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LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST
Form 10-Q
May 05, 2006

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006.

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 1-12386

LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-3717318

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

One Penn Plaza - Suite 4015
New York, NY

(Address of principal executive offices)

10119

(Zip code)

(212) 692-7200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

Yes No

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Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common shares, as of the latest practicable date: 52,872,448 common shares, par value \$.0001 per share on May 2, 2006.

PART 1. - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

March 31, 2006 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2005
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	March 31, 2006 ----	December 2005 -----
Assets:		
Real estate, at cost	\$ 1,879,441	\$ 1,8
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	243,820	2
	-----	---
Properties held for sale - discontinued operations	1,635,621	1,6
Intangible assets, net	38,892	
Cash and cash equivalents	140,074	1
Investment in non-consolidated entities	61,278	
Deferred expenses, net	187,741	1
Notes receivable	14,404	
Rent receivable - current	11,050	
Rent receivable - deferred	3,226	
Other assets	24,795	
	44,746	
	-----	---
	\$ 2,161,827	\$ 2,1
	=====	====
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:		
Liabilities:		
Mortgages and notes payable	\$ 1,172,478	\$ 1,1
Liabilities - discontinued operations	19,730	
Accounts payable and other liabilities	11,029	
Accrued interest payable	2,797	
Deferred revenue	6,206	
Prepaid rent	8,932	
	-----	---
Minority interests	1,221,172	1,2
	60,043	
	-----	---
	1,281,215	1,2
	-----	---
Commitments and contingencies (note 10)		

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Shareholders' equity:

Preferred shares, par value \$0.0001 per share; authorized 10,000,000 shares, Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred, liquidation preference \$79,000, 3,160,000 shares issued and outstanding	76,315	
Series C Cumulative Convertible Preferred, liquidation preference \$155,000, 3,100,000 shares issued and outstanding	150,589	1
Common shares, par value \$0.0001 per share; authorized 160,000,000 shares, 52,866,743 and 52,155,855 shares issued and outstanding in 2006 and 2005, respectively	5	
Additional paid-in-capital	843,860	8
Deferred compensation, net	--	(
Accumulated distributions in excess of net income	(190,007)	(1
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(150)	
	-----	---
	880,612	8
	-----	---
	\$ 2,161,827	\$ 2,1
	=====	====

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

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LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited and in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
	----	----
Gross revenues:		
Rental	\$ 48,513	\$ 35,
Advisory fees	1,063	
Tenant reimbursements	4,433	
	-----	-----
Total gross revenues	54,009	37,
Expense applicable to revenues:		
Depreciation and amortization	(20,241)	(11,
Property operating	(7,895)	(2,
General and administrative	(5,616)	(4,
Non-operating income	795	
Interest and amortization expense	(17,892)	(12,
Debt satisfaction charge	(947)	
	-----	-----
Income before benefit (provision) for income taxes, minority interests, equity in earnings of non-consolidated		

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entities and discontinued operations	2,213	6,
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	73	
Minority interests	(493)	(
Equity in earnings of non-consolidated entities	1,245	1,
	-----	-----
Income from continuing operations	3,038	7,
	-----	-----
Discontinued operations, net of minority interest and taxes:		
Income from discontinued operations	799	1,
Debt satisfaction charge	(78)	
Impairment charge	--	
Gains on sales of properties	2,319	
	-----	-----
Total discontinued operations	3,040	2,
	-----	-----
Net income	6,078	9,
Dividends attributable to preferred shares - Series B	(1,590)	(1,
Dividends attributable to preferred shares - Series C	(2,519)	(2,
	-----	-----
Net income allocable to common shareholders	\$ 1,969	\$ 5,
	=====	=====
Income (loss) per common share - basic:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0
Income from discontinued operations	0.06	0
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 0.04	\$ 0
	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	51,844,001	48,350,
	=====	=====
Income (loss) per common share - diluted:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0
Income from discontinued operations	0.06	0
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 0.04	\$ 0
	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted	51,844,001	48,429,
	=====	=====

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

LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited and in thousands)

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006 ----	2005 ----
Net income allocable to common shareholders:	\$ 1,969	\$ 5,
Other comprehensive loss:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(150)	
	-----	-----
Comprehensive income	\$ 1,819	\$ 5,
	=====	=====

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

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS Three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 (Unaudited and in thousands)

	2006 ----	2005 ----
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 25,967 -----	\$ 25,462 -----
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investment in properties, including intangibles	(45,421)	(21,293)
Collection of notes receivable from affiliate	--	45,800
Net proceeds from sale/transfer of properties	14,091	4,075
Collection of note receivable - non affiliate	--	3,488
Real estate deposits, net	(1,717)	(42,925)
Investment in and advances to non-consolidated entities, net	206	2,302
Increase in deferred leasing costs	(453)	(1,208)
Decrease (increase) in escrow deposits	205	(696)
Net cash used in investing activities	(33,089) -----	(10,457) -----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Dividends to common and preferred shareholders	(23,323)	(19,731)
Principal payments on debt, excluding normal amortization	(11,420)	(752)
Dividend reinvestment plan proceeds	3,607	3,695
Principal amortization payments	(9,821)	(6,670)
Debt deposits	--	(5,966)
Proceeds of mortgages and notes payable	57,535	--
Increase in deferred financing costs, net	(820)	--
Contributions from minority partners	810	--
Cash distributions to minority partners	(1,936)	(1,737)
Proceeds from the sale of common and preferred shares, net	253	19,832
Common shares/partnership units repurchased	--	(82)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	14,885 -----	(11,411) -----
Change in cash and cash equivalents	7,763	3,594
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of period	53,515	146,957
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of period	\$ 61,278 =====	\$ 150,551 =====

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

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March 31, 2006 and 2005

(Unaudited and dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(1) The Company

Lexington Corporate Properties Trust (the "Company") is a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust ("REIT") that acquires, owns and manages a geographically diversified portfolio of net leased office, industrial and retail properties. As of March 31, 2006, the Company had an ownership interest in 190 properties and managed an additional two properties. The real properties owned by the Company are generally subject to triple net leases to corporate tenants although certain leases require the Company to pay a portion of operating expenses.

