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MISSION WEST PROPERTIES INC

Form 10-Q

August 07, 2009

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549  
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Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2009

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 1-8383

Mission West Properties, Inc.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

95-2635431  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

10050 Bandley Drive  
Cupertino, California  
(Address of principal executive offices)

95014  
(Zip Code)

(408) 725-0700  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)  
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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 (ss.232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).  Yes  No

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

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

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

As of August 7, 2009, there were 21,770,211 shares of common stock outstanding, par value \$.001 per share.

Mission West Properties, Inc.

FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

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EXHIBITS

- Exhibit 10.56 - Heritage Bank of Commerce Revolving Credit Loan Agreement
- Exhibit 10.56.1 - Heritage Bank of Commerce Revolving Credit Loan Change in Terms Agreement, dated April 17, 2008
- Exhibit 10.56.2 - Heritage Bank of Commerce Revolving Credit Loan Change in Terms Agreement, dated June 5, 2009
- Exhibit 10.57 - M&M Real Estate Control & Restructuring, LLC Promissory Note, dated April 14, 2009
- Exhibit 10.58 - M&M Real Estate Control & Restructuring, LLC Promissory Note, dated April 21, 2009
- Exhibit 10.59 - M&M Real Estate Control & Restructuring, LLC Promissory Note, dated July 1, 2009
- Exhibit 31.1 - Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
- Exhibit 31.2 - Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
- Exhibit 31.3 - Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
- Exhibit 32 - Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. ss. 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to ss. 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MISSION WEST PROPERTIES, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
 (dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	June 30, 2009
	(unaudited)
ASSETS	
Investments in real estate:	
Land	\$ 320,911
Buildings and improvements	799,471
Real estate related intangible assets	3,240
Total investments in properties	1,123,622
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(192,322)
Net investments in properties	931,300
Investment in unconsolidated joint venture	3,833
Net investments in real estate	935,133

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Restricted cash	7,078
Restricted investment in marketable securities	6,585
Investment in marketable securities	-
Deferred rent receivables	18,401
Other assets, net	26,241
	-----
Total assets	\$ 993,438
	=====

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Liabilities:

Mortgage notes payable	\$ 324,941
Mortgage note payable (related parties)	8,516
Revolving line of credit	3,892
Interest payable	1,556
Security deposits	5,125
Deferred rental income	6,372
Dividends and distributions payable	15,791
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	19,631
	-----
Total liabilities	385,824
	-----

Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)

Equity:

Stockholders' equity:

Preferred stock, \$.001 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	-
Common stock, \$.001 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 21,770,211 and 19,748,211 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008	22
Additional paid-in capital	169,682
Distributions in excess of accumulated earnings	(24,413)
	-----
Total stockholders' equity	145,291
Noncontrolling interests	462,323
	-----
Total equity	607,614
	-----
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 993,438
	=====

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

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MISSION WEST PROPERTIES, INC  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
(dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)  
(unaudited)  
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Three months ended June 30,  
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	2009	2008
Operating revenues:		
Rental revenue from real estate	\$20,424	\$19,359
Tenant reimbursements	4,315	3,710
Lease termination income	-	-
Other income	302	249
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>25,041</b>	<b>23,318</b>
Operating expenses:		
Property operating, maintenance and real estate taxes	7,272	5,511
General and administrative	623	674
Depreciation and amortization of real estate	6,334	5,682
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>14,229</b>	<b>11,867</b>
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>10,812</b>	<b>11,451</b>
Other income (expenses):		
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint venture	75	407
Interest and dividend income	1,125	215
Unrealized gain (loss) from investment	2,433	-
Interest expense	(7,085)	(4,956)
Interest expense - related parties	(171)	(280)
<b>Net income</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>6,837</b>
<b>Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests</b>	<b>(5,404)</b>	<b>(5,478)</b>
<b>Net income attributable to common stockholders</b>	<b>\$1,785</b>	<b>\$1,359</b>
Net income per common share to common stockholders:		
Basic	\$0.08	\$0.07
Diluted	\$0.08	\$0.07
<b>Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding (basic)</b>	<b>21,766,343</b>	<b>19,695,988</b>
<b>Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding (diluted)</b>	<b>21,899,906</b>	<b>19,902,304</b>

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

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MISSION WEST PROPERTIES, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 (dollars in thousands)  
 (unaudited)  
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### Cash flows from operating activities:

Net income

Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

Depreciation and amortization of real estate and in-place leases  
Unrealized loss from restricted investment in marketable securities  
Dividend income from restricted investment in marketable securities  
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint venture  
Distributions from unconsolidated joint venture  
Interest earned on restricted cash  
Lease termination fee related to restricted cash  
Stock-based compensation expense  
Other

Changes in operating assets and liabilities:

Deferred rent receivables  
Other assets  
Interest payable  
Security deposits  
Deferred rental income  
Accounts payable and accrued expenses

Net cash provided by operating activities

### Cash flows from investing activities:

Improvements to real estate assets  
Purchase of real estate  
Restricted cash released for purchase of real estate  
Excess restricted cash  
Proceeds from investment in marketable securities

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities

### Cash flows from financing activities:

Principal payments on mortgage notes payable  
Principal payments on mortgage note payable (related parties)  
Proceeds from real estate purchase financing (related parties)  
Payments on real estate purchase financing (related parties)  
Proceeds from note payable (related parties)  
Payments on note payable (related parties)  
Proceeds from note payable  
Net (repayments) borrowings on revolving line of credit  
Debt issuance costs  
Net proceeds from exercise of stock options  
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests  
Dividends paid to common stockholders

Net cash used in financing activities

Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents  
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period

Cash and cash equivalents, end of period

### Supplemental information:

Cash paid for interest

### Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:

Debt from seller in connection with real estate purchase (related parties)

Issuance of common stock upon conversion of O.P. units

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

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MISSION WEST PROPERTIES, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(dollars in thousands, except per share and per square footage)  
(unaudited)

### 1. ORGANIZATION AND FORMATION OF THE COMPANY

Mission West Properties, Inc. (the "Company") is a fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed real estate company that acquires and manages research and development ("R&D")/office properties in the portion of the San Francisco Bay Area commonly referred to as Silicon Valley. In July 1998, the Company purchased an approximate 12.11% of four existing limited partnerships (referred to collectively as the "operating partnerships") and obtained control of these partnerships by becoming the sole general partner in each one effective July 1, 1998 for financial accounting and reporting purposes. All limited partnership interests in the operating partnerships were converted into 59,479,633 operating partnership ("O.P.") units, which represented a limited partnership ownership interest of approximately 87.89% of the operating partnerships. The operating partnerships are the vehicles through which the Company holds its real estate investments, makes real estate acquisitions, and generally conducts its business.

On December 30, 1998, the Company was reincorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland through a merger with and into Mission West Properties, Inc. Accordingly, shares of the former company, Mission West Properties, a California corporation (no par), which were outstanding at December 30, 1998, were converted into shares of common stock, \$.001 par value per share, on a one-for-one basis.

As of June 30, 2009, the Company owned a controlling general partnership interest of 23.95%, 21.85%, 16.31% and 12.52% in Mission West Properties, L.P., Mission West Properties, L.P. I, Mission West Properties, L.P. II and Mission West Properties, L.P. III, respectively, which represents a 20.60% general partnership interest in the operating partnerships, taken as a whole, on a consolidated weighted average basis.

Through the operating partnerships, the Company owns interests in 111 R&D/office properties, all of which are located in the Silicon Valley.

The Company has elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income taxes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

#### BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's primary business is the ownership and management of R&D/office real estate with a geographic concentration in the Silicon Valley of the San Francisco Bay Area. Accordingly, the Company has concluded it currently has a single reportable segment for Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," purposes.

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### 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

#### PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and, therefore, do not include all information and footnotes necessary for a fair presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of the Company, however, the accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the Company's consolidated financial position as of June 30, 2009, their consolidated results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, and their cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. All significant inter-company balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2009 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 and related footnote disclosures are unaudited. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire year.

The December 31, 2008 condensed consolidated balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

The Company evaluates all joint venture arrangements for consolidation. The percentage interest in the joint venture, evaluation of control and whether a variable interest entity ("VIE") exists are all considered in determining if the arrangement qualifies for consolidation in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 46R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("FIN 46R"). As of June 30, 2009, the Company consolidated one VIE in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets in connection with an assignment of a lease agreement with an unrelated party, M&M Real Estate Control & Restructuring, LLC. See Note 3 for further discussion of this transaction.

The Company has evaluated events subsequent to June 30, 2009 through the time of the filing of this Form 10Q.

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#### MISSION WEST PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED  
(dollars in thousands, except per share and per square footage)  
(unaudited)

#### STOCK-BASED OPTION COMPENSATION ACCOUNTING

The FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"), which addresses the accounting for stock options. SFAS 123R requires that the cost of all employee, director and consultant stock options, as well as other equity-based compensation arrangements, be reflected in the financial statements based on the estimated fair value of the awards. SFAS 123R is applicable to any award that is settled or measured in stock, including stock options, restricted stock, stock appreciation rights, stock units, and employee stock purchase plans. At June 30, 2009, the Company had one

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stock-based compensation plan.

In the second quarter of 2009, options to purchase 375,000 shares of common stock held by an employee of the Company lapsed without exercise.

The following table shows the activity and detail for the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan.

