exercisable at weighted-average exercise prices of \$34.23 and \$35.22 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The Company adopted the 1999 Non-Qualified Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Stock Purchase Plan") to encourage the ownership of Common Stock by eligible employees. The Stock Purchase Plan became effective on January 1, 1999 with an aggregate maximum of 250,000 shares of Common Stock available for issuance. The Stock Purchase Plan provides for eligible employees to purchase on the business day immediately following the end of the biannual purchase periods (i.e., January 1-June 30 and July 1-December 31) shares of Common Stock at a purchase price equal to 85% of the average closing prices of the Common Stock during the last ten business days of the purchase period. The Company issued 12,105, 7,755 and 6,166 shares with the weighted average purchase price equal to \$42.65 per share, \$80.80 per share and \$90.98 per share under the Stock Purchase Plan during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

18. Selected Interim Financial Information (unaudited)

The tables below reflect the Company's selected quarterly information for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. The information provided has been revised for 2008 to reflect the adoption of (1) ASC 470-20 "Debt with Conversion and Other Options" ("ASC 470-20") (formerly known as FSP No. APB 14-1) (See Note 8), (2) the guidance included in ASC 810 "Consolidation" ("ASC 810") (formerly known as SFAS No. 160) and ASC 480-10-S99 "Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity" ("ASC 480-10-S99") (formerly known as EITF Topic No. D-98) (See Note 11) and (3) the guidance included in ASC 260-10 "Earnings Per Share" ("ASC 260-10") (formerly known as FSP EITF 03-06-1) (See Note 15).

	2009 Quarter Ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	(in thousands, except for per share amounts)			
Total revenue	\$377,544	\$389,490	\$377,303	\$ 377,912
Income from continuing operations	\$ 54,030	\$ 80,073	\$ 77,650	\$ 62,746
Net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	\$ 44,598	\$ 67,152	\$ 65,795	\$ 53,317
Income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. per share—				
basic	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.38
Income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. per share—				
diluted	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.38

	2008 Quarter Ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,(1)
	(in thousands, except for per share amounts)			
Total revenue	\$371,432	\$368,680	\$357,988	\$ 390,300
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$100,866	\$ 90,125	\$ 52,353	\$(112,621)
Net income (loss) attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	\$ 84,482	\$ 75,483	\$ 43,079	\$ (98,063)
Income (loss) attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. per				
share—basic	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.36	\$ (0.81)
Income (loss) attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. per				
share—diluted	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.35	\$ (0.81)

(1) During the quarter ended December 31, 2008, the Company recognized non-cash impairment charges of approximately \$188.3 million on certain of its investments in unconsolidated joint ventures.

19. Held for Sale/Discontinued Operations

The Company applies the provisions of ASC 360 "Property, Plant and Equipment" ("ASC 360") (formerly known as SFAS No. 144 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets") The guidance in ASC 360 requires that long-lived assets that are to be disposed of by sale be measured at the lesser of (1) book value or (2) fair value less cost to sell. In addition, it requires that one accounting model be used for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale and broadens the presentation of discontinued operations to include more disposal transactions.

On January 7, 2008, the Company transferred at cost Mountain View Research Park and Mountain View Technology Park to its Value-Added Fund for an aggregate of approximately \$221.6 million. Due to the Company's continuing involvement through its ownership interest in the Value-Added Fund, these properties have not been categorized as discontinued operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company sold the following operating properties:

- Orbital Sciences Campus and Broad Run Business Park, Building E, comprised of three Class A office properties aggregating approximately 337,000 net rentable square feet and an office/technical property totaling approximately 127,000 net rentable square feet, respectively, located in Loudon County, Virginia;
- Democracy Center, a Class A office complex totaling approximately 685,000 net rentable square feet located in Bethesda, Maryland;
- Newport Office Park, a Class A office property totaling approximately 172,000 net rentable square feet located in Quincy, Massachusetts;
- Long Wharf Marriott, a 402-room hotel located in Boston, Massachusetts; and
- 5 Times Square, a Class A office property totaling approximately 1,102,000 net rentable square feet located in New York City.

Due to the Company's continuing involvement in the management, for a fee, of 5 Times Square through an agreement with the buyer and other financial obligations to the buyer, 5 Times Square has not been categorized as discontinued operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Due to the Company's continuing involvement in the management, for a fee, of the Democracy Center property through an agreement with the buyer that was entered into at closing, this property is not categorized as discontinued operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. As a result, the gains on sales related to these properties have been reflected under the caption "Gains on sales of real estate and other assets" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company has presented the other properties listed above as discontinued operations in its Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2007.

The following table summarizes income from discontinued operations and the related realized gains on sales of real estate from discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	(in thousands)		
Total revenue	\$—	\$—	\$ 19,665
Operating expenses	—	—	(9,443)
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	(2,948)
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	7,274
Noncontrolling interest—common units of the Operating Partnership	—	—	(1,068)
Income from discontinued operations attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$ 6,206</u>
Gains on sales of real estate from discontinued operations	\$—	\$—	\$259,519
Noncontrolling interest—common units of the Operating Partnership	—	—	(39,169)
Gains on sales of real estate from discontinued operations attributable to Boston Properties, Inc.	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$220,350</u>

The Company's application of ASC 360 results in the presentation of the net operating results of these qualifying properties sold during 2007 as income from discontinued operations. In addition, ASC 360 results in the gains on sale of these qualifying properties totaling approximately \$259.5 million to be reflected as gains on sales of real estate from discontinued operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

the year ended December 31, 2007. The application of ASC 360 does not have an impact on net income attributable to Boston Properties, Inc. ASC 360 only impacts the presentation of these properties within the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

20. Newly Issued Accounting Standards

In June 2008, the FASB ratified the guidance included in ASC 815-40 “Derivatives and Hedging” (“ASC 815-40”) (formerly known as EITF Issue No. 07-5, “Determining Whether an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity’s Own Stock” (“EITF No. 07-5”). The guidance included in ASC 815-40 requires entities to apply a two-step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock. The guidance included in ASC 815-40 was effective on January 1, 2009. The adoption of the guidance included in ASC 815-40 did not have a material impact on the Company.