The Company believes it has qualified as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Accordingly, the Company will not be subject to federal income tax, provided that distributions to its shareholders equal at least the amount of its REIT taxable income as defined under the Code. The Company is permitted to participate in certain activities which it was previously precluded from in order to maintain its qualification as a REIT, so long as these activities are conducted in entities which elect to be treated as taxable REIT subsidiaries ("TRS") under the Code. As such, the TRS will be subject to federal income taxes on the income from these activities.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to present a fair statement of the financial condition and results of operations for the interim periods. For a more complete understanding of the Company's operations and financial position, reference is made to the financial statements (including the notes thereto) previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2005.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation. The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements reflect the accounts of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries, including Lepercq Corporate Income Fund L.P. ("LCIF"), Lepercq Corporate Income Fund II L.P. ("LCIF II"), Net 3 Acquisition L.P. ("Net 3"), Lexington Realty Advisors, Inc. ("LRA"), Lexington Contributions, Inc. ("LCI"), and Six Penn Center L.P. LRA and LCI are wholly owned taxable REIT subsidiaries, and the Company is the sole unitholder of the general partner and the majority limited partner of each of LCIF, LCIF II and Net 3. The Company determines whether an entity for which it holds an interest should be consolidated pursuant to FASB Interpretation No. 46 Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities ("FIN 46R"). FIN 46R requires the Company to evaluate whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity through means other than voting rights. If the entity is not a variable interest entity, and the Company controls the entity's voting shares and similar rights, the entity is consolidated.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements. In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123, (revised 2004) Share-Based Payment ("SFAS 123R"), which supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its related implementation guidance. SFAS 123R establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also

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addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. SFAS 123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS 123R requires a public entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant date fair value of the award. The cost will be recognized over the period in which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award. SFAS 123R was effective for fiscal years beginning after January 1, 2006, based on rules issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company elected the modified prospective approach as provided for in SFAS 123R. The impact of adopting this statement resulted in the elimination of \$11,401 of deferred compensation and additional paid-in-capital from the consolidated shareholders' equity as of January 1, 2006 and did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement No. 153 Exchange of Non-monetary Assets - an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29 ("SFAS 153"). The guidance in APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Non-monetary Transactions, is based on the principle that exchanges of non-monetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. The guidance in that opinion, however, included certain exceptions to that principle. SFAS 153 amends Opinion No. 29 to eliminate the exception for non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A non-monetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange.

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SFAS No. 153 is effective for non-monetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of this statement had no material impact on the Company.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 47, Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations - an Interpretation of SFAS Statement No. 143 ("FIN 47"). FIN 47 clarifies the timing of liability recognition for legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset when the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event. FIN 47 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. The application of FIN 47 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections ("SFAS 154") which replaces APB Opinions No. 20 Accounting Changes and SFAS No. 3, Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 28. SFAS 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. It establishes retrospective application as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle and the reporting of a correction of an error. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS 154 had no material impact on the Company.

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In June 2005, the FASB ratified the Emerging Issues Task Force's ("EITF") consensus on EITF 04-05, Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights. EITF 04-05 provides a framework for determining whether a general partner controls, and should consolidate, a limited partnership or a similar entity. It was effective after June 29, 2005 for all newly formed limited partnerships and for any pre-existing limited partnerships that modify their partnership agreements after that date. General partners of all other limited partnerships will apply the consensus no later than the beginning of the first reporting period in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of EITF 04-05 had no material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Use of Estimates. Management has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses to prepare these condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The most significant estimates made include the recoverability of accounts receivable (primarily related to straight-line rents), allocation of property purchase price to tangible and intangible assets, the determination of impairment of long-lived assets and the useful lives of long-lived assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Purchase Accounting for Acquisition of Real Estate. The fair value of the real estate acquired, which includes the impact of mark-to-market adjustments for assumed mortgage debt related to property acquisitions, is allocated to the acquired tangible assets, consisting of land, building and improvements, fixtures and equipment and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above-market and below-market leases, other value of in-place leases and value of tenant relationships, based in each case on their fair values.

The fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property (which includes land, building and improvements and fixtures and equipment) is determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant, and the "as-if-vacant" value is then allocated to land, building and improvements, and fixtures and equipment based on management's determination of relative fair values of these assets. Factors considered by management in performing these analyses include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, management includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up periods based on current market demand. Management also estimates costs to execute similar leases including leasing commissions.

In allocating the fair value of the identified intangible assets and liabilities of an acquired property, above-market and below-market in-place lease values are recorded based on the difference between the current in-place lease rent and a management estimate of current market rents. Below-market lease intangibles are recorded as part of deferred revenue and amortized into rental revenue over the non-cancelable periods of the respective leases. Above-market leases are recorded as part of intangible assets and amortized as a direct charge against rental revenue over the non-cancelable portion of the respective leases.

The aggregate value of other acquired intangible assets, consisting of

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in-place leases and tenant relationships, is measured by the excess of (i) the purchase price paid for a property over (ii) the estimated fair value of the property as if vacant, determined as set forth above. This aggregate value is allocated between in-place lease values and tenant relationships based on management's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease. The value of in-place leases and customer relationships are amortized to expense over the remaining non-cancelable periods of the respective leases.