	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Option Price Per Share
	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2008	3,332,500	\$9.62
Options granted	500,000	\$5.99
Options forfeited	(375,000)	\$11.33
Options canceled	(200,000)	\$9.51
	-----	
Balance, June 30, 2009	3,257,500	\$8.87
	=====	

The Company measures compensation cost for its stock options at fair value on the date of grant and recognizes compensation expense relating to the remaining unvested portion of outstanding stock options at the time of adoption ratably over the vesting period, generally four years. The fair value of the Company's stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense related to the Company's share-based awards is included in general and administrative expenses in the Company's accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. Under SFAS 123R, the Company recorded approximately \$109 and \$96 of expense for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and approximately \$134 and \$242 of expense for share-based compensation relating to grants of stock options for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

As of June 30, 2009, the total amount of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the compensation plan was approximately \$416. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.18 years.

### NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51" ("SFAS 160"), effective January 1, 2009. SFAS 160 clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in a consolidated entity, which should be reported as equity in the parent's consolidated financial statements. SFAS 160 requires disclosure, on the face of the consolidated income statement, of those amounts of consolidated net income and other comprehensive other income attributable to controlling and noncontrolling interests, eliminating the past practice of reporting amounts of income attributable to noncontrolling interest as an adjustment in arriving at consolidated net income.

In connection with the adoption of SFAS 160, the Company reclassified into the Company's condensed consolidated equity the historical balances related to noncontrolling interests in the consolidated operating partnerships. At December 31, 2008, the carrying amount of noncontrolling interests in the consolidated operating partnerships was approximately \$497,485.

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The following table presents a reconciliation of the December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2009, carrying amounts for equity and the related amounts of equity attributable to stockholders' equity and noncontrolling interests:

	Equity		
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Distributions in Excess of Accumulated Earnings
	(dollars in thou		
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$20	\$154,412	(\$20,014)
Net income	-	-	3,216
Amortization of previously granted share awards	-	134	-
Conversions of operating partnership units	2	15,136	-
Cash dividends/distributions	-	-	(7,615)
Balance, June 30, 2009	\$22	\$169,682	(\$24,413)

Noncontrolling interests represent the aggregate partnership interest in the operating partnership held by the operating partnership limited partner unit holders. Income allocated to noncontrolling interests is based on the unit holders' ownership percentage of the operating partnership. Because an O.P. unit is generally redeemable for cash or a share of common stock at the option of the

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### MISSION WEST PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED  
(dollars in thousands, except per share and per square footage)  
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Company, it is deemed to be equivalent to a share of common stock. Therefore, such transactions are treated as capital transactions and result in an allocation between stockholders' equity and noncontrolling interests in the accompanying condensed balance sheets to account for the change in the ownership of the underlying equity in the operating partnerships. The Company's noncontrolling interests represent the separate private ownership of the operating partnerships by the Berg Group (defined as Carl E. Berg, his brother Clyde J. Berg, members of their respective immediate families, and certain entities they control) and other non-affiliate interests. As of June 30, 2009, these interests accounted for approximately 79.3% of the ownership interests in the real estate operations of the Company on a consolidated weighted average basis. The amount of noncontrolling interests in net income is calculated by taking the net income of the operating partnerships (on a stand-alone basis) multiplied by the respective weighted average noncontrolling interests' ownership percentage.

Allocation of corporate general and administrative expenses to the operating partnerships is performed based upon shares and O. P. units outstanding for each operating partnership in relation to the total for all four operating partnerships.

#### RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain reclassifications have been made to the previously reported 2008 condensed consolidated financial statements in order to conform to the 2009

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presentation. The reclassifications were to reflect the retrospective adoption of SFAS 160. The reclassification resulted in (i) the reclassification of the Company's minority interests in the consolidated operating partnerships to "noncontrolling interests," a component of equity on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets, and (ii) the reclassification of minority interests to "net income attributable to noncontrolling interests" on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations. The reclassifications had no impact on previously reported net income attributable to common stockholders or net income per common share to common stockholders.

The following notes, which present interim disclosures as required by the SEC, highlight significant changes to the notes to the Company's December 31, 2008 audited consolidated financial statements and should be read together with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 16, 2009.

### ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

SFAS 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"), defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. Accordingly, this statement does not require any new fair value measurements. This guidance was issued to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and to expand disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS establishes and requires disclosure of fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions. The three levels of hierarchy are 1) using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, 2) "significant other observable inputs" and 3) "significant unobservable inputs". "Significant other observable inputs" can include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, as well as inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. "Significant unobservable inputs" are typically based on an entity's own assumptions, as there is little, if any, related market activity. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Adoption on January 1, 2008 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

SFAS 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS 159"), provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. SFAS 159's objective is to reduce both complexity in accounting for financial instruments and the volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company adopted SFAS 159 on a prospective basis on January 1, 2008. The implementation of SFAS 159 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141 (Revised 2007), "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141R"). SFAS 141R will change the accounting for business combinations. Under SFAS 141R, an acquiring entity will be required to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS 141R will change the accounting treatment and disclosure for certain specific items in a business combination. SFAS 141R requires that acquisition-related costs and restructuring costs be recognized separately

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from the business combination and expensed as incurred. SFAS 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Based on historical acquisition costs and activity levels, the adoption of SFAS 141R on January 1, 2009 did not have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 5" ("SFAS 160"). SFAS 160 requires that noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as minority interests) be presented as a component of consolidated equity, eliminates "minority interest accounting" such that the amount of net income

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### MISSION WEST PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED  
(dollars in thousands, except per share and per square footage)  
(unaudited)

attributable to noncontrolling interests will be presented as part of consolidated net income on the consolidated statement of operations and not as a separate component of income and expenses. SFAS 160 requires a reconciliation of equity attributable to noncontrolling interests and disclosure of those amounts of consolidated net income attributable to noncontrolling interests. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 160 on January 1, 2009, which required retroactive adoption of the presentation and disclosure requirements for existing minority interests, had a significant impact on the Company's computation of net income and its presentation of the balance sheet.

In April 2009, the FASB issued Statement FSP No. FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, "Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" ("FSP FAS 107-1"), which requires (i) disclosure of the fair value of all financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value in interim period financial statements as well as in annual financial statements, (ii) that the fair value information be presented together with the related carrying amount of the asset or liability, and (iii) disclosure of the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value and changes, if any, to the methods and significant assumptions used during the period. The FSP is effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS 165, "Subsequent Events" ("SFAS 165"). SFAS 165 sets forth the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements, and disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. SFAS 165 requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date. SFAS 165 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after June 15, 2009 and will be applied prospectively. The adoption of SFAS 165 did not have an impact on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation

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No. 46(R)" ("SFAS 167"). SFAS 167 modifies the existing quantitative guidance used in determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity ("VIE") by requiring entities to qualitatively assess whether an enterprise is a primary beneficiary, based on whether the entity has (i) power over the significant activities of the VIE, and (ii) an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could be potentially significant to the VIE. SFAS 167 becomes effective for all new and existing VIEs on January 1, 2010. The adoption of SFAS 167 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS 168, "The FASB Accounting Codification and Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles- a replacement of FASB No. 162" ("SFAS 168"). The FASB Accounting Standards Codification TM ("Codification") does not change U.S. GAAP, but combines all authoritative standards such as those issued by the FASB, AICPA, and EITF, into a comprehensive, topically organized online database. The Codification was released on July 1, 2009 and will become the single source of authoritative U. S. GAAP applicable for all nongovernmental entities, except for rules and interpretive releases of the SEC. The Codification is effective for all interim periods and year ends subsequent to September 15, 2009. As the Codification was not intended to change or alter existing GAAP, it will not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

### 3. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY

Under FIN 46R, a VIE must be consolidated by a company if it is subject to a majority of the entity's expected losses or is entitled to receive a majority of the entity's expected residual returns or both. In addition, FIN 46R requires disclosures about variable interest entities that a company is not required to consolidate, but in which it has a significant variable interest.

Under FIN 46R, for an entity to qualify as a VIE one or more of the following three characteristics must exist:

1. The equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support by any parties, including the equity holders.
2. The equity investors lack one or more of the following essential characteristics of a controlling financial interest:
  - a. The direct or indirect ability to make decisions about the entity's activities through voting or similar rights.
  - b. The obligation to absorb the expected loss of the entity.
  - c. The right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity.
3. The equity investors have voting rights that are not proportionate to their economic interests, and the activities of the entity involve or are conducted on behalf of an investor with a disproportionately small voting interest.

In August 2007, one of the Company's tenants, Ciena, entered into an assignment of lease agreement with an unrelated party, M&M Real Estate Control & Restructuring, LLC ("M&M"), in connection with leases for approximately 445,000 rentable square feet located in San Jose, California. As a result of the Assignment, M&M assumed all of Ciena's remaining obligations under these

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED  
(dollars in thousands, except per share and per square footage)  
(unaudited)

leases and received a payment from Ciena of \$53,000, of which \$7,000 was reserved for tenant improvements. At the same time, the Company entered into a consent for assignment of lease with both parties and a mutual release agreement with Ciena, pursuant to which all of Ciena's obligations under these leases were effectively transferred to M&M. M&M is obligated to continue to perform all of the obligations under the assumed Ciena leases and has the right to sublease any or all of the 445,000 rentable square feet vacated by Ciena for the remainder of the current lease term, which expire in 2011. Under the terms of the assignment of lease agreement, the Company received monthly rent payments of approximately \$789 from July 2007 through June 2008, received \$818 from July 2008 through June 2009, is receiving \$849 from July 2009 through June 2010, and will receive \$881 from July 2010 through June 2011 and \$915 from July 2011 through December 2011. Based upon the provisions of FIN 46R, the Company determined that M&M is a VIE. The Company further determined that it is the primary beneficiary of this VIE, and therefore has consolidated this entity for financial reporting purposes.

