

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.

Form 10-K

February 19, 2019

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.000148251212/31Large Accelerated

Filer10-K12/31/20182018FYFALSE154317623YesNoYesfalsefalseFALSE5.42Hudson Pacific Properties,

L.P.000149626412/31Non-accelerated

Filer10-K12/31/20182018FYfalseNoNoYesfalsefalseFALSE.01.01490,000,000490,000,000154,371,538155,602,508154,940,5

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-34789 (Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.)

Commission file number 333-202799-01 (Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.)

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.

Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.	Maryland (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	27-1430478 (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
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Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.	Maryland (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	80-0579682 (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
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11601 Wilshire Blvd., Ninth Floor, Los Angeles, California 90025

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (310) 445-5700

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Registrant	Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.	Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Registrant	Title of each class
Hudson Pacific	Common Units Representing

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Properties, Limited
L.P. Partnership
Interests

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.
Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. Yes No Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).
Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. Yes No Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.

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

Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.

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

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act.)
Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. Yes No Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. Yes No

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As of June 30, 2018, the aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant (assuming for these purposes, but without conceding, that all executive officers and directors are “affiliates” of the registrant) was \$5.42 billion based upon the last sales price on June 30, 2018 for the registrant’s Common Stock.

There is no public trading market for the common units of limited partnership interest of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. As a result, the aggregate market value of the common units of limited partnership interest held by non-affiliates of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. cannot be determined.

The number of shares of common stock of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. outstanding at February 8, 2019 was 154,317,623.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the proxy statement for the registrant’s 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held May 23, 2019 are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The proxy statement will be filed by the registrant with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, not later than 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report combines the annual reports on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2018 of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., a Maryland corporation, and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P., a Maryland limited partnership. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this report to “we,” “us,” “our,” or “our Company” refer to Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references to “our operating partnership” or “the operating partnership” refer to Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. together with its consolidated subsidiaries.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. is a real estate investment trust, or REIT, and the sole general partner of our operating partnership. As of December 31, 2018, Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. owned approximately 99.4% of the ownership interest in our operating partnership (including unvested restricted units). The remaining approximately 0.6% interest was owned by certain of our executive officers and directors, certain of their affiliates and other outside investors, including unvested operating partnership performance units. As the sole general partner of our operating partnership, Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. has the full, exclusive and complete responsibility for our operating partnership’s day-to-day management and control.

We believe combining the annual reports on Form 10-K of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and the operating partnership into this single report results in the following benefits:

- enhancing investors’ understanding of our Company and our operating partnership by enabling investors to view the business as a whole in the same manner as management views and operates the business;
- eliminating duplicative disclosure and providing a more streamlined and readable presentation because a substantial portion of the disclosures apply to both our Company and our operating partnership; and
- creating time and cost efficiencies through the preparation of one combined report instead of two separate reports.

There are a few differences between our Company and our operating partnership, which are reflected in the disclosures in this report. We believe it is important to understand the differences between our Company and our operating partnership in the context of how we operate as an interrelated, consolidated company. Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. is a REIT, the only material assets of which are the units of partnership interest in our operating partnership. As a result, Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. does not conduct business itself, other than acting as the sole general partner of our operating partnership, issuing equity from time to time and guaranteeing certain debt of our operating partnership. Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. itself does not issue any indebtedness but guarantees some of the debt of our operating partnership. Our operating partnership, which is structured as a partnership with no publicly traded equity, holds substantially all of the assets of our Company and conducts substantially all of our business. Except for net proceeds from equity issuances by Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., which are generally contributed to our operating partnership in exchange for units of partnership interest in our operating partnership, our operating partnership generates the capital required by our Company’s business through its operations, its incurrence of indebtedness or through the issuance of units of partnership interest in our operating partnership.

Non-controlling interest, stockholders’ equity and partners’ capital are the main areas of difference between the consolidated financial statements of our Company and those of our operating partnership. The common units in our operating partnership are accounted for as partners’ capital in our operating partnership’s consolidated financial statements and, to the extent not held by our Company, as a non-controlling interest in our Company’s consolidated financial statements. The differences between stockholders’ equity, partners’ capital and non-controlling interest result from the differences in the equity issued by our Company and our operating partnership.

To help investors understand the significant differences between our Company and our operating partnership, this report presents the consolidated financial statements separately for our Company and our operating partnership. All other sections of this report, including “Selected Financial Data,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk,” are presented together for our Company and our operating partnership.

In order to establish that the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of each entity have made the requisite certifications and that our Company and our operating partnership are compliant with Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act and 18 U.S.C. §1350, this report also includes separate Part II, Item 9A “Controls and Procedures” sections and separate Exhibit 31 and 32 certifications for each of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and our operating partnership.

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**HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, INC. AND HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, L.P.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
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PART I

ITEM 1. Business

Company Overview

We are a vertically integrated real estate company focused on acquiring, repositioning, developing and operating high-quality office and state-of-the-art studio properties in high-growth, high-barrier-to-entry submarkets throughout Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest. We invest across the risk-return spectrum, favoring opportunities where we can employ leasing, capital investment and management expertise to create additional value. As of December 31, 2018, our portfolio included office properties, comprising an aggregate of approximately 13.9 million square feet, and studio properties, comprising approximately 1.2 million square feet of sound-stage, office and supporting production facilities. We also own undeveloped density rights for approximately 2.6 million square feet of future office and residential space.

We were formed as a Maryland corporation in 2009 to succeed to the business of Hudson Capital, LLC, a Los Angeles-based real estate investment firm founded by Victor J. Coleman, our Chief Executive Officer. On June 29, 2010, we completed our initial public offering (“IPO”). We own our interests in all of our properties and conduct substantially all of our business through our operating partnership, of which we serve as the sole general partner.

Business and Growth Strategies

We invest in Class-A office and studio properties located in high barrier-to-entry, innovation-centric submarkets with significant growth potential. Our positioning within these submarkets allows us to attract and retain quality, growth companies as tenants, many in the technology and media and entertainment sectors. The purchase of properties with a value-add component, typically through off-market transactions, also facilitates our growth. These types of assets afford us the opportunity to capture embedded rent growth and occupancy upside, and to strategically invest capital to reposition and redevelop assets to generate additional cash flow. We take a more measured approach to ground-up development, with most under-construction, planned or potential projects located on ancillary sites part of existing operating assets. Management expertise across disciplines supports execution at all levels of our operations. In particular, aggressive leasing and proactive asset management, combined with a focus on conservatively managing our balance sheet, are central to our strategy.

Major Tenants

As of December 31, 2018, our 15 largest tenants in our office portfolio represented approximately 37.2% of the total annualized base rent generated by our office properties. As of December 31, 2018, our two largest tenants were Google, Inc. and Netflix, Inc., which together accounted for 10.7% of the annualized base rent generated by our office properties.

For further detail regarding major tenants, see Item 2 “Properties—Tenant Diversification.”

Our Competitive Position

We believe the following competitive strengths distinguish us from other real estate owners and operators and will enable us to capitalize on opportunities in the market to successfully expand and operate our portfolio.

•***Experienced Management Team with a Proven Track Record of Acquiring and Operating Assets and Managing a Public Office REIT.*** Our senior management team has an average of over 25 years of experience in the commercial real estate industry, with a focus on acquiring, repositioning, developing and operating office properties in Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest.

•***Committed and Incentivized Management Team.*** Our senior management team is dedicated to our successful operation and growth, with no competing real estate business interests outside of our Company. Additionally, as of December 31, 2018, our senior management team owned approximately 2.9 million shares of our common stock on a fully diluted basis, thereby aligning management’s interests with those of our stockholders.

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•**Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest Focus with Local and Regional Expertise.** We are primarily focused on acquiring and managing office properties in Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest, where our senior management has significant expertise and relationships. Our markets are supply-constrained as a result of the scarcity of available land, high construction costs and restrictive entitlement processes. We believe our experience, in-depth market knowledge and meaningful industry relationships with brokers, tenants, landlords, lenders and other market participants enhance our ability to identify and capitalize on attractive acquisition opportunities, particularly those that arise in Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest.

•**Long-Standing Relationships that Provide Access to an Extensive Pipeline of Investment and Leasing Opportunities.** We have an extensive network of long-standing relationships with real estate developers, individual and institutional real estate owners, national and regional lenders, brokers, tenants and other participants in the Northern and Southern California and Pacific Northwest real estate markets. These relationships have historically provided us with access to attractive acquisition opportunities, including opportunities with limited or no prior marketing by sellers. We believe they will continue to provide us access to an ongoing pipeline of attractive acquisition opportunities and additional growth capital, both of which may not be available to our competitors. Additionally, we focus on establishing strong relationships with our tenants in order to understand their long-term business needs, which we believe enhances our ability to retain quality tenants, facilitates our leasing efforts and maximizes cash flows from our properties.

•**Growth-Oriented, Flexible and Conservative Capital Structure.** We have remained well-capitalized since our IPO, including through 14 offerings (including two public offerings of 8.375% series B Cumulative Preferred Stock, ten public offerings of our common stock, one private placement of our common stock and one public offering of senior notes) and continuous offerings under our at-the-market (“ATM”) program for aggregate total proceeds of approximately \$3.81 billion (before underwriters’ discounts and transaction costs) as of December 31, 2018. Available cash on hand and our unsecured credit facility provide us with a significant amount of capital to pursue acquisitions and execute our growth strategy, while maintaining a flexible and conservative capital structure. We believe our access to capital and flexible and conservative capital structure provide us with an advantage over many of our private and public competitors as we look to take advantage of growth opportunities. As of December 31, 2018, we had total borrowing capacity of approximately \$600.0 million under our unsecured revolving credit facility, \$400.0 million of which had been drawn. Additionally, we have the ability to draw up to \$257.0 million under our construction loan, \$5.0 million of which has been drawn. We believe our access to capital and flexible and conservative capital structure provide us with an advantage over many of our private and public competitors as we look to take advantage of growth opportunities. Based on the closing price of our common stock of \$29.06 on December 31, 2018, we had a debt-to-market capitalization ratio (counting series A preferred units in our operating partnership, or series A preferred units, as debt) of approximately 36.8%.

We have access to and are actively pursuing a pipeline of potential acquisitions consistent with our investment strategy. We believe our significant expertise in operating in the Northern and Southern California and Pacific Northwest office sectors and extensive, long-term relationships with real estate owners, developers and lenders, coupled with our conservative capital structure and access to capital, will allow us to capitalize on current market opportunities.

Competition

We compete with a number of developers, owners and operators of office and commercial real estate, many of which own properties similar to ours in the same markets in which our properties are located and some of which have greater financial resources than we do. In operating and managing our portfolio, we compete for tenants based on a number of factors, including location, rental rates, security, flexibility and expertise to design space to meet prospective tenants’ needs and the manner in which our properties are operated, maintained and marketed. As leases at our properties expire, we may encounter significant competition to renew or re-let space in light of competing properties within the

markets in which we operate. As a result, we may be required to provide rent concessions or abatements, incur charges for tenant improvements and other inducements, including early termination rights or below-market renewal options, or we may not be able to timely lease vacant space. In that case, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected.

We also face competition when pursuing acquisition and disposition opportunities. Our competitors may be able to pay higher property acquisition prices, may have private access to acquisition opportunities not available to us and may otherwise be in a better position to acquire a property. Competition may also increase the price required to consummate an acquisition opportunity and generally reduce the demand for commercial office space in our markets. Likewise, competition with sellers of similar properties to locate suitable purchasers may result in us receiving lower proceeds from a sale or in us not being able to dispose of a property at a time of our choosing due to the lack of an acceptable return.

For further discussion of the potential impact of competitive conditions on our business, see Item 1A “Risk Factors.”

Segment and Geographic Financial Information

We report our results of operations through two segments: (i) office properties and (ii) studio properties. For information about our segments, refer to Part IV, Item 15(a) “Financial Statement and Schedules—Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.”

All of our business is conducted in Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest. For further detail regarding our geographic financial information, refer to Item 2 “Properties.”

Employees

At December 31, 2018, we had 311 employees. At December 31, 2018, four of our employees were subject to collective bargaining agreements. Each of these employees are on-site at the Sunset Bronson Studios property. We believe that relations with our employees are good.

Principal Executive Offices

Our principal executive offices are located at 11601 Wilshire Blvd., Ninth Floor, Los Angeles, California 90025 and our telephone number is (310) 445-5700. We believe that our current facilities are adequate for our present operations.

Regulation

General

Our properties are subject to various covenants, laws, ordinances and regulations, including regulations relating to common areas and fire and safety requirements. We believe that each of the properties in our portfolio have the necessary permits and approvals to operate its business.

Americans with Disabilities Act

Our properties must comply with Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) to the extent that such properties are “public accommodations” as defined by the ADA. The ADA may require removal of structural barriers to access by persons with disabilities in certain public areas of our properties where such removal is readily achievable. We have developed and undertaken continuous capital improvement programs at certain properties in the past. These capital improvement programs will continue to progress and certain ADA upgrades will continue to be integrated into the planned improvements, specifically at the studio properties where we are able to utilize in-house construction crews to minimize costs for required ADA-related improvements. However, some of our properties may currently be in noncompliance with the ADA. Such noncompliance could result in the incurrence of additional costs to attain compliance, the imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants. The obligation to make readily achievable accommodations is an ongoing one, and we will continue to assess our properties and to make alterations as appropriate in this respect.

Environmental Matters

Under various federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the environment, as a current or former owner or operator of real property, we may be liable for costs and damages resulting from the presence or discharge of hazardous or toxic substances, waste or petroleum products at, on, in, under, or migrating from such property, including costs to investigate and clean up such contamination and liability for natural resources. Such laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such contamination, and the liability may be joint and several. These liabilities could be substantial and the cost of any

required remediation, removal, fines, or other costs could exceed the value of the property and/or our aggregate assets. In addition, the presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination at our properties may expose us to third-party liability for costs of remediation and/or personal or property damage or materially adversely affect our ability to sell, lease or develop our properties or to borrow using the properties as collateral. In addition, environmental laws may create liens on contaminated sites in favor of the government for damages and costs it incurs to address such contamination. Moreover, if contamination is discovered on our properties, environmental laws may impose restrictions on the manner in which property may be used or businesses may be operated, and these restrictions may require substantial expenditures.

Some of our properties contain, have contained, or are adjacent to or near other properties that have contained or currently contain storage tanks for the storage of petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. Similarly, some of our

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properties were used in the past for commercial or industrial purposes, or are currently used for commercial purposes, that involve or involved the use of petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances, or are adjacent to or near properties that have been or are used for similar commercial or industrial purposes. As a result, some of our properties have been or may be impacted by contamination arising from the release of such hazardous substances or petroleum products. Where we have deemed appropriate, we have taken steps to address identified contamination or mitigate risks associated with such contamination; however, we are unable to ensure that further actions will not be necessary. As a result of the foregoing, we could potentially incur material liabilities.

Independent environmental consultants have conducted Phase I Environmental Site Assessments at all of the properties in our portfolio using the American Society for Testing and Materials (“ASTM”) Practice E 1527-05. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment is a report prepared for real estate holdings that identifies potential or existing environmental contamination liabilities. Site assessments are intended to discover and evaluate information regarding the environmental condition of the surveyed property and surrounding properties. These assessments do not generally include soil samplings, subsurface investigations or asbestos or lead surveys. None of the recent site assessments identified any known past or present contamination that we believe would have a material adverse effect on our business, assets or operations. However, the assessments are limited in scope and may have failed to identify all environmental conditions or concerns. A prior owner or operator of a property or historic operations at our properties may have created a material environmental condition that is not known to us or the independent consultants preparing the site assessments. Material environmental conditions may have arisen after the review was completed or may arise in the future, and future laws, ordinances or regulations may impose material additional environmental liability.

Environmental laws also govern the presence, maintenance and removal of asbestos-containing building materials (“ACBM”) or lead-based paint (“LBP”) and may impose fines and penalties for failure to comply with these requirements or expose us to third party liability (e.g., liability for personal injury associated with exposure to asbestos). Such laws require that owners or operators of buildings containing ACBM and LBP (and employers in such buildings) properly manage and maintain the asbestos and lead, adequately notify or train those who may come into contact with asbestos or lead, and undertake special precautions, including removal or other abatement, if asbestos or lead would be disturbed during renovation or demolition of a building. Some of our properties contain ACBM and/or LBP and we could be liable for such damages, fines or penalties.

In addition, the properties in our portfolio also are subject to various federal, state and local environmental and health and safety requirements, such as state and local fire requirements. Moreover, some of our tenants routinely handle and use hazardous or regulated substances and waste as part of their operations at our properties, which are subject to regulation. Such environmental and health and safety laws and regulations could subject us or our tenants to liability resulting from these activities. Environmental liabilities could affect a tenant’s ability to make rental payments to us. In addition, changes in laws could increase the potential liability for noncompliance. We sometimes require our tenants to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations and to indemnify us for any related liabilities. But in the event of the bankruptcy or inability of any of our tenants to satisfy such obligations, we may be required to satisfy such obligations. In addition, we may be held directly liable for any such damages or claims regardless of whether we knew of, or were responsible for, the presence or disposal of hazardous or toxic substances or waste and irrespective of tenant lease provisions. The costs associated with such liability could be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on us.

When excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, mold growth may occur, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or is not addressed over a period of time. Some molds may produce airborne toxins or irritants. Indoor air quality issues can also stem from inadequate ventilation, chemical contamination from indoor or outdoor sources, and other biological contaminants such as pollen, viruses and bacteria. Indoor exposure to airborne toxins or irritants above certain levels can be alleged to cause a variety of adverse health effects and symptoms, including allergic or other reactions. As a result, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants at any of our properties could require us to undertake a costly remediation program to contain

or remove the mold or other airborne contaminants from the affected property or increase indoor ventilation. In addition, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants could expose us to liability from our tenants, employees of our tenants or others if property damage or personal injury occurs. We are not presently aware of any material adverse indoor air quality issues at our properties.

Corporate Responsibility

Our mission is to drive real estate performance and reduce risk through environmentally and socially responsible business practices grounded in sound corporate governance.

Environmental

We are committed to high-performance sustainable operations. In keeping with our continuous process improvement approach, we conducted a Sustainability Assessment in 2017, and, based on the results, implemented a Sustainability Strategic Plan in 2018. The primary focus of our plan is to ensure the appropriate evolution of sustainability execution, with a focus on driving positive financial and environmental outcomes for shareholders, tenants, employees and the communities in which we invest.

We aim to develop, redevelop and operate energy, waste and water-efficient properties. This includes the adoption of effective recycling, green-cleaning best practices, as well as the proactive implementation of sustainable property management strategies and efficiency retrofits. We increase the visibility and transparency of these efforts through third party validation. All our office properties are benchmarked in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager, with 50% of the portfolio achieving an ENERGY STAR certification. Additionally, all developments are, or are on track to become, Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design ("LEED") certified.

We have established other long-term targets to more effectively measure, validate and improve key aspects of our environmental performance, which include: reducing energy and water consumption and greenhouse gas emissions by at least 10% cumulatively by 2025 (compared to a 2016 baseline); and improving waste diversion rates and average ENERGY STAR score for the portfolio by at least 10% cumulatively by 2025 (compared to a 2016 baseline).

Social

We are committed to corporate social responsibility as part of our culture and value proposition to stakeholders. We have a robust community-giving program, and we exercise a multi-pronged approach to ensure the highest standards for the health, safety and prosperity of our employees, tenants, service providers and partners.

We seek to hire, retain and empower the best talent to realize their full potential and deliver outstanding results. Passionate about innovation and collaboration at all levels, we create workplaces that foster personal and professional growth. Our employees enjoy excellent subsidized health and wellness benefits, professional training and development workshops, on-site meals, ergonomic office equipment, and generous policies to encourage work/life balance.

Our philanthropy and volunteerism program, Hudson Helps, leverages our resources, people and expertise to provide meaningful, and often transformational, support to the communities in which we operate. At the corporate level, we partner with leading non-profit organizations, primarily in the areas of housing and shelter, education, employment and the environment. On an individual level, Hudson Helps includes initiatives that support the philanthropic and volunteer organizations that are meaningful to our employees. These include Company-matched donations and paid time off for volunteering.

Governance

We view sound corporate governance in accordance with all applicable, laws, rules, regulations and policies as essential to creating and preserving shareholder value. We have an effective, independent-minded, highly skilled and diverse board of directors. Three standing committees of our board of directors provide high-level guidance on matters affecting our business. The directors of our board and executives conduct themselves in accordance with the highest moral and ethical standards, informed by a robust Code of Conduct that reflects our values, and promotes honesty, transparency, integrity and accountability.

Our corporate governance structure closely aligns with and protects shareholder interests. 90% of our directors are independent and all are elected for a one-year term, maximizing their accountability to our shareholders. Additionally, our bylaws ensure that directors in uncontested elections must receive a majority of votes to be elected. We also prohibit directors or executives from pledging or hedging securities, and we have strict stock ownership guidelines, inclusive of share ownership thresholds, for both directors of our board and named executive officers.

For more information on our Corporate Responsibility initiatives, please visit www.HudsonPacificProperties.com/Responsibility.

Available Information

On the Investor Relations page on our Company's Website at *investors.hudsonpacificproperties.com* we post the following filings as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"): our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. All such filings are available to be viewed on our Investor Relations page on our Website free of charge. Also available on our Investor Relations page on our Website, free of charge, are our corporate governance guidelines, the charters of the nominating and corporate governance, audit and compensation committees of our board of directors and our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (which applies to all directors and employees, including our Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer). We intend to use our Website as a means of disclosing material non-public information and for complying with our disclosure obligations under Regulation FD. Such disclosures will be included on our Website in the 'Investor Resources' sections. Accordingly, investors should monitor such portions of our Website, in addition to following our press releases, SEC filings and public conference calls and webcasts. Information contained on or hyperlinked from our Website is not incorporated by reference into, and should not be considered part of, this Annual Report on Form 10-K or our other filings with the SEC. A copy of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is available without charge upon written request to: Investor Relations, Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., 11601 Wilshire Blvd., Ninth Floor, Los Angeles, California 90025.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Forward-looking Statements

Certain written and oral statements made or incorporated by reference from time to time by us or our representatives in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, other filings or reports filed with the SEC, press releases, conferences, or otherwise, are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (set forth in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, as amended, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act). In particular, statements relating to our liquidity and capital resources, portfolio performance and results of operations contain forward-looking statements. Furthermore, all of the statements regarding future financial performance (including anticipated funds from operations, or FFO, market conditions and demographics) are forward-looking statements. We are including this cautionary statement to make applicable and take advantage of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 for any such forward-looking statements. We caution investors that any forward-looking statements presented in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, or that management may make orally or in writing from time to time, are based on management’s beliefs and assumptions made by, and information currently available to, management. When used, the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “estimate,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “result” and expressions that do not relate solely to historical matters are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions and may be affected by known and unknown risks, trends, uncertainties and factors that are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. We expressly disclaim any responsibility to update forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Accordingly, investors should use caution in relying on past forward-looking statements, which were based on results and trends at the time they were made, to anticipate future results or trends.

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

- adverse economic or real estate developments in our target markets;
- general economic conditions;
- defaults on, early terminations of or non-renewal of leases by tenants;
- fluctuations in interest rates and increased operating costs;
- our failure to obtain necessary outside financing or maintain an investment grade rating;
- our failure to generate sufficient cash flows to service our outstanding indebtedness and maintain dividend payments;
- lack or insufficient amounts of insurance;
- decreased rental rates or increased vacancy rates;
- difficulties in identifying properties to acquire and completing acquisitions;
- our failure to successfully operate acquired properties and operations;
- our failure to maintain our status as a REIT;

- environmental uncertainties and risks related to adverse weather conditions and natural disasters;
- financial market fluctuations;
- risks related to acquisitions generally, including the diversion of management’s attention from ongoing business operations and the impact on customers, tenants, lenders, operating results and business;
- the inability to successfully integrate acquired properties, realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions or capitalize on value creation opportunities;

- the impact of changes in the tax laws as a result of recent federal tax reform legislation and uncertainty as to how some of those changes may be applied;
- changes in real estate and zoning laws and increases in real property tax rates; and
- other factors affecting the real estate industry generally.

Set forth below are some (but not all) of the factors that could adversely affect our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a highly competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors, nor can it assess the impact of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results.

Risks Related to Our Properties and Our Business

Our properties are located in Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest, and we are susceptible to adverse economic conditions, local regulations and natural disasters affecting those markets.

Our properties are located in Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest, which exposes us to greater economic risks than if we owned a more geographically dispersed portfolio. Further, our properties are concentrated in certain areas, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Silicon Valley and Seattle, exposing us to risks associated with those specific areas. We are susceptible to adverse developments in the economic and regulatory environments of Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest (such as business layoffs or downsizing, industry slowdowns, relocations of businesses, increases in real estate and other taxes, costs of complying with governmental regulations or increased regulation), as well as to natural disasters that occur in our markets (such as earthquakes, wind, landslides, droughts, fires and other events). In addition, the State of California has had historical periods of budgetary constraints and is regarded as more litigious and more highly regulated and taxed than many other states, all of which may reduce demand for office space in California. Any adverse developments in the economy or real estate market in Northern and Southern California or the Pacific Northwest, or any decrease in demand for office space resulting from the California regulatory or business environment, could adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities.