Revenue Recognition. The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13 Accounting for Leases, as amended ("SFAS 13"). SFAS 13 requires that revenue be recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic and rational basis is more representative of the time pattern in which

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the use benefit is derived from the leased property. Renewal options in leases with rental terms that are lower than those in the primary term are excluded from the calculation of straight line rent if they do not meet the criteria of a bargain renewal option. In instances in which the Company funds tenant improvements and the improvements are deemed to be owned by the Company, revenue recognition will commence when the improvements are substantially completed and possession or control of the space is turned over to the tenant. When the Company determines that the tenant allowances are lease incentives, the Company commences revenue recognition when possession or control of the space is turned over to the tenant for tenant work to begin.

Gains on sales of real estate are recognized pursuant to the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 66 Accounting for Sales of Real Estate, as amended ("SFAS 66"). The specific timing of the sale is measured against various criteria in SFAS 66 related to the terms of the transactions and any continuing involvement in the form of management or financial assistance associated with the properties. If the sales criteria are not met, the gain is deferred and the finance, installment or cost recovery method, as appropriate, is applied until the sales criteria are met.

Accounts Receivable. The Company continuously monitors collections from its tenants and would make a provision for estimated losses based upon historical experience and any specific tenant collection issues that the Company has identified. As of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the Company did not record an allowance for doubtful accounts.

Impairment of Real Estate. The Company evaluates the carrying value of all real estate held when a triggering event under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, as amended ("SFAS 144") has occurred to determine if an impairment has occurred which would require the recognition of a loss. The evaluation includes reviewing anticipated cash flows of the property, based on current leases in place, and an estimate of what lease rents will be if the property is vacant coupled with an estimate of proceeds to be realized upon sale. However, estimating market lease rents and future sale proceeds is highly subjective and such estimates could differ materially from actual

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results.

Depreciation is determined by the straight-line method over the remaining estimated economic useful lives of the properties.

Only costs incurred to third parties in acquiring properties are capitalized. No internal costs (rents, salaries, overhead) are capitalized. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Significant renovations which extend the useful life of the properties are capitalized.

Properties Held For Sale. The Company accounts for properties held for sale in accordance with SFAS 144. SFAS 144 requires that the assets and liabilities of properties that meet various criteria in SFAS 144 be presented separately in the balance sheet, with assets and liabilities being separately stated. The operating results of these properties are reflected as discontinued operations in the statement of income. Properties that do not meet the held for sale criteria of SFAS 144 are accounted for as operating properties.

Tax Status. The Company has made an election to qualify, and believes it is operating so as to qualify, as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Company generally will not be subject to federal income tax, provided that distributions to its shareholders equal at least the amount of its REIT taxable income as defined under Section 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended (the "Code").

The Company is now permitted to participate in certain activities which it was previously precluded from in order to maintain its qualification as a REIT, so long as these activities are conducted in entities which elect to be treated as taxable REIT subsidiaries under the Code. LRA and LCI are taxable REIT subsidiaries. As such, the Company is subject to federal and state income taxes on the income from these activities.

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Foreign Currency. Assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated using period-end exchange rates, and revenues and expenses are translated using exchange rates as determined throughout the period. Unrealized gains or losses resulting from translation are included in other comprehensive income (loss), as a separate component of the Company's shareholders' equity.

Earnings Per Share. Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income reduced by preferred dividends by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share amounts are

similarly computed but include the effect, when dilutive, of in-the-money common share options, operating partnership units, convertible preferred shares and other dilutive securities.

Common Share Options. All common share options outstanding were fully vested as of December 31, 2005 and accordingly no compensation costs as calculated under SFAS 123R were recorded. Common share options granted generally vest ratably over a four-year term and expire five years from the date of grant. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the fair value based method had been applied historically to all outstanding share option awards in each period:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006	2005
	-----	-----
Net income allocable to common shareholders, as reported - basic	\$ 1,969	\$ 5,417
Add: Stock based employee compensation expense included in reported net income	--	--
Deduct: Total stock based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards	--	2
	-----	-----
Pro forma net income - basic	\$ 1,969	\$ 5,415
	=====	=====
Net income per share - basic		
Basic - as reported	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.11
	=====	=====
Basic - pro forma	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.11
	=====	=====
Net income allocable to common shareholders, as reported - diluted	\$ 1,969	\$ 5,417
Add: Stock based employee compensation expense included in reported net income	--	--
Deduct: Total stock based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards	--	2
	-----	-----
Pro forma net income - diluted	\$ 1,969	\$ 5,415
	=====	=====
Net income per share - diluted		
Diluted - as reported	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.11
	=====	=====
Diluted - pro forma	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.11
	=====	=====

Share-based Compensation. The Company issues non-vested common shares to its employees that have various vesting terms. The non-vested shares issued vest either (i) ratably over 5 years, (ii) cliff vest after 5 years, (iii) cliff vest after 5 years if market conditions (targeted

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total shareholder return) are achieved and/or (iv) vest upon the achievement of performance criteria (increase in cash available for distributions). The Company has elected to charge to compensation cost ratably over 5 years non-vested shares which cliff vest after 5 years. The Company charges to compensation cost ratably over 5 years (the implicit service period) non-vested shares that vest based upon the achievement of performance criteria. The Company charges to compensation cost ratably over 5 years (the explicit service period) non-vested shares that vest upon achievement of market and service conditions. The Company values all share-based payment arrangements using the fair value method, which is the value of the Company's common shares on date of grant and assumes no forfeitures. The Company expects to issue all common shares from reserves for options exercised and non-vested shares granted.