Factors considered by the Company in determining whether M&M should be considered a VIE for financial reporting purposes included the following:

- No equity was contributed by the partners in the formation of M&M.
- At present, the assigned leases are the only properties under management by M&M.
- M&M does not have an operating history that demonstrates its ability to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support.
- All revenues, other than interest income, are generated by M&M from the Company in the form of fees or commissions.

The Company remains at risk with respect to the assigned leases because if M&M's operating expenses exceed its interest income, fees and commissions there would be insufficient funds to meet the assigned lease obligation without additional financial support from equity holders or other parties. The Company, which had released the original tenants from its obligations under the leases, would have to absorb the majority of any loss, making it the primary beneficiary of M&M's activities.

#### 4. RESTRICTED CASH

Restricted cash totaled approximately \$7,078 on June 30, 2009. The entire amount represents cash held by M&M, a consolidated VIE. The Company does not have possession or control over these funds or any right to receive them except in accordance with the payment terms of the lease agreement that has been assigned to the VIE and any other additional agreements with the VIE.

As of March 31, 2009, restricted cash totaled approximately \$22,048. In April 2009, the Company issued two notes in the aggregate amount of \$15,000 to M&M. The notes bear interest at LIBOR plus 2% and are due June 30, 2009 and subsequently extended to December 31, 2010. The proceeds were primarily used for quarterly distributions to the Company's noncontrolling interests and general corporate purposes.

#### 5. RESTRICTED INVESTMENT IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES

In accordance with SFAS 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities," investments in debt and equity "marketable"

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securities are classified at acquisition, and on subsequent reporting dates, into one of the following categories: (a) Trading Securities - debt and equity securities purchased and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near future. (b) Available-for-Sale Securities - debt securities not classified as held-to-maturity, and debt and equity securities not classified as trading securities. (c) Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities - those debt securities for which the company has the "positive intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity."

The Company's restricted investment in marketable securities on June 30, 2009 was classified as trading securities, whereas unrealized holdings gains and losses (differences between the initial cost and the fair value at the balance sheet date) are included in net income of the current period, and interest and dividend revenue, as well as realized gains and losses on sales, are included in net income of the current period. The marketable securities are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy in accordance with SFAS 157 and thus measured at fair value using quoted market prices for identical instruments in active markets from an independent third party source. See Note 2 above under Accounting Pronouncements for further discussion of SFAS 157.

Restricted investment in marketable securities totaled approximately \$6,585 on June 30, 2009, which was funded by the Company's restricted cash through its VIE. The amount represents an investment in marketable securities of a real estate investment trust company traded on the New York Stock Exchange Euronext. The marketable securities are adjusted to fair value at the end of each accounting period, with the corresponding loss and gain recorded in unrealized loss or gain from investment in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, the Company recorded net unrealized gain of approximately \$2,433 related to the increase in fair value of the marketable securities. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company recorded net unrealized loss of approximately \$324.

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### MISSION WEST PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED  
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#### 6. STOCK TRANSACTIONS

During the six months ended June 30, 2009, one limited partner exchanged a total of 2,022,000 O.P. units for 2,022,000 shares of the Company's common stock under the terms of the Exchange Rights Agreement among the Company and all limited partners of the operating partnerships resulting in a reclassification of approximately \$15,138 from noncontrolling interests to stockholders' equity. Neither the Company nor the operating partnerships received any proceeds from the issuance of the common stock in exchange for O.P. units. Under the limited partnership agreements, each exchange is treated as the purchase of additional O.P. units of the general partner interest by the Company in exchange for stock, and the contribution of additional capital to the partnership by the Company equal in amount to the value of the stock issued in exchange for the limited partnership interests.

#### 7. NET INCOME PER SHARE

Basic operating net income per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted operating net income per share is computed by dividing net income

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by the sum of the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period plus the assumed exercise of all dilutive securities using the treasury stock method.

The computation for weighted average shares is detailed below:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Weighted average shares outstanding (basic)	21,766,343	19,695,988
Incremental shares from assumed option exercise	133,563	206,316
Weighted average shares outstanding (diluted)	21,899,906	19,902,304

At June 30, 2009, outstanding options to purchase 2,052,500 shares of common stock were excluded from the computation of diluted net income per share under the treasury stock method for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 because the option exercise price was greater than the weighted average closing price of the Company's common stock during the period. The outstanding O.P. units, which are exchangeable at the unit holder's option, subject to certain conditions, for shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis have been excluded from the diluted net income per share calculation, as there would be no effect on the calculation after adding the noncontrolling interests' share of income back to net income. The total number of O.P. units outstanding at June 30, 2009 and 2008 was 83,504,965 and 85,528,215, respectively.

### 8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As of June 30, 2009, the Berg Group owned 75,880,384 O.P. units. The Berg Group's combined ownership of O.P. units and shares of common stock as of June 30, 2009 represented approximately 74% of the total equity interests, assuming conversion of all O.P. units outstanding into the Company's common stock.

As of June 30, 2009, debt in the amount of approximately \$8,516 was due the Berg Group under a mortgage note established May 15, 2000 in connection with the acquisition of a 50% interest in Hellyer Avenue Limited Partnership, the obligor under the mortgage note. The mortgage note bears interest at 7.65% and is due in June 2010 with principal payments amortized over 20 years. On October 1, 2008, the Company and the Berg Group agreed to extend the maturity due date to June 2013. Interest expense incurred in connection with the mortgage note was approximately \$164 and \$174 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$331 and \$349 for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

On June 11, 2009, the superior court issued a tentative decision that concluded Republic Properties Corporation is a partner in the Hellyer Avenue Limited Partnership relating to the Mission West Properties, L.P. v. Republic Properties Corporation litigation (see Note 9 below for details). Because Republic Properties Corporation's interest in the Hellyer Avenue Limited Partnership was transferred to Berg & Berg Enterprises, Inc. and past distributions from profits were paid to Berg & Berg Enterprises, Inc., the Company accrued approximately \$1,000 in interest receivable due from Berg & Berg Enterprises, Inc. The \$1,000 interest income accrual was calculated at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.25%.

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During the first six months of 2009, debt in the amount of approximately \$23,120 was borrowed and repaid to the Berg Group under short-term notes payable in connection with the fourth quarter 2008 and first quarter 2009 dividend distributions. The notes payable interest was calculated at LIBOR plus 2%. Interest expense incurred in connection with the loans was approximately \$6 and \$21 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively.

During the first six months of 2009 and 2008, Carl E. Berg or entities controlled by him held financial interests in several companies that lease space from the operating partnerships, which include companies where Mr. Berg has a greater than 10% ownership

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interest. These related tenants contributed approximately \$279 and \$307 in rental revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$572 and \$614 in rental revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Under the Company's charter, bylaws and agreements with the Berg Group, the individual members of the Berg Group are prohibited from acquiring or holding shares of the Company's common stock if such acquisition would result in their beneficial ownership percentage of the Company's common stock causing the Company to violate any REIT qualification requirement. Currently their share ownership is below a level at which rent from related tenants would be excluded in determining compliance with REIT qualification tests.

The Berg Group has an approximately \$7,500 commitment to complete an approximately 75,000 to 90,000 square foot building in connection with the Company's 2001 acquisition of 245 Caspian in Sunnyvale which is comprised of approximately three acres of unimproved land. The Company has recorded this portion of the purchase price paid to the Berg Group in "Other assets" on its condensed consolidated balance sheets. The Berg Group plans to satisfy this commitment to construct a building when requested by the Company following the approval of the Independent Directors Committee.

The Company currently leases office space owned by Berg & Berg Enterprises for the Company's headquarters. Rental amounts and overhead reimbursements paid to Berg & Berg Enterprises were \$30 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$60 and \$54 for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

### 9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Neither the operating partnerships, the Company's properties nor the Company are subject to any material litigation nor, to the Company's knowledge, is any material litigation threatened against the operating partnerships, the properties or the Company. From time to time, the Company is engaged in legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company does not expect any of such proceedings to have a material adverse effect on its cash flows, financial condition or results of operations. The Company is currently involved in the following legal proceedings and it believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on its operating results, cash

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flows or financial condition.

Mission West Properties, L.P. v. Republic Properties Corporation, et al. Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. CV 796249. Republic Properties Corporation ("RPC") is a former 50% partner with Mission West Properties, L.P. in the Hellyer Avenue Limited Partnership ("Hellyer LP"), which was formed in July 2000. Under the terms of the Hellyer LP partnership agreement and other related contracts, Mission West Properties, L.P. ("MWP") had the right to obtain RPC's entire interest in Hellyer LP in the event of certain payment defaults which occurred in August 2000. Therefore, on September 1, 2000, MWP, as the general partner of Hellyer LP, ceased all allocations of income and cash flow to RPC and exercised its right under the partnership agreement to cancel RPC's entire interest in the partnership. Following discussions with and approval by the Independent Directors Committee, the Company authorized the transfer of RPC's interest in Hellyer LP to Berg & Berg Enterprises, Inc. ("BBE"). Under the Berg Land Holdings Option Agreement and the Acquisition Agreement dated as of May 14, 1998, the Company acting through the Independent Directors Committee had the right, but not the obligation, to reacquire the property interest and the related distributions related to the property interest at any time. The transfer was effective as of September 1, 2000. On November 20, 2000, RPC commenced a lawsuit against MWP in the Circuit Court of Maryland for Baltimore City. After lengthy litigation, which included a trial on the merits and subsequent appeals, in April 2006, Maryland's highest court upheld an earlier Maryland Appeals Court ruling in favor of MWP, finding that the Circuit Court of Maryland could not assert personal jurisdiction over MWP in Maryland. The court vacated the judgment and decision in the trial court and dismissed the entire Maryland suit. In February 2001, while the Maryland case was pending, the Company filed a suit against RPC in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Santa Clara. The case was stayed pending resolution of the Maryland case, and the Company dismissed its suit on March 4, 2005. In April 2005, RPC submitted a motion asking the Superior Court to reinstate the case, which the Court granted on May 25, 2005. A trial in the superior court commenced in February 2009. On June 11, 2009, the superior court issued a tentative decision that concluded RPC is a partner in the Hellyer LP and is entitled to distribution of profits of the Hellyer LP in accordance with its percentage interest together with pre-judgment interest on each distribution from the date it was due and payable. The Company intends to file an appeal following the court's issuance of a final decision and entry of judgment. Pending the outcome of the appeal, the Company accrued approximately \$2,300 in interest payable based on the court's tentative decision. The \$2,300 interest expense accrual represents the interest owed on the amount of past distributions that would be payable to RPC by Hellyer LP based on the tentative decision determined at the legal rate of interest of 10%. In addition, the Company also accrued approximately \$1,000 in interest receivable due from BBE since past distributions from Hellyer LP were paid to BBE. The \$1,000 interest income accrual was calculated at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.25%.