We derive a significant portion of our rental revenue from tenants in the technology and media and entertainment industries, which makes us particularly susceptible to demand for rental space in those industries.

A significant portion of our rental revenue is derived from tenants in the technology and media and entertainment industries. Consequently, we are susceptible to adverse developments affecting the demand by tenants in these industries for office, production and support space in Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest and, more particularly, in Hollywood and the South of Market area of the San Francisco submarket. As we continue our development and potential acquisition activities in markets populated by knowledge- and creative-based tenants in the technology and media and entertainment industries, our tenant mix could become more concentrated, further exposing us to risks in those industries. Any adverse development in the technology and media and entertainment industries could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities.

We may be unable to identify and complete acquisitions of properties that meet our criteria, which may impede our growth.

Our business strategy includes the acquisition of underperforming office properties. These activities require us to identify suitable acquisition candidates or investment opportunities that meet our criteria and are compatible with our growth strategies. We continue to evaluate the market of available properties and may attempt to acquire properties when strategic opportunities exist. However, we may be unable to acquire any of the properties that we may identify as potential acquisition opportunities in the future. Our ability to acquire properties on favorable terms, or at all, may be exposed to the following significant risks:

- potential inability to acquire a desired property because of competition from other real estate investors with significant capital, including publicly traded REITs, private equity investors and institutional investment funds, which may be able to accept more risk than we can prudently manage, including risks with respect to the geographic proximity of investments and the payment of higher acquisition prices;

- we may incur significant costs and divert management attention in connection with evaluating and negotiating potential acquisitions, including ones that we are subsequently unable to complete;
- even if we enter into agreements for the acquisition of properties, these agreements are typically subject to customary conditions to closing, including the satisfactory completion of our due diligence investigations; and
- we may be unable to finance the acquisition on favorable terms or at all.

If we are unable to finance property acquisitions or acquire properties on favorable terms, or at all, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities could be adversely affected. In addition, failure to identify or complete acquisitions of suitable properties could slow our growth.

Our future acquisitions may not yield the returns we expect.

Our future acquisitions and our ability to successfully operate the properties we acquire in such acquisitions may be exposed to the following significant risks:

- even if we are able to acquire a desired property, competition from other potential acquirers may significantly increase the purchase price;
- we may acquire properties that are not accretive to our results upon acquisition, and we may not successfully manage and lease those properties to meet our expectations;
- our cash flow may be insufficient to meet our required principal and interest payments;
- we may spend more than budgeted amounts to make necessary improvements or renovations to acquired properties;
- we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions, particularly acquisitions of portfolios of properties, into our existing operations;
- market conditions may result in higher than expected vacancy rates and lower than expected rental rates; and
- we may acquire properties subject to liabilities and without any recourse, or with only limited recourse, with respect to unknown liabilities such as liabilities for clean-up of undisclosed environmental contamination, claims by tenants, vendors or other persons dealing with the former owners of the properties, liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business and claims for indemnification by general partners, directors, officers and others indemnified by the former owners of the properties.

If we cannot operate acquired properties to meet our financial expectations, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities could be adversely affected.

We may acquire properties or portfolios of properties through tax deferred contribution transactions, which could result in stockholder dilution and limit our ability to sell such assets.

In the future we may acquire properties or portfolios of properties through tax deferred contribution transactions in exchange for partnership interests in our operating partnership, which may result in stockholder dilution. This acquisition structure may have the effect of, among other things, reducing the amount of tax depreciation we could deduct over the tax life of the acquired properties, and may require that we agree to protect the contributors' ability to defer recognition of taxable gain through restrictions on our ability to dispose of the acquired properties and/or the allocation of partnership debt to the contributors to maintain their tax bases. These restrictions could limit our ability

to sell an asset at a time, or on terms, that would be favorable absent such restrictions.

Our growth depends on external sources of capital that are outside of our control and may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required to meet various requirements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, including that we distribute annually at least 90% of our net taxable income, excluding any net capital gain. In addition, we will be subject to federal corporate income tax to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our net taxable income, including any net capital gains. Because of these distribution requirements, we may not be able to fund

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future capital needs, including any necessary acquisition financing, from operating cash flow. Consequently, we intend to rely on third-party sources to fund our capital needs. We may not be able to obtain the financing on favorable terms or at all. Any additional debt we incur will increase our leverage and likelihood of default. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends, in part, on:

- general market conditions;
- the market's perception of our growth potential;
- our current debt levels;
- our current and expected future earnings;
- our cash flow and cash distributions; and
- the market price per share of our common stock.

The credit markets can experience significant disruptions. If we cannot obtain capital from third-party sources, we may not be able to acquire or develop properties when strategic opportunities exist, meet the capital and operating needs of our existing properties, satisfy our debt service obligations or make the cash distributions to our stockholders necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

Changes in accounting standards may adversely impact us.

The FASB and SEC continually change and update the financial accounting standards we must follow. The changes could have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations, which in turn could also significantly impact the market price of our common stock.

New accounting standards could make leasing/re-leasing of our space less attractive to our potential and current tenants, which could reduce overall occupancy of our properties. The new lease standard, effective for public companies on January 1, 2019, will require that lessees record on their balance sheets a right-of-use asset and lease liability pertaining to operating leases with a term of over 12 months. Changes in lease accounting standards could potentially impact the structure and terms of future leases since our tenants may seek to limit lease terms to avoid recognizing lease obligations in their financial statements. The new rules may also make lease renewal options less attractive because, under certain circumstances, the rules will require a tenant to assume that a renewal right will be exercised and accrue a liability relating to the longer lease term. Shorter lease terms and a reduction in rental square feet leased may lead to reduction in occupancy rates and decline in rental revenue, which would have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We cannot assure you that implementation of these new financial accounting standards, including the ability to modify our accounting systems and to update our policies, procedures, information systems, and internal controls over financial reporting, could result in materially inaccurate financial statements, which in turn could adversely effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities. Additionally, the adoption of new accounting standards could also impact the calculation of our debt covenants. It cannot be assured that we will be able to work with our lenders to successfully amend our debt covenants in response to changes in accounting standards and could adversely impact our compliance with financial debt covenants in the future.

Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, cash available for distribution, including cash available for payment of dividends on and the per share trading price of our securities.

If interest rates increase, then so will the interest costs on our unhedged variable rate debt, which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to pay principal and interest on our debt and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. Further, rising interest rates could limit our ability to refinance existing debt when it matures. We seek to manage our exposure to interest rate volatility by using interest rate hedging arrangements that involve risk, such as the risk that counterparties may fail to honor their obligations under these arrangements, and that these arrangements may not be effective in reducing our exposure to interest rate changes. Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes may materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, cash available for distribution, including cash available for payment of dividends on and the per share trading price of our securities. In addition, while such agreements are intended to lessen the impact of rising interest rates on us, they also expose us to the risk that the other parties to the agreements will not perform, we could incur significant costs

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associated with the settlement of the agreements, the agreements will be unenforceable and the underlying transactions will fail to qualify as highly-effective cash flow hedges under Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”), Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 815, Derivative and Hedging.

Changes in the method of determining LIBOR, or the replacement of LIBOR with an alternative reference rate, may adversely affect interest expense related to outstanding debt.

In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (the authority that regulates LIBOR) announced it intends to stop compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021. The Alternative Reference Rates Committee (“ARCC”) has proposed that the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) is the rate that represents best practice as the alternative to USD-LIBOR for use in derivatives and other financial contracts that are currently indexed to USD-LIBOR. ARCC has proposed a paced market transition plan to SOFR from USD-LIBOR and organizations are currently working on industry wide and company specific transition plans as it relates to derivatives and cash markets exposed to USD-LIBOR.

As of December 31, 2018, we have \$1.32 billion variable rate debt, of which \$839.5 million is subject to derivatives. If LIBOR changes or is replaced, the interest rates on our debt which is indexed to USD-LIBOR will be determined using a different successor rate, which may adversely affect interest expense and may result in interest obligations which are more than, or do not otherwise correlate over time with, the payments that would have been made on such debt if USD-LIBOR was available in its current form. These changes could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, cash available for distribution, including cash available for payment of dividends on and the per share trading price of our securities.

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

Incurring mortgage and other secured debt obligations increases our risk of property losses because defaults on indebtedness secured by properties may result in foreclosure actions initiated by lenders and ultimately our loss of the property securing any loans for which we are in default. Any foreclosure on a mortgaged property or group of properties could adversely affect the overall value of our portfolio of properties. For tax purposes, a foreclosure of any of our properties that is subject to a nonrecourse mortgage loan would be treated as a sale of the property for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the property, we would recognize taxable income on foreclosure, but would not receive any cash proceeds.

Our unsecured revolving credit facility, registered senior notes, term loan facility and note purchase agreements restrict our ability to engage in some business activities.

Our unsecured revolving credit facility, registered senior notes, term loan facility and note purchase agreements contain customary negative covenants and other financial and operating covenants that, among other things:

- restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness;
- restrict our ability to make certain investments;
- restrict our ability to merge with another company;
- restrict our ability to make distributions to stockholders; and

- require us to maintain financial coverage ratios.

These limitations restrict our ability to engage in some business activities, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, cash available for distributions to our stockholders, and per share trading price of our securities. In addition, failure to meet any of these covenants, including the financial coverage ratios, could cause an event of default under and/or accelerate some or all of our indebtedness, which would have a material adverse effect on us. Furthermore, our unsecured revolving credit facility and term loan facility contain specific cross-default provisions with respect to specified other indebtedness, giving the lenders the right to declare a default if we are in default under other loans in some circumstances.

Adverse economic and geopolitical conditions and dislocations in the credit markets could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our securities.

Volatility in the United States and international capital markets and concern over a return to recessionary conditions in global economies, and the California economy in particular, may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities as a result of the following potential consequences, among others:

- significant job losses in the financial and professional services industries may occur, which may decrease demand for our office space, causing market rental rates and property values to be negatively impacted;
- our ability to obtain financing on terms and conditions that we find acceptable, or at all, may be limited, which could reduce our ability to pursue acquisition and development opportunities and refinance existing debt, reduce our returns from our acquisition and development activities and increase our future interest expense;
- reduced values of our properties may limit our ability to dispose of assets at attractive prices or to obtain debt financing secured by our properties and may reduce the availability of unsecured loans; and
- one or more lenders under our unsecured revolving credit facility could refuse to fund their financing commitment to us or could fail and we may not be able to replace the financing commitment of any such lenders on favorable terms, or at all.

We have a limited operating history with respect to some of our properties and may not be able to operate them successfully.

Our One Westside, 10850 Pico and Ferry Building properties have only been under our management since they were acquired in 2018. These properties may have characteristics or deficiencies unknown to us which could affect their valuation or revenue potential. In addition, there can be no assurance that the operating performance of these properties will not decline under our management. We cannot assure you that we will be able to operate these properties successfully.

We face significant competition, which may decrease or prevent increases in the occupancy and rental rates of our properties.

We compete with numerous developers, owners and operators of office properties, many of which own properties similar to ours in the same submarkets in which our properties are located. If our competitors offer space at rental rates below current market rates, or below the rental rates we currently charge our tenants, we may lose existing or potential tenants and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge or to offer more substantial rent abatements, tenant improvements, early termination rights or below-market renewal options in order to retain tenants when our tenants' leases expire. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities could be adversely affected.

We depend on significant tenants.

As of December 31, 2018, the 15 largest tenants in our office portfolio represented approximately 37.2% of the total annualized base rent generated by our office properties. The inability of a significant tenant to pay rent or the bankruptcy or insolvency of a significant tenant may adversely affect the income produced by our properties. If a tenant becomes bankrupt or insolvent, federal law may prohibit us from evicting such tenant based solely upon such bankruptcy or insolvency. In addition, a bankrupt or insolvent tenant may be authorized to reject and terminate its lease with us. Any claim against such tenant for unpaid, future rent would be subject to a statutory cap that might be

substantially less than the remaining rent owed under the lease. As of December 31, 2018, our two largest tenants were Google, Inc. and Netflix, Inc., which together accounted for 10.7% of the annualized base rent generated by our office properties. If Google, Inc. and Netflix, Inc. were to experience a downturn or a weakening of financial condition resulting in a failure to make timely rental payments or causing a lease default, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment. Any such event described above could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities.

We may be unable to renew leases, lease vacant space or re-let space as leases expire.

As of December 31, 2018, approximately 15.3% of the square footage of the office properties (including our development and redevelopment properties) in our portfolio was available, taking into account uncommenced leases signed as of December 31, 2018. An additional approximately 9.6% of the square footage of the office properties in our portfolio is scheduled to expire in 2019 (includes leases scheduled to expire on December 31, 2018). We cannot assure you that leases will be renewed or that our properties will be re-let at net effective rental rates equal to or above the current average net effective rental rates or that substantial rent abatements, tenant improvements, early termination rights or below-market renewal options will not be offered to attract new tenants or retain existing tenants. If the rental rates for our properties decrease, our existing tenants do not renew their leases or we do not re-let a significant portion of our available space and space for which leases will expire, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our securities could be adversely affected.

We may be required to make rent or other concessions and/or significant capital expenditures to improve our properties in order to retain and attract tenants, causing our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our securities to be adversely affected.

To the extent adverse economic conditions continue in the real estate market and demand for office space remains low, we expect that, upon expiration of leases at our properties, we will be required to make rent or other concessions to tenants, accommodate requests for renovations, build-to-suit remodeling and other improvements or provide additional services to our tenants. As a result, we may have to make significant capital or other expenditures in order to retain tenants whose leases expire and to attract new tenants in sufficient numbers. Additionally, we may need to raise capital to make such expenditures. If we are unable to do so or capital is otherwise unavailable, we may be unable to make the required expenditures. This could result in non-renewals by tenants upon expiration of their leases, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities.

The actual rents we receive for the properties in our portfolio may be less than our asking rents, and we may experience lease roll-down from time to time.

As a result of various factors, including competitive pricing pressure in our submarkets, adverse conditions in the Northern or Southern California or the Pacific Northwest real estate markets, a general economic downturn and the desirability of our properties compared to other properties in our submarkets, we may be unable to realize the asking rents across the properties in our portfolio. In addition, the degree of discrepancy between our asking rents and the actual rents we are able to obtain may vary both from property to property and among different leased spaces within a single property. If we are unable to obtain rental rates that are on average comparable to our asking rents across our portfolio, then our ability to generate cash flow growth will be negatively impacted. In addition, depending on asking rental rates at any given time as compared to expiring leases in our portfolio, from time to time rental rates for expiring leases may be higher than starting rental rates for new leases.

Some of our properties are subject to ground leases, the termination or expiration of which could cause us to lose our interest in, and the right to receive rental income from, such properties.

Twelve of our properties are subject to ground leases (including properties with a portion of the land subject to a ground lease). See Part IV, Item 15(a) “Financial Statement and Schedules—Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements—Future Minimum Base Rents and Lease Payments Future Minimum Rents” for more information regarding our ground lease agreements. If any of these ground leases are terminated following a default or expire without being extended, we may lose our interest in the related property and may no longer have the right to receive any of the rental income from such property, which would adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities.

The ground sublease for the Del Amo property is subject and subordinate to a ground lease, the termination of which could result in a termination of the ground sublease.

The property on which the Del Amo building is located is subleased by Del Amo Fashion Center Operating Company, L.L.C., or Del Amo, through a long-term ground sublease. The ground sublease is subject and subordinate to the terms of a ground lease between the fee owner of the Del Amo property and the sub-landlord under the ground sublease. The fee owner has not granted to the subtenant under the ground sublease any rights of non-disturbance. Accordingly, a termination of the ground lease for any reason, including a rejection thereof by the ground tenant under the ground lease in a bankruptcy proceeding, could result in a termination of the ground sublease. In the event of a termination of the ground sublease, we may lose our interest in the Del Amo building and may no longer have the right to receive any of the rental income from the Del Amo building. In addition, our lack of any non-disturbance rights from the fee owner may impair our ability to obtain financing for the Del Amo building.

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

Our continued success and our ability to manage anticipated future growth depend, in large part, upon the efforts of key personnel who have extensive market knowledge and relationships and exercise substantial influence over our operational, financing, acquisition and disposition activity. Many of our other senior executives have extensive experience and strong reputations in the real estate industry, which aid us in identifying opportunities, having opportunities brought to us, and negotiating with tenants and build-to-suit prospects. The loss of services of one or more members of our senior management team, or our inability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel, could adversely affect our business, diminish our investment opportunities and weaken our relationships with lenders, business partners, existing and prospective tenants and industry personnel, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities.

Potential losses, including from adverse weather conditions, natural disasters and title claims, may not be covered by insurance.

We carry commercial property (including earthquake), liability and terrorism coverage on all the properties in our portfolio (most are covered under a blanket insurance policy while a few are under individual policies), in addition to other coverages, such as trademark and pollution coverage, that may be appropriate for certain of our properties. We have selected policy specifications and insured limits that we believe to be appropriate and adequate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage and industry practice. However, we do not carry insurance for losses such as those arising from riots or war because such coverage is not available or is not available at commercially reasonable rates. Some of our policies, like those covering losses due to terrorism or earthquakes, are insured subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments and policy limits that may not be sufficient to cover losses, which could affect certain of our properties that are located in areas particularly susceptible to natural disasters. All of the properties we currently own are located in Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest, areas especially susceptible to earthquakes. In addition, we may discontinue earthquake, terrorism or other insurance on some or all of our properties in the future if the cost of premiums for any such policies exceeds, in our judgment, the value of the coverage discounted for the risk of loss. As a result, we may be required to incur significant costs in the event of adverse weather conditions and natural disasters. If we or one or more of our tenants experiences a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties as well as the anticipated future cash flows from those properties. In addition, if the damaged properties are subject to recourse indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if these properties were irreparably damaged. Furthermore, we may not be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable costs in the future as the costs associated with property and casualty renewals may be higher than anticipated. In the event that we experience a substantial or comprehensive loss of one of our properties, we may not be able to rebuild such property to its existing specifications. Further reconstruction or improvement of such a property would likely require significant upgrades to meet zoning and building code requirements.

Future terrorist activity or engagement in war by the United States may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

Terrorist attacks in the United States and other acts of terrorism or war may result in declining economic activity, which could harm the demand for and the value of our properties. A decrease in demand could make it difficult for us to renew or re-lease our properties at these sites at lease rates equal to or above historical rates. Terrorist activities also could directly impact the value of our properties through damage, destruction, or loss, and the availability of insurance for these acts may be less, and cost more, which could adversely affect our financial condition. To the extent that our tenants are impacted by future attacks, their businesses similarly could be adversely affected, including their ability to continue to honor their existing leases.

Terrorist attacks and engagement in war by the United States also may adversely affect the markets in which our securities trade and may cause further erosion of business and consumer confidence and spending and may result in increased volatility in national and international financial markets and economies. Any one of these events may cause decline in the demand for our office and studio leased space, delay the time in which our new or renovated properties reach stabilized occupancy, increase our operating expenses, such as those attributable to increased physical security for our properties, and limit our access to capital or increase our cost of raising capital.

We may become subject to litigation, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities.

In the future we may become subject to litigation, including claims relating to our operations, offerings, and otherwise in the ordinary course of business. Some of these claims may result in significant defense costs and potentially significant judgments against us, some of which are not, or cannot be, insured against. We generally intend to vigorously defend ourselves; however, we cannot be certain of the ultimate outcomes of any claims that may arise in the future. Resolution of these types of matters against

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us may result in our having to pay significant fines, judgments or settlements, which, if uninsured, or if the fines, judgments and settlements exceed insured levels, could adversely impact our earnings and cash flows, thereby having an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our securities. Certain litigation or the resolution of certain litigation may affect the availability or cost of some of our insurance coverage, which could adversely impact our results of operations and cash flows, expose us to increased risks that would be uninsured, and/or adversely impact our ability to attract officers and directors.

Joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on co-venturers' financial condition and disputes between us and our co-venturers.

As of December 31, 2018, we have five joint ventures. See Part IV, Item 15 “Financial Statement and Schedules—Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” for details on our joint ventures. We may co-invest in the future with other third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities, acquiring non-controlling interests in or sharing responsibility for managing the affairs of a property, partnership, joint venture or other entity. These investments may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present were a third party not involved, including the possibility that partners or co-venturers might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions. Partners or co-venturers may have economic or other business interests or goals which are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives, and they may have competing interests in our markets that could create conflict of interest issues. Such investments may also have the potential risk of impasses on decisions, such as a sale, because neither we nor the partner or co-venturer would have full control over the partnership or joint venture. In addition, prior consent of our joint venture partners may be required for a sale or transfer to a third party of our interests in the joint venture, which would restrict our ability to dispose of our interest in the joint venture. If we become a limited partner or non-managing member in any partnership or limited liability company and such entity takes or expects to take actions that could jeopardize our status as a REIT or require us to pay tax, we may be forced to dispose of our interest in such entity. Disputes between us and partners or co-venturers may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent our officers and/or directors from focusing their time and effort on our business. Consequently, actions by or disputes with partners or co-venturers might result in subjecting properties owned by the partnership or joint venture to additional risk. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our third-party partners or co-venturers. Our joint ventures may be subject to debt and, in the current volatile credit market, the refinancing of such debt may require equity capital calls.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of integrated internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results.

Effective internal and disclosure controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud and to operate successfully as a public company. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our reputation and operating results would be harmed. As part of our ongoing monitoring of internal controls we may discover material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal controls. As a result of weaknesses that may be identified in our internal controls, we may also identify certain deficiencies in some of our disclosure controls and procedures that we believe require remediation. If we discover weaknesses, we will make efforts to improve our internal and disclosure controls. However, there is no assurance that we will be successful. Any failure to maintain effective controls or timely effect any necessary improvement of our internal and disclosure controls could harm operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations, which could affect our ability to remain listed with the NYSE. Ineffective internal and disclosure controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which would likely have a negative effect on the per share trading price of our securities.

We face risks associated with security breaches through cyber attacks, cyber intrusions or otherwise, as well as other significant disruptions of our information technology (“IT”) networks and related systems.

We face risks associated with security breaches, whether through cyber attacks or cyber intrusions, malware, computer viruses, attachments to e-mails, persons inside our organization or persons with access to systems inside our organization, and other significant disruptions of our IT networks and related systems. The risk of a security breach or disruption, particularly through cyber attacks or cyber intrusions, including by computer hackers, foreign governments and cyber terrorists, has generally increased as the number, intensity and sophistication of attempted attacks and intrusions from around the world have recently increased. Our IT networks and related systems are essential to the operation of our business and our ability to perform day-to-day operations (including managing our building systems) and, in some cases, may be critical to the operations of certain of our tenants. Although we make efforts to maintain the security and integrity of our IT networks and related systems, and we have implemented various measures to manage the risk of a security breach or disruption, there can be no assurance that our security efforts and measures will be effective or that attempted security breaches or disruptions would not be successful or damaging. Even the most well-protected information, networks, systems and facilities remain potentially vulnerable because the techniques

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used in such attempted security breaches evolve and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, and in some cases are designed not to be detected and, in fact, may not be detected. Accordingly, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate security barriers or other preventative measures, and thus it is impossible for us to entirely mitigate this risk.

A security breach or other significant disruption involving our IT networks and related systems could:

- disrupt the proper functioning of our networks and systems and therefore our operations and/or those of certain of our tenants;
- result in misstated financial reports, violations of loan covenants, and/or missed reporting deadlines;
- result in our inability to properly monitor our compliance with the rules and regulations regarding our qualification as a REIT;
- result in the unauthorized access to, and destruction, loss, theft, misappropriation or release of proprietary, confidential, sensitive or otherwise valuable information of ours or others, which others could use to compete against us or for disruptive, destructive or otherwise harmful purposes and outcomes;
- result in our inability to maintain the building systems relied upon by our tenants for the efficient use of their leased space;
- require significant management attention and resources to remedy any resulting damages;
- subject us to claims for breach of contract, damages, credits, penalties or termination of leases or other agreements; or
- damage our reputation among our tenants and investors generally.

Any or all of the foregoing could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities.

Our business and operations would suffer in the event of IT networks and related systems failures.

Despite system redundancy and the planned implementation of a disaster recovery plan and security measures for our IT networks and related systems, our systems are vulnerable to damage from any number of sources, including computer viruses, energy blackouts, natural disasters, terrorism, war, and telecommunication failure. We rely on our IT networks and related systems, including the Internet, to process, transmit and store electronic information and to manage or support a variety of our business processes, including financial transactions and keeping of records, which may include personal identifying information of tenants and lease data. We rely on commercially available systems, software, tools and monitoring to provide security for processing, transmitting and storing confidential tenant information, such as individually identifiable information relating to financial accounts. Any failure to maintain proper function, security and availability of our IT networks and related systems could interrupt our operations, damage our reputation and subject us to liability claims or regulatory penalties. Further, we are dependent on our personnel and, although we are working to implement a formal disaster recovery plan to assist our employees and to facilitate their maintaining continuity of operations after events such as energy blackouts, natural disasters, terrorism, war, and telecommunication failures, we can provide no assurance that any of the foregoing events would not have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Risks Related to the Real Estate Industry

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

Our ability to pay expected dividends to our stockholders depends on our ability to generate revenues in excess of expenses, pay scheduled principal payments on debt and pay capital expenditure requirements. Events and conditions generally applicable to owners and operators of real property that are beyond our control may decrease cash available for distribution and the value of our properties. These events include many of the risks set forth above under “—Risks Related to Our Properties and Our Business,” as well as the following:

- local oversupply or reduction in demand for office or studio-related space;

- adverse changes in financial conditions of buyers, sellers and tenants of properties;
- vacancies or our inability to rent space on favorable terms, including possible market pressures to offer tenants rent abatements, tenant improvements, early termination rights or below-market renewal options, and the need to periodically repair, renovate and re-let space;
- increased operating costs, including insurance premiums, utilities, real estate taxes and state and local taxes;
- civil unrest, acts of war, terrorist attacks and natural disasters, including earthquakes and floods, which may result in uninsured or underinsured losses;
- decreases in the underlying value of our real estate; and
- changing submarket demographics.