As of March 31, 2006, there are 826,408 awards available to be issued to employees under the Company's equity award plans. In addition, the Company has \$18,886 in unrecognized compensation cost that will be charged to compensation cost over an average of approximately 4.1 years.

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Common share option activity for the three months ended March 31, 2006 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted-Av Life (yea
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2005	40,500	\$ 14.71	.8
Granted	--	--	--
Exercised	(20,500)	14.15	.5
Forfeited	--	--	--
Expired	(1,500)	11.82	--
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at March 31, 2006	18,500	\$ 15.55	.9
	=====	=====	=====

Non-vested share activity for the three months ended March 31, 2006 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Value Per Share
	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2005	547,555	\$ 20.82
Granted	405,528	22.04
Vested	(55,933)	20.43
	-----	-----
Balance at March 31, 2006	897,150	\$ 21.05
	=====	=====

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Reclassification. Certain amounts included in 2005 financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the 2006 presentation.

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(3) Earnings per Share

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per share computations for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
	-----	-----
BASIC		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 3,038	\$ 7,432
Less preferred dividends	(4,109)	(4,109)
	-----	-----
Income (loss) allocable to common shareholders from continuing operations	(1,071)	3,323
Total income from discontinued operations	3,040	2,099
	-----	-----
Net income allocable to common shareholders	\$ 1,969	\$ 5,411
	=====	=====
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	51,844,001	48,350,651
	=====	=====
Income (loss) per common share - basic:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.00
Income from discontinued operations	0.06	0.00
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.10
	=====	=====
DILUTED		
Income (loss) allocable to common shareholders from continuing operations - basic	\$ (1,071)	\$ 3,323
Incremental income attributed to assumed conversion of dilutive securities	--	--
	-----	-----
Income (loss) allocable to common shareholders from continuing operations	(1,071)	3,323
Total income from discontinued operations	3,040	2,099
	-----	-----
Net income allocable to common shareholders	\$ 1,969	\$ 5,411
	=====	=====

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Weighted average number of common shares used in calculation of basic earnings per share	51,844,001	48,350,65
Add incremental shares representing:		
Shares issuable upon exercise of employee share options	--	79,28
Shares issuable upon conversion of dilutive securities	--	--
	-----	-----
Weighted average number of shares used in calculation of diluted earnings per common share	51,844,001	48,429,94
	=====	=====
Income (loss) per common share - diluted:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.0
Income from discontinued operations	0.06	0.0
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.1
	=====	=====

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(4) Investments in Real Estate

During the three months ended March 31, 2006, the Company acquired one property in the Netherlands for a capitalized cost of \$40,061 and allocated \$15,716 of the purchase price to intangible assets.

(5) Discontinued Operations

During the three months ended March 31, 2006, the Company sold two properties for an aggregate sales price of \$28,900 resulting in a gain of \$2,319. As of March 31, 2006, the Company had five properties held for sale.

The following presents the operating results for the properties sold and properties held for sale for the applicable periods:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
	-----	-----
Rental revenues	\$ 1,596	\$ 2,394
Pre-tax income, including gains on sale	\$ 3,090	\$ 2,090

(6) Investment in Non-Consolidated Entities

As of March 31, 2006, the Company has investments in eight non-consolidated entities.

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diversification achieved by the geographic distribution of its properties, tenant industry diversification, avoiding dependency on a single property and the creditworthiness of its tenants. For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, no single tenant represented greater than 10% of rental revenues.

In March 2006, Dana Corporation ("Dana"), a tenant in 11 properties, including non-consolidated entities, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. As of March 31, 2006, Dana disaffirmed a lease on a property owned by a non-consolidated entity and has not indicated their intention as it relates to the other 10 leases (See Note 12). For the three months ended March 31, 2006, the properties leased to Dana generated \$3,198 in rental revenues, including the Company's proportionate share of non-consolidated entities. The Company has not recorded any allowance for doubtful accounts or impairment charges on its real estate as it relates to Dana.

Cash and cash equivalent balances may exceed insurable amounts. The Company believes it mitigates risk by investing in or through major financial institutions.

(9) Minority Interests

In conjunction with several of the Company's acquisitions in prior years, sellers were given units in LCIF, LCIFII, or Net 3 as a form of consideration. All of such interests are redeemable at certain times, only at the option of the holders, for the Company's common shares on a one-for-one basis at various dates through November 2006 and are not otherwise mandatorily redeemable by the Company.

As of March 31, 2006, there were 5,629,916 units outstanding. All units have stated distributions in accordance with their respective partnership agreements. To the extent that the Company's dividend per share is less than the stated distribution per unit per the applicable partnership agreement, the distributions per unit are reduced by the percentage reduction in the Company's dividend. No units have a liquidation preference.

(10) Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is obligated under certain tenant leases, including leases for non-consolidated entities, to fund the expansion of the underlying leased properties. Included in other assets is construction in progress of \$11,186 and \$9,273 as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

The Company at times is involved in various legal actions occurring in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

As of March 31, 2006, the Company, including its non-consolidated entities, has entered into binding letters of intent to purchase, upon completion of construction and commencement of rent from the tenants, two properties for an aggregate estimated obligation of \$36,811.

(11) Supplemental Disclosure of Statement of Cash Flow Information

During the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company paid \$21,057 and \$14,732, respectively, for interest and \$328 and \$1,061, respectively, for income taxes.

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During the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, holders of an aggregate of 90,155 and 30,528, respectively, operating partnership units redeemed such units for common shares of the Company. These redemptions resulted in an increase in shareholders' equity and corresponding decrease in minority interest of \$1,020 and \$354, respectively.