Since the inception of Hellyer LP, the Company has accounted for the properties owned by the partnership on a consolidated basis, with reductions for the noncontrolling interests held by the noncontrolling partner (first RPC and then BBE). In each period, the Company has accrued amounts payable by Hellyer LP to the noncontrolling interest partner, including BBE prior to payment. BBE's share of earnings allocated to its 50% noncontrolling interest was approximately \$381 and \$389 in the first six months of 2009 and

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2008, respectively. As of June 30, 2009, accumulated cash flow distributions from Hellyer LP totaling approximately \$5,648 were accrued and distributed to BBE. If the Company's litigation with RPC is ultimately decided in RPC's favor, the Company anticipates that BBE may be required to return RPC's former interest in Hellyer LP and all prior distributions to RPC. As a result of this uncertainty, in October 2003, the Company recorded such distributions as an account receivable from BBE, which is included in "Other assets" on the Company's consolidated balance sheets, with an offsetting account payable to BBE.

The Independent Directors Committee of the Board of Directors will exercise its right to acquire on behalf of the Company the former RPC interest and related distributions from Berg & Berg Enterprises, Inc. under the terms of the Berg Land Holdings Option Agreement between the Company and the Berg Group, if the litigation is ultimately decided in favor of the Company.

### GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES

Under its articles of incorporation and bylaws, the Company has agreed to indemnify its officers and directors for certain events or occurrences arising as a result of the officer or director's serving in such capacity. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited. The Company believes the estimated fair value of its obligations under these indemnification agreements is minimal and has recorded no liabilities for these agreements as of June 30, 2009.

The Company also enters into indemnification provisions under its agreements with other companies in the ordinary course of business, typically with lenders, joint venture partners, contractors, and tenants. Under these provisions the Company typically agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party as a result of certain kinds of activities or inactions of the Company. These indemnification provisions generally survive termination of the underlying agreement. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification provisions is unlimited. To date, the Company has not incurred material costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements. As a result, the Company believes the estimated fair value of these agreements is minimal. Accordingly, the Company has recorded no liabilities for these agreements as of June 30, 2009.

### SEISMIC ACTIVITY

The Company's properties are located in an active seismic area of Silicon Valley. Insurance policies currently maintained by the Company do not cover seismic activity, although they do cover losses from fires after an earthquake.

### ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The environmental investigations that have been conducted on the Company's properties have not revealed any environmental liability that the Company believes would have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations and assets, and the Company is not aware of any such liability. Nonetheless, it is possible that there are material environmental liabilities of which the Company is unaware. In addition, the Company cannot assure that future laws, ordinances, or regulations will not impose any material environmental liability, or that the current environmental condition of the properties has not been, or will not be,

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affected by tenants and occupants of the properties, by the condition of properties in the vicinity of the properties, or by third parties unrelated to the Company.

### ASSET DISPOSITIONS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN CONDITIONS

The Company has entered into sales agreements with unrelated parties subject to numerous material conditions, including but not limited to re-zoning of the property and negotiating certain agreements with the local municipality acceptable to the buyer. As a result of the conditions agreed to by the Company and the respective buyers, these assets do not meet the criteria set forth in SFAS 144 to be classified as assets held for sale. The following summarizes the assets for which the Company has an executed sales contract as of June 30, 2009 that is subject to such material conditions:

Property -----	Number of Buildings -----	Rentable Square Feet -----	Acres -----
McCandless Drive  Milpitas, California	8	427,000	23.03

### 10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 9, 2009, the Company paid dividends of \$0.15 per share of common stock to all common stockholders of record as of June 30, 2009. On the same date, the operating partnerships paid a distribution of \$0.15 per O.P. unit to all holders of O.P. units, with the exception of the Berg Group. Aggregate dividends and distributions amounted to approximately \$15,791.

On July 9, 2009, the Company issued a short-term note for approximately \$11,517 to the Berg Group in connection with the second quarter 2009 dividend distributions. The note's interest rate is LIBOR plus 1.75%.

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

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto under Part I, Item 1 of this Report and our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008. The results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire fiscal year ending December 31, 2009.

### FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Reform Act of 1995, and are including this statement for purposes of complying with these safe harbor provisions. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe future plans, strategies and expectations of the Company, are

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generally identifiable by use of the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "project" or similar expressions. Additionally, all disclosures under Part I, Item 3 constitute forward-looking statements. Our ability to predict results or the actual effect of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain.

Factors that could have a material adverse effect on our operations and future prospects or would cause actual results in the future to differ materially from any of our forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the current turmoil in the credit markets could limit the demands for R&D space and affect the overall availability and cost of credit,
- economic conditions generally and the real estate market specifically,
- the occupancy rates of the properties,
- rental rates on new and renewed leases,
- legislative or regulatory provisions (including changes to laws governing the taxation of REITs),
- availability of capital,
- interest rates,
- competition,
- supply of and demand for R&D, office and industrial properties in our current and proposed market areas,
- tenant defaults and bankruptcies,
- lease term expirations and renewals,
- changes in general accounting principles, policies and guidelines applicable to REITs, and
- ability to timely refinance maturing debt obligations and the terms of any such refinancing.

These risks and uncertainties, together with the other risks described under Part I, Item 1A - "Risk Factors" of our 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K and from time to time in our other reports and documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), should be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements.

### OVERVIEW

We acquire, market, lease, and manage R&D/office properties, primarily located in the Silicon Valley portion of the San Francisco Bay Area. As of June 30, 2009, we owned and managed 111 properties totaling approximately 8.0 million rentable square feet through four limited partnerships, or operating partnerships, for which we are the sole general partner. This class of property is designed for research and development and office uses and, in some cases, includes space for light manufacturing operations with loading docks. We believe that we have one of the largest portfolios of R&D/office properties in the Silicon Valley. As of June 30, 2009, two tenants individually lease in excess of 300,000 rentable square feet from us: Microsoft Corporation and Apple, Inc.

For federal income tax purposes, we have operated as a self-managed, self-administered and fully integrated real estate investment trust ("REIT") since the beginning of fiscal 1999.

Our acquisition, growth and operating strategy incorporates the following elements:

- working with the Berg Group to take advantage of their abilities and resources to pursue development opportunities which we have an option to acquire, on pre-negotiated terms, upon completion and leasing;
- capitalizing on opportunistic acquisitions from third parties of high-quality R&D/office properties that provide attractive initial yields and significant potential for growth in cash-flow;

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- focusing on general purpose, single-tenant Silicon Valley R&D/office properties for information technology companies in order to maintain low operating costs, reduce tenant turnover and capitalize on our relationships with these companies and our extensive knowledge of their real estate needs; and

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- maintaining prudent financial management principles that emphasize current cash flow while building long-term value, the acquisition of pre-leased properties to reduce development and leasing risks and the maintenance of sufficient liquidity to acquire and finance properties on desirable terms.

### CURRENT ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

In the second quarter of 2009, the overall U.S. economy weakened further, particularly with the increased turmoil in the credit markets, the housing recession and growing unemployment. These factors have resulted in a considerable reduction in business spending. As credit requirements have tightened with many financial institutions, current tenants and prospective tenants may find it more difficult to obtain credit. In effect, this may impact the stability of our current tenants' financial condition and limit our ability to lease spaces to credit worthy prospective tenants.

Given the current financial markets crisis and general economic conditions, there can be no assurances that our operating results will not decrease. We have a strong balance sheet and have maintained one of the lowest levels of leverage in the REIT industry. The current crisis in the financial markets has resulted in de-leveraging throughout the global finance system. The displacement in the current financing market has resulted in a very difficult borrowing environment.

All of our properties are located in the Northern California area known as Silicon Valley, which generally consists of portions of Santa Clara County, Southwestern Alameda County, Southeastern San Mateo County and Eastern Santa Cruz County. Historically, the Silicon Valley R&D property market has fluctuated with the local economy. The Silicon Valley economy and business activity slowed markedly from 2001 through 2006 and grew slowly until the second half of 2008. Since September 2008, the impact of the worldwide recession has adversely affected the local economy. According to a recent report by NAI BT Commercial Real Estate (the "BT Report"), the vacancy rate for Silicon Valley R&D property was approximately 16.3% in late 2008 and 18.6% at the end of the second quarter of 2009. Total vacant R&D square footage in Silicon Valley at the end of the second quarter of 2009 amounted to approximately 28.9 million square feet, of which 17.4%, or 5.0 million square feet, was being offered under subleases. According to the BT Report, total negative net absorption (which is the computation of gross square footage leased less gross new square footage vacated for the period presented) in 2008 amounted to approximately 33,000 square feet, and in the first six months of 2009 there was total negative net absorption of approximately 3.9 million square feet. Also according to the BT Report, the average asking market rent per square foot at the end of the second quarter of 2009 was \$1.11 compared with \$1.26 in late 2008. The Silicon Valley R&D property market is characterized by a substantial number of submarkets, with rent and vacancy rates varying by submarket and location within each submarket, however, and individual properties within any particular submarket presently may be leased above or below the current average asking market rental rates within that submarket and the region as a whole.