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 820-10-65-4 “Transition Related to FASB Staff Position FAS 157-4, Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly” (“ASC 820-10-65-4”) (formerly known as FSP No. 157-4, “Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly” (“FSP FAS 157-4”). ASC 820-10-65-4 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with ASC 820-10 when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. ASC 820-10-65-4 also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. ASC 820-10-65-4 was effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of ASC 820-10-65-4 did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)” (“SFAS No. 167”), which modifies the approach to determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity (“VIE”) and requires companies to more frequently assess whether they must consolidate a VIE. SFAS No. 167 is effective on the first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 167 will have on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, “The *FASB Accounting Standards Codification*TM and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162” (“SFAS No. 168”), which establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the “Codification”) as the source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. On the effective date of this Statement, the Codification superseded all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. SFAS No. 168 was effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 168 did not have a material impact on the Company.

21. Related Party Transactions

On October 26, 2005, the Company entered into an agreement with an entity owned by Mr. Zuckerman. Under the agreement, which was approved by the disinterested members of the Company’s Board of Directors, the Company rendered project management services to such entity in exchange for a fee. The Company extended its services under a letter dated October 10, 2006. Under the agreement, as extended, the Company earned \$0, \$0 and \$80,000 during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

A firm controlled by Mr. Raymond A. Ritchey's brother was paid aggregate leasing commissions of approximately \$257,000, \$2,219,000 and \$848,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, related to certain exclusive leasing arrangements for certain Northern Virginia properties. Mr. Ritchey is an Executive Vice President of Boston Properties, Inc.

Mr. Martin Turchin, a member of the Company's Board of Directors, is a non-executive/non-director Vice Chairman of CB Richard Ellis ("CBRE"). Through an arrangement with CBRE and its predecessor, Insignia/ESG, Inc. that has been in place since 1985, Mr. Turchin and Turchin & Associates, an entity owned by Mr. Turchin (95%) and his son (5%), participate in brokerage activities for which CBRE is retained as leasing agent, some of which involve leases for space within buildings owned by the Company. Additionally, Mr. Turchin's son is employed by CBRE and works on transactions for which CBRE earns commission income from the Company. Mr. Turchin's son's compensation from CBRE is in the form of salary and bonus, neither of which is directly tied to CBRE's transactions with the Company. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, Mr. Turchin, directly and through Turchin & Associates, received commission income of \$29,000, \$138,000 and \$95,000, respectively, from commissions earned by CBRE and its predecessor, Insignia/ESG, Inc., from the Company. Pursuant to its arrangement with CBRE, Turchin & Associates has confirmed to the Company that it is paid on the same basis with respect to properties owned by the Company as it is with respect to properties owned by other clients of CBRE. Mr. Turchin does not participate in any discussions or other activities relating to the Company's contractual arrangements with CBRE either in his capacity as a member of the Company's Board of Directors or as a Vice Chairman of CBRE.

On June 30, 1998, the Company acquired from entities controlled by Mr. Alan B. Landis, a former director, a portfolio of properties known as the Carnegie Center Portfolio and Tower Center One and related operations and development rights (collectively, the "Carnegie Center Portfolio"). In connection with the acquisition of the Carnegie Center Portfolio, the Operating Partnership entered into a development agreement (the "Development Agreement") with affiliates of Mr. Landis providing for up to approximately 2,000,000 square feet of development in or adjacent to the Carnegie Center office complex. An affiliate of Mr. Landis was entitled to a purchase price for each parcel developed under the Development Agreement calculated on the basis of \$20 per rentable square foot of property developed. Another affiliate of Mr. Landis was eligible to earn a contingent payment for each developed property that achieves a stabilized return in excess of a target annual return ranging between 10.5% and 11%. The Development Agreement also provided that upon negotiated terms and conditions, the Company and Mr. Landis would form a development company to provide development services for these development projects and would share the expenses and profits, if any, of this new company. In addition, in connection with the acquisition of the Carnegie Center Portfolio, Mr. Landis became a director of the Company pursuant to an Agreement Regarding Directorship, dated as of June 30, 1998, with the Company (the "Directorship Agreement"). Under the Directorship Agreement, the Company agreed to nominate Mr. Landis for re-election as a director at each annual meeting of stockholders of the Company in a year in which his term expires, provided that specified conditions are met.

On October 21, 2004, the Company entered into an agreement (the "2004 Agreement") to modify several provisions of the Development Agreement. Under the terms of the 2004 Agreement, the Operating Partnership and affiliates of Mr. Landis amended the Development Agreement to limit the rights of Mr. Landis and his affiliates to participate in the development of properties under the Development Agreement. Among other things, Mr. Landis agreed that (1) Mr. Landis and his affiliates will have no right to participate in any entity formed to acquire land parcels or the development company formed by the Operating Partnership to provide development services under the Development Agreement, (2) Mr. Landis will have no right or obligation to play a role in development activities engaged in by the development company formed by the Operating Partnership under the Development Agreement or receive compensation from the development company and (3) the affiliate of

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Mr. Landis will have no right to receive a contingent payment for developed properties based on stabilized returns. In exchange, the Company (together with the Operating Partnership) agreed to:

- effective as of June 30, 1998, pay Mr. Landis \$125,000 on January 1 of each year until the earlier of (A) January 1, 2018, (B) the termination of the Development Agreement or (C) the date on which all development properties under the Development Agreement have been conveyed pursuant to the Development Agreement, with \$750,000, representing payments of this annual amount from 1998 to 2004, being paid upon execution of the 2004 Agreement; and
- pay an affiliate of Mr. Landis, in connection with the development of land parcels acquired under the Development Agreement, an aggregate fixed amount of \$10.50 per rentable square foot of property developed (with a portion of this amount (i.e., \$5.50) being subject to adjustment, in specified circumstances, based on future increases in the Consumer Price Index) in lieu of a contingent payment based on stabilized returns, which payment could have been greater or less than \$10.50 per rentable square foot of property developed.

The Operating Partnership also continues to be obligated to pay an affiliate of Mr. Landis the purchase price of \$20 per rentable square foot of property developed for each land parcel acquired as provided in the original Development Agreement. During the 20-year term of the Development Agreement, until such time, if any, as the Operating Partnership elects to acquire a land parcel, an affiliate of Mr. Landis will remain responsible for all carrying costs associated with such land parcel. On July 24, 2007, the Company acquired from Mr. Landis 701 Carnegie Center, a land parcel located in Princeton, New Jersey for a purchase price of approximately \$3.1 million.