During the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company recognized \$1,816 and \$1,015, respectively in compensation relating to share grants to trustees and employees.

During the three months ended March 31, 2006, the Company sold a property in which the seller assumed a mortgage note encumbering the property in the amount of \$14,170.

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(12) Subsequent Events

In April 2006, the Company sold a property in Ocala, Florida, which was classified as held for sale as of March 31, 2006, for a gross sales price of \$29,000 and satisfied the associated mortgage of \$12,083.

In April 2006, a non-consolidated entity in which the Company has a 30% interest, purchased and leased back a property in Dallas, Texas to Hagger Clothing Corporation for \$28,250. The lease expires in 2016.

In April 2006, the Company sold a property in Voorhees, New Jersey, which was classified as held for sale as of March 31, 2006, for a gross sales price of \$6,400. The Company provided the purchaser an 11 year, \$3,200 mortgage note which bears interest at 6.00% and matures in 2017. The carrying value of the property was \$3,260 at March 31, 2006.

In May 2006, Dana filed a motion in the bankruptcy court to disaffirm its lease on the Company's property in Farmington Hills, Michigan. During the three months ended March 31, 2006 the Company's proportionate share of rental revenue for this property and one previously disaffirmed by Dana was \$706. As of March 31, 2006, the Company had a deferred rent receivable of \$101 and a current rent receivable of \$255 (including the Company's proportionate share from a non-consolidated entity) from Dana for the two disaffirmed leases.

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

Forward-Looking Statements

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The following is a discussion and analysis of the Company's consolidated financial condition and results of operations for the three month periods ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, and significant factors that could affect the Company's prospective financial condition and results of operations. This discussion should be read together with the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes and with the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2005. Historical results may not be indicative of future performance.

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q, together with other statements and information publicly disseminated by the Company contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company intends such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and include this statement for purposes of complying with these safe harbor provisions. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe the Company's future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words "believes," "expects," "intends," "anticipates," "estimates," "projects" or similar expressions. Readers should not rely on forward-looking statements since they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which are, in some cases, beyond the Company's control and which could materially affect actual results, performances or achievements. In particular, among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, but are not limited to, (i) the failure to continue to qualify as a real estate investment trust, (ii) changes in general business and economic conditions, (iii) competition, (iv) increases in real estate construction costs, (v) changes in interest rates, (vi) changes in accessibility of debt and equity capital markets and other risks inherent in the real estate business, including, but not limited to, tenant defaults, potential liability relating to environmental matters, the availability of suitable acquisition opportunities and illiquidity of real estate investments, (vii) changes in governmental laws and regulations, and (viii) increases in operating costs. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly release the results of any revisions to these forward-looking statements which may be made to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the Company's expectations will be realized.

General

The Company, which has elected to qualify as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, acquires, owns and manages net-leased commercial properties. The Company believes that it has operated as a REIT since October 1993.

As of March 31, 2006, the Company owned, or had interests in, 190 real estate properties and managed 2 additional properties.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require management to make estimates that affect the amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities reported. The following are critical accounting policies which are both very important to the

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portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results of operations and which require some of management's most difficult, subjective and complex judgments. The accounting for these matters involves the making of estimates based on current facts, circumstances and assumptions which could change in a manner that would materially affect management's future estimate with respect to such matters. Accordingly, future reported financial conditions and results could differ materially from financial conditions and results reported based on management's current estimates.

Purchase Accounting for Acquisition of Real Estate. The Company allocates the purchase price of real estate acquired in accordance with SFAS 141. The fair value of the real estate acquired, which includes the impact of mark-to-market adjustments for assumed mortgage debt related to property acquisitions, is allocated to the acquired tangible assets, consisting of land, building and improvements, fixtures and equipment and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above-market and below-market leases, other value of in-place leases and value of tenant relationships, based in each case on their fair values.

The fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property (which includes land, building and improvements and fixtures and equipment) is determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant, and the "as-if-vacant" value is then allocated to land, building and improvements and fixtures and equipment based on management's determination of relative fair values of these assets. Factors considered by management in performing these analyses include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, management includes real

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estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up periods based on current market demand. Management also estimates costs to execute similar leases including leasing commissions.

In allocating the fair value of the identified intangible assets and liabilities of an acquired property, above-market and below-market in-place lease values are recorded based on the difference between the current in-place lease rent and a management estimate of current market rents. Below-market lease intangibles are recorded as part of deferred revenue and amortized into rental revenue over the non-cancelable periods of the respective leases. Above-market leases are recorded as part of intangible assets and amortized as a direct charge against rental revenue over the non-cancelable portion of the respective leases.

The aggregate value of other acquired intangible assets, consisting of in-place leases and tenant relationships, is measured by the excess of (i) the purchase price paid for a property over (ii) the estimated fair value of the property as if vacant, determined as set forth above. This aggregate value is allocated between in-place lease values and tenant relationships based on management's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease. The value of in-place leases and customer relationships are amortized to expense over the remaining non-cancelable periods of the respective leases.

Revenue Recognition. The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13 Accounting for Leases, as amended ("SFAS 13"). SFAS 13 requires that revenue be recognized on a straight-line

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basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic and rational basis is more representative of the time pattern in which the use benefit is derived from the leased property. Renewal options in leases with rental terms that are lower than those in the primary term are excluded from the calculation of straight line rent if they do not meet the criteria of a bargain renewal option. In those instances in which the Company funds tenant improvements and the improvements are deemed to be owned by the Company, revenue recognition will commence when the improvements are substantially completed and possession or control of the space is turned over to the tenant. When the Company determines that the tenant allowances are lease incentives, the Company commences revenue recognition when possession or control of the space is turned over to the tenant for tenant work to begin.