In addition, periods of economic downturn or recession, rising interest rates or declining demand for real estate, or the public perception that any of these events may occur, could result in a general decline in rents or an increased incidence of defaults under existing leases, which would adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our securities.

Illiquidity of real estate investments could significantly impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties and harm our financial condition.

The real estate investments made, and to be made, by us are relatively difficult to sell quickly. As a result, our ability to promptly sell one or more properties in our portfolio in response to changing economic, financial and investment conditions is limited. Return of capital and realization of gains, if any, from an investment generally will occur upon disposition or refinancing of the underlying property. We may be unable to realize our investment objectives by sale, other disposition or refinancing at attractive prices within any given period of time or may otherwise be unable to complete any exit strategy. In particular, our ability to dispose of one or more properties within a specific time period is subject to certain limitations imposed by our tax protection agreements, as well as weakness in or even the lack of an established market for a property, changes in the financial condition or prospects of prospective purchasers, changes in national or international economic conditions, such as the current economic downturn, and changes in laws, regulations or fiscal policies of jurisdictions in which the property is located.

In addition, the Code imposes restrictions on a REIT's ability to dispose of properties that are not applicable to other types of real estate companies. In particular, the tax laws applicable to REITs effectively require that we hold our properties for investment, rather than primarily for sale in the ordinary course of business, which may cause us to forgo or defer sales of properties that otherwise would be in our best interest.

Therefore, we may not be able to vary our portfolio in response to economic or other conditions promptly or on favorable terms, which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our securities.

We could incur significant costs related to government regulation and litigation over environmental matters.

Under various federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the environment, as a current or former owner or operator of real property, we may be liable for costs and damages resulting from the presence or discharge of hazardous or toxic substances, waste or petroleum products at, on, in, under or migrating from such property, including costs to investigate, clean up such contamination and liability for harm to natural resources. Such laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such contamination, and the liability may be joint and several. These liabilities could be substantial and the cost of any

required remediation, removal, fines or other costs could exceed the value of the property and/or our aggregate assets. In addition, the presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination at our properties may expose us to third-party liability for costs of remediation and/or personal or property damage or materially adversely affect our ability to sell, lease or develop our properties or to borrow using the properties as collateral. In addition, environmental laws may create liens on contaminated sites in favor of the government for damages and costs it incurs to address such contamination. Moreover, if contamination is discovered on our properties, environmental laws may impose restrictions on the manner in which property may be used or businesses may be operated, and these restrictions may require substantial expenditures. Some of our properties have been or may be impacted by contamination arising from current or prior uses of the property, or adjacent properties, for commercial or industrial purposes. Such contamination may arise from spills of petroleum or hazardous substances or releases from tanks used to store such materials. As a result, we could potentially incur material liability

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for these issues, which could adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities.

Environmental laws also govern the presence, maintenance and removal of ACBM and LBP and may impose fines and penalties for failure to comply with these requirements or expose us to third-party liability (e.g., liability for personal injury associated with exposure to asbestos or lead). Such laws require that owners or operators of buildings containing ACBM and LBP (and employers in such buildings) properly manage and maintain the asbestos and lead, adequately notify or train those who may come into contact with asbestos or lead, and undertake special precautions, including removal or other abatement, if asbestos or lead would be disturbed during renovation or demolition of a building. Some of our properties contain ACBM and/or LBP and we could be liable for such damages, fines or penalties.

In addition, the properties in our portfolio also are subject to various federal, state and local environmental and health and safety requirements, such as state and local fire requirements. Moreover, some of our tenants routinely handle and use hazardous or regulated substances and wastes as part of their operations at our properties, which are subject to regulation. Such environmental and health and safety laws and regulations could subject us or our tenants to liability resulting from these activities. Environmental liabilities could affect a tenant's ability to make rental payments to us. In addition, changes in laws could increase the potential liability for noncompliance. This may result in significant unanticipated expenditures or may otherwise materially and adversely affect our operations, or those of our tenants, which could in turn have an adverse effect on us.

We cannot assure you that costs or liabilities incurred as a result of environmental issues will not affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders or that such costs or other remedial measures will not have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities. If we do incur material environmental liabilities in the future, we may face significant remediation costs, and we may find it difficult to sell any affected properties.

Our properties may contain or develop harmful mold or suffer from other air quality issues, which could lead to liability for adverse health effects and costs of remediation.

When excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, mold growth may occur, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or is not addressed over a period of time. Some molds may produce airborne toxins or irritants. Indoor air quality issues can also stem from inadequate ventilation, chemical contamination from indoor or outdoor sources, and other biological contaminants such as pollen, viruses and bacteria. Indoor exposure to airborne toxins or irritants above certain levels can be alleged to cause a variety of adverse health effects and symptoms, including allergic or other reactions. As a result, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants at any of our properties could require us to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold or other airborne contaminants from the affected property or increase indoor ventilation. In addition, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants could expose us to liability from our tenants, employees of our tenants or others if property damage or personal injury is alleged to have occurred.

We may incur significant costs complying with various federal, state and local laws, regulations and covenants that are applicable to our properties.

The properties in our portfolio are subject to various covenants and federal, state and local laws and regulatory requirements, including permitting and licensing requirements. Local regulations, including municipal or local ordinances, zoning restrictions and restrictive covenants imposed by community developers may restrict our use of our properties and may require us to obtain approval from local officials or restrict our use of our properties and may require us to obtain approval from local officials of community standards organizations at any time with respect to our properties, including prior to acquiring a property or when undertaking renovations of any of our existing properties.

Among other things, these restrictions may relate to fire and safety, seismic or hazardous material abatement requirements. There can be no assurance that existing laws and regulatory policies will not adversely affect us or the timing or cost of any future acquisitions or renovations, or that additional regulations will not be adopted that increase such delays or result in additional costs. Our growth strategy may be affected by our ability to obtain permits, licenses and zoning relief. Our failure to obtain such permits, licenses and zoning relief or to comply with applicable laws could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our securities.

In addition, federal and state laws and regulations, including laws such as the ADA, impose further restrictions on our properties and operations. Under the ADA, all public accommodations must meet federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Some of our properties may currently be in non-compliance with the ADA. If one or more of the properties in our portfolio is not in compliance with the ADA or any other regulatory requirements, we may be required to incur additional costs to bring the property into compliance and we might incur governmental fines or the award of damages to private litigants. In addition, we do not know whether existing requirements will change or whether future requirements will require us to make

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significant unanticipated expenditures that will adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our securities.

We are exposed to risks associated with property development and redevelopment.

We may engage in development and redevelopment activities with respect to certain of our properties. To the extent that we do so, we will be subject to certain risks, including the availability and pricing of financing on favorable terms or at all; construction and/or lease-up delays; cost overruns, including construction costs that exceed our original estimates; contractor and subcontractor disputes, strikes, labor disputes or supply disruptions; failure to achieve expected occupancy and/or rent levels within the projected time frame, if at all; and delays with respect to obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary zoning, occupancy, land use and other governmental permits, and changes in zoning and land use laws. These risks could result in substantial unanticipated delays or expenses and, under certain circumstances, could prevent completion of development activities once undertaken, any of which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our securities.

Risks Related to Our Organizational Structure

The series A preferred units that were issued to some contributors in connection with our IPO in exchange for the contribution of their properties have certain preferences, which could limit our ability to pay dividends or other distributions to the holders of our securities or engage in certain business combinations, recapitalizations or other fundamental changes.

In exchange for the contribution of properties to our portfolio in connection with our IPO, some contributors received series A preferred units in our operating partnership. As of December 31, 2018, these units have an aggregate liquidation preference of approximately \$9.8 million and have a preference as to distributions and upon liquidation that could limit our ability to pay dividends on common stock. The series A preferred units are senior to any other class of securities our operating partnership may issue in the future without the consent of the holders of the series A preferred units. As a result, we will be unable to issue partnership units in our operating partnership senior to the series A preferred units without the consent of the holders of series A preferred units. Any preferred stock in our Company that we issue will be subordinate to the series A preferred units. In addition, we may only engage in a fundamental change, including a recapitalization, a merger and a sale of all or substantially all of our assets, as a result of which our common stock ceases to be publicly traded or common units cease to be exchangeable (at our option) for publicly traded shares of our stock, without the consent of holders of series A preferred units if following such transaction we will maintain certain leverage ratios and equity requirements, and pay certain minimum tax distributions to holders of our outstanding series A preferred units. Alternatively, we may redeem all or any portion of the then outstanding series A preferred units for cash (at a price per unit equal to the redemption price). In addition, these provisions could increase the cost of any such fundamental change transaction, which may discourage a merger, combination or change of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interests.

Conflicts of interest exist or could arise in the future between the interests of our stockholders and the interests of holders of units in our operating partnership, which may impede business decisions that could benefit our stockholders.

Conflicts of interest exist or could arise in the future as a result of the relationships between us and our affiliates, on the one hand, and our operating partnership or any partner thereof, on the other. Our directors and officers have duties to our Company under applicable Maryland law in connection with their management of our Company. At the same time, we, as the general partner of our operating partnership, have fiduciary duties and obligations to our operating partnership and its limited partners under Maryland law and the partnership agreement of our operating partnership in connection with the management of our operating partnership. Our fiduciary duties and obligations as general partner

to our operating partnership and its partners may come into conflict with the duties of our directors and officers to our Company.

Additionally, the partnership agreement provides that we and our directors and officers will not be liable or accountable to our operating partnership for losses sustained, liabilities incurred or benefits not derived if we, or such director or officer acted in good faith. The partnership agreement also provides that we will not be liable to the operating partnership or any partner for monetary damages for losses sustained, liabilities incurred or benefits not derived by the operating partnership or any limited partner, except for liability for our intentional harm or gross negligence. Moreover, the partnership agreement provides that our operating partnership is required to indemnify us and our directors, officers and employees, officers and employees of the operating partnership and our designees from and against any and all claims that relate to the operations of our operating partnership, except (i) if the act or omission of the person was material to the matter giving rise to the action and either was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (ii) for any transaction for which the indemnified party received an improper personal benefit, in money, property or services or otherwise, in violation or breach of any provision of the partnership agreement or (iii) in the case of a criminal proceeding, if the indemnified person had reasonable cause to believe that

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the act or omission was unlawful. No reported decision of a Maryland appellate court has interpreted provisions similar to the provisions of the partnership agreement of our operating partnership that modify and reduce our fiduciary duties or obligations as the general partner or reduce or eliminate our liability for money damages to the operating partnership and its partners, and we have not obtained an opinion of counsel as to the enforceability of the provisions set forth in the partnership agreement that purport to modify or reduce the fiduciary duties that would be in effect were it not for the partnership agreement.

Our charter and bylaws, the partnership agreement of our operating partnership and Maryland law contain provisions that may delay, defer or prevent a change of control transaction, even if such a change in control may be in your interest, and as a result may depress the market price of our securities.

Our charter contains certain ownership limits. Our charter contains various provisions that are intended to preserve our qualification as a REIT and, subject to certain exceptions, authorize our directors to take such actions as are necessary or appropriate to preserve our qualification as a REIT. For example, our charter prohibits the actual, beneficial or constructive ownership by any person of more than 9.8% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of the outstanding shares of our common stock, and more than 9.8% in value of the aggregate outstanding shares of all classes and series of our stock. Our board of directors, in its sole and absolute discretion, may exempt a person, prospectively or retroactively, from these ownership limits if certain conditions are satisfied. The restrictions on ownership and transfer of our stock may:

- discourage a tender offer or other transactions or a change in management or of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interests; or
- result in the transfer of shares acquired in excess of the restrictions to a trust for the benefit of a charitable beneficiary and, as a result, the forfeiture by the acquirer of the benefits of owning the additional shares.

We could increase the number of authorized shares of stock, classify and reclassify unissued stock and issue stock without stockholder approval. Our board of directors has the power under our charter to amend our charter to increase the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we are authorized to issue, to authorize us to issue authorized but unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock into one or more classes or series of stock and set the terms of such newly classified or reclassified shares. Although our board of directors has no such intention at the present time, it could establish a class or series of preferred stock that could, depending on the terms of such series, delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our securities or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interest.

Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit changes in control, which may discourage third parties from conducting a tender offer or seeking other change of control transactions that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interest. Certain provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law (“the MGCL”) may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making a proposal to acquire us or of impeding a change of control under circumstances that otherwise could be in the best interest of our stockholders, including:

- “business combination” provisions that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations between us and an “interested stockholder” (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our shares or an affiliate thereof or an affiliate or associate of ours who was the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the voting power of our then outstanding voting stock at any time within the two-year period immediately prior to the date in question) for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, and thereafter impose fair price and/or supermajority and stockholder voting requirements on these combinations; and

•“control share” provisions that provide that “control shares” of our Company (defined as shares that, when aggregated with other shares controlled by the stockholder, entitle the stockholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a “control share acquisition” (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of issued and outstanding “control shares”) have no voting rights except to the extent approved by our stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares.

As permitted by the MGCL, we have elected, by resolution of our board of directors, to exempt from the business combination provisions of the MGCL, any business combination that is first approved by our disinterested directors and, pursuant to a provision in our bylaws, to exempt any acquisition of our stock from the control share provisions of the MGCL. However, our board of directors may by resolution elect to repeal the exemption from the business combination provisions of the MGCL and may by amendment to our bylaws opt into the control share provisions of the MGCL at any time in the future.

Certain provisions of the MGCL permit our board of directors, without stockholder approval and regardless of what is currently provided in our charter or bylaws, to implement certain corporate governance provisions, some of which (for example, a classified board) are not currently applicable to us. These provisions may have the effect of limiting or precluding a third party from making an unsolicited acquisition proposal for us or of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us under circumstances that otherwise could be in the best interest of our stockholders. Our charter contains a provision whereby we have elected to be subject to the provisions of Title 3, Subtitle 8 of the MGCL relating to the filling of vacancies on our board of directors.

Certain provisions in the partnership agreement of our operating partnership may delay or prevent unsolicited acquisitions of us. Provisions in the partnership agreement of our operating partnership may delay or make more difficult unsolicited acquisitions of us or changes of our control. These provisions could discourage third parties from making proposals involving an unsolicited acquisition of us or change of our control, although some stockholders might consider such proposals, if made, desirable. These provisions include, among others:

- redemption rights of qualifying parties;
- transfer restrictions on units;
- our ability, as general partner, in some cases, to amend the partnership agreement and to cause the operating partnership to issue units with terms that could delay, defer or prevent a merger or other change of control of us or our operating partnership without the consent of the limited partners;
- the right of the limited partners to consent to transfers of the general partnership interest and mergers or other transactions involving us under specified circumstances; and
- restrictions on debt levels and equity requirements pursuant to the terms of our series A preferred units, as well as required distributions to holders of series A preferred units of our operating partnership, following certain changes of control of us.

Our charter, bylaws, the partnership agreement of our operating partnership and Maryland law also contain other provisions that may delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interest.

Our board of directors may change our investment and financing policies without stockholder approval and we may become more highly leveraged, which may increase our risk of default under our debt obligations.

Our investment and financing policies are exclusively determined by our board of directors. Accordingly, our stockholders do not control these policies. Further, our organizational documents do not limit the amount or percentage of indebtedness, funded or otherwise, that we may incur. Our board of directors may alter or eliminate our current policy on borrowing at any time without stockholder approval. If this policy changed, we could become more highly leveraged, which could result in an increase in our debt service. Higher leverage also increases the risk of default on our obligations. In addition, a change in our investment policies, including the manner in which we allocate our resources across our portfolio or the types of assets in which we seek to invest, may increase our exposure to interest rate risk, real estate market fluctuations and liquidity risk. Changes to our policies with regards to the foregoing could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our securities.

Our rights and the rights of our stockholders to take action against our directors and officers are limited.

Our charter eliminates the liability of our directors and officers to us and our stockholders for monetary damages, except for liability resulting from:

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

In addition, our charter authorizes us to obligate our Company, and our bylaws require us, to indemnify our directors and officers for actions taken by them in those and certain other capacities to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law. As a result, we and our stockholders may have more limited rights against our directors and officers than might otherwise exist.

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Accordingly, in the event that actions taken in good faith by any of our directors or officers impede the performance of our Company, your ability to recover damages from such director or officer will be limited.

We are a holding company with no direct operations and, as such, we rely on funds received from our operating partnership to pay liabilities, and the interests of our stockholders are structurally subordinated to all liabilities and obligations of our operating partnership and its subsidiaries.

We are a holding company and conduct substantially all of our operations through our operating partnership. We do not have, apart from an interest in our operating partnership, any independent operations. As a result, we rely on distributions from our operating partnership to pay any dividends we might declare on our common stock. We also rely on distributions from our operating partnership to meet our obligations, including any tax liability on taxable income allocated to us from our operating partnership. In addition, because we are a holding company, claims of our equity holders will be structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities and obligations (whether or not for borrowed money) of our operating partnership and its subsidiaries and subordinate to the rights of holders of series A preferred units. Therefore, in the event of our bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization, our assets and those of our operating partnership and its subsidiaries will be available to satisfy the claims of our stockholders only after all of our and our operating partnership's and its subsidiaries' liabilities and obligations have been paid in full.

Risks Related to Our Status as a REIT

Failure to qualify as a REIT would have significant adverse consequences to us and the value of our stock.

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT for federal income tax purposes commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2010. We believe that we have operated in a manner that has allowed us to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes commencing with such taxable year, and we intend to continue operating in such manner. We have not requested and do not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, that we qualify as a REIT, and the statements in this Annual Report are not binding on the IRS or any court. Therefore, we cannot assure you that we have qualified as a REIT, or that we will remain qualified as such in the future. If we lose our REIT status, we will face serious tax consequences that would substantially reduce the funds available for distribution to you for each of the years involved because:

- we would not be allowed a deduction for distributions to stockholders in computing our taxable income and would be subject to federal corporate income tax on our taxable income;
- we also could be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax for taxable years prior to 2018 and possibly increased state and local taxes; and
- unless we are entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we could not elect to be taxed as a REIT for four taxable years following the year during which we were disqualified.

Any such corporate tax liability could be substantial and would reduce our cash available for, among other things, our operations and distributions to stockholders. In addition, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, we would not be required to make distributions to our stockholders. As a result of all these factors, our failure to qualify as a REIT also could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital, and could materially and adversely affect the value of our securities.

Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Code provisions for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations. The complexity of these provisions and of the applicable Treasury regulations that have been promulgated under the Code, or the Treasury Regulations, is greater in the case of a REIT that, like us, holds its assets through a partnership. The determination of various factual matters and

circumstances not entirely within our control may affect our ability to qualify as a REIT. In order to qualify as a REIT, we must satisfy a number of requirements, including requirements regarding the ownership of our stock and requirements regarding the composition of our assets and our gross income. Also, we must make distributions to stockholders aggregating annually at least 90% of our net taxable income, excluding net capital gains.

We own and may acquire direct or indirect interests in one or more entities that have elected or will elect to be taxed as REITs under the Code (each, a "Subsidiary REIT"). A Subsidiary REIT is subject to the various REIT qualification requirements and other limitations described herein that are applicable to us. If a Subsidiary REIT were to fail to qualify as a REIT, then (i) that Subsidiary REIT would become subject to federal income tax, (ii) shares in such Subsidiary REIT would cease to be qualifying assets for purposes of the asset tests applicable to REITs, and (iii) it is possible that we would fail certain of the asset tests applicable to REITs, in which event we would fail to qualify as a REIT unless we could avail ourselves of certain relief provisions.

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In addition, legislation, new regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions may materially adversely affect our investors, our ability to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes or the desirability of an investment in a REIT relative to other investments.

Even if we qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we may be subject to some federal, state and local income, property and excise taxes on our income or property and, in certain cases, a 100% penalty tax, in the event we sell property as a dealer. In addition, our taxable REIT subsidiaries will be subject to tax as regular corporations in the jurisdictions they operate.

If our operating partnership failed to qualify as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, we would cease to qualify as a REIT and suffer other adverse consequences.

We believe that our operating partnership is properly treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a partnership, our operating partnership is not subject to federal income tax on its income. Instead, each of its partners, including us, is allocated, and may be required to pay tax with respect to, its share of our operating partnership's income. We cannot assure you, however, that the IRS will not challenge the status of our operating partnership or any other subsidiary partnership in which we own an interest as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, or that a court would not sustain such a challenge. If the IRS were successful in treating our operating partnership or any such other subsidiary partnership as an entity taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, we would fail to meet the gross income tests and certain of the asset tests applicable to REITs and, accordingly, we would likely cease to qualify as a REIT. Also, the failure of our operating partnership or any subsidiary partnerships to qualify as a partnership would cause it to become subject to federal and state corporate income tax, which could reduce significantly the amount of cash available for debt service and for distribution to its partners, including us.

The tax imposed on REITs engaging in "prohibited transactions" may limit our ability to engage in transactions that would be treated as sales for federal income tax purposes.

A REIT's net income from prohibited transactions is subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, prohibited transactions are sales or other dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. Although we do not intend to hold any properties that would be characterized as held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of our business, such characterization is a factual determination and we cannot assure you that the IRS would agree with our characterization of our properties or that we will always be able to make use of the available safe harbors, which, if met, would prevent any such sales from being treated as prohibited transactions.

Our ownership of taxable REIT subsidiaries is subject to certain restrictions, and we will be required to pay a 100% penalty tax on certain income or deductions if our transactions with our taxable REIT subsidiaries are not conducted on arm's length terms.

We currently own an interest in one taxable REIT subsidiary and may acquire securities in additional taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. A taxable REIT subsidiary is a corporation other than a REIT in which a REIT directly or indirectly holds stock, and that has made a joint election with such REIT to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. If a taxable REIT subsidiary owns more than 35% of the total voting power or value of the outstanding securities of another corporation, such other corporation will also be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. Other than some activities relating to lodging and health care facilities, a taxable REIT subsidiary may generally engage in any business, including the provision of customary or non-customary services to tenants of its parent REIT. A taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to federal income tax as a regular C corporation. In addition, a 100% excise tax will be imposed on certain transactions between a taxable REIT subsidiary and its parent REIT that are not conducted on an arm's length basis. A REIT's ownership of securities of a taxable REIT subsidiary is not subject to the 5% or 10% asset tests applicable to REITs. Not more than 25% of our total assets may be represented by securities, including securities

of taxable REIT subsidiaries, other than those securities includable in the 75% asset test. Further, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, not more than 20% of the value of our total assets may be represented by securities of taxable REIT subsidiaries. We anticipate that the aggregate value of the stock and other securities of any taxable REIT subsidiaries that we own will be less than 20% of the value of our total assets, and we will monitor the value of these investments to ensure compliance with applicable asset test limitations. In addition, we intend to structure our transactions with any taxable REIT subsidiaries that we own to ensure that they are entered into on arm's length terms to avoid incurring the 100% excise tax described above. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be able to comply with these limitations or avoid application of the 100% excise tax discussed above.

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To maintain our REIT status, we may be forced to borrow funds during unfavorable market conditions.

To qualify as a REIT, we generally must distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our net taxable income each year, excluding net capital gains, and we will be subject to regular corporate income taxes to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our net taxable income each year. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which distributions paid by us in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income and 100% of our undistributed income from prior years. In order to maintain our REIT status and avoid the payment of income and excise taxes, we may need to borrow funds to meet the REIT distribution requirements even if the then prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings. These borrowing needs could result from, among other things, differences in timing between the actual receipt of cash and inclusion of income for federal income tax purposes, or the effect of non-deductible capital expenditures, the creation of reserves or required debt or amortization payments. These sources, however, may not be available on favorable terms or at all. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends on a number of factors, including the market's perception of our growth potential, our current debt levels, the market price of our common stock, and our current and potential future earnings. We cannot assure you that we will have access to such capital on favorable terms at the desired times, or at all, which may cause us to curtail our investment activities and/or to dispose of assets at inopportune times, and could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, cash available for distributions to our stockholders, and per share trading price of our securities.

Complying with REIT requirements may affect our profitability and may force us to liquidate or forgo otherwise attractive investments.