In addition, in connection with entering into the 2004 Agreement, Mr. Landis resigned as a director of the Company effective as of May 11, 2005 and agreed that the Company had no future obligation to nominate Mr. Landis as a director of the Company under the Directorship Agreement or otherwise. Mr. Landis did not resign because of a disagreement with the Company on any matter relating to its operations, policies or practices. Mitchell S. Landis, the Senior Vice President and Regional Manager of the Company's Princeton, New Jersey region, is the brother of Alan B. Landis.

In accordance with the Company's 1997 Plan, and as approved by the Board of Directors, seven non-employee directors made an election to receive deferred stock units in lieu of cash fees for 2009. The deferred stock units will be settled in shares of common stock upon the cessation of such director's service on the Board of Directors. As a result of these elections, the aggregate cash fees otherwise payable to a non-employee director during a fiscal quarter are converted into a number of deferred stock units equal to the aggregate cash fees divided by the last reported sales price of a share of the Company's common stock on the last trading of the applicable fiscal quarter. The deferred stock units are also credited with dividend equivalents as dividends are paid by the Company. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company had outstanding 87,302 and 72,580 deferred stock units, respectively.

22. Subsequent Events

In May 2009, the FASB issued ASC 855-10 "Subsequent Events" ("ASC 855-10") (formerly known as SFAS No. 165 "Subsequent Events" ("SFAS No. 165")), which establishes general standards of accounting and disclosure for events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued. The guidance included in ASC 855-10 was effective for interim or annual periods beginning after June 15, 2009. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the time of filing these financial statements with the SEC on Form 10-K on February 25, 2010.

BOSTON PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

On January 19, 2010, the Company paid \$12.8 million related to the termination of a lease for its 250 West 55th Street project in New York City. The Company announced in February 2009 that it was suspending construction of the 1,000,000 square foot office project. During the first quarter of 2009, the Company recognized costs aggregating approximately \$27.8 million related to the suspension of development, which amount included a \$20.0 million contractual amount due pursuant to a lease agreement.

On January 29, 2010, the Company issued 66,461 shares of restricted stock and 248,833 LTIP Units under the 1997 Plan to certain employees of the Company.

Item 9. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out by our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report. In addition, no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) occurred during the fourth quarter of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting is set forth on page 99 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9B. *Other Information*

None.

PART III

Item 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

The information required by Item 10 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information required by Item 11 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

The following table summarizes our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2009.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

<u>Plan category</u>	<u>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))</u>
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders(1)	3,548,296(2)	\$34.44(2)	1,901,049
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders(3)	N/A	N/A	151,987
Total	<u>3,548,296</u>	<u>\$34.44</u>	<u>2,053,036</u>

(1) Includes information related to our 1997 Plan (See Note 17).

(2) Includes (a) 963,895 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options, (b) 1,416,162 LTIP units that, upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, are convertible into common units, which may then be presented to Boston Properties, Inc. for redemption and acquired by Boston Properties, Inc. for shares of common stock, (c) 1,080,938 2008 OPP Units and (d) 87,302 deferred stock units which were granted pursuant to elections by our non-employee directors to defer all cash compensation to be paid to such directors and to receive their deferred cash compensation in shares of Boston Properties, Inc.'s common stock upon their retirement from our Board of Directors. Does not include 71,704 shares of restricted stock, as they have been reflected in our total shares outstanding. Because there is no exercise price associated with LTIP Units, 2008 OPP Units or deferred stock units, such shares are not included in the weighed-average exercise price calculation. On February 5, 2008, we granted 2008 OPP Units to officers and key employees. The 2008 OPP Units are earned if Boston Properties, Inc. outperforms absolute and relative thresholds. Such thresholds were not met as of December 31, 2009.

(3) Includes information related to the 1999 Non-Qualified Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

The 1999 Non-Qualified Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP")

The ESPP was adopted by the Board of Directors on October 29, 1998. The ESPP has not been approved by our shareholders. The ESPP is available to all employees that are employed on the first day of the purchase period. Under the ESPP, each eligible employee may purchase shares of Boston Properties, Inc.'s common stock

at semi-annual intervals each year at a purchase price equal to 85% of the average closing prices of Boston Properties, Inc.'s common stock on the New York Stock Exchange during the last ten business days of the purchase period. Each eligible employee may contribute no more than \$10,000 per year to purchase Boston Properties, Inc. common stock under the ESPP.

Additional information concerning security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management required by Item 12 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence*

The information required by Item 13 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

The information required by Item 14 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules*

(a) Financial Statement Schedule

Boston Properties, Inc.
Schedule 3—Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation
December 31, 2009
(dollars in thousands)