Our occupancy rate at June 30, 2009 was 66.1% compared with 64.9% at June 30, 2008. We believe that our occupancy rate could decline if key tenants seek the protection of bankruptcy laws, consolidate operations or discontinue operations. In addition, leases with respect to approximately 114,000 rentable square feet

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are expiring prior to the end of 2009. The properties subject to these leases may take anywhere from 24 to 40 months or longer to re-lease. We believe that the average 2009 renewal rental rates for our properties will be approximately equal to, or perhaps below, current market rents, but we cannot give any assurance that leases will be renewed or that available space will be re-leased at rental rates equal to or above the current quoted market rates.

Despite our strategic focus on single tenant properties and leases, in order to meet market conditions, we have been, and expect to continue leasing less than the entire premises of some of our R&D properties to a single tenant from time to time. Leasing our R&D properties, which generally have been built for single tenant occupancy, to multiple tenants can increase our leasing costs and operating expenses and reduce the profitability of our leasing activities.

If we are unable to lease a significant portion of any vacant space or space subject to expiring leases; if we experience significant tenant defaults as a result of the current economic downturn; if we are not able to lease space at or above current market rates; if we restructure existing leases and lower existing rents in order to retain tenants for an extended term; or if we increase our lease costs and operating expenses substantially to accommodate multiple tenants in our R&D properties, our results of operations and cash flows will be affected adversely. Furthermore, in this event it is probable that our board of directors will reduce the quarterly dividend on the common stock and the outstanding O.P. units. Our operating results and ability to pay dividends at current levels remain subject to a number of material risks, as indicated under the caption "Forward-Looking Information" above and in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

We prepare the condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), which requires us to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and related footnotes. Accounting and disclosure decisions with respect to material transactions that are subject to significant management judgments or estimates include impairment of long lived assets, deferred rent reserves, and allocation of purchase price relating to property acquisitions and the related depreciable lives assigned. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

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Critical accounting policies are defined as those that require management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions, giving due consideration to materiality, in certain circumstances that affect amounts reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements, and potentially result in materially different results under different conditions and assumptions. We believe that the following best describe our critical accounting policies:

**BUSINESS COMBINATIONS.** Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141"), was effective July 1, 2001. We account for acquisitions of properties prior to January 1, 2009 in accordance with SFAS 141. For acquisitions consummated after January 1, 2009, we follow SFAS 141R, "Business Combinations". The fair value of the real estate acquired is allocated to acquired tangible assets, consisting of land, building and tenant improvements, and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above-market and below-market leases, acquired in-place leases and the value of tenant relationships, based in each case on their fair values. The determination of the tangible and intangible assets'

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useful lives are guided by a combination of SFAS 141R and management's estimates. SFAS 141R requires that acquisition-related costs and restructuring costs be recognized separately from the business combination and expensed as incurred.

The capitalized above-market lease values and the capitalized below-market lease values are amortized as an adjustment to rental income over the initial lease term while amortization of in-place lease value intangible asset is included in depreciation and amortization of real estate in the expense section of our condensed consolidated statements of operations. If we do not appropriately allocate these components or we incorrectly estimate the useful lives of these components, our computation of depreciation and amortization expense may not appropriately reflect the actual impact of these costs over future periods, which will affect net income.

**IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS.** We review real estate assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable in accordance with SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment and Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"). We evaluate the recoverability of our investments in real estate assets to be held and used each quarter and record an impairment charge when there is an indicator of impairment and the undiscounted projected cash flows are less than the carrying amount for a particular property. If impairment is recognized, the reduced carrying amount of the asset will be accounted for as its new cost. For a depreciable asset, the new cost will be depreciated over the asset's remaining useful life. Generally, fair values are estimated using discounted cash flow, replacement cost or market comparison analyses. The process of evaluating for impairment requires estimates as to future events and the our views of market and economic conditions, which are subject to varying market factors, such as the vacancy rates, future rental rates, lease periods, deferred maintenance and operating costs for R&D facilities in the Silicon Valley area and related submarkets. Therefore, it is reasonably possible that a change in estimate resulting from judgments as to future events could occur which would affect the recorded amounts of the property.

**ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS AND DEFERRED RENT.** We must estimate the uncollectibility of our accounts receivable based on the evaluation of our tenants' financial position, analyses of accounts receivable and current economic trends. We also make estimates for reserves against our deferred rent receivable for existing tenants with the potential of early termination, bankruptcy or ceasing operations. We charge or credit rental income for increases or decreases to our deferred rent reserves. Our estimates are based on our review of tenants' payment histories, the remaining lease term, whether or not the tenant is currently occupying our building, publicly available financial information and such additional information about their financial condition as tenants provide to us. The information available to us might lead us to overstate or understate these reserve amounts. The use of different estimates or assumptions could produce different results. Moreover, actual future collections of accounts receivable or reductions in future reported rental income due to tenant bankruptcies or other business failures could differ materially from our estimates.

**CONSOLIDATED JOINT VENTURES.** We, through an operating partnership, own three properties that are in joint ventures of which we have controlling interests. We manage and operate all three properties. We recognize these properties and 100% of their operating results in our condensed consolidated financial statements, with appropriate allocation to noncontrolling interests, because we have operational and financial control of the investments. We make judgments and assumptions about the estimated monthly payments made to our noncontrolling interest joint venture partners, which are reported with our periodic results of operations. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

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INVESTMENT IN UNCONSOLIDATED JOINT VENTURE. We evaluate all joint venture arrangements for consolidation. The percentage interest in the joint venture, evaluation of control and whether a variable interest entity ("VIE") exists are all considered in determining if the arrangement qualifies for consolidation in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 46R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities". We, through an operating partnership, have a 50% non-controlling limited partnership interest in one unconsolidated joint venture. This investment is not consolidated because we do not exercise significant control over major operating and financial decisions. We account for this joint venture interest using the equity method of accounting.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS. On January 1, 2008, we adopted the provisions of SFAS 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157") for our financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. SFAS 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. SFAS 157 also specifies a three-level hierarchy of valuation techniques based upon whether the inputs reflect assumptions other market participants would use based upon market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) or reflect its own assumptions of market participant valuation (unobservable inputs) and requires the use of observable inputs if such data is available without undue cost and effort. At June 30, 2009, we had approximately \$6.6 million of financial assets classified as Level 1 and thus measured at fair value using quoted market prices for identical instruments in active markets from an independent third party source.

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The only financial asset or liability recorded at fair value in our consolidated financial statements is the restricted investment in marketable securities. We determined the fair value for the marketable securities using quoted prices in active markets for identical securities.

Our financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and debt. Considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop estimates of fair value. Our estimates of fair value are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that we could realize in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable are carried at amounts that approximate their fair values due to their short-term maturities. The carrying amounts of our variable rate debt approximate fair value since the interest rates on these instruments are equivalent to rates currently offered to us. For fixed rate debt, we estimate fair value by using discounted cash flow analyses based on borrowing rates for similar kinds of borrowing arrangements.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION. SFAS 123R requires that the cost of all employee, director and consultant stock options, as well as other equity-based compensation arrangements, be reflected in the financial statements based on the estimated fair value of the awards. SFAS 123R is applicable to any award that is settled or measured in stock, including stock options, restricted stock, stock appreciation rights, stock units, and employee stock purchase plans. Compensation cost under SFAS 123R may differ due to different assumptions and treatment of forfeitures.

REVENUE RECOGNITION. Rental revenue is recognized on the straight-line method of accounting required by GAAP under which contractual rent payment increases are recognized evenly over the lease term, regardless of when the rent payments are received by us. The difference between recognized rental income and rental cash

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receipts is recorded as "Deferred rent receivable" on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Rental revenue is affected if existing tenants terminate or amend their leases. We try to identify tenants who may be likely to declare bankruptcy, cease operations or are likely to seek a negotiated settlement of their obligation. By anticipating these events in advance, we expect to take steps to minimize their impact on our reported results of operations through lease renegotiations, reserves against deferred rent, and other appropriate measures. Our judgments and estimations about tenants' capacity to continue to meet their lease obligations will affect the rental revenue recognized. Material differences may result in the amount and timing of our rental revenue for any period if we made different judgments or estimations.

SFAS No. 66, "Accounting for Sales of Real Estate" ("SFAS 66"), establishes accounting standards for recognizing profit or loss on sales of real estate. The gain on the sale is only recognized proportionately as the seller receives payments from the purchaser. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis, when appropriate.

Lease termination fees are recognized as other income when there is a signed termination letter agreement, all of the conditions of the agreement have been met, and when the tenant no longer has the right to occupy the property. These fees are paid by tenants who want to terminate their lease obligations before the end of the contractual term of the lease. We cannot predict or forecast the timing or amounts of future lease termination fees.