To qualify as a REIT, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the nature and diversification of our assets, the sources of our income and the amounts we distribute to our stockholders. We may be required to liquidate or forgo otherwise attractive investments in order to satisfy the asset and income tests or to qualify under certain statutory relief provisions. We also may be required to make distributions to stockholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution. As a result, having to comply with the distribution requirement could cause us to: (i) sell assets in adverse market conditions; (ii) borrow on unfavorable terms; or (iii) distribute amounts that would otherwise be invested in future acquisitions, capital expenditures or repayment of debt. Accordingly, satisfying the REIT requirements could have an adverse effect on our business results, profitability and ability to execute our business plan. Moreover, if we are compelled to liquidate our investments to meet any of these asset, income or distribution tests, or to repay obligations to our lenders, we may be unable to comply with one or more of the requirements applicable to REITs or may be subject to a 100% tax on any resulting gain if such sales constitute prohibited transactions.

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

The maximum tax rate applicable to "qualified dividend income" payable to U.S. stockholders that are individuals, trusts and estates is 20%. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for these reduced rates. Under recently enacted tax legislation (the "2017 Tax Legislation"), U.S. stockholders that are individuals, trusts and estates generally may deduct up to 20% of the ordinary dividends (e.g., dividends not designated as capital gain dividends or qualified dividend income) received from a REIT for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. Although this deduction reduces the effective tax rate applicable to certain dividends paid by REITs (generally to 29.6% assuming the shareholder is subject to the 37% maximum rate), such tax rate is still higher than the tax rate applicable to corporate dividends that constitute qualified dividend income. Accordingly, investors who are individuals, trusts and estates may perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could materially and adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs, including the per share trading price of our securities.

The power of our board of directors to revoke our REIT election without stockholder approval may cause adverse consequences to our stockholders and unitholders.

Our charter provides that our board of directors may revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our stockholders, if it determines that it is no longer in our best interest to continue to qualify as a REIT. If we cease to qualify as a REIT, we would become subject to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income and would no longer be required to distribute most of our taxable income to our stockholders and accordingly, distributions Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. makes to its unitholders could be similarly reduced.

Legislative or other actions affecting REITs could have a negative effect on our investors and us.

The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the United States Department of the Treasury. Changes to the tax laws, with or without retroactive application, could adversely affect our investors or us. We cannot predict how changes in the tax laws might affect our investors or us. New legislation, Treasury Regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could significantly and negatively affect our ability to qualify as a REIT, the federal income tax consequences of such qualification, or the federal income tax consequences of an investment in us. Also, the law relating to the tax treatment of other entities, or an investment in other entities, could change, making an investment in such other entities more attractive relative to an investment in a REIT.

The 2017 Tax Legislation has significantly changed the U.S. federal income taxation of U.S. businesses and their owners, including REITs and their stockholders. Changes made by the 2017 Tax Legislation that could affect us and our stockholders include:

- temporarily reducing individual U.S. federal income tax rates on ordinary income; the highest individual U.S. federal income tax rate has been reduced from 39.6% to 37% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026;
- permanently eliminating the progressive corporate tax rate structure, which previously imposed a maximum corporate tax rate of 35%, and replacing it with a flat corporate tax rate of 21%;
- permitting a deduction for certain pass-through business income, including dividends received by our stockholders from us that are not designated by us as capital gain dividends or qualified dividend income, which will allow individuals, trusts, and estates to deduct up to 20% of such amounts for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026;
- reducing the highest rate of withholding with respect to our distributions to non-U.S. stockholders that are treated as attributable to gains from the sale or exchange of U.S. real property interests from 35% to 21%;
- limiting our deduction for net operating losses arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 to 80% of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction);
- generally limiting the deduction for net business interest expense in excess of 30% of a business's "adjusted taxable income," except for taxpayers that engage in certain real estate businesses (including most equity REITs) and elect out of this rule (provided that such electing taxpayers must use an alternative depreciation system with longer depreciation periods); and
- eliminating the corporate alternative minimum tax.

Many of these changes that are applicable to us are effective beginning with our 2018 taxable year, without any transition periods or grandfathering for existing transactions. The legislation is unclear in many respects and could be subject to potential amendments and technical corrections, as well as interpretations and implementing regulations by the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury, any of which could lessen or increase the impact of the legislation. In addition, it is unclear how these U.S. federal income tax changes will affect state and local taxation, which often uses federal taxable income as a starting point for computing state and local tax liabilities. While some of the changes made by the tax legislation may adversely affect us in one or more reporting periods and prospectively, other changes may be beneficial in the future. We continue to work with our tax advisors and auditors to determine the full impact that the 2017 Tax Legislation as a whole will have on us.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

ITEM 2. Properties

As of December 31, 2018, our portfolio consisted of 55 properties (50 wholly-owned properties and five properties owned by joint ventures), located in 11 California submarkets and in three Seattle submarkets, totaling approximately 17.7 million square feet.

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Office Portfolio

Our office portfolio consists of 52 office properties comprising an aggregate of approximately 13.9 million square feet. All of our office properties are located in Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest. As of December 31, 2018, the weighted average remaining lease term for our stabilized office portfolio was 5.1 years.

In-Service Portfolio

Our in-service office properties include stabilized office properties and lease-up office properties. Stabilized office properties consist of same-store properties and non-same-store properties. Same-store properties include all of the properties owned and included in our stabilized portfolio as of January 1, 2017 and still owned and included in the stabilized portfolio as of December 31, 2018. Lease-up properties are defined as those properties that have not yet reached 92.0% occupancy since the date they were acquired or placed under redevelopment or development.

The following table summarizes information relating to each of the in-service office properties owned as of December 31, 2018:

Location	Submarket	Square Feet ⁽¹⁾	Percent Occupied ⁽²⁾	Percent Leased ⁽³⁾	Annualized Base Rent ⁽⁴⁾	Annualized Base Rent Per Square Foot ⁽⁵⁾
Same-store:						
Greater Seattle, Washington						
Northview Center	Lynnwood	182,009	93.4	93.4	\$ 3,454,120	\$ 20.38
Met Park North	South Lake Union	190,748	95.8	95.8	5,441,200	29.78
411 First (formerly known as Merrill Place)	Pioneer Square	163,768	97.0	97.0	4,917,629	30.95
505 First	Pioneer Square	288,140	97.4	97.4	6,688,393	23.83
83 King	Pioneer Square	185,319	100.0	100.0	6,008,716	32.42
Subtotal		1,009,984	96.7	96.8	26,510,058	27.13
San Francisco Bay Area, California						
1455 Market ⁽⁶⁾	San Francisco	1,025,833	93.4	93.4	45,055,903	47.03
275 Brannan	San Francisco	54,673	100.0	100.0	3,359,193	61.44
625 Second	San Francisco	138,080	92.3	92.3	7,996,216	62.76
875 Howard	San Francisco	286,270	99.9	99.9	12,535,824	43.83
901 Market	San Francisco	206,697	99.4	99.4	11,555,919	56.22

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Rincon Center	San Francisco	580,850	91.2	91.2	30,040,177	56.72
Towers at Shore Center	Redwood Shores	334,483	68.9	87.3	15,537,650	67.43
Skyway Landing	Redwood Shores	247,173	78.6	78.6	9,517,448	49.01
3176 Porter	Palo Alto	42,899	100.0	100.0	3,102,067	72.31
3400 Hillview	Palo Alto	207,857	100.0	100.0	14,146,831	68.06
Clocktower Square	Palo Alto	100,344	79.0	79.0	6,713,585	84.70
Foothill Research Center	Palo Alto	195,376	62.9	62.9	8,370,549	68.08
Page Mill Center	Palo Alto	176,245	99.9	99.9	12,453,528	70.70
Page Mill Hill	Palo Alto	182,676	98.4	98.4	12,627,854	70.24
1740 Technology	North San Jose	206,876	99.6	99.6	8,042,913	39.03
Concourse	North San Jose	944,386	97.3	98.4	32,179,322	35.00
Skyport Plaza	North San Jose	418,086	96.2	96.2	14,522,015	36.10
Subtotal		5,348,804	92.0	93.4	247,756,994	50.33
Los Angeles, California						
6922 Hollywood	Hollywood	205,523	96.1	96.5	9,898,389	50.12
6040 Sunset	Hollywood	114,958	100.0	100.0	5,403,210	47.00
3401 Exposition	West Los Angeles	63,376	100.0	100.0	2,867,476	45.25
10900 Washington	West Los Angeles	9,919	100.0	100.0	435,642	43.92
10950 Washington	West Los Angeles	159,025	100.0	100.0	6,925,613	43.55
Element LA	West Los Angeles	284,037	100.0	100.0	16,348,093	57.56
Del Amo	Torrance	113,000	100.0	100.0	3,327,208	29.44

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Location	Submarket	Square Feet ⁽¹⁾	Percent Occupied ⁽²⁾	Percent Leased ⁽³⁾	Annualized Base Rent ⁽⁴⁾	Annualized Base Rent Per Square Foot ⁽⁵⁾	
Subtotal		949,838	99.2	99.3	45,205,631	48.00	
Total same-store		7,308,626	93.6	94.6	319,472,683	46.70	
Non-same-store stabilized:							
Greater Seattle, Washington							
Hill7 ⁽⁶⁾	South Lake Union	285,310	100.0	100.0	10,617,734	37.21	
450 Alaskan	Pioneer Square	170,974	95.4	95.4	6,419,780	39.36	
Subtotal		456,284	98.3	98.3	17,037,514	38.00	
San Francisco Bay Area, California							
555 Twin Dolphin	Redwood Shores	198,936	88.1	88.1	9,583,864	54.66	
Ferry Building ⁽⁶⁾	San Francisco	268,018	98.0	98.0	22,175,856	84.43	
Palo Alto Square	Palo Alto	333,254	94.8	94.8	24,008,843	75.99	
Gateway	North San Jose	609,093	94.7	97.5	21,988,595	38.12	
Techmart	Santa Clara	284,440	98.6	98.6	12,944,194	46.14	
Subtotal		1,693,741	95.1	96.1	90,701,352	56.29	
Los Angeles, California							
604 Arizona	West Los Angeles	44,260	100.0	100.0	2,921,160	66.00	
11601 Wilshire	West Los Angeles	500,475	94.2	98.3	20,739,052	43.98	
CUE	Hollywood	94,386	100.0	100.0	5,369,483	56.89	
ICON	Hollywood	325,757	100.0	100.0	18,354,003	56.34	
Subtotal		964,878	97.0	99.1	47,383,698	50.63	
Total non-same-store stabilized			3,114,903	96.2	97.4	155,122,564	51.78
Total stabilized		10,423,529	94.4	95.4	474,595,247	48.25	
Lease-up:							
Greater Seattle, Washington							
95 Jackson	Pioneer Square	31,659	79.2	79.2	984,626	39.25	
Subtotal		31,659	79.2	79.2	984,626	39.25	

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**San Francisco Bay Area,
California**

Metro Center	Foster City	736,986	74.9	75.9	29,602,704	53.66
333 Twin Dolphin	Redwood Shores	182,789	42.1	46.9	4,620,313	60.00
Shorebreeze	Redwood Shores	230,932	77.2	77.2	10,372,874	58.19
Metro Plaza	North San Jose	456,921	90.3	93.5	15,871,481	38.46
Subtotal		1,607,628	75.9	77.8	60,467,372	49.58

**Los Angeles,
California**

10850 Pico (formerly part of Westside Pavilion)(7)	West Los Angeles	95,987	84.9	84.9	3,053,677	37.48
Fourth & Traction	Downtown Los Angeles	131,701	—	100.0	—	—
Subtotal		227,688	35.8	93.6	3,053,677	37.48
Total lease-up		1,866,975	71.0	79.7	64,505,675	48.64
TOTAL IN-SERVICE		12,290,504	90.8	93.0	\$ 539,100,922	\$ 48.29

1. Determined by management based upon estimated leasable square feet, which may be less or more than the Building Owners and Managers Association (“BOMA”) rentable area. Square footage may change over time due to re-measurement or re-leasing.

2. Calculated as (i) square footage under commenced leases as of December 31, 2018, divided by (ii) total square feet, expressed as a percentage.

3. Calculated as (i) square footage under commenced and uncommenced leases as of December 31, 2018, divided by (ii) total square feet, expressed as a percentage.

4. Presented on an annualized basis and is calculated by multiplying (i) base rental payments (defined as cash base rents (before abatements)) under commenced leases as of December 31, 2018, by (ii) 12. Annualized base rent does not reflect tenant reimbursements.

5. Calculated as (i) annualized base rent divided by (ii) square footage under commenced leases as of December 31, 2018. Annualized base rent does not reflect tenant reimbursements.

6. We have a 55% ownership interest in the consolidated joint ventures that owns these properties.

7. We have a 75% ownership interest in the consolidated joint venture that own this property.

Redevelopment and Development Portfolio

Properties are selected for redevelopment or development when we believe the result will render a higher economic return. A redevelopment can consist of a range of improvements to a property, and may constitute a complete structural renovation of a building or remodeling select areas to make the property more attractive to tenants. Redevelopment and development properties are excluded from our in-service portfolio to maintain consistency in evaluating our performance from period to period. The redevelopment and development process is generally capital-intensive and occurs over the course of several months or years. Commonly associated with newly-acquired properties, redevelopment efforts may also occur at properties we currently own.

The following table summarizes information relating to each of the redevelopment and development properties owned as of December 31, 2018:

Location	Submarket	Square Feet⁽¹⁾
Redevelopment:		
Campus Center	Milpitas	471,580
One Westside ⁽²⁾	West Los Angeles	584,000
Maxwell ⁽³⁾	Downtown Los Angeles	99,090
Total redevelopment		1,154,670
Development:		
EPIC ⁽⁴⁾	Hollywood	302,102
Harlow	Hollywood	106,125
Total development		408,227
TOTAL REDEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT		1,562,897

1. Determined by management based upon estimated leasable square feet, which may be less or more than the BOMA rentable area. Square footage may change over time due to re-measurement or re-leasing.

2. We have a 75% ownership interest in the consolidated joint venture that owns this property. Subsequent to December 31, 2018, this property was fully leased to Google, Inc. for approximately 14 years anticipated to commence upon completion of construction and build-out of tenant improvements in 2022.

3. Subsequent to December 31, 2018, WeWork Companies Inc. signed a 55,864-square-foot lease at Maxwell commencing during first quarter 2019 with rent abatements through third quarter 2019.

4. As of December 31, 2018, this property was fully leased to Netflix, Inc. and anticipated to commence during the fourth quarter of 2019.

Tenant Diversification

The following table summarizes information regarding the 15 largest tenants in our office portfolio based on annualized base rent as of December 31, 2018:

Tenant	Property	Number of		Lease Expiration	Total Leased Square Feet	Percentage of Office Portfolio Annualized Base Rent	Annualized Base Rent	Percentage of Office Portfolio Annualized Base Rent
		Leases	Properties					
Google, Inc.(2)	Various	4	3	Various	479,793	3.5%	\$ 33,789,240	16.0%
Netflix, Inc.(3)	Various	2	2	Mid-2034	420,143	3.0	23,723,486	4.4
Square, Inc.(4)	1455 Market	1	1	9/27/2023	317,053	3.0	18,352,204	3.4
Riot Games, Inc.(5)	Element LA	1	1	3/31/2030	284,037	2.1	16,348,093	3.0
Uber Technologies, Inc.	1455 Market	1	1	2/28/2025	325,020	2.3	16,036,451	3.0
Nutanix, Inc.(6)	Various	3	3	5/31/2024	464,342	2.6	14,256,307	2.6
Qualcomm	Skyport Plaza	2	1	7/31/2023	376,817	2.7	13,669,413	2.5
Salesforce.com(7)	Rincon Center	2	1	Various	265,394	1.9	13,552,395	2.5
Stanford(8)	Various	4	3	Various	151,249	1.1	10,933,981	2.0
Dell EMC Corporation(9)	Various	3	2	Various	294,756	2.1	8,325,032	1.5
NFL Enterprises(10)	Various	2	2	12/31/2023	367,606	1.2	7,361,256	1.4
GSA(11)	Various	5	5	Various	165,661	1.2	7,181,084	1.3
Regus(12)	Various	5	6	Various	148,506	1.1	6,334,295	1.2
Baker McKenzie(13)	Clocktower Square	2	2	Various	70,030	0.5	5,886,126	1.1
GitHub, Inc.(14)	Various	2	2	4/30/2020	90,003	0.6	5,608,088	1.0
TOTAL		39	35		4,020,410,280		\$ 201,357,457	2.7

1. Annualized base rent is calculated by multiplying (i) base rental payments (defined as cash base rents (before abatements)) under commenced leases as of December 31, 2018, by (ii) 12. Annualized base rent does not reflect tenant reimbursements.

2. Google, Inc. expirations by square footage and property: (i) 207,857 square feet at 3400 Hillview expiring on November 30, 2021, (ii) 7,604 square feet at Rincon Center expiring October 31, 2023, (iii) 97,872 square feet at Foothill Research Center expiring on February 28, 2025, and (iv) 166,460 square feet at Rincon Center expiring on February 29, 2028. Google, Inc. may elect to exercise its early termination right at Rincon Center for 166,460 square feet effective April 15, 2025 by delivering written notice on or before January 15, 2024. Subsequent to December 31, 2018, Google, Inc. signed a new 584,000-square-foot lease at One Westside with anticipated commencement during the third quarter of 2022.

3. Netflix, Inc. expirations by square footage and property: 325,757 square feet at ICON and 94,386 square feet at CUE. Netflix, Inc. is expected to take possession of an additional 302,102 square feet at EPIC during the fourth quarter of 2019.

4. Square, Inc. is expected to take possession of an additional 52,003 square feet during the first quarter of 2019.

5. Riot Games, Inc. may elect to exercise its early termination right for the entire premises effective March 31, 2025 by delivering written notice on or before March 31, 2024.

6. Nutanix, Inc. expirations by square footage and property: (i) 189,084 square feet at 1740 Technology, (ii) 66,648 square feet at Concourse, and (iii) 108,610 square feet at Metro Plaza. At 1740 Technology, Nutanix, Inc. is expected to take possession of an additional: (i) 7,163 square feet during first quarter 2020, (ii) 3,198 square feet during fourth quarter 2020, and (iii) 6,413 square feet during the second quarter of 2022. At Concourse, Nutanix, Inc. is expected to take possession of an additional: (i) 29,357 square feet during second quarter 2019, (ii) 28,930 square feet during fourth quarter 2019, and (iii) 6,416 square feet during the first quarter of 2020.

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7.Salesforce.com expirations by square footage: (i) 83,016 square feet expiring on July 31, 2025, (ii) 83,372 square feet expiring on April 30, 2027, (iii) 93,028 square feet expiring October 31, 2028, and (iv) 5,978 square feet of month-to-month storage space. Salesforce.com may elect to exercise its early termination right with respect to 74,966 square feet by delivering written notice between August 1, 2021 and September 30, 2021.

8.Stanford expirations by square footage and property: (i) Stanford Healthcare 63,201 square feet at Page Mill Center expiring June 30, 2019, (ii) Board of Trustees Stanford 18,753 square feet at Page Mill Hill expiring August 31, 2019, (iii) Stanford University 26,080 square feet at Palo Alto Square expiring on December 31, 2019, and (iv) Board of Trustees Stanford 43,215 square feet at Page Mill Center expiring December 31, 2022.

9.Dell EMC Corporation expirations by square footage and property: (i) 185,292 square feet at 505 First expiring on October 18, 2021, (ii) 42,954 square feet at 505 First expiring on December 31, 2023, and (iii) 66,510 square feet at 875 Howard expiring on June 30, 2026. Dell EMC Corporation is expected to take possession of an additional 17,039 square feet at 875 Howard during the third quarter of 2020.

10.NFL Enterprises by square footage and property: (i) 157,687 square feet at 10950 Washington and (ii) 9,919 square feet at 10900 Washington. NFL Enterprises may elect to exercise its early termination right with respect to 167,606 square feet effective December 31, 2022 by delivering written notice on or before September 30, 2021.

11.GSA expirations by square footage and property: (i) 49,338 square feet at 1455 Market expiring on February 19, 2019, (ii) 28,993 square feet at Northview Center expiring on April 4, 2020, (iii) 28,316 square feet at Rincon Center expiring May 31, 2020, (iv) 40,626 square feet at 901 Market expiring on July 31, 2021, and (v) 18,388 square feet at Concourse expiring on May 7, 2024. This tenant may elect to exercise its early termination right at 901 Market with respect to 40,626 square feet any time after November 1, 2017 with 120 days prior written notice.

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12.Regus expirations by property and square footage: (i) 27,369 square feet at Techmart expiring April 30, 2020, (ii) 44,957 square feet at Gateway expiring March 31, 2022, (iii) 20,059 square feet at 11601 Wilshire expiring February 29, 2024, (iv) 9,739 square feet at Palo Alto Square expiring April 30, 2026, (v) 25,086 square feet at 95 Jackson expiring October 31, 2030, and (vi) 21,296 square feet at 450 Alaskan expiring October 31, 2030. Regus may elect to exercise its early termination right at 11601 Wilshire for 20,059 square feet effective February 28, 2021 by delivering written notice on or before February 28, 2020.

13.Baker McKenzie expirations by square footage: (i) 34,414 square feet expiring on June 25, 2019 and (ii) 35,616 square feet expiring on April 30, 2029.

14.GitHub, Inc. expirations by square footage and property: (i) 54,673 square feet at 275 Brannan and (ii) 35,330 square feet at 625 Second.

Industry Diversification

Our office portfolio is currently leased to a variety of companies. The following table summarizes information relating to the industry diversification in our office portfolio as of December 31, 2018:

Industry	Square Feet ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent as Percent of Total
Technology	4,547,279	39.4
Media and Entertainment	1,479,550	14.4
Legal	706,861	8.9
Business Services	968,747	8.8
Financial Services	826,678	7.7
Retail	688,288	4.9
Other	477,849	4.7
Government	311,369	2.3
Real Estate	245,609	2.1
Educational	196,938	2.0
Insurance	239,775	1.9
Healthcare	152,752	1.6
Advertising	173,901	1.3
TOTAL	11,015,596	100.0

1.Excludes signed leases not commenced and 147,522 square feet occupied by us.

Lease Distribution

The following table sets forth information relating to the distribution of leases in our office portfolio, based on net rentable square feet under lease as of December 31, 2018:

Square Feet Under Lease	Number of Leases	Percentage of Total Leases	Percentage of Total Leased Square Feet	Percentage of Office Portfolio Leased Square Feet	Annualized Base Rent	Percentage of Office Portfolio Annualized Base Rent
2,500 or Less	273	3.0	383,573	3.2	\$ 19,775,861	3.5
2,501-10,000	356	40.4	1,820,365	15.5	87,834,779	15.3
10,001-20,000	83	9.4	1,171,925	10.0	60,289,902	10.5
20,001-40,000	58	6.6	1,622,928	13.8	82,721,902	14.4
40,001-100,000	43	4.9	2,449,886	20.9	127,932,632	22.3
Greater than 100,000	19	2.2	3,566,919	30.4	160,545,845	28.0

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Building Management Use	22	2.5	147,522	1.3	—	—
Signed Leases Not Commenced	26	3.0	574,841	4.9	34,221,473	6.0
OFFICE PORTFOLIO880 TOTAL		100.0	11,737,959	100.0	\$ 573,322,394	100.0

1. Annualized base rent is calculated by multiplying (i) base rental payments (defined as cash base rents (before abatements)), including uncommenced leases, as of December 31, 2018 (ii) by 12. Annualized base rent does not reflect tenant reimbursements.

Lease Expirations

The following table summarizes the lease expirations for leases in place as of December 31, 2018 plus available space, for each of the nine full calendar years beginning January 1, 2019 at the properties in our office portfolio. Unless otherwise stated in the footnotes, the information set forth in the table assumes that tenants exercise no renewal options.

Year of Lease Expiration	Expiring Leases	Square Footage of Expiring Leases	Percentage of Office Portfolio Square Feet	Annualized Base Rent ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Office Portfolio Annualized Base Rent	Annualized Base Rent Per Leased Square Foot ⁽²⁾
Vacant	N/A	2,115,442	15%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2018	15	88,284	0.6	\$ 3,333,285	0.6%	\$ 37.76
2019	154	1,243,597	9.0	58,868,756	10.2	47.34
2020	144	964,164	7.0	48,442,388	8.5	50.24
2021	131	1,256,838	9.1	57,142,961	10.0	45.47
2022	105	1,134,270	8.2	52,539,731	9.2	46.32
2023	80	1,468,771	10.6	63,293,830	11.1	43.09
2024	77	1,245,499	9.0	61,074,117	10.7	49.04
2025	28	1,044,229	7.6	51,707,438	9.0	49.52
2026	15	320,608	2.3	17,302,251	3.0	53.97
2027	15	405,078	2.9	21,404,184	3.7	52.84
Thereafter	41	1,816,370	13.1	102,933,067	18.0	56.67
Building management use	22	147,522	1.1	—	—	—
Signed leases not commenced ⁽³⁾	26	574,841	4.2	34,221,473	6.0	59.53
TOTAL/WEIGHTED AVERAGE⁽⁴⁾	853	13,825,513	100.0	\$ 572,263,481	100.0	\$ 48.87

1. Rent data for our office properties is presented on an annualized basis without regard to cancellation options. Annualized base rent for office properties is calculated by multiplying (i) base rental payments (defined as cash base rents (before abatements)) as of December 31, 2018, by (ii) 12. Annualized base rent does not reflect tenant reimbursements.