Property Name	Type	Location	Encumbrances	Original		Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Land and Building Improvements	Building and Improvements	Land Held for Development	Development and Construction in Progress	Total	Accumulated Depreciation	Year(s) Built/Renovated	Depreciable Lives (Years)
				Land	Building	Land	Building								
Embarcadero Center	Office	San Francisco, CA	\$375,000	\$179,697	\$847,410	\$263,427	\$195,984	\$1,094,530	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$1,290,534	\$324,299	1970/1989	(1)
399 Park Avenue	Office	New York, NY	—	339,200	700,358	77,623	354,107	763,074	—	—	—	1,117,181	134,738	1961	(1)
Prudential Center	Office	Boston, MA	—	92,077	734,594	269,605	107,426	973,566	—	15,284	—	1,096,276	275,997	1965/1993/2002	(1)
601 Lexington Avenue (Citigroup Center)	Office	New York, NY	467,034	241,600	494,782	188,752	289,639	635,495	—	—	—	925,134	126,026	1977/1997	(1)
Times Square Tower	Office	New York, NY	—	165,413	380,438	82,782	170,494	458,139	—	—	—	628,633	80,905	2004	(1)
Carnegie Center	Office	Princeton, NJ	56,306	105,107	377,259	56,736	103,062	434,370	1,670	—	—	539,102	122,420	1983-1999	(1)
599 Lexington Avenue	Office	New York, NY	730,000	81,040	100,507	114,566	87,852	208,261	—	—	—	296,113	122,374	1986	(1)
Gateway Center	Office	San Francisco, CA	—	28,255	139,245	49,246	30,627	186,119	—	—	—	216,746	51,672	1984/1986/2002	(1)
South of Market	Office	Reston, VA	187,377	13,603	164,144	3,552	13,687	167,612	—	—	—	181,299	10,618	2008	(1)
Reservoir Place	Office	Waltham, MA	50,000	18,605	92,619	29,234	20,118	120,340	—	—	—	140,458	41,866	1955/1987	(1)
3200 Zanker Road	Office	San Jose, CA	—	36,705	82,863	7,573	36,997	89,017	—	1,127	—	127,141	11,590	1988	(1)
1333 New Hampshire Avenue	Office	Washington, DC	—	34,032	85,660	7,383	35,382	91,693	—	—	—	127,075	20,660	1996	(1)
Kingsnow Towne Center	Office	Alexandria, VA	59,387	18,021	109,038	(320)	18,062	108,677	—	—	—	126,739	11,983	2003-2006	(1)
505 9th Street	Office	Washington, DC	129,843	38,885	83,719	2,543	38,956	86,191	—	—	—	125,147	7,371	2007	(1)
1330 Connecticut Avenue	Office	Washington, DC	47,721	25,982	82,311	15,485	27,135	96,643	—	—	—	123,778	16,661	1984	(1)
Capital Gallery	Office	Washington, DC	—	4,725	29,565	88,478	8,662	114,106	—	—	—	122,768	38,933	1981/2006	(1)
635 Massachusetts Avenue	Office	Washington, DC	—	95,281	22,221	63	95,293	22,257	—	15	—	117,565	5,239	1968/1992	(1)
One Freedom Square	Office	Reston, VA	71,266	9,929	84,504	12,756	11,293	95,896	—	—	—	107,189	30,827	2000	(1)
Two Freedom Square	Office	Reston, VA	—	13,930	77,739	12,408	15,420	88,657	—	—	—	104,077	23,610	2001	(1)
Seven Cambridge Center	Office	Cambridge, MA	—	3,457	97,136	2,880	4,125	99,348	—	—	—	103,473	23,673	2006	(1)
One and Two Reston Overlook	Office	Reston, VA	—	16,456	66,192	8,908	17,561	73,995	—	—	—	91,556	22,831	1999	(1)
140 Kendrick Street	Office	Needham, MA	53,849	18,095	66,905	4,246	19,092	70,154	—	—	—	89,246	10,093	2000	(1)
Discovery Square	Office	Reston, VA	—	11,198	71,782	6,131	12,533	76,578	—	—	—	89,111	19,954	2001	(1)
12310 Sunrise Valley Drive	Office	Reston, VA	—	9,367	67,431	8,597	11,343	74,052	—	—	—	85,395	20,870	1987/1988	(1)
Waltham Weston Corporate Center	Office	Waltham, MA	—	10,385	60,694	8,130	11,097	68,112	—	—	—	79,209	20,168	2003	(1)
77 CityPoint	Office	Waltham, MA	—	13,847	60,383	3,094	13,873	63,451	—	—	—	77,324	2,797	2008	(1)
Five Cambridge Center	Office	Cambridge, MA	—	18,863	53,346	4,594	18,938	67,865	—	—	—	76,803	7,648	1981/1996	(1)
12300 Sunrise Valley Drive	Office	Reston, VA	—	9,062	58,884	8,584	11,009	65,426	95	—	—	76,530	18,316	1987/1988	(1)
Democracy Tower	Office	Reston, VA	58,875	—	73,335	—	—	73,335	—	—	—	73,335	1,077	2009	(1)
North First Business Park	Office	San Jose, CA	—	58,402	13,069	1,788	23,377	14,172	—	35,710	—	73,259	3,271	1981	(1)
Four Cambridge Center	Office	Cambridge, MA	—	19,104	52,078	1,471	19,148	53,505	—	—	—	72,653	5,552	1983/1998	(1)
230 CityPoint	Office	Waltham, MA	—	13,189	49,823	8,933	13,593	58,352	—	—	—	71,945	9,316	1992	(1)
Reston Corporate Center	Office	Reston, VA	—	9,135	50,857	5,638	10,148	55,482	—	—	—	65,630	14,994	1984	(1)
New Dominion Technology Park, Bldg. Two	Office	Herndon, VA	63,000	5,584	51,868	3,672	6,510	54,614	—	—	—	61,124	9,445	2004	(1)
Wisconsin Place	Office	Chevy Chase, MD	97,169	—	53,349	—	—	53,349	—	—	—	53,349	837	2009	(1)
191 Spring Street	Office	Lexington, MA	—	2,850	27,166	22,350	3,151	49,215	—	—	—	52,366	28,896	1971/1995	(1)
New Dominion Technology Park, Bldg. One	Office	Herndon, VA	50,967	3,880	43,227	3,857	4,583	46,381	—	—	—	50,964	13,168	2001	(1)
303 Almaden Boulevard	Office	San Jose, CA	—	10,836	35,606	3,869	10,947	39,364	—	—	—	50,311	4,700	1995	(1)
1301 New York Avenue	Office	Washington, DC	—	9,250	18,750	20,493	9,867	38,626	—	—	—	48,493	12,892	1983/1998	(1)
One Preserve Parkway	Office	Rockville, MD	—	5,357	42,186	—	5,357	42,186	—	—	—	47,543	1,328	2009	(1)
200 West Street	Office	Waltham, MA	—	16,148	24,983	3,479	16,813	27,797	—	—	—	44,610	10,109	1999	(1)
Summer Square	Office	Washington, DC	25,495	624	28,745	15,050	1,478	42,941	—	—	—	44,419	16,309	1985	(1)
University Place	Office	Cambridge, MA	18,422	—	37,091	5,569	390	42,270	—	—	—	42,660	14,915	1985	(1)
Bedford Business Park	Office	Bedford, MA	—	534	3,403	38,149	2,218	39,868	—	—	—	42,086	20,293	1980	(1)
2600 Tower Oaks Boulevard	Office	Rockville, MD	—	4,243	31,125	6,035	4,785	36,618	—	—	—	41,403	11,505	2001	(1)
Quorum Office Park	Office	Chelmsford, MA	—	3,750	32,454	5,176	5,176	36,193	—	—	—	41,380	8,858	2001	(1)
12290 Sunrise Valley Drive	Office	Reston, VA	—	3,594	32,977	1,374	4,009	33,936	—	—	—	37,945	5,148	2006	(1)
One Cambridge Center	Office	Cambridge, MA	—	134	25,110	10,572	548	35,268	—	—	—	35,816	20,072	1987	(1)