We recognize income from rent, tenant reimbursements and lease termination fees and other income once all of the following criteria are met in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin 104:

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

With regard to critical accounting policies, where applicable, we have explained and discussed the criteria for identification and selection, methodology in application and impact on the financial statements with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors. The Audit Committee has reviewed the critical accounting policies we identified.

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### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

COMPARISON OF THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 WITH THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, through our controlling interests in the operating partnerships, we owned 111 properties totaling approximately 8.0 million rentable square feet. Included in the 8.0 million rentable square feet are approximately 854,000 rentable square feet (or 16 buildings) that we are seeking to have rezoned for residential development.

Comparison of rental revenue from real estate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

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	Three Months Ended June 30,			% Chan Propert
	2009	2008	\$ Change	
	(dollars in thousands)			
Same Property (1)	\$20,096	\$19,031	\$1,065	5
2008 Acquisitions	328	328	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,424</b>	<b>\$19,359</b>	<b>\$1,065</b>	<b>5</b>
	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	(dollars in thousands)			
Same Property (1)	\$40,424	\$37,919	\$2,505	6
2008 Acquisitions	656	437	219	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$41,080</b>	<b>\$38,356</b>	<b>\$2,724</b>	<b>7</b>

(1) "Same Property" is defined as properties owned by us prior to 2008 that we still owned as of June 30, 2009.

RENTAL REVENUE FROM REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS

For the quarter ended June 30, 2009, rental revenue from real estate increased by approximately \$1.1 million, or 5.5%, from \$19.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 to \$20.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, rental revenue from real estate increased by approximately \$2.7 million, or 7.1%, from \$38.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 to \$41.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. In both periods, the increase in rental revenue resulted primarily from new leases since June 30, 2008. Our occupancy rate at June 30, 2009 was approximately 66.1%, compared with 64.9% at June 30, 2008.

LEASE TERMINATION INCOME

We had no lease termination fee income in the second quarter of 2009 and 2008. Lease termination fee income for the six months ended June 30, 2008 of approximately \$1.9 million was paid by a tenant who terminated its lease obligations before the end of the lease term. We do not consider that transaction to be a recurring item.

OTHER INCOME

Other income of approximately \$0.30 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 included approximately \$0.24 million from management fees and \$0.06 million from an insurance claim. Other income of approximately \$0.25 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 included approximately \$0.24 million from management fees and \$0.01 million from miscellaneous income. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, other income of approximately \$0.62 million included approximately \$0.49 million from management fees, \$0.06 million from an insurance claim and \$0.07 million from miscellaneous income. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, other income of approximately \$0.48 million included approximately \$0.46 million from management fees and \$0.02 million from miscellaneous income.

EXPENSES FROM OPERATIONS

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Property operating expenses and real estate taxes during the second quarter of 2009 increased by approximately \$1.8 million, or 32.0%, from \$5.5 million to \$7.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2009, respectively. The increase was primarily attributable to increases in utility usage, repair and maintenance and real estate tax expenses. Tenant reimbursements increased by approximately \$0.6 million, or 16.3%, from \$3.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 to \$4.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 due to reimbursements of recurring operating expenses, including real estate taxes. The level of tenant reimbursements is affected by vacancies because certain recurring expenses such as property insurance, real estate taxes, and other fixed operating expenses are not recoverable from vacant properties. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, property operating expenses and real estate taxes increased by approximately \$2.8 million, or 27.2%, from \$10.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 to \$13.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

General and administrative expenses decreased by approximately (\$0.05) million, or (7.6%), from \$0.67 million to \$0.62 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2009, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2009, general and administrative expenses decreased by approximately (\$0.20) million, or (14.3%), from \$1.35 million to \$1.15 million, respectively. The decrease was primarily the result of higher legal fees and stock compensation expense in 2008.

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Real estate depreciation and amortization expense increased by approximately \$0.6 million, or 11.5%, from \$5.7 million to \$6.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2009, respectively. The increase resulted from a lease termination in the first quarter of 2009 and additional tenant improvements since June 30, 2008. Real estate depreciation and amortization expense increased by approximately \$1.0 million, or 8.6%, from \$11.3 million to \$12.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

### EQUITY IN EARNINGS FROM UNCONSOLIDATED JOINT VENTURE

As of June 30, 2009, we held investments in one R&D building totaling approximately 155,500 rentable square feet through an unconsolidated joint venture, TBI-MWP, in which we acquired a 50% interest in January 2003 from the Berg Group under the Berg Land Holdings Option Agreement. We have a non-controlling limited partnership interest in this joint venture, which we account for using the equity method of accounting. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, we recorded equity in earnings from the unconsolidated joint venture of approximately \$0.08 million compared with equity in earnings of \$0.41 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease was attributable to the sale of two R&D properties subsequent to June 30, 2008. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, equity in earnings from the unconsolidated joint venture was approximately \$0.16 million and \$0.79 million, respectively. The occupancy rate for the properties owned by this joint venture at June 30, 2009 and 2008 was 100%.

### INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME

Interest and dividend income increased by approximately \$0.9 million, or 423.3%, from \$0.2 million to \$1.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2009, respectively. The increase was primarily due to an accrual of approximately \$1.0 million in interest income related to the Hellyer Avenue Limited Partnership litigation (see Note 9 above for further discussion of this litigation). Interest and dividend income increased by approximately \$0.3 million, or 38.0%, from \$0.8 million to \$1.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

### INTEREST EXPENSE

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Interest expense increased by approximately \$2.1 million, or 43.0%, from \$5.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 to \$7.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 due to an accrual of approximately \$2.3 million related to the Hellyer Avenue Limited Partnership litigation (see Note 9 above for details). Interest expense (related parties) decreased by approximately (\$0.1) million, or (38.9%), from \$0.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 to \$0.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 due to higher related party debt incurred in the quarter ended June 30, 2008. Interest expense increased by approximately \$2.0 million, or 20.3%, from \$9.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 to \$11.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Interest expense (related parties) decreased by approximately (\$0.4) million, or (50.8%), from \$0.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 to \$0.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Total debt outstanding, including debt due related parties, decreased by approximately (\$13.8) million, or (3.9%), from \$351.2 million as of June 30, 2008 to \$337.3 million as of June 30, 2009 because of principal repayments.

### NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS AND NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

Net income to common stockholders increased by approximately \$0.4 million, or 31.3%, from \$1.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 to \$1.8 million for the same period in 2009. The noncontrolling interests portion of income decreased by approximately (\$0.07) million, or (1.4%), from \$5.47 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 to \$5.40 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, net income to common stockholders was approximately \$3.2 million, and the noncontrolling interests portion of income was approximately \$9.6 million and \$12.7 million, respectively.

The amount of noncontrolling interests in net income has been calculated by multiplying the net income of the operating partnerships (on a stand-alone basis) by the respective noncontrolling interests ownership percentage. Noncontrolling interests represent the ownership interest of all limited partners in the operating partnerships taken as a whole, which was approximately 79% and 81% as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

### CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION

Total stockholders' equity, net, increased by approximately \$10.9 million from December 31, 2008. We obtained additional capital from the issuance of 2,022,000 shares of our common stock for the exchange of O.P. units, which increased additional paid-in capital by approximately \$15.1 million. Stockholders' equity was reduced during the most recent quarter by distributions in excess of accumulated earnings of approximately \$4.4 million.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We expect an increase in operating cash flows from our operating property portfolio in 2009 compared with 2008 primarily from new leases and payments from M&M Real Estate Control & Restructuring relating to the Ciena lease termination in 2007 (see Note 3 above). If we are unable to lease a significant portion of the approximately 114,000 rentable square feet scheduled to expire during the remainder of 2009 or an equivalent amount of our currently available space of approximately 2.7 million rentable square feet, however, our operating cash flows after 2009 may be affected adversely. With the expectation of higher rental revenues for the remainder of 2009, we expect our properties' operating income to show a year-over-year increase compared with 2008 driven by new leases. We are also subject to risks of decreased occupancy through tenant defaults and bankruptcies and potential reduction in rental rates upon renewal of properties, however, which could result in reduced cash flow from operations instead. Cash flows from lease terminations are non-recurring and to maintain or increase cash flows in the future we must re-lease our vacant properties.

We expect our principal source of liquidity for distributions to stockholders and O.P. unit holders, debt service, leasing commissions and recurring capital expenditures to come from cash provided by operations, as well as borrowings under our line of credit with Heritage Bank of Commerce ("HBC"). We expect these sources of liquidity to be adequate to meet projected distributions to stockholders and other presently anticipated liquidity requirements in 2009. We expect to meet our long-term liquidity requirements for the funding of property development, property acquisitions and other material non-recurring capital improvements through cash and investments, long-term secured and unsecured indebtedness, and potentially, the issuance of additional equity securities by us.

As of June 30, 2009, restricted cash totaled approximately \$7.1 million and restricted investment in marketable securities totaled approximately \$6.6 million. The entire amount represents cash and investment held by M&M Real Estate Control & Restructuring, LLC, a consolidated VIE involving the Ciena lease termination in 2007. We do not possess or control these funds or have any rights to receive them except as provided in the applicable agreements and any other additional agreements with the VIE. We include this in our restricted cash and investment under the principles of FIN 46R. The restricted cash and investment is not available for distribution to stockholders.

In April 2009, we issued two notes in the aggregate amount of \$15 million to M&M Real Estate Control & Restructuring, LLC for funds borrowed from restricted cash. The notes bear interest at LIBOR plus 2% and are due June 30, 2009 and subsequently extended to December 31, 2010. The proceeds were used to pay an outstanding short-term note issued to the Berg Group and for general corporate purposes.