2. Annualized base rent per square foot for all lease expiration years is calculated as (i) base rental payments (defined as cash base rents (before abatements)) under commenced leases, divided by (ii) square footage under commenced leases as of December 31, 2018.

3. Annualized base rent per leased square foot and annualized base rent per square foot at expiration for signed leases not commenced reflects uncommenced leases for space not occupied as of December 31, 2018 and is calculated as (i) base rental payments (defined as cash base rents (before abatements)) under uncommenced leases for vacant space as of December 31, 2018, divided by (ii) square footage under uncommenced leases as of December 31, 2018.

4. Total expiring square footage does not include 27,888 square feet of month-to-month leases.

Historical Tenant Improvements and Leasing Commissions

The following table summarizes historical information regarding tenant improvement and leasing commission costs for tenants at our office properties:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Renewals⁽¹⁾			
Number of leases	101	110	124
Square feet	1,560,700	865,937	1,588,437
Tenant improvement costs per square foot ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$ 30.39	\$ 5.46	\$ 9.19
Leasing commission costs per square foot ⁽²⁾	15.05	5.63	7.59
Total tenant improvement and leasing commission costs⁽²⁾	\$ 45.44	\$ 11.09	\$ 16.78
New leases⁽⁴⁾			
Number of leases	153	135	140
Square feet	1,806,170	1,263,707	1,321,824
Tenant improvement costs per square foot ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$ 57.57	\$ 50.32	\$ 52.56
Leasing commission costs per square foot ⁽²⁾	18.61	15.81	16.28
Total tenant improvement and leasing commission costs⁽²⁾	\$ 76.18	\$ 66.13	\$ 68.84
TOTAL			
Number of leases	254	245	264
Square feet	3,366,870	2,129,644	2,910,261
Tenant improvement costs per square foot ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$ 44.97	\$ 32.08	\$ 28.89
Leasing commission costs per square foot ⁽²⁾	16.96	11.67	11.53
TOTAL TENANT IMPROVEMENT AND LEASING COMMISSION COSTS⁽²⁾	\$ 61.93	\$ 43.75	\$ 40.42

1.Excludes retained tenants that have relocated or expanded into new space within our portfolio.

2.Assumes all tenant improvement and leasing commissions are paid in the calendar year in which the lease is executed, which may be different than the year in which they were actually paid.

3.Tenant improvement costs are based on negotiated tenant improvement allowances set forth in leases, or, for any lease in which a tenant improvement allowance was not specified, the aggregate cost originally budgeted at the time the lease commenced.

4.Includes retained tenants that have relocated or expanded into new space within our portfolio.

Studio Portfolio

Our studio portfolio consists of three properties, comprising an aggregate of 1.2 million square feet located in the heart of Hollywood in Southern California. We define our studio properties as those properties in our portfolio that are primarily used for the physical production of media content, such as television programs, feature films, commercials, music videos and photographs. These properties feature a fully-integrated environment within which our studio-focused tenants can access production, post-production, traditional office component and support facilities that enables them to conduct their business in a collaborative and efficient setting. In addition, we require tenants at our studio properties to use our facilities for items such as lighting, equipment rental, parking, power, HVAC and telecommunications (telephone and internet). Accordingly, our other property-related revenues typically track overall occupancy of our studio properties.

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The following table summarizes information relating to each of the studio properties owned as of December 31, 2018:

Property	Square Feet	Percent Leased ⁽¹⁾	Annual Base Rent	Annual Base Rent Per Leased Square Foot ⁽²⁾
Same-store studio:				
Sunset Gower Studios	531,756	(3) 90%	\$ 17,351,126	\$ 35.92
Sunset Bronson Studios	308,026	97%	\$ 11,928,798	\$ 39.90
Total same-store studio	839,782	93%	\$ 29,279,924 (4)	\$ 37.44
Non-same-store studio:				
Sunset Las Palmas Studios ⁽⁵⁾	384,621	89%	\$ 13,329,653	\$ 41.80
Total non-same-store studio	384,621	89%	\$ 13,329,653	\$ 41.80
TOTAL STUDIO	1,224,403			

1. Percent leased is the average percent leased for the 12 months ended December 31, 2018.

2. Annual base rent per leased square foot is calculated as (i) annual base rent divided by (ii) square footage under lease as of December 31, 2018.

3. Square footage for Sunset Gower Studios excludes 33,320 square feet related to Building 70 taken off-line during the fourth quarter of 2018.

4. Annual base rent for our properties reflects actual base rent for the 12 months ended December 31, 2018, excluding tenant reimbursements.

5. Included as part of Sunset Las Palmas Studios is 6666 Santa Monica, which was acquired on June 2017, 6605 Eleanor Avenue and 1034 Seward Street, which were acquired on June 6, 2018, and 6660 Santa Monica, which was acquired on October 23, 2018.

Land Portfolio

The following table summarizes information relating to each of the land properties owned as of December 31, 2018:

Location	Submarket	Square Feet ⁽¹⁾	Percent of Total
San Francisco Bay Area, California			
Cloud10	North San Jose	350,000	13%
Campus Center—Development	Milpitas	946,350	35.9
Subtotal		1,296,350	49.2
Los Angeles, California			
Sunset Bronson Studios Lot D—Development	Hollywood	19,816	0.8
Sunset Gower Studios—Development	Hollywood	423,396	16.0
Sunset Las Palmas Studios—Development	Hollywood	400,000	15.2
Element LA—Development	West Los Angeles	500,000	18.8

Subtotal	1,343,212	50.8
TOTAL LAND	2,639,562	100.0

1. Square footage for land assets represents management's estimate of developable square feet, the majority of which remains subject to entitlement approvals that have not yet been obtained.

2. Square footage for Sunset Bronson Studios Lot D—Development represents management's estimate of developable square feet for 33 residential units.

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are a party to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings arising out of, or incident to, our ordinary course of business. We are not currently a party, as plaintiff or defendant, to any legal proceedings that we believe to be material or that, individually or in the aggregate, would be expected to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows if determined adversely to us.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II**ITEM 5. Market for Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Overview**

As of February 8, 2019, Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. had 76 stockholders of record of our common stock and approximately 154,317,623 shares of common stock outstanding, including unvested restricted stock grants. Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. common stock has traded on the NYSE under the symbol “HPP” since June 24, 2010.

Distributions

We intend to make distributions each taxable year (not including a return of capital for federal income tax purposes) equal to at least 90% of our taxable income. We intend to pay regular quarterly dividend distributions to our stockholders. Currently, we pay distributions to our stockholders quarterly in March, June, September and December. Dividends are made to those stockholders who are stockholders as of the dividend record date. Dividends are paid at the discretion of our board of directors and dividend amounts depend on our available cash flows, financial condition and capital requirements, the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Code and such other factors as our board of directors deem relevant.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, certain employees surrendered common shares owned by them to satisfy their statutory federal income tax obligation associated with the vesting of restricted common shares of beneficial interest issued under our 2010 Incentive Award Plan.

The following table summarizes all of the repurchases of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. equity securities during the fourth quarter of 2018:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Shares Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾	Maximum Number (or Dollar Value) That May Yet Be Purchased Under The Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾
October 1 - October 31, 2018	—	\$ —	N/A	N/A
November 1 - November 30, 2018	1,639,260	30.48	1,639,260	\$ 200,000,000
December 1 - December 31, 2018	142,838	(3) 28.41	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	1,782,098	\$ 30.32	1,639,260	\$ 200,000,000

1. The price paid per share is based on the closing price of our common stock, as reported by the NYSE, as of the date of the determination of the statutory federal tax income.

2. On January 20, 2016, our board of directors authorized a share repurchase program to buy up to \$100.0 million of the outstanding common stock of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., which our board of directors increased to a total of \$250.0 million on March 8, 2018. The program does not have a termination date, and repurchases may be discontinued at any time.

3. Includes shares of common stock remitted to Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the distribution of, or the vesting and distribution of, restricted stock in shares of common stock.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Our equity compensation plan information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the information in Part III, Item 12 “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Market for Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. Common Capital, Related Unitholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Units

There is no established public trading market for our operating partnership's common units. As of February 8, 2019, there were 15 holders of record of common units (including through our general partnership interest) and 869,518 common units outstanding, including unvested restricted operating partnership performance units, that were not owned by us.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

During the fourth quarter of December 31, 2018, our operating partnership issued partnership units in private placements in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act, in the amounts and for the consideration set forth below:

During the fourth quarter of December 31, 2018, the Company issued an aggregate of 504,511 shares of its common stock in connection with restricted stock awards for no cash consideration, out of which 142,838 shares of common stock were forfeited to the Company in connection with restricted stock awards for a net issuance of 361,673 shares of common stock. For each share of common stock issued by the Company in connection with such an award, our operating partnership issued a restricted common unit to the Company as provided in our operating partnership's partnership agreement. During the fourth quarter of December 31, 2018, our operating partnership issued an aggregate of 504,511 common units to the Company.

All other issuances of unregistered equity securities of our operating partnership during the year ended December 31, 2018 have previously been disclosed in filings with the SEC. For all issuances of units to the Company, our operating partnership relied on the Company's status as a publicly traded NYSE-listed company with over \$7.07 billion in total consolidated assets and as our operating partnership's majority owner and sole general partner as the basis for the exemption under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table summarizes all of the repurchases of operating partnership equity securities during the fourth quarter of 2018:

Period	Total Number of Units Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Unit ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Units Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾	Maximum Number (or Dollar Value) That May Yet Be Purchased Under The Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾
October 1 - October 31, 2018	—	\$ —	N/A	N/A
November 1 - November 30, 2018	1,639,260	30.48	1,639,260	\$ 200,000,000
December 1 - December 31, 2018	142,838	⁽³⁾ 28.41	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	1,782,098	\$ 30.32	1,639,260	\$ 200,000,000

1. The price paid per unit is based on the closing price of our common stock, as reported by the NYSE, as of the date of the determination of the statutory federal tax income.

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2. On January 20, 2016, our board of directors authorized a share repurchase program to buy up to \$100.0 million of the outstanding common stock of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., which our board of directors increased to a total of \$250.0 million on March 8, 2018. The program does not have a termination date, and repurchases may be discontinued at any time. For each share of common stock repurchased pursuant to the program, the operating partnership redeems one common unit from Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.

3. Includes shares of common stock remitted to Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the distribution of, or the vesting and distribution of, restricted stock in shares of common stock.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Our equity compensation plan information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the information in Part III, Item 12 “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Stock Performance Graph

The information below shall not be deemed to be “soliciting material” or to be “filed” with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C, other than as provided in Item 201 of Regulation S-K, or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange

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Act, except to the extent we specifically request that such information be treated as soliciting material or specifically incorporate it by reference into a filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

The following graph shows our cumulative total stockholder return for the five-year period ending on December 31, 2018. The graph assumes a \$100 investment in each of the indices on December 31, 2013 and the reinvestment of all dividends. The graph also shows the cumulative total returns of the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index ("S&P 500"), and industry peer groups. Our stock price performance shown in the following graph is not indicative of future stock price performance.

<i>Index</i>	<i>Period Ending</i>					
	12/31/13	12/31/14	12/31/15	12/31/16	12/31/17	12/31/18
Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.	100.00	140.16	133.78	169.71	172.09	150.57
S&P 500	100.00	113.69	115.26	129.05	157.22	150.33
MSCI US REIT	100.00	130.38	133.67	145.16	152.52	145.55
SNL U.S. REIT Equity	100.00	127.49	131.01	142.65	154.59	146.94
SNL U.S. REIT Office	100.00	126.06	127.17	141.91	145.74	119.86
NAREIT All Equity REITs	100.00	128.03	131.64	143.00	155.41	149.12

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data

The following tables summarize consolidated financial and operating data. The financial information has been derived from our historical Consolidated Balance Sheets, Statements of Operations, and Statements of Cash Flows and is adjusted for the impact of subsequent accounting changes that require retrospective applications, if any. We also periodically adopt new accounting standards that may impact the comparability of the information reflected below. The following data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes, see Part IV, Item 15(a) and Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included below in this report.

HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, INC. and HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, L.P.
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015⁽¹⁾	2014
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA					
Total office revenues	\$ 652,517	\$ 667,110	\$ 593,236	\$ 481,718	\$ 213,786
Total studio revenues	\$ 75,901	\$ 61,029	\$ 46,403	\$ 39,132	\$ 39,629
Office operating expenses	\$ 226,820	\$ 218,873	\$ 202,935	\$ 166,132	\$ 78,372
Studio operating expenses	\$ 40,890	\$ 34,634	\$ 25,810	\$ 23,726	\$ 25,897
Net income (loss)	\$ 111,781	\$ 94,561	\$ 43,758	\$ (16,082)	\$ 23,522

HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, INC.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015⁽¹⁾	2014
BASIC AND DILUTED PER SHARE AMOUNTS					
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders—basic	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.26	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.15
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders—diluted	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.25	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.15
Weighted average shares	5,247,145	153,488,730	106,188,902	85,927,216	65,792,447

of
common
stock
outstanding—basic

Weighted
average
shares

of 155,696,486	153,882,814	110,369,055	85,927,216	66,509,447
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common
stock
outstanding—diluted

Dividends

declared

pe\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 0.800	\$ 0.575	\$ 0.500
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common
share

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**HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, INC. and HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES,
L.P.****(in thousands)**

As of December 31,					
2018	2017	2016	2015⁽¹⁾	2014	
BALANCE SHEET DATA⁽²⁾					
Investment in real estate, net	\$ 6,363,906	\$ 5,889,943	\$ 6,050,933	\$ 5,500,462	\$ 2,036,638
Total assets	\$ 7,070,879	\$ 6,622,070	\$ 6,678,998	\$ 6,254,035	\$ 2,335,509
Unsecured and secured debt, net ⁽³⁾	\$ 2,623,835	\$ 2,421,380	\$ 2,688,010	\$ 2,260,716	\$ 912,683
Total liabilities	\$ 3,117,793	\$ 2,700,929	\$ 2,966,071	\$ 2,514,821	\$ 1,050,317
Redeemable preferred units of the operating partnership	\$ 9,815	\$ 10,177	\$ 10,177	\$ 10,177	\$ 10,177
Redeemable non-controlling interest in consolidated real estate entities	\$ 113,141	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Non-controlling interest—units in the operating partnership	\$ 18,338	\$ 14,591	\$ 294,859	\$ 1,800,578	\$ 52,851
Non-controlling interest—members in consolidated real estate entities	\$ 268,246	\$ 258,602	\$ 304,608	\$ 262,625	\$ 42,990
OTHER DATA					
Cash flows provided by					

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(used in)					
Operating activities \$ 214,626	\$ 292,959	\$ 226,774	\$ 175,783	\$ 63,483	
Investing activities \$ (392,333)	\$ (333,038)	\$ (524,897)	\$ (1,797,699)	\$ (246,361)	
Financing activities \$ 144,618	\$ 33,167	\$ 334,754	\$ 1,658,641	\$ 170,590	
Stabilized office properties leased rate as of end of period(4)	95.4%	96.7%	96.4%	95.3 %	94.6%
In-Service office properties leased rate as of end of period(5)	93.0%	92.1%	91.2%	90.1 %	N/A
Same-store studio leased rate as of end of period(6)	93.4%	90.7%	89.1%	78.5 %	71.6%

1. In 2015, we completed our acquisition of the EOP Northern California Portfolio, which consisted of 26 office assets and two development parcels. The total consideration paid for the acquisition before certain credits, prorations and closing costs included a cash payment of \$1.75 billion and an aggregate of 63,474,791 shares of our common stock and common units in our operating partnership.

2. These balances are presented as stated in their respective Form 10-Ks, with the exception of subsequent accounting changes that require retrospective applications.

3. Excludes \$138.2 million of in-substance defeased debt and \$66.1 million of joint venture partner debt.

4. Stabilized office properties include same-store and stabilized non-same-store properties.

5. In-service office properties include stabilized and lease-up office properties.

6. Percent leased for studio properties is the average percent leased for the 12 months ended December 31, 2018.

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

The following discussion relates to our consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes, see Part IV, Item 15(a) "Financial Statements and Schedules." Statements in this Item 7 contain forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions and may be affected by known and unknown risks, trends, uncertainties and factors that are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. In particular, information concerning projected future occupancy rates, rental rate increases, property development timing and investment amounts contain forward-looking statements. Furthermore, all of the statements regarding future financial performance (including anticipated funds from operations ("FFO") market conditions and demographics) are forward-looking statements. Numerous factors will affect our actual results, some of which are beyond our control. These include the breadth and duration of the current economic recession and its impact on our tenants, the strength of commercial and industrial real estate markets, market conditions affecting tenants, competitive market conditions, interest rate levels, volatility in our stock price and capital market conditions. Accordingly, investors should use caution and not place undue reliance on this information, which speaks only as of the date of this report. We expressly disclaim any responsibility to update any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except to the extent we are required to do so in connection with our ongoing requirements under federal securities laws to disclose material information.

For a discussion of important risks related to our business, and related to investing in our securities, including risks that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from results and events referred to in the forward-looking statements see Part I, Item 1A "Risk Factors." In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed in this report might not occur.

Executive Summary

Through our interest in Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. (our operating partnership) and its subsidiaries, at December 31, 2018, our consolidated office portfolio consisted of approximately 13.9 million square feet of in-service, redevelopment and development properties. Additionally, as of December 31, 2018, our studio portfolio consisted of 1.2 million square feet of in-service and development properties.

As of December 31, 2018, our consolidated in-service office portfolio was 93.0% leased (including leases not yet commenced). Our same-store studio properties were 93.1% leased for the average percent leased for the 12 months ended December 31, 2018.

Current Year Highlights

Acquisitions

During 2018, we continued to focus on strategic acquisitions by investing across the risk-return spectrum, favoring opportunities where we can employ leasing, capital investments and management expertise to create additional value. The following table summarizes the properties acquired in 2018:

Property	Submarket	Segment	Date of Acquisition	Square Feet	Purchase Price ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)
6605 Eleanor Avenue(2)	Hollywood	Studio	6/7/2018	22,823	\$ 18.0
1034 Seward Street(2)	Hollywood	Studio	6/7/2018	18,673	12.0

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One Westside and 10850 Pico(3)	West Los Angeles	Office	8/31/2018	595,987	190.0
Ferry Building(4)	San Francisco	Office	10/9/2018	268,018	291.0
6660 Santa Monica(2)	Hollywood	Studio	10/23/2018	11,200	10.0
TOTAL ACQUISITIONS				916,701	\$ 521.0

1.Represents purchase price before certain credits, prorations and closing costs.

2.The properties are adjacent to, and now form part of, the Sunset Las Palmas Studios property and consist of sound stages, production offices and support space.

3.We own 75% of the ownership interest in the consolidated joint venture that owns these properties.

4.We own 55% of the ownership interest in the consolidated joint venture that owns this property.

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Dispositions

We disposed of five office properties during 2018 that were non-strategic assets in our portfolio. These dispositions resulted in \$43.3 million of gains. The following table summarizes the properties sold in 2018:

Property	Date of Disposition	Square Feet	Sales Price⁽¹⁾ (in millions)
Embarcadero Place 2600 Campus Drive (building 6 of Peninsula Office Park)	1/25/2018	197,402	\$ 136.0
2180 Sand Hill	3/1/2018	45,613	82.5
9300 Wilshire	4/10/2018	61,422	13.8
Peninsula Office Park	7/27/2018	447,739	210.0
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS		815,226	\$ 464.8

1. Represents gross sales price before certain credits, prorations and closing costs.

Held for Sale

As of December 31, 2018, we had no properties that met the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

Redevelopment/Development

We completed construction of our 95 Jackson property in 2018. In 2017, we completed construction of our Fourth & Traction, 604 Arizona, 450 Alaskan and CUE properties all of which were occupied in 2018. As of December 31, 2018, 95 Jackson and Fourth & Traction were classified as lease-up properties and 604 Arizona, 450 Alaskan and CUE were classified as non-same-store stabilized properties.

The following table summarizes the properties currently under redevelopment and development as of December 31, 2018:

Location	Submarket	Estimated Square Feet⁽¹⁾	Estimated Completion Date
Redevelopment:			
Maxwell	Downtown Los Angeles	99,090	Q1-2019
Total redevelopment		99,090	
Development:			
EPIC	Hollywood	302,102	Q4-2019
Harlow	Hollywood	106,125	Q1-2020
Total development		408,227	
TOTAL REDEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT			507,317

1. Determined by management based upon estimated leasable square feet, which may be less or more than the Building Owners and Managers Association (“BOMA”) rentable area. Square footage may change over time due to re-measurement or re-leasing.

Financings

In 2018, the outstanding borrowings on our unsecured revolving credit facility increased by \$300.0 million, net of paydowns. We use the unsecured revolving credit facility to finance the acquisition of other properties, to provide funds for tenant improvements and capital expenditures and to provide for working capital and other corporate purposes. See Part IV, Item 15 “Financial Statement and Schedules—Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements—Debt” for details on our debt.

On February 1, 2018, we paid in full the debt secured by our Rincon Center property, which was due to mature in May 2018.

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On March 13, 2018, the operating partnership entered into the amended and restated credit agreement with various financial institutions. The amended and restated credit agreement modifies the operating partnership's unsecured revolving credit facility and its term loans.

On August 31, 2018, a trust subsidiary of the consolidated joint venture that owns our One Westside and 10850 Pico properties purchased \$149.2 million of U.S. Government securities and assumed \$139.0 million of debt. The securities are intended to generate cash flows to fund loan obligations through the early prepayment date of the loan. This transaction does not qualify as an extinguishment of debt, since we will be responsible if there is a shortfall in the assets deposited into the trust.

On October 9, 2018, we acquired the Ferry Building property through a consolidated joint venture. Our joint venture partner loaned \$66.1 million to the joint venture to purchase the asset.

Factors That May Influence Our Operating Results

Business and Strategy

We invest in Class-A office and studio properties located in high barrier-to-entry, innovation-centric submarkets with significant growth potential. Our positioning within these submarkets allows us to attract and retain quality growth companies as tenants, many of which are in the technology and studio sectors. The purchase of properties with a value-add component, typically through off-market transactions, also facilitates our growth. These types of assets afford us the opportunity to capture embedded rent growth and occupancy upside, and to strategically invest capital to reposition and redevelop assets to generate additional cash flow. We take a more measured approach to ground-up development, with most under-construction, planned or potential projects located on ancillary sites part of existing operating assets. Management expertise across disciplines supports execution at all levels of our operations. In particular, aggressive leasing and proactive asset management, combined with a focus on conservatively managing our balance sheet, are central to our strategy.

Rental Revenue

The amount of net rental revenue generated by the properties in our portfolio depends principally on our ability to maintain the occupancy rates of currently leased space and to lease currently available space and space that becomes available from lease terminations. As of December 31, 2018, the percent leased for our in-service office properties was approximately 93.0% (or 90.8%, excluding leases signed but not commenced as of that date). As of December 31, 2018, the percent leased, based on a 12-month trailing average, was approximately 93.1% and 89.2% for same-store studio and non-same-store studio properties, respectively. The amount of rental revenue generated by us also depends on our ability to maintain or increase rental rates at our properties. We believe that the average rental rates for our office properties are generally below the current average quoted market rate. We believe the average rental rates for our studio properties are generally equal to current average quoted market rates. Negative trends in one or more of these factors could adversely affect our rental revenue in future periods. Future economic downturns or regional downturns affecting our submarkets or downturns in our tenants' industries that impair our ability to renew or re-let space and the ability of our tenants to fulfill their lease commitments, as in the case of tenant bankruptcies, could adversely affect our ability to maintain or increase rental rates at our properties. In addition, growth in rental revenue will also partially depend on our ability to acquire additional properties that meet our investment criteria.

Conditions in Our Markets

The properties in our portfolio are all located in Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest. Positive or negative changes in economic or other conditions in Northern and Southern California or the Pacific Northwest, including state budgetary shortfalls, employment rates, natural hazards and other factors, may impact our overall

performance.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses generally consist of utilities, cleaning, engineering, administrative, property, *ad valorem* taxes and site maintenance costs. Increases in these expenses over tenants' base years are generally passed on to tenants in our full-service gross leased properties and are generally paid in full by tenants in our net lease properties. Certain of our properties have been reassessed for property tax purposes as a result of subsequent acquisition, development, redevelopment and other reassessments that remain pending. In the case of completed reassessments, the amount of property taxes we pay reflects the valuations established with the county assessors for the relevant locations of each property as of IPO or their subsequent acquisition. With respect to pending reassessments, we similarly expect the amount of property taxes we pay to reflect the valuations established with such county assessors.