Gains on sales of real estate are recognized pursuant to the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 66 Accounting for Sales of Real Estate, as amended ("SFAS 66"). The specific timing of the sale is measured against various criteria in SFAS 66 related to the terms of the transactions and any continuing involvement in the form of management or financial assistance associated with the properties. If the sales criteria are not met, the gain is deferred and the finance, installment or cost recovery method, as appropriate, is applied until the sales criteria are met.

Accounts Receivable. The Company continuously monitors collections from its tenants and would make a provision for estimated losses based upon historical experience and any specific tenant collection issues that the Company has identified. As of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the Company did not record an allowance for doubtful accounts.

Impairment of Real Estate. The Company evaluates the carrying value of all real estate held when a triggering event under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, as amended ("SFAS 144") has occurred to determine if an impairment has occurred which would require the recognition of a loss. The evaluation includes reviewing anticipated cash flows of the property, based on current leases in place, and an estimate of what lease rents will be if the property is vacant coupled with an estimate of proceeds to be realized upon sale. However, estimating market lease rents and future sale proceeds is highly subjective and such estimates could differ materially from actual results.

Tax Status. The Company has made an election to qualify, and believes it is operating so as to qualify, as a REIT for Federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Company generally will not be subject to federal income tax, provided that distributions to its shareholders equal at least the amount of its REIT taxable income as defined under Section 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended (the "Code").

The Company is now permitted to participate in certain activities which it was previously precluded from in order to maintain its qualification as a REIT, so long as these activities are conducted in entities which elect to be treated as taxable subsidiaries under the Code. LRA and LCI are taxable REIT subsidiaries. As such, the Company is subject to federal and state income taxes on the income from these activities.

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Properties Held For Sale. The Company accounts for properties held for sale in

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accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, as amended, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets ("SFAS 144"). SFAS 144 requires that the assets and liabilities of properties that meet various criteria in SFAS 144 be presented separately in the balance sheet, with assets and liabilities being separately stated. The operating results of these properties are reflected as discontinued operations in the statement of income. Properties that do not meet the held for sale criteria of SFAS 144 are accounted for as operating properties.

Basis of Consolidation. The Company determines whether an entity for which it holds an interest should be consolidated pursuant to FASB Interpretation No. 46 Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities ("FIN 46R"). FIN 46R requires the Company to evaluate

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whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity through means other than voting rights. If the entity is not a variable interest entity, and the Company controls the entity's voting shares and similar rights, the entity is consolidated.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Real Estate Assets. As of March 31, 2006, the Company's real estate assets were located in 39 states and the Netherlands and contained an aggregate of approximately 40.3 million square feet of net rentable space. The properties are generally subject to triple net leases, which are generally characterized as leases in which the tenant pays all or substantially all of the cost and cost increases for real estate taxes, capital expenditures, insurance, utilities and ordinary maintenance of the property. Approximately 97.6% of square feet is subject to a lease.

During the three months ended March 31, 2006, the Company purchased one property for \$40.1 million and sold two properties to third parties resulting in a net gain of \$2.3 million.

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are revenues generated from the properties, interest on cash balances, amounts available under its unsecured credit facility and amounts that may be raised through the sale of securities in private or public offerings. For the three months ended March 31, 2006, the leases on the consolidated properties generated \$48.5 million in gross rental revenue compared to \$35.5 million during the same period in 2005.

In March 2006, Dana Corporation ("Dana"), a tenant in 11 properties, including non-consolidated entities, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. As of March 31, 2006, Dana disaffirmed a lease on a property owned by a non-consolidated entity. In May 2006, Dana filed a motion to disaffirm a lease on a consolidated property. Dana has not indicated their intention as it relates to the other 9 leases. For the three months ended March 31, 2006 the properties leased to Dana generated \$3.2 million in rental revenues, including the Company's proportionate share of non-consolidated entities. The Company's proportionate share of rental revenues for the two leases disaffirmed by Dana was \$0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006. For the two leases disaffirmed by Dana the Company was owed \$0.4 million in current and deferred rent (including the Company's proportionate share of non-consolidated entities) as of March 31, 2006. As of March 31, 2006, the Company has not recorded any allowance for doubtful accounts

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or impairment charges on its real estate (due to the nature and location of the properties) as it relates to Dana.

Dividends. The Company has made quarterly distributions since October 1986 without interruption. The Company declared a common dividend of \$0.365 per share to common shareholders of record as of April 28, 2006, payable on May 15, 2006. The Company's annualized common dividend rate is currently \$1.46 per share. The Company also declared a dividend on its Series C preferred shares of \$0.8125 per share to preferred shareholders of record as of April 28, 2006, payable on May 15, 2006. The annual preferred dividend rate on the Series C shares is \$3.25 per share. The Company also declared a dividend on its Series B preferred shares of \$0.503125 per share to preferred shareholders of record as of April 28, 2006, payable on May 15, 2006. The annual preferred dividend rate on the Series B shares is \$2.0125 per share.

In connection with its intention to continue to qualify as a REIT for Federal income tax purposes, the Company expects to continue paying regular common and preferred dividends to its shareholders. These dividends are expected to be paid from operating cash flows which are expected to increase over time due to property acquisitions and growth in rental revenues in the existing portfolio and from other sources. Since cash used to pay dividends reduces amounts available for capital investments, the Company generally intends to maintain a conservative dividend payout ratio, reserving such amounts as it considers necessary for the expansion of properties in its portfolio, debt reduction, the acquisition of interests in new properties as suitable opportunities arise, and such other factors as the Company's board of trustees considers appropriate.