#### DISTRIBUTIONS

On July 9, 2009, we paid dividends of \$0.15 per share of common stock to all common stockholders of record as of June 30, 2009. On the same date, the operating partnerships paid a distribution of \$0.15 per O.P. unit to all holders of O.P. units, with the exception of the Berg Group. The aggregate dividends and distributions amounted to approximately \$15.8 million. On July 9, 2009, we issued a short-term note for approximately \$11.5 million to the Berg Group in connection with the second quarter 2009 dividend distributions. This note had an interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.75% and is due September 30, 2009.

Distributions are declared at the discretion of our Board of Directors and are subject to actual cash available for distribution, our financial condition, capital requirements and such other factors, as our Board of Directors deems relevant.

#### DEBT

We currently have a \$17.5 million unsecured revolving line of credit with HBC established in April 2008. The revolving line of credit carries a variable interest rate based on the one-month LIBOR plus 1.75% per annum and matures June 15, 2009. In June 2009, we executed an amendment to the terms of the line of credit that extended the maturity date to September 15, 2009. We are discussing with HBC to renew the unsecured revolving line of credit for at least 12 months.

In the first six months of 2009, we issued two short-term notes for approximately \$23.1 million to the Berg Group in connection with the fourth quarter 2008 and first quarter 2009 dividend distributions. The notes' interest rates were LIBOR plus 2% and were fully repaid.

At June 30, 2009, we had total indebtedness of approximately \$337.3 million,

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including \$324.9 million of fixed rate mortgage debt, \$3.9 million under the HBC line of credit and \$8.5 million debt under the Berg Group mortgage note (related parties), as detailed in the table below. The Northwestern, Allianz, Hartford and HBC loans contain certain financial loan and reporting covenants as defined in the loan agreements. As of June 30, 2009, we were in compliance with these loan covenants.

### CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table identifies the contractual obligations with respect to the maturities and scheduled principal repayments of our secured debt, unsecured notes, credit facility and scheduled interest payments of our fixed-rate and variable-rate debt at June 30, 2009 and provides information about our operating lease obligations that will impact our liquidity and cash flow in future periods.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	
	(dollars in thousands)				
Principal payments (1)	\$10,270	\$13,328	\$14,109	\$14,935	\$8
Interest payments-fixed rate debt(2)	9,502	18,433	17,652	16,825	1
Interest payments-variable rate debt(3)	17	-	-	-	
Operating lease obligations (4)	60	30	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,849</b>	<b>\$31,791</b>	<b>\$31,761</b>	<b>\$31,760</b>	<b>\$9</b>

- (1) As of June 30, 2009, 98.9% of our debt was contractually fixed and 1.1% of our debt bore interest at variable rates. Our debt obligations are set forth in detail in the table below.
- (2) The information in the table above reflects our projected interest rate obligations for the fixed-rate payments based on the contractual interest rates, interest payment dates and scheduled maturity dates.
- (3) The information in the table above reflects our projected interest rate obligations for the variable-rate payments based on LIBOR plus 1.75% at June 30, 2009, the scheduled interest payment dates and maturity dates.
- (4) Our operating lease obligations relate to a lease of our corporate office facility from a related party.

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The following table and notes set forth information regarding debt outstanding as of June 30, 2009:

Debt Description	Collateral Properties	Bal
		(dollars)
Line of Credit:		
Heritage Bank of Commerce	Not Applicable	\$

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Mortgage Note Payable (related parties) (2): 5300 & 5350 Hellyer Avenue, San Jose, CA

Mortgage Notes Payable(2):

Hartford Life Insurance Company 5981 Optical Court, San Jose, CA 11  
 Hartford Life and Accident Insurance Company 5500 Hellyer Avenue, San Jose, CA  
 Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company 5550 Hellyer Avenue, San Jose, CA  
 (collectively known as the "Hartford Loan") (3) 4050 Starboard Drive, Fremont, CA  
 45738 Northport Loop, Fremont, CA  
 233 South Hillview Drive, Milpitas, CA  
 10300 Bubb Road, Cupertino, CA  
 1230 E. Arques, Sunnyvale, CA  
 1250-1280 E. Arques, Sunnyvale, CA  
 1212 Bordeaux Lane, Sunnyvale, CA  
 2904 Orchard Parkway, San Jose, CA  
 3236 Scott Blvd, Santa Clara, CA  
 6311 San Ignacio Avenue, San Jose, CA  
 6321-6325 San Ignacio Avenue, San Jose, CA  
 6331 San Ignacio Avenue, San Jose, CA  
 6341-6351 San Ignacio Avenue, San Jose, CA  
 3540-3580 Bassett Street, Santa Clara, CA

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company(4) 1750 Automation Parkway, San Jose, CA 7  
 1756 Automation Parkway, San Jose, CA  
 1762 Automation Parkway, San Jose, CA  
 6320 San Ignacio Avenue, San Jose, CA  
 6540-6541 Via Del Oro, San Jose, CA  
 6385-6387 San Ignacio Avenue, San Jose, CA  
 20605-20705 Valley Green Drive, Cupertino, CA  
 2001 Walsh Avenue, Santa Clara, CA  
 2220 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA  
 2300 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA  
 2330 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA

Allianz Life Ins. Co. (Allianz Loan I) (5) 5900 Optical Court, San Jose, CA 2  
 Allianz Life Ins. Co. (Allianz Loan II) (5) 5325-5345 Hellyer Avenue, San Jose, CA 10  
 1768 Automation Parkway, San Jose, CA  
 2880 Scott Boulevard, Santa Clara, CA  
 2890 Scott Boulevard, Santa Clara, CA  
 2800 Scott Boulevard, Santa Clara, CA  
 10450-10460 Bubb Road, Cupertino, CA  
 6800-6810 Santa Teresa Blvd., San Jose, CA  
 6850 Santa Teresa Blvd., San Jose, CA  
 4750 Patrick Henry Drive, Santa Clara, CA

TOTAL

32

\$33

- (1) Loan carries a variable interest rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.75%. The interest rate at June 30, 2009 was 2.09%. The Heritage Bank of Commerce line of credit contains certain financial loan and reporting covenants as defined in the loan agreements, including minimum tangible net worth and debt service coverage ratio. As of June 30, 2009, we were in compliance with these loan covenants.
- (2) Mortgage notes payable generally require monthly installments of principal and interest ranging from approximately \$96 to \$840 over various terms extending through the year 2025. The weighted average interest rate of

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mortgage notes payable was 5.74% at June 30, 2009.

- (3) The Hartford loan is payable in monthly installments of approximately \$838, which includes principal (based upon a 20-year amortization) and interest. Costs and fees incurred with obtaining this loan aggregated approximately \$1,058, which were deferred and amortized over the loan period. The Hartford loan contains certain customary covenants as defined in the loan agreement. As of June 30, 2009, we were in compliance with these loan covenants.
- (4) The Northwestern loan is payable in monthly installments of approximately \$696, which includes principal (based upon a 20-year amortization) and interest. Costs and fees incurred with obtaining this loan aggregated approximately \$675, which were deferred and amortized over the loan period. The Northwestern loan contains certain customary covenants as defined in the loan agreement. As of June 30, 2009, we were in compliance with these loan covenants.
- (5) The Allianz loans are payable in monthly aggregate installments of approximately \$1,017, which includes principal (based upon a 20-year amortization) and interest. Costs and fees incurred with obtaining these loans aggregated approximately \$1,089, which were deferred and amortized over the loan periods. The Allianz loans contain certain customary covenants as defined in the loan agreements. As of June 30, 2009, we were in compliance with these loan covenants.

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At June 30, 2009, our debt to total market capitalization ratio, which is computed as our total debt outstanding divided by the sum of total debt outstanding plus the market value of common stock (based upon the closing price of \$6.83 per share on June 30, 2009) on a fully diluted basis, including the conversion of all O.P. units into common stock, was approximately 31.9%. On June 30, 2009, the last trading day in the quarter, total market capitalization was approximately \$1.06 billion.

At June 30, 2009, the outstanding balance remaining under certain notes that we owed to the operating partnerships was approximately \$2.2 million. The due date of these notes has been extended to September 30, 2010. The principal amount of these notes, along with the interest expense, which is interest income to the operating partnerships, is eliminated in consolidation and is not included in the corresponding line items within the condensed consolidated financial statements. However, the interest income earned by the operating partnerships, which is interest expense to us, in connection with this debt, is included in the calculation of noncontrolling interests as reported on the condensed consolidated statement of operations, thereby reducing our net income by this same amount. At present, our only means for repayment of this debt is through distributions that we receive from the operating partnerships that are in excess of the amount of dividends to be paid to our stockholders or by raising additional equity capital.

### HISTORICAL CASH FLOWS

#### COMPARISON OF THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 WITH THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Net cash provided by operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was approximately \$39.3 million compared with \$32.6 million for the same period in 2008. Cash flow increases came primarily from payment by our VIE of prepaid rent for one year with respect to the Ciena lease termination in 2007. See Note 3 above for further discussion of this transaction.

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities was approximately \$3.6

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million and (\$22.4) million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Cash provided by investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2009 related principally to the reimbursement of investment in marketable securities from our VIE through restricted cash. Net cash used in investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2008 related principally to the acquisition of one R&D property at 5981 Optical Court in San Jose, California and one R&D property at 2904 Orchard Parkway in San Jose, California for approximately \$35.8 million. The acquisition at 2904 Orchard Parkway was completed as a tax-deferred exchange transaction involving our former R&D property at 1170 Morse Avenue in Sunnyvale, California. The remaining excess restricted cash of approximately \$7.7 million was transferred to our general cash account. Capital expenditures for real estate improvements were approximately \$2.3 million.