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Taxable REIT Subsidiary

Hudson Pacific Services, Inc., or our services company, is a Maryland corporation that is wholly owned by our operating partnership. We have elected, together with our services company, to treat our services company as a taxable REIT subsidiary for federal income tax purposes, and we may form additional taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. Our services company generally may provide both customary and non-customary services to our tenants and engage in other activities that we may not engage in directly without adversely affecting our qualification as a REIT. Our services company and its wholly owned subsidiaries provide a number of services to certain tenants at our studio properties and, from time to time, one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries may provide services to our tenants at these and other properties. In addition, our operating partnership has contributed some or all of its interests in certain wholly owned subsidiaries or their assets to our services company. We currently lease space to wholly owned subsidiaries of our services company at our studio properties and may, from time to time, enter into additional leases with one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. Any income earned by our taxable REIT subsidiaries will not be included in our taxable income for purposes of the 75% or 95% gross income tests, except to the extent such income is distributed to us as a dividend, in which case such dividend income will qualify under the 95%, but not the 75%, gross income test. Because a taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to federal income tax, and state and local income tax (where applicable), as a regular C corporation, the income earned by our taxable REIT subsidiaries generally will be subject to an additional level of tax as compared to the income earned by our other subsidiaries.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of commitments and contingencies as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to acquiring, developing and assessing the carrying values of our real estate properties, our accrued liabilities, and our performance-based equity compensation awards. We base our estimates on historical experience, current market conditions, and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could materially differ from these estimates. The following critical accounting policies discussion reflect what we believe are the most significant estimates, assumptions and judgements used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. See Part IV, Item 15 “Financial Statement and Schedules—Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” for details on our significant accounting policies.

Investment in Real Estate Properties

Acquisitions

Our acquisitions are accounted for using the acquisition method. The results of operations for each of these acquisitions are included in our Consolidated Statements of Operations from the date of acquisition.

We evaluate each acquisition of real estate to determine if the integrated set of assets and activities acquired meet the definition of a business and need to be accounted for as a business combination in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. An integrated set of assets and activities would fail to qualify as a business if either (i) substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in either a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets or (ii) the integrated set of assets and activities is lacking, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs (i.e., revenue generated before and after the transaction). An acquired process is considered substantive if (i) the process includes an organized workforce (or includes an acquired contract that provides access to an organized workforce), that is skilled, knowledgeable, and experienced in performing the process, (ii) the process cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay or (iii) the process is considered unique or scarce.

Acquisitions of real estate will generally not meet the definition of a business because substantially all of the fair value is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets (i.e., land, buildings and improvements and related intangible assets or liabilities) or because the acquisition does not include a substantive process in the form of an acquired workforce or an acquired contract that cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort or delay.

When we acquire properties that are considered asset acquisitions, the purchase price, which includes transaction-related expenses, is allocated based on relative fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed include, but are not limited to, land, building and improvements, intangible assets related to above-and below-market leases, intangible assets related to in-place leases, debt and other assumed assets and liabilities. The purchase price accounting is finalized in the period of acquisition.

The fair value of tangible assets of an acquired property considers the value of the property as if it was vacant. The fair value of acquired “above- and below-” market leases are based on the estimated cash flow projections utilizing discount rates that reflect the risks associated with the leases acquired. The amount recorded is based on the present value of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to each in-place lease and (ii) management’s estimate of fair market lease rates for each in-place lease, measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above-market leases and the initial term plus the extended below-market term for any leases with below-market renewal options. Other intangible assets acquired include amounts for in-place lease values that are based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant’s lease. Factors considered include estimates of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods, market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, we include estimates of lost rents at market rates during the hypothetical expected lease-up periods, which are dependent on local market conditions. In estimating costs to execute similar leases, we consider leasing commissions, legal and other related costs. The fair value debt assumed is based on the estimated cash flow projections utilizing interest rates available for the issuance of debt with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Cost Capitalization

We capitalize costs associated with development and redevelopment activities, capital improvements, tenant improvements and leasing activity, which includes internal direct compensation costs. Costs associated with development and redevelopment that are capitalized include interest, property taxes, insurance and other costs directly related and essential to the acquisition, development or construction of a real estate project. Indirect development costs, including salaries and benefits, office rent, and associated costs for those individuals directly responsible for and who spend their time on development activities are also capitalized and allocated to the projects to which they relate. Construction and development costs are capitalized while substantial activities are ongoing to prepare an asset for its intended use. We consider a construction project as substantially complete and held available for occupancy upon the completion of tenant improvements but no later than one year after cessation of major construction activity. Costs incurred after a project is substantially complete and ready for its intended use, or after development activities have ceased, are expensed as they are incurred. Costs previously capitalized related to abandoned acquisitions or developments are charged to earnings. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as they are incurred.

Operating Properties

The properties are generally carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. We compute depreciation and amortization using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as represented in the table below:

Asset Description	Estimated useful life (years)
Building and improvements	Shorter of the ground lease term or 39
Land improvements	15
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 7
Tenant improvements	Shorter of the estimated useful life or the lease term

We amortize above- and below-market lease intangibles over the remaining non-cancellable lease terms and bargain renewal periods, if applicable. The in-place lease intangibles are amortized over the remaining non-cancellable lease term. When tenants vacate prior to the expiration of their lease, the amortization of intangible assets and liabilities is accelerated. We amortize above- and below-market ground lease intangibles over the remaining non-cancellable lease terms.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We assess the carrying value of real estate assets and related intangibles for impairment on a quarterly basis and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”). Impairment losses are recorded on real estate assets held for investment when indicators of impairment are present and the future undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the assets’ carrying amount. We recognize impairment losses to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the properties.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from tenant defaults or the inability of tenants to make contractual rent and tenant recovery payments. We monitor the liquidity and creditworthiness of our tenants and operators on an ongoing basis. This evaluation considers industry and economic conditions, property performance, credit enhancements and other factors. We evaluate the collectability of accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. The

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allowance for doubtful accounts is based on specific identification of uncollectible accounts and our historical collection experience. We recognize an allowance for doubtful accounts based on the length of time the receivables are past due, the current business environment and our historical experience. Historical experience has been within management's expectations. For straight-line rent amounts, our assessment is based on amounts estimated to be recoverable over the term of the lease. We evaluate the collectability of straight-line rent receivables based on length of time the related rental receivables are past due, the current business environment and historical experience.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize rental revenue from tenants on a straight-line basis over the lease term when collectability is reasonably assured and the tenant has taken possession or controls the physical use of the leased asset. If the lease provides for tenant improvements, we determine whether the tenant improvements, for accounting purposes, are owned by the tenant or us. When we are the owner of the tenant improvements, the tenant is not considered to have taken physical possession or have control of the physical use of the leased asset until the tenant improvements are substantially completed. When the tenant is the owner of the tenant improvements, any tenant improvement allowance that is funded is treated as a lease incentive and amortized as a reduction of revenue over the lease term. Tenant improvement ownership is determined based on various factors including, but not limited to:

- whether the lease stipulates how and on what a tenant improvement allowance may be spent;
- whether the tenant or landlord retains legal title to the improvements at the end of the lease term;
- whether the tenant improvements are unique to the tenant or general-purpose in nature; and
- whether the tenant improvements are expected to have any residual value at the end of the lease.

Other property-related revenue is revenue that is derived from the tenants' use of lighting, equipment rental, parking, power, HVAC and telecommunications (telephone and internet). Other property-related revenue is recognized based on a five-step model and revenue is recognized once all performance obligations are satisfied.

Tenant recoveries related to reimbursement of real estate taxes, insurance, repairs and maintenance, and other operating expenses are recognized as revenue in the period during which the applicable expenses are incurred. The reimbursements are recognized and presented gross, as we are generally the primary obligor with respect to purchasing goods and services from third-party suppliers, have discretion in selecting the supplier and bear the associated credit risk.

We evaluate the sales of real estate based on transfer of control. If a real estate sale contract includes ongoing involvement by the seller with the sold property, we evaluate each promised good or service under the contract to determine whether it represents a performance obligation, constitutes a guarantee or prevents the transfer of control.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation cost of restricted stock, restricted stock units and performance units under our equity incentive award plans are accounted for under ASC 718, *Compensation-Stock Compensation* ("ASC 718"). For time-based awards, stock-based compensation is valued based on the quoted closing price of our common stock on the applicable grant date and discounted for any hold restrictions. For performance-based awards, stock-based compensation is valued utilizing a Monte Carlo Simulation to estimate the probability of the performance vesting conditions being satisfied.

The stock-based compensation is amortized through the final vesting period on a straight-line basis and graded vesting basis for time-based awards and performance-based awards, respectively. We account for forfeitures of awards as they

occur. Share-based payments granted to non-employees are accounted for in the same manner as share-based payments granted to employees.

Our compensation committee will regularly consider the accounting implications of significant compensation decisions, especially in connection with decisions that relate to our equity incentive award plans and programs.

Income Taxes

Our property-owning subsidiaries are limited liability companies and are treated as pass-through entities or disregarded entities (or, in the case of the entities that own the 1455 Market, Hill7 and Ferry Building properties, REITs) for federal income tax

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purposes. Accordingly, no provision has been made for federal income taxes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the activities of these entities.

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2010. We believe that we have operated in a manner that has allowed us to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes commencing with such taxable year, and we intend to continue operating in such manner. To qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute at least 90% of our net taxable income, excluding net capital gains, to our stockholders and meet the various other requirements imposed by the Code relating to such matters as operating results, asset holdings, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership.

Provided that we continue to qualify for taxation as a REIT, we are generally not subject to corporate level income tax on the earnings distributed currently to our stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, and are unable to avail ourselves of certain savings provisions set forth in the Code, all of our taxable income would be subject to federal corporate income tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax for taxable years prior to 2018. Unless entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we would be ineligible to elect to be treated as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year for which we lose our qualification. It is not possible to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to this statutory relief.

We own and may acquire direct or indirect interests in one or more Subsidiary REITs. A Subsidiary REIT is subject to the various REIT qualification requirements and other limitations described herein that are applicable to us. If a Subsidiary REIT were to fail to qualify as a REIT, then (i) that Subsidiary REIT would become subject to federal income tax, (ii) shares in such REIT would cease to be qualifying assets for purposes of the asset tests applicable to REITs and (iii) it is possible that we would fail certain of the asset tests applicable to REITs, in which event we would fail to qualify as a REIT unless we could avail ourselves of certain relief provisions.

We believe that our operating partnership is properly treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a partnership, our operating partnership is not subject to federal income tax on its income. Instead, each of its partners, including us, is allocated, and may be required to pay tax with respect to, its share of our operating partnership’s income. As such, no provision for federal income taxes has been included for the operating partnership.

We have elected, together with one of our subsidiaries, to treat such subsidiary as a taxable REIT subsidiary (“TRS”) for federal income tax purposes. Certain activities that we may undertake, such as non-customary services for our tenants and holding assets that we cannot hold directly, will be conducted by a TRS. A TRS is subject to federal and, where applicable, state and local income taxes on its net income.

We are subject to the statutory requirements of the states in which we conduct business.

We periodically evaluate our tax positions to determine whether it is more likely than not that such positions would be sustained upon examination by a tax authority for all open tax years, as defined by the statute of limitations, based on their technical merits. As of December 31, 2018, we have not established a liability for uncertain tax positions.

We and our TRS file income tax returns with the U.S. federal government and various state and local jurisdictions. We and our TRS are no longer subject to tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2014. Generally, we have assessed our tax positions for all open years, which include 2014 to 2017, and concluded that there are no material uncertainties to be recognized.

Results of Operations

As of December 31, 2018 our portfolio consists of 55 properties comprising an aggregate of approximately 17.7 million square feet located in Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest.

The following table summarizes our portfolio as of December 31, 2018:

In-Service Portfolio	Number of Buildings	Rentable Square Feet	Percent Occupied	Percent Leased	Annualized Base Rent per Square Foot
OFFICE					
Same-store(1)	29	7,308,626	93% 6	94% 6	\$ 46.70
Stabilized non-same store(2)	11	3,114,903	96% 2	97% 4	\$ 51.78
Total stabilized	40	10,423,529	94%4	95%4	\$ 48.25
Lease-up(2)(3)	7	1,866,975	71% 0	79% 7	\$ 48.64
Total in-service	47	12,290,504			
Redevelopment(2)	3	1,154,670			
Development(2)	2	408,227			
Total office	52	13,853,401			
STUDIO					
Same-store(4)	2	839,782		93% 1	\$ 37.44
Non-same-store(2)	1	384,621		89% 2	\$ 41.80
Total studio	3	1,224,403			
Land	—	2,639,562			
TOTAL	55	17,717,366			

1. Includes office properties owned and included in our stabilized portfolio as of January 1, 2017 and still owned and included in the stabilized portfolio as of December 31, 2018.

2. Included in our non-same-store property group.

3. Includes office properties that have not yet reached 92.0% occupancy since the date they were acquired or placed under redevelopment or development as of December 31, 2018.

4. Includes studio properties owned and included in our portfolio as of January 1, 2017 and still owned and included in our portfolio as of December 31, 2018.

All amounts and percentages used in this discussion of our results of operations are calculated using the numbers presented in the financial statements contained in this report rather than the rounded numbers appearing in this discussion. The dollar amounts included in the tables in this discussion of our results of operations are presented in thousands.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2018 to the year ended December 31, 2017**Net Operating Income**

We evaluate performance based upon property net operating income (“NOI”). NOI is not a measure of operating results or cash flows from operating activities or cash flows as measured by GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to net income, as an indication of our performance, or as an alternative to cash flows as a measure of liquidity, or our ability to make distributions. All companies may not calculate NOI in the same manner. We consider NOI to be a useful performance measure to investors and management because when compared across periods, NOI reflects the revenues and expenses directly associated with owning and operating our properties and the impact to operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs, providing a perspective not immediately apparent from net income. We calculate NOI as net income (loss) excluding corporate general and administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, impairments, gains/losses on sales of real estate, interest expense, transaction-related expenses and other non-operating items. We define NOI as operating revenues (including rental revenues, other property-related revenue, tenant recoveries and other operating revenues), less property-level operating expenses (which includes external management fees, if any, and property-level general and administrative expenses). NOI on a cash basis is NOI adjusted to exclude the effect of straight-line rent and other non-cash adjustments required by GAAP. We believe that NOI on a cash basis is helpful to investors as an additional measure of operating performance because it eliminates straight-line rent and other non-cash adjustments to revenue and expenses.

Management further analyzes NOI by evaluating the performance from the following property groups:

- Same-store properties, which include all of the properties owned and included in our stabilized portfolio as of January 1, 2017 and still owned and included in the stabilized portfolio as of December 31, 2018; and
- Non-same-store properties include:
 - Stabilized non-same store properties
 - Lease-up properties
 - Development properties
 - Redevelopment properties

The following table reconciles net income to NOI:

	Year Ended December 31,		Dollar Change	Percentage Change
	2018	2017		
NET INCOME	\$ 111,781	\$ 94,561	\$ 17,220	18 2
Adjustments:				
Interest expense	83,167	90,037	(6,870)	(7.6)
Interest income	(1,718)	(97)	(1,621)	1,671.1
Unrealized gain on non-real estate investment	(928)	—	(928)	(100.0)
Unrealized loss on ineffective portion of derivatives	—	70	(70)	(100.0)
Transaction-related expenses	535	598	(63)	(10.5)
Other income	(822)	(2,992)	2,170	(72.5)
	(43,337)	(45,574)	2,237	(4.9)

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Gains on sale of real estate

General and administrative	61,027	54,459	6,568	12.1
Depreciation and amortization	251,003	283,570	(32,567)	(11.5)
NOI	\$ 460,708	\$ 474,632	\$ (13,924)	(2.9)
Same-store NOI	\$ 294,441	\$ 289,087	\$ 5,354	1.9
Non-same-store NOI	166,267	185,545	(19,278)	(10.4)
NOI	\$ 460,708	\$ 474,632	\$ (13,924)	(2.9)

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The following table summarizes certain statistics of our same-store office and studio properties:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Same-store office		
Number of properties	29	29
Rentable square feet	7,308,626	7,308,626
Ending % leased	94.6%	96.5 %
Ending % occupied	93.6%	94.7 %
Average % occupied for the period	92.7%	94.1 %
Average annual rental rate per square foot	\$ 46.70	\$ 44.11
Same-store studio		
Number of properties	2	2
Rentable square feet	839,782	839,782
Average % occupied over period	93.1%	91.6 %

1. Percent occupied for same-store studio is the average percent occupied for the 12 months ended December 31, 2018.

The following table gives further detail on our NOI:

	Year Ended December 31,			2017		
	2018			2017		
	Same-store	Non-same-store	Total	Same-store	Non-same-store	Total
REVENUES						
Office						
Rental	\$ 320,940	\$ 212,244	\$ 533,184	\$ 311,758	\$ 233,695	\$ 545,453
Tenant recoveries	65,825	26,935	92,760	63,142	29,102	92,244
Parking and other	14,905	11,668	26,573	12,829	16,584	29,413
Total office revenues	401,670	250,847	652,517	387,729	279,381	667,110
Studio						
Rental	31,204	13,530	44,734	28,674	7,855	36,529
Tenant recoveries	1,558	455	2,013	1,105	231	1,336
	17,358	10,833	28,191	18,254	4,551	22,805

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Other property-related revenue							
Other	956	7	963	348	11	359	
Total studio revenues	51,076	24,825	75,901	48,381	12,648	61,029	
Total revenues	452,746	275,672	728,418	436,110	292,029	728,139	
OPERATING EXPENSES							
Office operating expenses	131,640	95,180	226,820	120,754	98,119	218,873	
Studio operating expenses	26,665	14,225	40,890	26,269	8,365	34,634	
Total operating expenses	158,305	109,405	267,710	147,023	106,484	253,507	
Office NOI	270,030	155,667	425,697	266,975	181,262	448,237	
Studio NOI	24,411	10,600	35,011	22,112	4,283	26,395	
NOI	\$ 294,441	\$ 166,267	\$ 460,708	\$ 289,087	\$ 185,545	\$ 474,632	

The following table gives further detail on our change in NOI:

	Year Ended December 31, 2018 as compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2017						Total
	Same-store		Non-same-store				
	Dollar change	Percent change	Dollar change	Percent change	Dollar change	Percent change	
REVENUES							
Office							
Rental	\$ 9,182	2.9%	\$ (21,451)	(9%)	\$ (12,269)	(2%)	
Tenant recoveries	2,683	4.2	(2,167)	(7.4)	516	0.6	
Parking and other	2,076	16.2	(4,916)	(29.6)	(2,840)	(9.7)	
Total office revenues	13,941	3.6	(28,534)	(10.2)	(14,593)	(2.2)	
Studio							
Rental	2,530	8.8	5,675	72.2	8,205	22.5	
Tenant recoveries	453	41.0	224	97.0	677	50.7	
Other property-related revenue	(896)	(4.9)	6,282	138.0	5,386	23.6	
Other	608	174.7	(4)	(36.4)	604	168.2	
Total studio revenues	2,695	5.6	12,177	96.3	14,872	24.4	
Total revenues	16,636	3.8	(16,357)	(5.6)	279	0.0	
OPERATING EXPENSES							
Office operating expenses	10,886	9.0	(2,939)	(3.0)	7,947	3.6	
Studio operating expenses	396	1.5	5,860	70.1	6,256	18.1	
Total operating expenses	11,282	7.7	2,921	2.7	14,203	5.6	
Office NOI	3,055	1.1	(25,595)	(14.1)	(22,540)	(5.0)	
Studio NOI	2,299	10.4	6,317	147.5	8,616	32.6	
NOI	\$ 5,354	1.9%	\$ (19,278)	(10.4)	\$ (13,924)	(2.9)	

NOI decreased \$13.9 million, or 2.9%, for the year ended December 31, 2018 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2017, primarily resulting from:

- \$3.1 million, or 1.1%, increase in NOI from our same-store office properties resulting primarily from an increase in rental revenues relating to leases signed at our Rincon Center (Google Inc.), 875 Howard Street (Glu Mobile Inc. and Snap Inc.) and 901 Market (DoorDash) properties at a higher rate than expiring leases, partially offset by lease expirations at our Foothill Research Center (Robert Bosch GmbH) property. Tenant recoveries and office operating expenses increased primarily due to property tax reassessments recorded in 2017 for our Rincon Center property. Furthermore, office operating expenses increased due to ground rent expense at our 3400 Hillview property. Parking and other revenues increased primarily due to lease termination fees related to our Concourse property and increased parking revenues at our 505 First and 83 King properties.

- \$25.6 million, or 14.1%, decrease in NOI from our non-same-store office properties resulting primarily from our Campus Center property, which was taken off-line for a redevelopment project after an early termination (Cisco Systems, Inc.), and the sale of our 222 Kearny (February 2017), Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II (November 2017),

Embarcadero Place (January 2018), 2180 Sand Hill (March 2018), 9300 Wilshire (April 2018) and Peninsula Office Park (July 2018) properties. The decrease was partially offset by the commencement of leases at our ICON (Netflix, Inc.), CUE (Netflix, Inc.), 450 Alaskan (Saltchuk Resources, Inc.), 604 Arizona (ZipRecruiter, Inc.) and Hill7 (WeWork Companies Inc.) properties and an increase in rental revenues relating to leases signed at our Palo Alto Square (Orbital Insight, Inc. and Covington & Burling), Gateway (Lumenis, Inc. and Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority) and Metro Center (Interactive Data Corp) properties at a higher rate than expiring leases. Additionally, the decrease was partially offset by our acquisition of our 10850 Pico (August 2018) and Ferry Building (October 2018) properties.

•\$2.3 million, or 10.4%, increase in NOI from our same-store studio properties resulting primarily from an increase in rental revenues, partially offset by a decrease in other property-related revenues. The increase was primarily a result of an increase in rental rates and production activity at our Sunset Gower Studios, partially offset by the decrease in other property-related revenues due to a decrease in production activity at our Sunset Bronson Studios.

•\$6.3 million, or 147.5%, increase in NOI from our non-same-store studio property resulting from our acquisition of Sunset Las Palmas Studios (May 2017), 6666 Santa Monica (June 2017), 6605 Eleanor Avenue (June 2018), 1034 Seward Street (June 2018) and 6660 Santa Monica (October 2018) properties.

Office NOI

Same-store

Same-store office rental revenues increased \$9.2 million, or 2.9%, to \$320.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$311.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase was primarily due to leases signed at our Rincon Center (Google Inc.), 875 Howard Street (Glu Mobile Inc. and Snap Inc.) and 901 Market (DoorDash) properties at a higher rate than expiring leases, partially offset by lease expirations at our Foothill Research Center (Robert Bosch GmbH) property.

Same-store office tenant recoveries increased by \$2.7 million, or 4.2%, to \$65.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$63.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase was primarily due to property tax reassessments recorded in 2017 for our Rincon Center property.

Same-store office parking and other revenues increased by \$2.1 million, or 16.2%, to \$14.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$12.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase was primarily due to lease termination fees related to our Concourse property and increased parking revenues at our 505 First and 83 King properties.

Same-store office operating expenses increased \$10.9 million, or 9.0%, to \$131.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$120.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase was primarily due to property tax reassessments recorded in 2017 for our Rincon Center property and increase in ground rent expense at our 3400 Hillview property.

Non-same-store

Non-same-store office rental revenues decreased \$21.5 million, or 9.2%, to \$212.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$233.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The decrease was primarily due to our Campus Center property, which was taken off-line for a redevelopment project after an early termination (Cisco Systems, Inc.), and the sale of our 222 Kearny (February 2017), Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II (November 2017), Embarcadero Place (January 2018), 2180 Sand Hill (March 2018), 9300 Wilshire (April 2018) and Peninsula Office Park (July 2018) properties. The decrease was partially offset by the commencement of leases at our ICON (Netflix, Inc.), CUE (Netflix, Inc.), 450 Alaskan (Saltchuk Resources, Inc.), 604 Arizona (ZipRecruiter, Inc.) and Hill7 (WeWork Companies Inc.) properties and an increase in rental revenues relating to leases signed at our Palo Alto Square (Orbital Insight, Inc. and Covington & Burling), Gateway (Lumenis, Inc. and Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority) and Metro Center (Interactive Data Corp) properties at a higher rate than expiring leases. Additionally, the decrease was partially offset by our acquisition of our 10850 Pico (August 2018) and Ferry Building (October 2018) properties.

Non-same-store office tenant recoveries decreased \$2.2 million, or 7.4%, to \$26.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$29.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The decrease was primarily due to our Campus Center property, which was taken off-line for a redevelopment project, and the sale of our 222 Kearny (February 2017), Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II (November 2017), Embarcadero Place (January 2018), 2180 Sand Hill (March 2018), 9300 Wilshire (April 2018) and Peninsula Office Park (July 2018) properties. The decrease was partially offset by the commencement of leases at our ICON (Netflix, Inc.), 450 Alaskan (Saltchuk Resources, Inc.) and Hill7 (WeWork Companies Inc.) properties.

Non-same-store office parking and other revenues decreased \$4.9 million, or 29.6%, to \$11.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$16.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The decrease was primarily due to our Campus Center property, which was taken off-line for a redevelopment project after an early termination (Cisco Systems, Inc.), and the sale of our 222 Kearny (February 2017), Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II (November 2017) and 9300 Wilshire (April 2018) properties. The decrease was partially offset by the commencement of Netflix, Inc.'s leases at our ICON and CUE properties.

Non-same-store office operating expenses decreased by \$2.9 million, or 3.0%, to \$95.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$98.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The decrease was primarily due to our Campus Center property, which was taken off-line for a redevelopment project, and the sale of our 222 Kearny (February 2017), Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II (November 2017), Embarcadero Place (January 2018), 2180 Sand Hill (March 2018), 9300 Wilshire

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(April 2018) and Peninsula Office Park (July 2018) properties, partially offset by the commencement of Netflix, Inc.'s leases at our ICON and CUE properties, our acquisition of Ferry Building (October 2018) and recently completed redevelopment (95 Jackson, Fourth & Traction and 604 Arizona) and development (450 Alaskan and CUE) properties.