Property Name	Type	Location	Encumbrances		Original		Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Land and Building Improvements	Land Held for Development	Development and Construction in Progress	Total	Accumulated Depreciation	Years Built/Renovated	Depreciable Lives (Years)
			Land	Building	Land	Building	Land	Building							
500 F Street	Office	Washington, DC	—	109	22,420	11,724	2,379	31,874	—	—	—	34,253	16,975	1987	(1)
Eight Cambridge Center	Office	Cambridge, MA	22,910	850	25,042	2,115	1,323	26,684	—	—	—	28,007	6,812	1999	(1)
10 and 20 Burlington Mall Road	Office	Burlington, MA	18,524	930	6,928	12,760	802	19,616	—	—	—	20,618	12,015	1984-1989/95-96	(1)
Ten Cambridge Center	Office	Cambridge, MA	—	1,299	12,943	6,109	2,395	17,956	—	—	—	20,351	8,896	1990	(1)
201 Spring Street	Office	Cambridge, MA	—	2,849	15,303	(146)	3,124	14,882	—	—	—	18,006	4,120	1997	(1)
Montvale Center	Office	Lexington, MD	25,000	—	9,786	6,568	2,555	15,373	—	—	—	17,928	8,596	1987	(1)
40 Shattuck Road	Office	Andover, MA	—	1,574	14,740	2,304	893	16,860	—	—	—	17,753	4,245	2001	(1)
Lexington Office Park	Office	Lexington, MA	—	998	14,426	14,776	1,264	17,200	—	—	—	17,200	9,720	1982	(1)
Three Cambridge Center	Office	Cambridge, MA	—	174	12,200	4,113	367	16,120	—	—	—	16,487	9,025	1987	(1)
6601 & 6605 Springfield Center Drive	Office	Springfield, VA	—	14,041	2,375	(160)	13,866	2,375	15	—	—	16,256	1,417	1990	(1)
103 4th Avenue	Office	Waltham, MA	—	11,911	2,507	8	11,913	2,513	—	—	—	14,426	1,697	1961	(1)
92-100 Hayden Avenue	Office	Lexington, MA	—	594	6,748	6,816	802	13,356	—	—	—	14,158	6,816	1985	(1)
181 Spring Street	Office	Lexington, MA	—	1,066	9,520	3,168	1,160	12,594	—	—	—	13,754	3,788	1999	(1)
Waltham Office Center	Office	Waltham, MA	—	422	2,719	8,060	586	8,439	2,176	—	—	11,201	6,139	1968-1970/87-88	(1)
91 Hartwell Avenue	Office	Lexington, MA	—	784	6,464	3,583	941	9,890	—	—	—	10,831	5,966	1985	(1)
195 West Street	Office	Waltham, MA	—	1,611	6,652	2,551	1,858	8,956	—	—	—	10,814	4,377	1990	(1)
7501 Boston Boulevard, Building Seven	Office	Springfield, VA	—	665	9,273	544	791	9,691	—	—	—	10,482	2,921	1997	(1)
Eleven Cambridge Center	Office	Cambridge, MA	—	121	5,535	3,947	324	9,279	—	—	—	9,603	5,599	1984	(1)
33 Hayden Avenue	Office	Lexington, MA	—	266	3,234	6,042	425	9,117	—	—	—	9,542	5,697	1979	(1)
7435 Boston Boulevard, Building One	Office	Springfield, VA	—	392	3,822	3,546	659	7,101	—	—	—	7,760	4,148	1982	(1)
7450 Boston Boulevard, Building Three	Office	Springfield, VA	—	1,165	4,681	1,892	1,430	6,308	—	—	—	7,738	2,188	1987	(1)
8000 Grainger Court, Building Five	Office	Springfield, VA	—	366	4,282	2,886	601	6,933	—	—	—	7,534	4,144	1984	(1)
7500 Boston Boulevard, Building Six	Office	Springfield, VA	—	138	3,749	2,101	406	5,582	—	—	—	5,988	3,343	1985	(1)
7601 Boston Boulevard, Building Eight	Office	Springfield, VA	—	200	878	4,875	551	5,402	—	—	—	5,953	2,914	1986	(1)
Fourteen Cambridge Center	Office	Cambridge, MA	—	110	4,483	1,223	273	5,543	—	—	—	5,816	3,252	1983	(1)
7300 Boston Boulevard, Building Thirteen	Office	Springfield, VA	—	608	4,773	212	661	4,932	—	—	—	5,593	2,524	2002	(1)
8000 Corporate Court, Building Eleven	Office	Springfield, VA	—	136	3,071	1,322	775	3,754	—	—	—	4,529	1,829	1989	(1)
7375 Boston Boulevard, Building Ten	Office	Springfield, VA	—	23	2,685	1,136	93	3,751	—	—	—	3,844	1,950	1988	(1)
7374 Boston Boulevard, Building Four	Office	Springfield, VA	—	241	1,605	1,648	398	3,096	—	—	—	3,494	1,775	1984	(1)
32 Hartwell Avenue	Office	Lexington, MA	—	168	1,943	1,246	314	3,043	—	—	—	3,357	2,391	1968-1979/1987	(1)
7451 Boston Boulevard, Building Two	Office	Springfield, VA	—	249	1,542	1,313	613	2,491	—	—	—	3,104	1,901	1982	(1)
164 Lexington Road	Office	Billerica, MA	—	592	1,370	414	643	1,733	—	—	—	2,376	624	1982	(1)
17 Hartwell Avenue	Office	Lexington, MA	—	26	1,501	1,397	65	1,508	—	—	—	1,573	898	1968	(1)
Cambridge Center Marriott	Hotel	Cambridge, MA	—	478	37,918	26,632	1,201	63,827	—	—	—	65,028	33,421	1986	(1)
Cambridge Center East Garage	Garage	Cambridge, MA	—	—	35,035	1,487	103	36,419	—	—	—	36,522	2,868	1984	(1)
Cambridge Center West Garage	Garage	Cambridge, MA	—	1,256	15,697	781	1,434	16,300	—	—	—	17,734	1,727	2006	(1)
Cambridge Center North Garage	Garage	Cambridge, MA	—	1,163	11,633	2,750	1,579	13,967	—	—	—	15,546	6,514	1990	(1)
Atlantic Wharf (Russia Wharf)	Development	Boston, MA	—	—	—	371,984	—	—	—	—	371,984	—	—	Various	N/A
2200 Pennsylvania Avenue	Development	Washington, DC	—	—	—	99,340	—	—	—	—	99,340	—	—	Various	N/A
Weston Corporate Center	Development	Weston, MA	—	—	—	92,306	—	—	—	—	92,306	—	—	Various	N/A
250 West 55th Street	Land	New York, NY	—	—	—	472,293	—	—	472,293	—	—	472,293	—	Various	N/A
Plaza at Almaden	Land	San Jose, CA	—	—	—	36,591	—	—	36,591	—	—	36,591	—	Various	N/A
Springfield Metro Center	Land	Springfield, VA	—	—	—	28,888	—	—	28,888	—	—	28,888	—	Various	N/A
Tower Oaks Master Plan	Land	Rockville, MD	—	—	—	28,309	—	—	28,309	—	—	28,309	—	Various	N/A
Prospect Hill	Land	Waltham, MA	—	—	—	23,605	—	—	23,605	—	—	23,605	—	Various	N/A
Washingtonian North	Land	Gaithersburg, MD	—	—	—	17,629	—	—	17,629	—	—	17,629	—	Various	N/A
17 Cambridge Center	Land	Cambridge, MA	—	—	—	17,350	—	—	17,350	—	—	17,350	—	Various	N/A
Reston Gateway	Land	Reston, VA	—	—	—	9,312	—	—	9,312	—	—	9,312	—	Various	N/A
Reston Eastgate	Land	Reston, VA	—	—	—	9,300	—	—	9,300	—	—	9,300	—	Various	N/A
Crane Meadow	Land	Marlborough, MA	—	—	—	8,720	—	—	8,720	—	—	8,720	—	Various	N/A