Cash dividends paid to common and preferred shareholders for the three months ended March 2006 and 2005, was \$23.3 million and \$19.7 million respectively.

Although the Company receives the majority of its rental payments on a monthly basis, it intends to continue paying dividends quarterly. Amounts accumulated in advance of each quarterly distribution are invested by the Company in short-term money market or other suitable instruments.

The Company anticipates that cash flows from operations will continue to provide adequate capital to fund its operating and administrative expenses, regular debt service obligations and all dividend payments in accordance with REIT requirements in both the short-term and long-term. In addition, the Company anticipates that cash on hand, borrowings under its unsecured credit facility, issuance of equity and debt, and other capital raising alternatives will be available to fund the necessary capital required by the Company. Cash flows from operations were \$26.0 million and \$25.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$33.1 million and \$10.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Cash used in investing activities was primarily attributable to the acquisition of and deposits made for real estate and the investment in non-consolidated entities. Cash provided by investing activities relates primarily to the sale of properties and the collection of notes receivable. Therefore, the fluctuation in investing activities relates primarily to the timing of investments and dispositions.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities totaled \$14.9 million and \$(11.4) million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Cash used in financing activities was primarily attributable to dividends (net of proceeds reinvested

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under the Company's dividend reinvestment plan), distributions to limited partners and debt service payments. Cash provided by financing activities relates primarily to proceeds from equity offerings and mortgage financings.

UPREIT Structure. The Company's UPREIT structure permits the Company to effect acquisitions by issuing to a seller, as a form of consideration, interests in operating partnerships controlled by the Company. All of such interests are redeemable, at the option of the holder, at certain times for common shares on a one-for-one basis and all of such interests require the Company to pay certain distributions to the holders of such interests in accordance with the respective operating partnership agreements. The Company accounts for these interests in a manner similar to a minority interest holder. The number of common shares that will be outstanding in the future should be expected to increase, and minority interest expense should be expected to decrease, from time to time, as such operating partnership interests are redeemed for common shares. As of March 31, 2006, there were 5,629,916 operating partnership units, of which 1,666,720 partnership units are held by two executive officers of the Company. The current average annual distribution is \$1.37 per unit.

Share Repurchase Program

The Company's board of trustees has authorized the repurchase of up to 2.0 million common shares/operating partnership units.

Financing

Revolving Credit Facility. The Company's \$200.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility, which expires in June 2008, bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 120-170 basis points depending on the Company's leverage level. The unsecured revolving credit facility contains customary financial covenants including restrictions on the level of indebtedness, amount of variable rate debt to be borrowed and net worth maintenance provisions. As of March 31, 2006, the Company was in compliance with all covenants, there were no borrowings outstanding, \$198.5 million was available to be borrowed and \$1.5 million in letters of credit were outstanding.

Debt Service Requirements. The Company's principal liquidity needs are for the payment of interest and principal on outstanding mortgage debt. As of March 31, 2006, total outstanding mortgages were \$1.2 billion. The weighted average interest rate on the Company's total consolidated debt on such date was approximately 6.0%. The estimated scheduled principal amortization payments for the remainder of 2006 and for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are \$18.4 million, \$36.4 million, \$31.2 million, \$32.4 million and \$31.2 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2006, the estimated scheduled balloon payments for the remainder of 2006 and for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are \$11.9 million, \$0 million, \$59.0 million, \$47.7 million and \$56.6 million, respectively. The Company has informed the lender on the mortgage note due in 2006 that it will no longer make debt service payments, including the balloon amount of \$11.9 million, and will convey the property collateralizing the mortgage to the lender. As of March 31, 2006, the net carrying value of the encumbered property and escrowed deposits was \$6.1 million.

Other

Lease Obligations. Since the Company's tenants generally bear all or

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substantially all of the cost of property operations, maintenance and repairs, the Company does not anticipate significant needs for cash for these costs. The Company generally funds property expansions with available cash and additional secured borrowings, the repayment of which is funded out of rental increases under the leases covering the expanded properties.

The Company's tenants pay the rental obligation on ground leases either directly to the fee holder or to the Company as increased rent. The annual ground lease rental payment obligation for each of the next five years is approximately \$1.2 million.

Capital Expenditures. Due to the triple net lease structure, the Company does not incur significant expenditures in the ordinary course of business to maintain its properties. However, in the future, as leases expire, the Company expects to incur costs in extending the existing tenant lease or re-tenanting the properties. The amounts of these expenditures can vary significantly depending on tenant negotiations, market conditions and rental rates. These expenditures are expected to be funded from operating cash flows or borrowings on the unsecured revolving credit facility. As of March 31, 2006, the Company, including its non-consolidated entities, has entered into letters of intent to purchase upon completion of construction and commencement of rent from the tenants, two properties for an aggregate estimated obligation of \$36.8 million.

Environmental Matters. Based upon management's ongoing review of its properties, management is not aware of any environmental condition with respect to any of the Company's properties, which would be reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company. There can be no assurance, however, that (i) the discovery of environmental conditions, which were previously unknown, (ii) changes in law, (iii) the conduct of tenants or (iv) activities relating to properties in the vicinity of the Company's properties, will not expose the Company to material liability in the future. Changes in laws increasing the potential liability for environmental conditions existing on properties or increasing the restrictions on discharges or other conditions may result in significant unanticipated expenditures or may otherwise adversely affect the operations of the Company's tenants, which would adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