Studio NOI

Same-store

Same-store studio revenues increased by \$2.7 million, or 5.6%, to \$51.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$48.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase was primarily a result of an increase in rental rates and production activity at our Sunset Gower Studios, partially offset by the decrease in other property-related revenues due to a decrease in production activity at our Sunset Bronson Studios.

Same-store studio operating expenses of \$26.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 remained relatively flat as compared to \$26.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Non-same-store

Non-same-store studio revenues increased by \$12.2 million, or 96.3%, to \$24.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$12.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. Non-same-store studio operating expenses increased by \$5.9 million, or 70.1%, to \$14.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$8.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The increases were due to our acquisition of Sunset Las Palmas Studios (May 2017), 6666 Santa Monica (June 2017), 6605 Eleanor Avenue (June 2018), 1034 Seward Street (June 2018) and 6660 Santa Monica (October 2018) properties.

Other Expense (Income)

Interest expense

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2018 to the year ended December 31, 2017 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2018	2017	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Gross interest expense	\$ 92,017	\$ 94,660	\$ (2,643)	(2%)
Capitalized interest	(14,815)	(10,655)	(4,160)	39.0
Amortization of deferred financing costs/loan discount	5,965	6,032	(67)	(1.1)
TOTAL	\$ 83,167	\$ 90,037	\$ (6,870)	(7%)

Gross interest expense decreased by \$2.6 million, or 2.8% to \$92.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$94.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The decrease is primarily driven by decreased weighted average debt outstanding related to debt relief associated with the sale of our Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II (November 2017) and repayment of debt related to our Rincon Center property (February 2018), partially offset by assumed debt associated with One Westside and 10850 Pico (August 2018) and Ferry Building (October 2019). The

decrease is partially offset by an increase in weighted average interest rate due to the increase in LIBOR and our registered senior notes at higher interest rate than debt paid with the proceeds (October 2017), partially offset by lower interest rates resulting from our amended and restated credit agreement (March 2018).

Capitalized interest increased \$4.2 million, or 39.0% to \$14.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$10.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase was primarily driven by our Campus Center and Maxwell redevelopment properties and our EPIC and Harlow development properties, partially offset by recently completed redevelopment and development properties.

Interest income

Interest income increased \$1.6 million, or 1,671.1%, to \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase was primarily attributable to interest income related to U.S. Government securities.

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Other income

Other income decreased \$2.2 million, or 72.5%, to \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The change is primarily due to decreased income related to a joint venture we entered into to co-originate a loan secured by land in Santa Clara, California. The loan was repaid in July 2018.

Gains on sale of real estate

We recognized \$43.3 million gains on sale of real estate for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$45.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. We completed the sale of our Embarcadero Place (January 2018), 2600 Campus Drive (January 2018), 2180 Sand Hill (March 2018), 9300 Wilshire (April 2018) and Peninsula Office Park (July 2018) properties in 2018 and completed the sale of our 222 Kearny (February 2017), 3402 Pico (March 2017) and Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II (November 2017) properties in 2017.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses include wages and salaries for corporate-level employees, accounting, legal and other professional services, office supplies, entertainment, travel and automobile expenses, telecommunications and computer-related expenses and other miscellaneous items. General and administrative expenses increased \$6.6 million, or 12.1%, to \$61.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$54.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The change was primarily attributable to the adoption of the 2018 Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. Outperformance Program, an increase in staffing to meet operational needs, travel and entertainment and shareholder relations costs driven by our 2018 investor day event.

Depreciation and amortization expense

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$32.6 million, or 11.5%, to \$251.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$283.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The decrease was primarily related to the sale of our 222 Kearny (February 2017), Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II (November 2017), Embarcadero Place (January 2018), 2600 Campus Drive (January 2018), 2180 Sand Hill (March 2018), 9300 Wilshire (April 2018) and Peninsula Office Park (July 2018) properties. The remaining decrease is associated with our Campus Center property, which was taken off-line for redevelopment. The decrease was partially offset by increases in depreciation associated with the acquisition of Sunset Las Palmas Studios (May 2017), One Westside and 10850 Pico (August 2018), Ferry Building (October 2018) and recently completed redevelopment and development properties.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2017 to the year ended December 31, 2016

Management further evaluates NOI by evaluating the performance from the following property groups:

- Same-store properties, which include all of the properties owned and included in our stabilized portfolio as of January 1, 2016 and still owned and included in the stabilized portfolio as of December 31, 2017; and
- Non-same-store properties, held for sale properties, development projects, redevelopment properties, and lease-up properties as of December 31, 2017 and other properties not owned or not in operation from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2017.

The following table reconciles net income to NOI:

	Year Ended December 31,		Dollar Change	Percentage Change
	2017	2016		
NET INCOME	\$ 94,561	\$ 43,758	\$ 50,803	116.1
Adjustments:				
Interest expense	90,037	76,044	13,993	18.4
Interest income	(97)	(260)	163	(62.7)
Unrealized loss on ineffective portion of derivatives	70	1,436	(1,366)	(95.1)
Transaction-related expenses	598	376	222	59.0
Other income	(2,992)	(1,558)	(1,434)	92.0
Gains on sale of real estate	(45,574)	(30,389)	(15,185)	50.0
General and administrative	54,459	52,400	2,059	3.9
Depreciation and amortization	283,570	269,087	14,483	5.4
NOI	\$ 474,632	\$ 410,894	\$ 63,738	15%
Same-store NOI	\$ 287,498	\$ 262,077	\$ 25,421	9.7%
Non-same-store NOI	187,134	148,817	38,317	25.7
NOI	\$ 474,632	\$ 410,894	\$ 63,738	15%

The following table summarizes certain statistics of our same-store office and studio properties:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Same-store office		
Number of properties	28	28
Rentable square feet	7,421,172	7,421,172
Ending % leased	96.8%	95.5 %
Ending % occupied	95.1%	95.1 %
Average % occupied for the period	94.7%	94.6 %
Average annual rental rate per square foot	\$ 42.32	\$ 38.92
Same-store studio		
Number of properties	2	2

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Rentable square feet	873,002	873,002
Average % occupied for the period	90.7%	89.2 %

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The following table gives further detail on our NOI:

	Year Ended December 31, 2017			2016		
	Same-store	Non-same-store	Total	Same-store	Non-same-store	Total
REVENUES						
Office						
Rental	\$ 300,584	\$ 244,869	\$ 545,453	\$ 282,058	\$ 204,898	\$ 486,956
Tenant recoveries	60,312	31,932	92,244	56,988	27,398	84,386
Parking and other	17,678	11,735	29,413	12,621	9,273	21,894
Total office revenues	378,574	288,536	667,110	351,667	241,569	593,236
Studio						
Rental	28,674	7,855	36,529	26,837	—	26,837
Tenant recoveries	1,105	231	1,336	1,884	—	1,884
Other property-related revenue	18,254	4,551	22,805	17,380	—	17,380
Other	348	11	359	302	—	302
Total studio revenues	48,381	12,648	61,029	46,403	—	46,403
Total revenues	426,955	301,184	728,139	398,070	241,569	639,639
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Office operating expenses						
	113,188	105,685	218,873	110,183	92,752	202,935
Studio operating expenses						
	26,269	8,365	34,634	25,810	—	25,810
Total operating expenses	139,457	114,050	253,507	135,993	92,752	228,745
Office NOI	265,386	182,851	448,237	241,484	148,817	390,301
Studio NOI	22,112	4,283	26,395	20,593	—	20,593
NOI	\$ 287,498	\$ 187,134	\$ 474,632	\$ 262,077	\$ 148,817	\$ 410,894

The following tables gives further detail on our change in NOI:

	Year Ended December 31, 2017 as compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2016						Total
	Same-store		Non-same-store				
	Dollar change	Percent change	Dollar change	Percent change	Dollar change	Percent change	
REVENUES							
Office							
Rental	\$ 18,526	6.6%	\$ 39,971	19%	\$ 58,497	12%	
Tenant recoveries	3,324	5.8	4,534	16.5	7,858	9.3	
Parking and other	5,057	40.1	2,462	26.6	7,519	34.3	
Total office revenues	26,907	7.7	46,967	19.4	73,874	12.5	
Studio							
Rental	1,837	6.8	7,855	100.0	9,692	36.1	
Tenant recoveries	(779)	(41.3)	231	100.0	(548)	(29.1)	
Other property-related revenue	874	5.0	4,551	100.0	5,425	31.2	
Other	46	15.2	11	100.0	57	18.9	
Total studio revenues	1,978	4.3	12,648	100.0	14,626	31.5	
Total revenues	28,885	7.3	59,615	24.7	88,500	13.8	
OPERATING EXPENSES							
Office operating expenses	3,005	2.7	12,933	13.9	15,938	7.9	
Studio operating expenses	459	1.8	8,365	100.0	8,824	34.2	
Total operating expenses	3,464	2.5	21,298	23.0	24,762	10.8	
Office NOI	23,902	9.9	34,034	22.9	57,936	14.8	
Studio NOI	1,519	7.4	4,283	100.0	5,802	28.2	
NOI	\$ 25,421	9.7%	\$ 38,317	23%	\$ 63,738	15%	

NOI increased \$63.7 million, or 15.5%, for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily resulting from:

- \$23.9 million, or 9.9%, increase in NOI from our same-store office properties resulting primarily from increased rental revenues relating to leases signed at our 1455 Market (Uber Technologies, Inc. and Bank of America), 875 Howard (Glu Mobile, Inc. and Snap, Inc.), 625 Second (Github, Inc. and Ziff Davis, LLC) and Rincon Center (Google, Inc.) properties at a higher rate than expiring leases. The increase was also due to a reduction in above-market lease amortization at our Towers at Shore Center property. Parking and other revenues increased primarily due to lease termination fees related to our Campus Center property. Tenant recoveries increased primarily due to higher recoveries for our 1455 Market property, partially offset by prior year property tax reassessments for our Rincon Center property. Office operating expenses increased due to higher repairs and maintenance costs and higher property tax expenses at our 1455 Market property, partially offset by property tax reassessments related to the prior year for our Rincon Center property.

•\$34.0 million, or 22.9%, increase in NOI from our non-same-store office store properties resulting primarily from the commencement of Netflix, Inc.'s lease at our ICON property in the first quarter of 2017 and acquisitions in 2016, which include 11601 Wilshire (acquired in July 2016), Hill7 (acquired in October 2016) and Page Mill Hill (acquired in December 2016), collectively referred to as the "2016 Acquisitions." The increase was partially offset by the sale of our One Bay Plaza (sold in June 2016), 12655 Jefferson (sold in November 2016), 222 Kearny (sold in February 2017), Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II (sold in November 2017) properties. Rental revenues increased primarily due to leases signed at our Metro Center (Qualys, Inc., BrightEdge Technologies, Inc. and Scale Management, LLC) property at a higher rate than expiring leases, partially offset by lower revenues from our 604 Arizona property, which was taken off-line for a redevelopment project. Office operating expenses increased due to the commencement of Netflix, Inc.'s lease at our ICON property, the 2016 Acquisitions and higher operating expense at our Metro Center property, partially offset by the sale of our One Bay Plaza property.

•\$1.5 million, or 7.4%, increase in NOI from our same-store studio properties resulting primarily from higher rental revenues and other property-related revenues, partially offset by lower tenant recoveries. The increase was primarily a result of an increase in occupancy and production at Sunset Bronson Studios, partially offset by lower recoveries primarily due to a reimbursement in connection with the reconciliation of prior year operating expense recoveries under the lease with KTLA at Sunset Bronson Studios.

•\$4.3 million, or 100.0%, increase in NOI from our non-same-store studio property resulting from our acquisition of Sunset Las Palmas Studios in May 2017.

Office NOI

Same-store

Same-store office rental revenues increased \$18.5 million, or 6.6%, to \$300.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$282.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to leases signed at our 1455 Market (Uber Technologies, Inc. and Bank of America), 875 Howard (Glu Mobile, Inc. and Snap, Inc.), 625 Second (Github, Inc. and Ziff Davis, LLC) and Rincon Center (Google, Inc.) properties at a higher rate than expiring leases. The increase was also due to a reduction in above-market lease amortization at our Towers at Shore Center property.

Same-store office tenant recoveries increased by \$3.3 million, or 5.8%, to \$60.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$57.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily related to higher recoveries for our 1455 Market property, partially offset by property tax reassessments related to the prior year for our Rincon Center property.

Same-store office parking and other revenues increased by \$5.1 million, or 40.1%, to \$17.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$12.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to lease termination fees related to our Campus Center property.

Same-store office operating expenses increased \$3.0 million, or 2.7%, to \$113.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$110.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to higher repairs and maintenance costs and higher property tax expenses at our 1455 Market property, partially offset by property tax reassessments related to the prior year for our Rincon Center property.

Non-same-store

Non-same-store office rental revenues increased \$40.0 million, or 19.5%, to \$244.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$204.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to the commencement of Netflix, Inc.'s lease at our ICON property in the first quarter of 2017 and the 2016 Acquisitions, partially offset by the sale of our One Bay Plaza (sold in June 2016), 12655 Jefferson (sold in November 2016), 222 Kearny (sold in February 2017), Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II (sold in November 2017) properties. The increase was also attributable to leases signed at our Metro Center (Qualys, Inc., BrightEdge Technologies, Inc. and Scale Management, LLC) property at a higher rate than expiring leases, partially offset by lower revenues from our 604 Arizona property, which was taken off-line for a redevelopment project.

Non-same-store office tenant recoveries increased \$4.5 million, or 16.5%, to \$31.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$27.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to the commencement of Netflix, Inc.'s lease at our ICON property and the 2016 Acquisitions, partially offset by the sale of our One Bay Plaza, 222 Kearny, Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II properties.

Non-same-store office parking and other revenues increased \$2.5 million, or 26.6%, to \$11.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$9.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due the commencement of Netflix, Inc.'s lease at our ICON property and the 2016 Acquisitions, partially offset by the sale of our 222 Kearny, Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II properties.

Non-same-store office operating expenses increased by \$12.9 million, or 13.9%, to \$105.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$92.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to the commencement of Netflix, Inc.'s lease at our ICON property, the 2016 Acquisitions and higher operating expense at our Metro Center property, partially offset by the sale of our One Bay Plaza property.

*Studio NOI*Same-store studio

Same-store studio revenues increased by \$2.0 million, or 4.3%, to \$48.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$46.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$1.8 million increase in rental revenues to \$28.7 million and a \$0.9 million increase in other property-related revenues to \$18.3 million. The increase in rental revenues and other property-related revenues were primarily due to higher occupancy and production at Sunset Bronson Studios. This was partially offset by lower recoveries primarily due to a reimbursement in connection with the reconciliation of prior year operating expense recoveries under the lease with KTLA at Sunset Bronson Studios.

Same-store studio operating expenses increased by \$0.5 million, or 1.8%, to \$26.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$25.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was due to an overall increase in occupancy and production.

Non-same-store studio

Non-same-store studio revenues were \$12.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. Non-same-store studio operating expenses were \$8.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. We acquired Sunset Las Palmas Studios in May 2017, which caused the increase in revenues and expenses.

*Other Expense (Income)*Interest expense

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2017 to the year ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		Dollar Change	Percentage Change
	2017	2016		
Gross interest expense	\$ 94,660	\$ 82,887	\$ 11,773	14 2
Capitalized interest	(10,655)	(11,307)	652	(5.8)
Amortization of deferred financing costs/loan discount	6,032	4,464	1,568	35.1
TOTAL	\$ 90,037	\$ 76,044	\$ 13,993	184

Gross interest expense increased by \$11.8 million, or 14.2%, to \$94.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$82.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase is primarily driven by higher weighted average debt outstanding in 2017 as compared to 2016, primarily due to \$200.0 million of note purchase agreement borrowings in the third quarter of 2016 and \$101.0 million of borrowings related to our Hill7 property in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Capitalized interest decreased \$0.7 million, or 5.8%, to \$10.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$11.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily driven by our recently completed

redevelopment and development properties, partially offset by our 450 Alaskan, EPIC and CUE development properties.

Amortization of deferred financing costs/loan discount increased \$1.6 million, or 35.1%, to \$6.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$4.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase is primarily due to amortized loan costs related to our \$200.0 million of note purchase agreement borrowings and \$101.0 million of borrowings related to our Hill7 property.

Unrealized loss on ineffective portion of derivatives

We recognized unrealized loss on our derivatives of \$70.0 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The unrealized loss was related to a portion of our derivatives that was evaluated to be ineffective. In July 2016, we amended the interest rate swaps to add a 0.00% floor to one-month LIBOR and then de-designated the original swaps and designated the amended swaps as a hedge in order to minimize the ineffective portion of the original derivatives.

Other income

Other income increased \$1.4 million, or 92.0%, to \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The change was primarily due to increased income related to a joint venture we entered into June 16, 2016 to co-originate a loan secured by land in Santa Clara, California.

Gains on sale of real estate

During 2017, we completed the sale of our 222 Kearny, 3402 Pico, Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II properties, resulting in gains of \$45.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. We recognized a \$30.4 million gain on sale of real estate for the year ended December 31, 2016 from the sale of our Bayhill Office Center, Patrick Henry, One Bay Plaza and 12655 Jefferson properties.

General and administrative

General and administrative expenses include wages and salaries for corporate-level employees, accounting, legal and other professional services, office supplies, entertainment, travel, and automobile expenses, telecommunications and computer-related expenses and other miscellaneous items. General and administrative expenses increased \$2.1 million, or 3.9%, to \$54.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$52.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily attributable to the adoption of the 2017 Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. Outperformance Program and increased staffing to meet operational needs.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$14.5 million, or 5.4%, to \$283.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$269.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily related to depreciation expenses associated with the 2016 Acquisitions, our ICON property and the acquisition of Sunset Las Palmas Studios, partially offset by the reduction of depreciation expense as a result of the sale of our One Bay Plaza, 222 Kearny, Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II properties.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have remained capitalized since our initial public offering through public offerings, private placements and continuous offerings under our at-the-market (“ATM”) program. We currently expect that our principal sources of funds to meet our short-term and long-term liquidity requirements for working capital, strategic acquisitions, capital expenditures, tenant improvements, leasing costs, dividends and distributions, share repurchases and repayments of outstanding debt financing will include:

- Cash on hand, cash reserves and net cash provided by operations;
- Proceeds from additional equity securities;
- Our ATM program;
- Borrowings under the operating partnership’s unsecured revolving credit facility; and
- Proceeds from additional secured, unsecured debt financings, construction loan or offerings.

Liquidity Sources

We had approximately \$53.7 million of cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2018. Our principal source of operating cash flow is related to leasing and operating the properties in our portfolio. Our properties provide a relatively consistent stream of cash flow that provides us with resources to pay operating expenses, debt service and fund quarterly dividend and distribution requirements.

Our ability to access the equity capital markets will be dependent on a number of factors as well, including general market conditions for REITs and market perceptions about us.

We have an ATM program that allows us to sell up to \$125.0 million of common stock, \$20.1 million of which has been sold through December 31, 2018. Any future sales will depend on several factors, including, but not limited to, market conditions,

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the trading price of our common stock and our capital needs. We have no obligation to sell the remaining shares available for sale under this program.

As of December 31, 2018, we had total borrowing capacity of \$600.0 million under our unsecured revolving credit facility, \$400.0 million of which had been drawn. As of December 31, 2018, we had total borrowing capacity, subject to lender required submissions, of \$257.0 million under our construction loan secured by our Sunset Gower Studios and Sunset Bronson Studios properties, \$5.0 million of which had been drawn.

Our ability to incur additional debt will be dependent on a number of factors, including our degree of leverage, the value of our unencumbered assets and borrowing restrictions that may be imposed by lenders. If we incur additional debt, the risks associated with our leverage, including our ability to service our debt, would increase.

The following table sets forth our ratio of debt to total market capitalization (counting series A preferred units as debt) as of December 31, 2018:

Market capitalization	December 31, 2018
Debt(1)	\$ 2,640,381
Series A preferred units	9,815
Common equity capitalization(2)	4,552,427
TOTAL MARKET CAPITALIZATION	\$ 7,202,623
Series A preferred units & debt/total market capitalization	36.8 %

1.Excludes in-substance defeased debt, joint venture partner debt and unamortized deferred financing costs and loan discount.

2.Common equity capitalization represents the shares of common stock (including unvested restricted shares), OP units outstanding, restricted performance units and dilutive shares multiplied by the closing price of our stock, reported by the NYSE, as of December 31, 2018.

Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 with respect to our outstanding indebtedness (excluding unamortized deferred financing costs and loan discounts):

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Unsecured debt	\$ 2,275,000	\$ 1,975,000
Secured debt	\$ 365,381	\$ 464,311
In-substance defeased debt	\$ 138,223	\$ —
Joint venture partner debt	\$ 66,136	\$ —

The operating partnership was in compliance with its financial covenants as of December 31, 2018.

Liquidity Uses**Contractual Obligations**

The following table provides information with respect to our commitments at December 31, 2018, including any guaranteed or minimum commitments under contractual obligations.

Contractual Obligation	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Principal payments on unsecured and secured debt	\$ 2,640,381	\$ 5,569	\$ 440,727	\$ 1,060,085	\$ 1,134,000
Principal payments on in-substance defeased debt	138,223	3,193	6,817	128,213	—
Principal payments on joint venture partner debt	66,136	—	—	—	66,136
Interest payments—fixed rate(1)	463,782	64,942	129,362	114,440	155,038
Interest payments—variable rate(2)	110,249	40,858	61,206	8,185	—
Capital improvements(3)	259,368	259,368	—	—	—
Ground leases(4)	571,370	17,137	34,274	34,352	485,607
TOTAL	\$ 4,249,509	\$ 391,067	\$ 672,386	\$ 1,345,275	\$ 1,840,781

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1. Interest rates with respect to indebtedness are calculated on the basis of a 360-day year for the actual days elapsed. Reflects our projected interest obligations for fixed rate debts, which includes \$23.0 million of projected interest related to our in-substance defeased debt and \$29.1 million of projected interest related to our joint venture partner debt.

2. Interest rates with respect to indebtedness are calculated on the basis of a 360-day year for the actual days elapsed. Reflects our projected interest obligations for variable rate debts, including those that are effectively fixed as a result of derivatives and in instances where interest is paid based on a LIBOR margin, we used the average December LIBOR and current margin based on the leverage ratio as of December 31, 2018.

3. Amount represents capital improvement commitments related to development and redevelopment projects and contractual obligations related to tenant improvements as of December 31, 2018. Includes tenant overages that will ultimately be reimbursed by our tenants.

4. Reflects minimum lease payments through the contractual lease expiration date before the impact of extension options. Refer to Part IV, Item 15(a) "Financial Statement and Schedules—Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements—Future Minimum Rent and Lease Payments" for details of our ground lease agreements.

On October 5, 2018, we entered into an agreement to invest in a real estate technology venture capital fund. We committed to funding up to \$20.0 million. We have not yet contributed to the fund.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At December 31, 2018, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Cash Flows

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2018 to the year ended December 31, 2017 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2018	2017	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 214,626	\$ 292,959	\$ (78,333)	(26.7)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (392,333)	\$ (333,038)	\$ (59,295)	17.8
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 144,618	\$ 33,167	\$ 111,451	336.0

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash were \$68.2 million and \$101.3 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$78.3 million, or 26.7%, to \$214.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 as compared to \$293.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The change resulted primarily from a decrease in cash NOI, as defined, from our office and studio properties, driven by lower cash rents due to the sale of our 222 Kearny (February 2017), Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II (November 2017), Embarcadero Place (January 2018), 2180 Sand Hill (March 2018), 9300 Wilshire (April 2018) and Peninsula Office Park (July 2018) properties and redevelopment at our Campus Center property. The decrease was partially offset by higher cash NOI related to the commencement of Netflix, Inc.'s lease at our ICON and CUE properties, our 450 Alaskan (Saltchuk Resources Inc.) development project and property acquisitions in 2018.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities increased by \$59.3 million, or 17.8%, to \$392.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 as compared to \$333.0 million for year ended December 31, 2017. The change resulted primarily from an increase in cash used to purchase U.S. Government securities, an increase in cash used to acquire real estate and an increase in cash used for additions to investment in real estate, partially offset by an increase in proceeds from sales of real estate properties.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities increased by \$111.5 million, or 336.0%, to \$144.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 as compared to \$33.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The change resulted primarily from a reduction in paydowns of unsecured and secured debt, repurchases of common units in our operating partnership and increased contributions received related to our One Westside and 10850 Pico and Ferry building joint ventures in 2018, partially offset by a reduction in proceeds from sale of common stock, reduction in proceeds from unsecured and secured debt and an increase in share/unit repurchases.