Property Name	Type	Location	Encumbrances		Original		Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Land and Improvements	Building and Improvements	Land Held for Development	Development and Construction In Progress	Total	Accumulated Depreciation	Year(s) Built/ Renovated	Depreciable Lives (Years)				
			Land	Building	Land	Building	Land and Improvements	Building and Improvements									Land Held for Development	Development and Construction In Progress	Total	Accumulated Depreciation
Broad Run Business Park	Land	Loudon County, VA	—	—	—	7,617	1,621	—	—	—	5,996	—	7,617	—	Various	N/A				
Cambridge Master Plan	Land	Cambridge, MA	—	—	—	3,439	—	128	—	—	3,311	—	3,439	—	Various	N/A				
30 Shattuck Road	Land	Andover, MA	—	—	—	1,144	—	—	—	—	1,144	—	1,144	—	Various	N/A				
			\$2,643,301(2)	\$1,867,715	\$6,334,063	\$2,874,101	\$1,983,064	\$7,810,645	\$563,645	\$11,075,879	\$2,020,056									

The aggregate cost and accumulated depreciation for tax purposes was approximately \$10.5 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively.

- (1) Depreciation of the buildings and improvements are calculated over lives ranging from the life of the lease to 40 years.
- (2) Includes fair value adjustment of approximately \$9.1 million.

Boston Properties, Inc.
Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation
December 31, 2009
(dollars in thousands)

A summary of activity for real estate and accumulated depreciation is as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Real Estate:			
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$10,602,278	\$10,231,881	\$ 9,568,679
Additions to/improvements of real estate	481,237	620,633	1,428,959
Assets sold/written-off	(7,636)	(250,236)	(765,757)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$11,075,879</u>	<u>\$10,602,278</u>	<u>\$10,231,881</u>
Accumulated Depreciation:			
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 1,755,600	\$ 1,519,795	\$ 1,416,219
Depreciation expense	269,394	258,789	245,077
Assets sold/written-off	(4,938)	(22,984)	(141,501)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$ 2,020,056</u>	<u>\$ 1,755,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,519,795</u>

Note: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation amounts do not include Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment.

(b) Exhibits

- 3.1 Form of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Boston Properties, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11, File No. 333-25279.)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Certificate of Designations of Series E Junior Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock of Boston Properties, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 18, 2007.)
- 3.3 Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Boston Properties, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 24, 2008.)
- 4.1 Shareholder Rights Agreement, dated as of June 18, 2007, between Boston Properties, Inc. and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as Rights Agent. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 18, 2007.)
- 4.2 Form of Certificate of Designations for Series A Preferred Stock. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.26 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 25, 1998.)
- 4.3 Form of Common Stock Certificate. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11, File No. 333-25279.)
- 4.4 Indenture, dated as of December 13, 2002, by and between Boston Properties Limited Partnership and The Bank of New York, as Trustee. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on December 13, 2002.)
- 4.5 Supplemental Indenture No. 1, dated as of December 13, 2002, by and between Boston Properties Limited Partnership and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, including a form of the 6.25% Senior Note due 2013. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on December 13, 2002.)
- 4.6 Supplemental Indenture No. 2, dated as of January 17, 2003, by and between Boston Properties Limited Partnership and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, including a form of the 6.25% Senior Note due 2013. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 23, 2003.)
- 4.7 Supplemental Indenture No. 3, dated as of March 18, 2003, by and between Boston Properties Limited Partnership and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, including a form of the 5.625% Senior Note due 2015. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Boston Properties Limited Partnership's Amendment No. 3 to Form 10 filed on May 13, 2003.)
- 4.8 Supplemental Indenture No. 4, dated as of May 22, 2003, by and between Boston Properties Limited Partnership and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, including a form of the 5.00% Senior Note due 2015. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Boston Properties Limited Partnership's Form S-4 filed on June 13, 2003, File No. 333-106127.)
- 4.9 Supplemental Indenture No. 5, dated as of April 6, 2006, by and between Boston Properties Limited Partnership and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, including a form of the 3.75% Exchangeable Senior Note due 2036. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 10, 2006.)
- 4.10 Supplemental Indenture No. 6, dated February 6, 2007, by and between Boston Properties Limited Partnership and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, including a form of the 2.875% Exchangeable Senior Note due 2037. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K of Boston Properties Limited Partnership filed on February 6, 2007.)