Net cash used in financing activities was approximately \$42.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared with approximately \$33.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. During the first six months of 2009, we financed approximately \$23.1 million in short-term debt, received \$15 million from a loan with our VIE, paid approximately \$38.5 million towards outstanding debt, paid approximately \$34.2 million of distributions to noncontrolling interests and paid approximately \$8.3 million of dividends to common stockholders. During the same period in 2008, we financed approximately \$22.4 million in short-term debt, received approximately \$8.2 million from our line of credit, received approximately \$0.7 million from stock option exercises, paid approximately \$26.2 million towards outstanding debt, paid approximately \$31.2 million of distributions to noncontrolling interests and paid approximately \$7.0 million of dividends to common stockholders.

### FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS ("FFO")

FFO is a non-GAAP financial measurement used by real estate investment trusts to measure and compare operating performance. As defined by NAREIT, FFO represents net income (loss), computed in accordance with GAAP, plus non-recurring events other than "extraordinary items" under GAAP, excluding gains and losses from sales of depreciable operating properties, plus real estate related depreciation and amortization, excluding amortization of deferred financing costs and depreciation of non-real estate assets, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. FFO does include impairment losses for properties held for sale and held for use. Management considers FFO to be an appropriate supplemental measure of our operating and financial performance because when compared year over year, it reflects the impact to operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates, operating costs, general and administrative expenses and interest costs, providing a perspective not immediately apparent from net income. In addition, management believes that FFO provides useful information about our financial performance when compared with other REITs because FFO is generally recognized as the industry standard for reporting the operations of REITs. In addition to the disclosure of operating earnings per share, we will continue to use FFO as a measure of our performance. FFO should neither be considered as an alternative for net income as a measure of profitability nor is it comparable to cash flows provided by operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP, nor is FFO necessarily indicative of funds available to meet our cash needs, including the need to make cash distributions to satisfy REIT requirements. For example, FFO is not adjusted for payments of debt principal required under our debt service obligations.

Our definition of FFO also assumes conversion at the beginning of the period of all convertible securities, including noncontrolling interests represented by O.P. Units that might be exchanged for common stock. FFO does not represent the amount available for management's discretionary use; as such funds may be needed for capital replacement or expansion, debt service obligations or other commitments and uncertainties. Furthermore, FFO is not comparable to similarly entitled items reported by other REITs that do not define FFO exactly as we do.

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FFO for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, as reconciled to net income, are summarized in the following table:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		
	2009	2008	
	(dollars in thousands)		
Net income	\$ 7,189	\$ 6,837	\$1
Add:			
Depreciation and amortization of real estate(1)	7,054	6,275	1
Less:			
Noncontrolling interests in joint ventures	(54)	(63)	
FFO	\$14,189	\$13,049	\$2

(1) Includes our portion of depreciation and amortization of real estate and leasing commissions from our unconsolidated joint venture totaling approximately \$60 and \$189 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$119 and \$379 for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Also includes our amortization of leasing commissions of approximately \$660 and \$404 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$1,132 and \$805 for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Amortization of leasing commissions is included in the property operating, maintenance and real estate taxes line item in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Our board of directors determines the amount and timing of distributions to our stockholders. The board of directors will consider many factors prior to making any distributions, including the following:

- the amount of cash available for distribution;
- our ability to refinance maturing debt obligations;
- our financial condition;
- whether to reinvest funds rather than to distribute such funds;
- our committed and projected capital expenditures;
- the amount of cash required for new property acquisitions, including acquisitions under existing agreements with the Berg Group;
- the amount of our annual debt service requirements;
- prospects of tenant renewals and re-leases of properties subject to expiring leases;
- cash required for re-leasing activities;
- the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the federal income tax laws; and
- such other factors as the board of directors deems relevant.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to meet or maintain our cash distribution objectives.

## ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We do not generally hold market risk sensitive instruments for trading purposes. We use fixed and variable rate debt to finance our operations. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our current variable rate debt and future debt obligations. We are vulnerable to significant fluctuations of interest rates on our floating rate debt and pricing on our future debt. We manage our market risk by monitoring interest rates where we try to recognize the unpredictability of the financial markets and seek to reduce potentially adverse effect on the results of our operations. This takes frequent evaluation of available lending rates and examination of opportunities to reduce interest expense through new sources of debt financing. Several factors affecting the interest rate risk include governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economics and other factors that are beyond our control. The following table provides information about the principal cash flows, weighted average interest rates, and expected maturity dates for debt outstanding as of June 30, 2009. The current terms of this debt are described in Item 2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources." For fixed rate debt, we estimate fair value by using discounted cash flow analyses based on borrowing rates for similar kinds of borrowing arrangements.

For fixed rate debt, the table presents the assumption that the outstanding principal balance at June 30, 2009 will be paid according to scheduled principal payments and that we will not prepay any of the outstanding principal balance.

For variable rate debt, the table presents the assumption that the outstanding principal balance at June 30, 2009 will be paid upon maturity.

	Six Months	Year Ending December 31,			
	Remaining 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(dollars in thousands)				
Fixed Rate Debt:					
Secured notes payable	\$6,378	\$13,328	\$14,109	\$14,935	\$81,269
Weighted average interest rate	5.74%	5.74%	5.74%	5.74%	5.74%
Variable Rate Debt:					
Unsecured debt	\$3,892	-	-	-	-
Weighted average interest rate	2.09%				

The primary market risks we face are interest rate fluctuations. As a result, we pay lower rates of interest in periods of decreasing interest rates and higher rates of interest in periods of increasing interest rates. We had no interest rate caps or interest rate swap contracts at June 30, 2009. The only variable debt that we had as of June 30, 2009 was approximately \$3.9 million owed to the Heritage Bank of Commerce. This represented approximately 1.1% of the total \$337.3 million of outstanding debt as of June 30, 2009. All of our debt is denominated in United States dollars.

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The following discussion of market risk is based solely on a possible hypothetical change in future market conditions related to our variable-rate debt. It includes "forward-looking statements," as previously defined, regarding market risk, but we are not forecasting the occurrence of these market changes.

Based on the amount of variable debt outstanding as of June 30, 2009, a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates on our approximately \$3.9 million of floating rate debt would decrease or increase, respectively, earnings and cash flows for the six-month period then ended by approximately \$20,000, as a result of the increased or decreased interest expense associated with the change in rate, and would not have an impact on the fair value of the floating rate debt. This amount is determined by considering the impact of hypothetical interest rates on our borrowing cost. Due to the uncertainty of fluctuations in interest rates and the specific actions that might be taken by us to mitigate such fluctuations and their possible effects, the foregoing sensitivity analysis assumes no changes to our financial structure.

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### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

#### DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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

As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b) we conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer, President and Vice President of Finance, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer, President and Vice President of Finance concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e)) were effective as of June 30, 2009.

#### CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There was no material change in our internal control over financial reporting during the last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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### PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

#### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The discussion of legal proceedings is incorporated herein by reference from

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Part I "Item 1. - Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 9 - Commitments and Contingencies."

### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

While we attempt to identify, manage and mitigate risks and uncertainties associated with our business to the extent practical under the circumstances, some level of risk and uncertainty will always be present. In addition to the other information contained in this report, you should carefully review the factors discussed under Item 1A of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 which describes some of the risks and uncertainties associated with our business. These risks and uncertainties have the potential to materially affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and future prospects. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business operations.

### ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

- a) The 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Company was held on May 20, 2009 in which proxies representing 21,020,016 shares of common stocks, or 96.7% of the total outstanding shares, were present and voted.
- b) At the 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, Carl E. Berg, William A. Hasler, Lawrence B. Helzel, Raymond V. Marino and Martin S. Roher were elected as directors for the ensuing year, all of whom were serving on the board of directors at the time of the meeting.
- c) The following proposals were voted upon at the meeting:

Proposal No. 1: Election of Directors

Directors	Total Vote for Each Director	Total Vote Withheld from Each Director	Tot
Carl E. Berg	20,344,655	675,361	
William A. Hasler	19,983,900	1,036,116	
Lawrence B. Helzel	20,158,917	861,099	
Raymond V. Marino	20,551,889	468,127	
Martin S. Roher	20,105,313	914,703	

Proposal No. 2: Ratification of the selection of the accounting firm of Burr, Pilger & Mayer, LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the year ending December 31, 2009. There were 20,994,604 votes in favor of the proposal, 8,847 votes against the proposal and 16,565 abstentions.

### ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 10.56 Heritage Bank of Commerce Revolving Credit Loan Agreement
- 10.56.1 Heritage Bank of Commerce Revolving Credit Loan Change in Terms Agreement, dated April 17, 2008
- 10.56.2 Heritage Bank of Commerce Revolving Credit Loan Change in Terms Agreement, dated June 5, 2009
- 10.57 M&M Real Estate Control & Restructuring, LLC Promissory Note, dated April 14, 2009
- 10.58 M&M Real Estate Control & Restructuring, LLC Promissory Note,

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- dated April 21, 2009
- 10.59 M&M Real Estate Control & Restructuring, LLC Promissory Note, dated July 1, 2009
- 31.1 Section 1350 Certificate of CEO
- 31.2 Section 1350 Certificate of President & COO
- 31.3 Section 1350 Certificate of Principal Financial Officer
- 32 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereto duly authorized.

Mission West Properties, Inc.  
(Registrant)

Date: August 7, 2009

By: /s/ Carl E. Berg

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Carl E. Berg  
Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 7, 2009

By: /s/ Wayne N. Pham

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Wayne N. Pham  
Vice President of Finance  
(Principal Accounting Officer and  
Duly Authorized Officer)

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