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Results of Operations

Three months ended March 31, 2006 compared with March 31, 2005

Changes in the results of operations for the Company are primarily due to the growth of its portfolio and costs associated with such growth. Of the increase in total gross revenues in 2006 of \$17.0 million, \$13.0 million is attributable to rental revenue. The remaining \$4.0 million increase in gross revenues in 2006 was primarily attributable to an increase in advisory fees of \$0.4 million and a \$3.6 million increase in tenant reimbursements. The increase in interest and amortization expense of \$5.7 million is due to the growth of the Company's portfolio and has been offset by interest savings resulting from scheduled principal amortization payments and mortgage satisfactions. The increase in property operating expense of \$5.3 million is primarily due to an increase in properties for which the Company has operating expense responsibility and an increase in vacancy. The increase in depreciation and amortization of \$8.7

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million is due primarily to the growth in real estate and intangibles due to property acquisitions. Intangible assets are amortized over a shorter period of time (generally the lease term) than real estate assets. The increase in general and administrative expenses of \$1.3 million is due primarily to an increase in the recognition of share based compensation and personnel costs (\$1.2 million). Debt satisfaction charge of \$1.0 million relates primarily to the costs incurred in the refinancing of a property. Minority interest expense decreased \$0.3 million due to a decrease in earnings at the partnership level. Net income decreased in 2006 by \$3.4 million primarily due to the net impact of items discussed above offset by an increase of \$1.0 million in income from discontinued operations. The total discontinued operations increase of \$1.0 million is comprised of an increase in gains on sales of properties of \$1.6 million offset by a decrease of \$0.6 million in income from discontinued operations. Net income applicable to common shareholders decreased by \$3.4 million due to the items discussed above.

The increase in net income in future periods will be closely tied to the level of acquisitions made by the Company. Without acquisitions, which in addition to generating rental revenue, generate acquisition, debt placement and asset management fees from non-consolidated entities, the sources of growth in net income are limited to index adjusted rents (such as the consumer price index), percentage rents, reduced interest expense on amortizing mortgages and by controlling other variable overhead costs. However, there are many factors beyond management's control that could offset these items including, without limitation, increased interest rates and tenant monetary defaults.

Funds From Operations

The Company believes that Funds From Operations ("FFO") enhances an investor's understanding of the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The Company believes that FFO is an appropriate, but limited, measure of the performance of an equity REIT. FFO is defined in the April 2002 "White Paper", issued by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc. ("NAREIT") as "net income (loss) (computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of property, plus depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. Adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures will be calculated to reflect funds from operations on the same basis." FFO should not be considered an alternative to net income as an indicator of operating performance or to cash flows from operating activities as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or as a measure of liquidity to other consolidated income or cash flow statement data as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The following table reconciles net income allocable to common shareholders to the Company's FFO for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 (\$000's):

	2006 -----	2005 -----
Net income allocable to common shareholders	\$ 1,969	\$ 5,417
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	20,127	11,789
Minority interests' share of net income	687	857
Amortization of leasing commissions	139	124
Gains on sale of properties	(2,319)	(744)

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Taxes incurred on sale of property	49	--
Joint venture adjustment - depreciation	5,482	3,148
Preferred share dividend - Series C	2,519	2,519
	-----	-----
Funds From Operations	\$ 28,653	\$ 23,110
	=====	=====
Cash flows from operating activities	25,967	25,462
Cash flows from investing activities	(33,089)	(10,457)
Cash flows from financing activities	14,885	(11,411)

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Non-Consolidated Real Estate Entities. As of March 31, 2006, the Company has investments in various real estate entities with varying structures. The properties owned by the entities are financed with individual non-recourse mortgage loans. Non-recourse mortgage debt is generally defined as debt whereby the lenders' sole recourse with respect to borrower defaults is limited to the value of the property collateralized by the mortgage. The lender generally does not have recourse against any other assets owned by the borrower or any of the members of the borrower, except for certain specified exceptions listed in the particular loan documents. These exceptions generally relate to limited circumstances including breaches of material representations.

The Company invests in entities with third parties to increase portfolio diversification, reduce the amount of equity invested in any one property and to increase returns on equity due to the realization of advisory fees. See footnote 6 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for combined summary balance sheet and income statement data relating to these entities.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK (\$000's)

The Company's exposure to market risk relates primarily to its variable rate and fixed rate debt. As of March 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company's variable rate indebtedness was \$11,870 and \$13,200, respectively, which represented 1.0% and 1.7% of total long-term indebtedness, respectively. During the three months

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ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, this variable rate indebtedness had a weighted average interest rate of 8.3% and 6.1%, respectively. Had the weighted average interest rate been 100 basis points higher, the Company's net income for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 would have been reduced by approximately \$30 and \$33, respectively. As of March 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company's fixed rate debt was \$1,180,164 and \$745,287, respectively, which represented 99.0% and 98.3%, respectively, of total long-term indebtedness. The weighted average interest rate as of March 31, 2006 of fixed rate debt was 6.0%, which is approximately 39 basis points higher than the fixed rate debt incurred by the Company during the three months ended March 31, 2006. With no fixed rate debt maturing until 2008, the Company believes it has limited market risk exposure to rising interest rates as it relates to its fixed rate debt obligations. However, had the fixed interest rate been higher by 100 basis points, the Company's net income would have been reduced by \$2,927 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and by \$1,872 for the three months ended March 31, 2005.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

(b) Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings - not applicable.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes in our risk factors from those disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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- ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds - not applicable.
- ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities - not applicable.
- ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders - not applicable.
- ITEM 5. Other Information - not applicable.
- ITEM 6. Exhibits

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted 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 thereunto duly authorized.

Lexington Corporate Properties Trust

Date: May 5, 2006

By: /s/ T. Wilson Eglin

T. Wilson Eglin
Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief
Operating Officer

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Date: May 5, 2006

By: /s/ Patrick Carroll

Patrick Carroll
Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President
and Treasurer