- 4.11 Supplemental Indenture No. 7, dated as of August 19, 2008, between the Company and the Trustee, including a form of the 3.625% Exchangeable Senior Note due 2014. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Boston Properties Limited Partnership filed on August 20, 2008.)
- 4.12 Supplemental Indenture No. 8, dated as of October 9, 2009, between Boston Properties Limited Partnership and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, including a form of the 5.875% Senior Note due 2019. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Boston Properties Limited Partnership filed on October 9, 2009).
- 4.13 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of February 6, 2007, among Boston Properties Limited Partnership, Boston Properties, Inc., JP Morgan Securities Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Boston Properties Limited Partnership filed on February 6, 2007.)
- 4.14 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of August 19, 2008, among the Company, Boston Properties, Inc., JP Morgan Securities Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Banc of America Securities LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., as the representatives of the initial purchasers of the Notes. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Boston Properties Limited Partnership filed on August 20, 2008.)
- 10.1 Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Boston Properties Limited Partnership, dated as of June 29, 1998. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 15, 1998.)
- 10.2 Certificate of Designations for the Series Two Preferred Units, dated November 12, 1998, constituting an amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Boston Properties Limited Partnership. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.24 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 25, 1998.)
- 10.3* Forty-Seventh Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Boston Properties Limited Partnership, dated as of April 11, 2003, by Boston Properties, Inc., as general partner. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 14, 2003.)
- 10.4* Seventy-Seventh Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Boston Properties Limited Partnership, dated as of January 24, 2008, by Boston Properties, Inc., as general partner. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 29, 2008.)
- 10.5* Second Amendment and Restatement of Boston Properties, Inc. 1997 Stock Option and Incentive Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on April 6, 2007.)
- 10.6* Form of 2008 Outperformance Award Agreement. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 29, 2008.)
- 10.7* Boston Properties, Inc. 1999 Non-Qualified Employee Stock Purchase Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.59 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2005.)
- 10.8* First Amendment to the Boston Properties, Inc. 1999 Non-Qualified Employee Stock Purchase Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.60 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2005.)
- 10.9* Second Amendment to the Boston Properties, Inc. 1999 Non-Qualified Employee Stock Purchase Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.61 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2005.)

- 10.10* Boston Properties Deferred Compensation Plan, Amended and Restated Effective as of January 1, 2009. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.11* Employment Agreement by and between Mortimer B. Zuckerman and Boston Properties, Inc. dated as of January 17, 2003. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2003.)
- 10.12* First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2007, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Mortimer B. Zuckerman. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.13* Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Mortimer B. Zuckerman. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.14* Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between Edward H. Linde and Boston Properties, Inc. dated as of November 29, 2002. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2003.)
- 10.15* First Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2007, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Edward H. Linde. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.16* Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Edward H. Linde. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.17* Employment Agreement by and between Douglas T. Linde and Boston Properties, Inc. dated as of November 29, 2002. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2003.)
- 10.18* First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2007, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Douglas T. Linde. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.19* Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Douglas T. Linde. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.20* Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between Raymond A. Ritchey and Boston Properties, Inc. dated as of November 29, 2002. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2003.)
- 10.21* First Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2007, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Raymond A. Ritchey. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.22* Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Raymond A. Ritchey. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.23* Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between E. Mitchell Norville and Boston Properties, Inc. dated as of August 25, 2005. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2005.)

- 10.24* First Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2007, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and E. Mitchell Norville. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.25* Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and E. Mitchell Norville. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.26* Employment Agreement by and between Michael E. LaBelle and Boston Properties, Inc. dated as of January 24, 2008. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 29, 2008.)
- 10.27* First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Michael E. LaBelle. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.28* Employment Agreement by and between Peter D. Johnston and Boston Properties, Inc. dated as of August 25, 2005. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2005.)
- 10.29* First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2007, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Peter D. Johnston. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.30* Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Peter D. Johnston. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.31* Employment Agreement by and between Bryan J. Koop and Boston Properties, Inc. dated as of November 29, 2002. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2003.)
- 10.32* First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2007, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Bryan J. Koop. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.33* Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Bryan J. Koop. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.34* Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between Robert E. Selsam and Boston Properties, Inc. dated as of November 29, 2002. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2003.)
- 10.35* First Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2007, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Robert E. Selsam. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.36* Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Robert E. Selsam. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.37* Compensation Agreement between Boston Properties, Inc. and Robert E. Selsam, dated as of August 10, 1995 relating to 90 Church Street. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11, File No. 333-25279.)
- 10.38* Employment Agreement by and between Robert E. Pester and Boston Properties, Inc. dated as of December 16, 2002. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2003.)

- 10.39* First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2007, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Robert E. Pester. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.40* Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Robert E. Pester. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.41* Employment Agreement by and between Mitchell S. Landis and Boston Properties, Inc. dated as of November 26, 2002. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2003.)
- 10.42* First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2007, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Mitchell S. Landis. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.43* Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and between Boston Properties, Inc. and Mitchell S. Landis. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.44* Senior Executive Severance Agreement by and among Boston Properties, Inc., Boston Properties Limited Partnership and Mortimer B. Zuckerman. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2003.)
- 10.45* First Amendment to the Senior Executive Severance Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2007, by and among Boston Properties, Inc., Boston Properties Limited Partnership and Mortimer B. Zuckerman. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.46* Second Amendment to the Senior Executive Severance Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and among Boston Properties, Inc., Boston Properties Limited Partnership and Mortimer B. Zuckerman. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.47* Senior Executive Severance Agreement by and among Boston Properties, Inc., Boston Properties Limited Partnership and Edward H. Linde. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2003.)
- 10.48* First Amendment to the Senior Executive Severance Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2007, by and among Boston Properties, Inc., Boston Properties Limited Partnership and Edward H. Linde. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.49* Second Amendment to the Senior Executive Severance Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2008, by and among Boston Properties, Inc., Boston Properties Limited Partnership and Edward H. Linde. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.50* Boston Properties, Inc. Senior Executive Severance Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2003.)
- 10.51* First Amendment to the Boston Properties, Inc. Senior Executive Severance Plan, dated as of October 18, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.52* Second Amendment to the Boston Properties, Inc. Senior Executive Severance Plan, dated as of December 15, 2008. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.52 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)

- 10.53* Boston Properties, Inc. Executive Severance Plan, dated as of July 30, 1998. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2003.)
- 10.54* First Amendment to the Boston Properties, Inc. Executive Severance Plan, dated as of October 18, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.55* Boston Properties, Inc. Officer Severance Plan, dated as of July 30, 1998. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.56* First Amendment to the Boston Properties, Inc. Officer Severance Plan, dated as of October 18, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2007.)
- 10.57* Second Amendment to the Boston Properties, Inc. Officer Severance Plan, dated as of December 15, 2008. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.57 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.)
- 10.58* Form of Indemnification Agreement by and among Boston Properties, Inc., Boston Properties Limited Partnership and certain officers and directors of the Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 9, 2004.)
- 10.59 Fifth Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of August 3, 2006, among Boston Properties Limited Partnership and the banks identified therein and Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent, swingline lender and fronting bank, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as syndication agent, and Eurohypo AG-New York Branch, Keybank National Association, Wells Fargo Bank National Association as documentation agents, with The Bank of New York, Citicorp North America, Inc., Citizens Bank of Massachusetts, Deutsche Bank Trust Company, PNC Bank-National Association as co-managing agents and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC acting as joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 9, 2006.)
- 10.60 Commitment Increase Agreement, dated as of June 6, 2008, among Boston Properties Limited Partnership and the lenders identified therein. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Boston Properties, Inc. filed on June 12, 2008.)
- 10.61 Commitment Increase Agreement, dated as of July 21, 2008, among Boston Properties Limited Partnership and the lenders identified therein. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Boston Properties, Inc. filed on July 23, 2008.)
- 10.62 Contribution Agreement, dated as of May 23, 2008, between Fifth Avenue 58/59 Acquisition Co. L.P., BP 767 Fifth LLC and 767 Venture, LLC, and (for purposes of Sections 10(h), 18, 20(c)(i) and 38(c)) Boston Properties Limited Partnership. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Boston Properties, Inc. filed on May 28, 2008.)
- 10.63 Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of May 23, 2008, between 125 West 55th Street Owner LLC, Two Grand Central Tower LLC, 540 Investment Land Company LLC, 540 Madison Avenue Lease LLC and BP Manhattan LLC, and (for purposes of Sections 10(h), 20(c)(i), 38(e) and 38(f)) Boston Properties Limited Partnership. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Boston Properties, Inc. filed on May 28, 2008.)
- 10.64 Contribution Agreement, dated as of May 23, 2008, between Fifth Avenue 58/59 Acquisition Co. L.P. and Boston Properties Limited Partnership. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Boston Properties, Inc. filed on May 28, 2008.)

- 12.1 Statement re Computation of Ratios. (Filed herewith.)
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of Boston Properties, Inc. (Filed herewith.)
- 23.1 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting firm. (Filed herewith.)
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (Filed herewith.)
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (Filed herewith.)
- 32.1 Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (Furnished herewith.)
- 32.2 Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (Furnished herewith.)
- 101 The following materials from Boston Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) related notes to these financial statements, tagged as blocks of text.

* Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed or incorporated by reference as an exhibit to this Form 10-K pursuant to Item 15(b) of Form 10-K.

SIGNATURES

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

Boston Properties, Inc.

Date:

February 25, 2010

By: /s/ Michael E. LaBelle

Michael E. LaBelle
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

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

February 25, 2010

By: /s/ Mortimer B. Zuckerman

Mortimer B. Zuckerman
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Douglas T. Linde

Douglas T. Linde
Director and President

By: /s/ Lawrence S. Bacow

Lawrence S. Bacow
Director

By: /s/ Zoë Baird

Zoë Baird
Director

By: /s/ Carol B. Einiger

Carol B. Einiger
Director

By: /s/ Frederick J. Iseman

Frederick J. Iseman
Director

By: /s/ Alan J. Patricof

Alan J. Patricof
Director

By: /s/ Richard E. Salomon

Richard E. Salomon
Director

By: /s/ Martin Turchin

Martin Turchin
Director

By: /s/ David A. Twardock

David A. Twardock
Director

By: /s/ Michael E. LaBelle

Michael E. LaBelle
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and
Principal Financial Officer

By: /s/ Arthur S. Flashman

Arthur S. Flashman
Vice President, Controller and Principal
Accounting Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Mortimer B. Zuckerman, certify that:

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

Date: February 25, 2010

/s/ MORTIMER B. ZUCKERMAN

Mortimer B. Zuckerman
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Michael E. LaBelle, certify that:

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

Date: February 25, 2010

/s/ MICHAEL E. LABELLE

Michael E. LaBelle
Chief Financial Officer

Corporate Information

Corporate Counsel

Goodwin Procter LLP
53 State Street
Exchange Place
Boston, MA 02109

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
125 High Street
Boston, MA 02110

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Registered shareholders with questions about their account or inquiries related to our Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan should contact:

Computershare Trust Company, N.A.
P.O. Box 43078
Providence, RI 02940
(888) 485-2389
www.computershare.com

Investor Relations

Investor inquiries may be directed to:

Investor Relations
Boston Properties
800 Boylston Street, Suite 1900
Boston, MA 02199
(617) 236-3322

You may also contact us through our website at www.bostonproperties.com.

Form 10-K

Boston Properties' Form 10-K is incorporated herein and has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Additional copies of the Annual Report and Form 10-K may be obtained from the Company free of charge by calling Investor Relations at (617) 236-3322; or by submitting a request through the Contact feature on the Company's website at www.bostonproperties.com.

Stock Information

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the ticker symbol "BXP." As of January 29, 2010, the closing sale price per common share on the NYSE was \$64.87 and there were approximately 1,620 common shareholders of record. This does not include the number of persons whose shares are held in nominee or "street name" accounts through banks or brokers. The table below sets forth the quarterly high and low sales prices and distributions for fiscal year 2009.

2009	Quarter Ended	High	Low	Distributions
	December 31	\$71.73	\$57.19	\$0.50
	September 30	\$72.23	\$42.62	\$0.50
	June 30	\$53.19	\$33.79	\$0.50
	March 31	\$56.78	\$29.30	\$0.68

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

The annual meeting of shareholders of Boston Properties, Inc. will be held on May 18, 2010 at 10:00 a.m. at 601 Lexington Avenue, 14th floor, New York, NY.

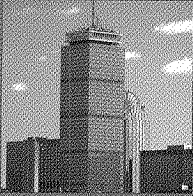


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Boston Properties

Corporate Headquarters



Boston
800 Boylston Street
at The Prudential Center
Boston, MA 02199
(617) 236-3300
www.bostonproperties.com

Regional Offices



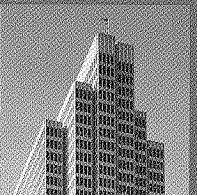
Boston
800 Boylston Street
at The Prudential Center
Boston, MA 02199
(617) 236-3300



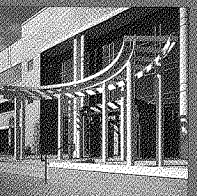
New York
599 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10022
(212) 326-4000



Washington, DC
505 9th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 585-0800



San Francisco
Four Embarcadero Center
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(415) 772-0700



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302 Carnegie Center
Princeton, NJ 08540
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