Non-GAAP Supplemental Financial Measure: Funds From Operations

We calculate FFO in accordance with the White Paper issued in December 2018 on FFO approved by the Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”). The White Paper defines FFO as net income or loss calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”), excluding gains and losses from sales of depreciable real estate, gains and losses from sale of certain real estate assets and impairment write-downs associated with depreciable real estate, plus real estate-related depreciation and amortization (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs and depreciation of non-real estate assets) and after adjustment for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. The calculation of FFO includes the amortization of deferred revenue related to tenant-funded tenant improvements and excludes the depreciation of the related tenant improvement assets. In the December 2018 White Paper, NAREIT, provided an option to include value changes in mark-to-market equity securities in the calculation of FFO. We elected this option, retroactively during fourth quarter 2018. We believe that FFO is a useful supplemental measure of our operating performance. The exclusion from FFO of gains and losses from the sale of operating real estate assets allows investors and analysts to readily identify the operating results of the assets that form the core of our activity and assists in comparing those operating results between periods. Also, because FFO is generally recognized as the industry standard for reporting the operations of REITs, it facilitates comparisons of operating performance to other REITs. However, other REITs may use different methodologies to calculate FFO, and accordingly, our FFO may not be comparable to all other REITs.

Implicit in historical cost accounting for real estate assets in accordance with GAAP is the assumption that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, many industry investors and analysts have considered presentations of operating results for real estate companies using historical cost accounting alone to be insufficient. Because FFO excludes depreciation and amortization of real estate assets, we believe that FFO along with the required GAAP presentations provides a more complete measurement of our performance relative to our competitors and a more appropriate basis on which to make decisions involving operating, financing and investing activities than the required GAAP presentations alone would provide. We use FFO per share to calculate annual cash bonuses for certain employees.

However, FFO should not be viewed as an alternative measure of our operating performance because it does not reflect either depreciation and amortization costs or the level of capital expenditures and leasing costs necessary to maintain the operating performance of our properties, which are significant economic costs and could materially impact our results from operations.

The following table presents a reconciliation of net income to FFO:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Net income	\$ 111,781	\$ 94,561
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets	249,003	281,773
Gains on sale of real estate	(43,337)	(45,574)
Unrealized gains on non-real estate investment	(928)	—
FFO attributable to non-controlling interests	(22,978)	(24,068)
	(618)	(636)

Net income
 attributable to
 preferred units

FFO TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS AND UNITHOLDERS	\$ 292,923	\$ 306,056
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ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The primary market risk we face is interest rate risk. Our future income, cash flows and fair values relevant to financial instruments are dependent upon prevalent market interest rates. Market risk refers to the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and interest rates. As more fully described below, we use derivatives to manage, or hedge, interest rate risks related to our borrowings. We only enter into contracts with major financial institutions based on their credit rating and other factors. For a summary of our outstanding indebtedness, see Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources.” For a summary of our derivatives, refer to Part IV, Item 15(a) “Financial Statement and Schedules—Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements—Derivatives.”

Interest risk amounts were determined by considering the impact of hypothetical interest rates on our financial instruments. These analyses do not consider the effect of any change in overall economic activity that could occur in that environment. Further, in the event of a change of that magnitude, we may take actions to further mitigate our exposure to the

change. However, due to the uncertainty of the specific actions that would be taken and their possible effects, these analyses assume no changes in our financial structure.

The following table summarizes our derivative instruments used to hedge interest rate risk, as of December 31, 2018:

Underlying Debt Instrument	Number of Hedges	Notional Amount	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate Range	
					Low	High
Met Park North	1	64,500	August 2013	August 2020	3.7 d	3.7 d
Term loan A	2	300,000	July 2016	April 2020	2.6 5	3.0 6
Term loan B	2	350,000	April 2015	April 2022	2.9 6	3.4 6
Term loan D	1	125,000	June 2016	November 2022	2.6 3	3.4 3
		839,500				

The following table summarizes our fixed and variable rate debt as of December 31, 2018:

	Unsecured and Secured Debt		In-Substance Defeased Debt				Joint Venture Partner Debt
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	
Variable rate(1)	\$ 1,319,501	\$ 1,319,501	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Fixed rate(2)	1,320,232	1,261,873	138,223	135,894	66,136	66,136	
TOTAL(3)	\$ 2,639,733	\$ 2,581,374	\$ 138,223	\$ 135,894	\$ 66,136	\$ 66,136	

1.Includes \$839.5 million of debt that is effectively fixed as a result of derivatives instruments.

2.Includes \$400.0 million registered senior notes that were issued at a discount. The discount, net of amortization, was \$648 thousand at December 31, 2018.

3.Excludes unamortized deferred financing costs.

For sensitivity purposes, if one-month LIBOR as of December 31, 2018 was to increase by 100 basis points, or 1.0%, the resulting increase in annual interest expense would decrease our future earnings and cash flows by \$4.8 million. If one-month LIBOR as of December 31, 2018 was to decrease by 100 basis points, or 1.0%, the resulting decrease in annual interest expense would increase our future earnings and cash flows by \$4.8 million.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are listed in Part IV, Item 15(a) of this report.

ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures (Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.)

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s reports under the Exchange Act is processed, recorded, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the 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 is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of

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the effectiveness of the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded, as of that time, that Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s disclosure controls and procedures were effective in providing a reasonable level of assurance that information Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. is required to disclose in reports that Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. files under the Exchange Act is processed, recorded, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures (Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.)

Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.'s reports under the Exchange Act is processed, recorded, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. (the sole general partner of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.), 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 is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. (the sole general partner of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Based on the foregoing, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. (the sole general partner of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.) concluded, as of that time, that Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.'s disclosure controls and procedures were effective in providing a reasonable level of assurance that information Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. is required to disclose in reports that Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. files under the Exchange Act is processed, recorded, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. (the sole general partner of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.), as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.)

There have been no changes that occurred during the fourth quarter of the year covered by this report in Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation referenced above that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.)

There have been no changes that occurred during the fourth quarter of the year covered by this report in Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.'s internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation

referenced above that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.)

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s system of internal control is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with GAAP. Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018. In conducting its assessment, management used the criteria issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission on Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013 Framework). Based on this

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assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2018, Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., does not expect that Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s disclosure controls and procedures, or Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s internal controls will prevent all error and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefit of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.)

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act.

Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.'s system of internal control is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.'s financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with GAAP. Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.'s management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. (the sole general partner of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.), assessed the effectiveness of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018. In conducting its assessment, management used the criteria issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission on Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013 Framework). Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2018, Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.'s internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. (the sole general partner of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.), does not expect that Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.'s disclosure controls and procedures, or Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.'s internal controls will prevent all error and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefit of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

Attestation Report of the Registered Accounting Firm (Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.)

The effectiveness of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report, as stated in their report appearing on page F-2, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018.

ITEM 9B. Other Information

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by Item 10 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in May 2019. We intend to disclose any amendment to, or waiver from, our code of ethics within four business days following the date of the amendment or waiver.

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by Item 11 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in May 2019.

ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by Item 12 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in May 2019.

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in May 2019.

ITEM 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in May 2019.

PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) and (2) *Financial Statements and Schedules*

The following consolidated financial information is included as a separate section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

**FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
OF HUDSON
PACIFIC
PROPERTIES,
INC.**

<u>Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31,</u>	<u>6</u>

<u>2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>8</u>
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, L.P.	
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Capital for the Years Ended</u>	<u>13</u>

<u>December 31,</u> <u>2018, 2017 and</u> <u>2016</u>	
<u>Consolidated</u> <u>Statements of Cash</u> <u>Flows for the</u> <u>Years Ended</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>December 31,</u> <u>2018, 2017 and</u> <u>2016</u>	
<u>Notes to</u> <u>Consolidated</u> <u>Financial</u> <u>Statements</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>Schedule III - Real</u> <u>Estate and</u> <u>Accumulated</u> <u>Depreciation</u>	<u>55</u>

All other schedules are omitted since the required information is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule or because the information required is included in the financial statements and notes thereto.

(3) *Exhibits*

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filing Date
		Form	File No.	Exhibit No.	
3.1	<u>Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	3.1	May 12, 2010
3.2	<u>Form of Articles Supplementary of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.</u>	S-11/A	333-170751	3.3	December 6, 2010
3.3	<u>Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.</u>	8-K	001-34789	3.1	January 12, 2015
3.4	<u>Fourth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P., dated as of December 17, 2015.</u>	10-K	001-34789	10.1	February 26, 2016
3.5	<u>Certificate of Limited Partnership of Hudson Pacific</u>	10-Q	001-34789	3.4	November 4, 2016

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	<u>Properties, L.P.</u>				
	<u>Form of</u>				
	<u>Certificate of</u>				
4.1	<u>Common Stock</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	4.1	June 14,
	<u>of Hudson</u>				2010
	<u>Pacific</u>				
	<u>Properties, Inc.</u>				
	<u>Indenture, dated</u>				
	<u>October 2, 2017,</u>				
	<u>among Hudson</u>				
4.2	<u>Pacific</u>	8-K	001-34789	4.1	October 2,
	<u>Properties, L.P.,</u>				2017
	<u>and U.S. Bank</u>				
	<u>National</u>				
	<u>Association</u>				
	<u>Supplemental</u>				
	<u>Indenture No. 1,</u>				
	<u>dated October 2,</u>				
	<u>2017, among</u>				
4.3	<u>Hudson Pacific</u>	8-K	001-34789	4.2	October 2,
	<u>Properties, L.P.,</u>				2017
	<u>Hudson Pacific</u>				
	<u>Properties, Inc.</u>				
	<u>and U.S. Bank</u>				
	<u>National</u>				
	<u>Association</u>				
	<u>Registration</u>				
	<u>Rights</u>				
	<u>Agreement</u>				
	<u>among Hudson</u>				
10.1	<u>Pacific</u>	S-11	333-170751	10.2	November
	<u>Properties, Inc.</u>				22, 2010
	<u>and the persons</u>				
	<u>named therein.</u>				
	<u>Indemnification</u>				
	<u>Agreement, dated</u>				
	<u>June 29, 2010, by</u>				
	<u>and between</u>				
10.2	<u>Hudson Pacific</u>	S-11	333-170751	10.3	November
	<u>Properties, Inc.</u>				22, 2010
	<u>and Victor J.</u>				
	<u>Coleman.</u>				
	<u>Indemnification</u>				
	<u>Agreement, dated</u>				
	<u>June 29, 2010, by</u>				
	<u>and between</u>				
10.3	<u>Hudson Pacific</u>	S-11	333-170751	10.5	November
	<u>Properties, Inc.</u>				22, 2010
	<u>and Mark T.</u>				
	<u>Lammas.</u>				

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Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporated by Reference		Exhibit No.	Filing Date
		Form	File No.		
10.4	<u>Indemnification Agreement, dated June 29, 2010, by and between Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Christopher Barton.</u>	S-11	333-170751	10.6	November 22, 2010
10.5	<u>Indemnification Agreement, dated June 29, 2010, by and between Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Dale Shimoda.</u>	S-11	333-170751	10.7	November 22, 2010
10.6	<u>Indemnification Agreement, dated June 29, 2010, by and between Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Theodore R. Antenucci.</u>	S-11	333-170751	10.8	November 22, 2010
10.7	<u>Indemnification Agreement, dated June 29, 2010, by and between Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Richard B. Fried.</u>	S-11	333-170751	10.10	November 22, 2010
10.8	<u>Indemnification Agreement, dated June 29, 2010, by and between Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Jonathan M. Glaser.</u>	S-11	333-170751	10.11	November 22, 2010
10.9	<u>Indemnification Agreement, dated June 29, 2010, by and between Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Mark D. Linehan.</u>	S-11	333-170751	10.12	November 22, 2010
10.10	<u>Indemnification Agreement, dated June 29, 2010, by and between Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Robert M. Moran, Jr.</u>	S-11	333-170751	10.13	November 22, 2010
10.11	<u>Indemnification Agreement, dated June 29, 2010, by and between Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.</u>	S-11	333-170751	10.14	November 22, 2010

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	<u>and Barry A. Porter.</u>				
	<u>Restricted Stock Award Grant</u>				
10.12	<u>Notice and Restricted Stock Award Agreement.*</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.5	June 14, 2010
	<u>Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. Director Stock Plan.*</u>				
10.13	<u>Contribution Agreement by and among Victor J. Coleman, Howard S. Stern,</u>	S-11/A	333-170751	10.17	December 6, 2010
	<u>Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., dated as of February 15, 2010.</u>				
10.14	<u>Contribution Agreement by and among SGS investors, LLC, HFOP Investors, LLC, Soma Square Investors, LLC, Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., dated as of February 15, 2010.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.11	April 9, 2010
	<u>Contribution Agreement by and among TMG-Flynn SOMA, LLC, Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., dated as of February 15, 2010.</u>				
10.15	<u>Contribution Agreement by and among TMG-Flynn SOMA, LLC, Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., dated as of February 15, 2010.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.12	April 9, 2010
	<u>Contribution Agreement by and among TMG-Flynn SOMA, LLC, Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., dated as of February 15, 2010.</u>				
10.16	<u>Contribution Agreement by and among TMG-Flynn SOMA, LLC, Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., dated as of February 15, 2010.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.13	April 9, 2010
	<u>Contribution Agreement by and among Glenborough Fund XIV, L.P., Glenborough Acquisition, LLC, Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.</u>				
10.17	<u>Contribution Agreement by and among Glenborough Fund XIV, L.P., Glenborough Acquisition, LLC, Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.14	April 9, 2010

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10.18	<u>dated as of February 15, 2010.</u> <u>Representation, Warranty and Indemnity Agreement by and among Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and the persons named therein as nominees of TMG-Flynn SOMA, LLC, dated as of February 15, 2010.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.16	April 9, 2010
10.19	<u>Representation, Warranty and Indemnity Agreement by and among Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and the persons named therein as nominees of Glenborough Fund XIV, L.P. dated as of February 15, 2010.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.17	April 9, 2010
10.20	<u>Tax Protection Agreement between Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and the persons named therein, dated June 29, 2010.</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.3	July 1, 2010
10.21	<u>Agreement of Purchase and Sale and Joint Escrow Instructions between Del Amo Fashion Center Operating Company and Hudson Capital, LLC dated as of May 18, 2010.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.20	June 11, 2010
10.22	<u>Conditional Consent Agreement between GLB Encino, LLC, as Borrower, and SunAmerica Life Insurance Company, as Lender, dated as</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.24	June 22, 2010

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10.23	<u>of June 10, 2010.</u> <u>Amended and Restated Deed of Trust, Security Agreement, Fixture Filing, Financing Statement and Assignment of Leases and Rents between GLB Encino, LLC, as Trustor, SunAmerica Life Insurance Company, as Beneficiary, and First American Title Insurance Company, as Trustee, dated as of January 26, 2007.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.25	June 22, 2010
10.24	<u>Amended and Restated Promissory Note by GLB Encino, as Maker, to SunAmerica Life Insurance Company, as Holder, dated as of January 26, 2007.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.26	June 22, 2010
10.25	<u>Approval Letter from Wells Fargo, as Master Servicer, and CWC Capital Asset Management, LLC, as Special Servicer to Hudson Capital LLC, dated as of June 8, 2010.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.27	June 22, 2010
10.26	<u>Loan and Security Agreement between Glenborough Tierrasanta, LLC, as Borrower, and German American Capital Corporation, as Lender, dated as of November 28, 2006.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.28	June 22, 2010
10.27	<u>Note by Glenborough Tierrasanta, LLC, as Borrower, in favor of German American Capital Corporation, as Lender, dated as of November 28, 2006.</u>	S-11/A	333-164916	10.29	June 22, 2010

10.28	<u>Reaffirmation, Consent to Transfer and Substitution of Indemnitor, by and among Glenborough Tierrasanta, LLC, Morgan Stanley Real Estate Fund V U.S., L.P., MSP Real Estate Fund V, L.P., Morgan Stanley Real Estate Investors, V U.S., L.P., Morgan Stanley Real Estate Fund V Special U.S., L.P., MSP Co-Investment Partnership V, L.P., MSP Co-Investment Partnership V, L.P., Glenborough Fund XIV, L.P., Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P., and US Bank National Association, dated June 29, 2010.</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.5	July 1, 2010
10.29	<u>First Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated October 1, 2010, by and between ECI Washington LLC and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.</u>	S-11/A	333-170751	10.45	December 6, 2010

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Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporated by Reference		Exhibit No.	Filing Date
		Form	File No.		
10.30	<u>Contract for Sale dated as of December 15, 2010 by and between Hudson 1455 Market, LLC and Bank of America, National Association.</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.1	December 21, 2010
10.31	<u>Contribution Agreement by and between BCSP IV U.S. Investments, L.P. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P., dated as of December 15, 2010.</u>	S-11	333-173487	10.48	April 14, 2011
10.32	<u>Limited Liability Company Agreement of Rincon Center JV LLC by and between Rincon Center Equity LLC and Hudson Rincon, LLC, dated as of December 16, 2010.</u>	S-11	333-173487	10.49	April 14, 2011
10.33	<u>First Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement by and among Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., Farallon Capital Partners, L.P., Farallon Capital Institutional Partners, L.P. and Farallon Capital Institutional Partners III, L.P., dated May 3, 2011.</u>	8-K	001-34789	4.1	May 4, 2011
10.34	<u>Loan Agreement by and between Hudson Rincon Center, LLC, as Borrower, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as Lender, dated April 29, 2011.</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.1	May 4, 2011
10.35	<u>Form of 2012 Outperformance Award Agreement.*</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.1	January 6, 2012
10.36	<u>Form of 2013 Outperformance</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.1	January 7, 2013

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	<u>Award Agreement.*</u>				
	<u>Purchase Agreement between 1220 Howell LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, King & Dearborn LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and Northview Corporate Center LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, as Sellers, and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P., a Maryland limited partnership, as Buyer.</u>				
10.37	<u>First Modification and Additional Advance Agreement by and among Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Lender, and Sunset Bronson Entertainment Properties, LLC, and Sunset Gower Entertainment Properties, LLC as Borrower.</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.1	July 1, 2013
10.38	<u>Supplemental Federal Income Tax Considerations.</u>	10-Q	001-34789	10.66	November 7, 2013
10.39	<u>Form of 2014 Outperformance Award Agreement.*</u>	8-K	001-34789	99.1	November 22, 2013
10.40	<u>Addendum to Outperformance Award Agreement.*</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.1	January 3, 2014
10.41	<u>Amendment to Equity Distribution Agreement, dated as of July 21, 2014, by and among Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Barclays Capital Inc.</u>	10-K	001-34789	10.70	March 3, 2014
10.42	<u>Amendment to Equity Distribution Agreement, dated as of July 21, 2014, by and among Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Barclays Capital Inc.</u>	10-Q	001-34789	10.76	August 7, 2014
10.43	<u>Amendment to Equity Distribution Agreement, dated as of July 21, 2014, by and among Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Barclays Capital Inc.</u>	10-Q	001-34789	10.77	August 7, 2014

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10.44	<u>Pacific Properties, Inc., Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.</u> <u>Amendment to Equity Distribution Agreement, dated as of July 21, 2014, by and among Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc.</u>	10-Q	001-34789	10.78	August 7, 2014
10.45	<u>Amendment to Equity Distribution Agreement, dated as of July 21, 2014, by and among Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc., Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC.</u> <u>Bridge Commitment Letter, dated as of December 6, 2014, by and among the operating partnership, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Bank of America, N.A., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Goldman Sachs Bank USA.</u>	10-Q	001-34789	10.79	August 7, 2014
10.46	<u>Backstop Commitment Letter, dated as of December 6, 2014, by and among the operating partnership, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC.</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.1	December 11, 2014
10.47	<u>Form of 2015 Outperformance Award Agreement.*</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.2	December 11, 2014
10.48		8-K	001-34789	10.1	January 2, 2015

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10.49	<u>First Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Hudson 1455 Market, L.P.</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.1	January 12, 2015
10.50	<u>Indemnification Agreement, dated December 15, 2014, by and between Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Robert L. Harris II.</u>	10-K	001-34789	10.84	March 2, 2015
10.51	<u>Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. 2010 Incentive Award Plan (2012 Outperformance program) Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement.*</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.1	March 12, 2015
10.52	<u>Form of Addendum to 2014 Outperformance Award Agreement.*</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.2	March 12, 2015
10.53	<u>Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. Revised Non-Employee Director Compensation Program.</u>	10-Q	001-34789	10.91	August 10, 2015
10.54	<u>Loan Agreement dated as of October 9, 2015 between Hudson Element LA, LLC, as Borrower and Cantor Commercial Real Estate Lending, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Mortgage Company, collectively, as Lender.</u>	10-Q	001-34789	10.93	November 6, 2015
10.55	<u>Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 16, 2015, by and among Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and the purchasers named therein.</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.2	November 20, 2015
10.56	<u>Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Hudson</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.2	December 21, 2015

Pacific Properties,
Inc. and Victor J.
Coleman, dated
January 1, 2016.*

Amended and
Restated
Employment
Agreement

10.57

between Hudson
Pacific Properties,
Inc. and Mark T.
Lammas, dated
January 1, 2016.*

8-K

001-34789

10.3

December
21, 2015

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Incorporated by Reference

Exhibit No.	Description	Form	File No.	Exhibit No.	Filing Date
10.58	<u>Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Hudson Pacific Properties</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.4	December 21, 2015
	<u>Inc. and Christopher Barton, dated January 1, 2016.*</u>				
10.59	<u>Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Hudson Pacific Properties</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.5	December 21, 2015
	<u>Inc. and Alex Vouvalides, dated January 1, 2016.*</u>				
10.60	<u>Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Grant Notice and Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement.*</u>	8-K	001-34789	10.6	December 21, 2015
10.61	<u>Employment Agreement between Hudson Pacific Properties</u>	10-K	001-34789	10.95	February 26, 2016
	<u>Inc. and Joshua Hatfield*</u>				
10.62	<u>Form of Restricted Stock Unit</u>	10-K	001-34789	10.96	February 26, 2016

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					<u>Grant Notice and Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (2013 Outperformance Program)*</u>
10.63		001-34789	10.1	March 21, 2016	<u>Form of 2016 Outperformance Award Agreement (REIT Shares)*</u>
10.64		001-34789	10.2	March 21, 2016	<u>Form of 2016 Outperformance Program OPP Unit Agreement (LTIP Units)*</u>
10.65		001-34789	10.8	August 4, 2016	<u>Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 6, 2016, by and among Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. and the purchasers named therein</u>
10.66		001-34789	10.1	February 10, 2017	<u>Form of 2017 Outperformance Award Agreement (REIT Shares)*</u>
10.67		001-34789	10.2	February 10, 2017	<u>Form of 2017 Outperformance Award Agreement (LTIP Units)*</u>
10.68		001-34789	10.1		

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					May 25, 2017
					<u>Amended</u> <u>and</u> <u>Restated</u> <u>Hudson</u> <u>Pacific</u> <u>Properties,</u> <u>Inc.</u> <u>and</u> <u>Hudson</u> <u>Pacific</u> <u>Properties,</u> <u>L.P.</u> <u>2010</u> <u>Incentive</u> <u>Award</u> <u>Plan*</u> <u>Indemnification</u> <u>Agreement,</u> <u>dated</u> <u>August</u> <u>16,</u> <u>2017,</u> <u>by</u> <u>and</u> <u>between</u>
10.69	10-Q	001-34789	10.2		November 6, 2017
					<u>Hudson</u> <u>Pacific</u> <u>Properties,</u> <u>Inc.</u> <u>and</u> <u>Andrea</u> <u>Wong</u> <u>Form</u> <u>of</u> <u>2018</u> <u>Outperformance</u> <u>Award</u>
10.70	10-K	001-34789	10.72		February 16, 2018
					<u>Agreement</u> <u>(REIT</u> <u>Shares)*</u> <u>Form</u> <u>of</u> <u>2018</u> <u>Outperformance</u> <u>Award</u>
10.71	10-K	001-34789	10.73		February 16, 2018
					<u>Agreement</u> <u>(LTIP</u> <u>Units)*</u>
10.72	8-K	001-34789	10.1		March 19, 2018
					<u>Third</u> <u>Amended</u> <u>and</u> <u>Restated</u> <u>Credit</u> <u>Agreement,</u> <u>dated</u> <u>as</u> <u>of</u> <u>March</u> <u>13,</u> <u>2018,</u> <u>by</u> <u>and</u> <u>among</u> <u>Hudson</u> <u>Pacific</u> <u>Properties,</u> <u>L.P.</u> <u>as</u>

					<u>borrower,</u>
					<u>each</u>
					<u>of</u>
					<u>the</u>
					<u>financial</u>
					<u>institutions</u>
					<u>a</u>
					<u>signatory</u>
					<u>thereto,</u>
					<u>as</u>
					<u>lenders,</u>
					<u>and</u>
					<u>Wells</u>
					<u>Fargo</u>
					<u>Bank,</u>
					<u>National</u>
					<u>Association,</u>
					<u>as</u>
					<u>administrative</u>
					<u>agent</u>
					<u>Form</u>
					<u>of</u>
					<u>Amendment</u>
10.73	10-Q	001-34789	10.1	August 2,	<u>to</u>
				2018	<u>Outperformance</u>
					<u>Award</u>
					<u>Agreement*</u>
					<u>Form</u>
					<u>of</u>
					<u>Time-Based</u>
10.74	8-K	001-34789	10.1	December	<u>LTIP</u>
				14, 2018	<u>Unit</u>
					<u>Agreement*</u>
					<u>Form</u>
					<u>of</u>
					<u>2019</u>
					<u>Outperformance</u>
10.75					<u>Award</u>
					<u>Agreement</u>
					<u>(REIT</u>
					<u>Shares)*</u>
					<u>Form</u>
					<u>of</u>
					<u>2019</u>
					<u>Outperformance</u>
10.76					<u>Award</u>
					<u>Agreement</u>
					<u>(LTIP</u>
					<u>Units)*</u>
					<u>Subsidiaries</u>
					<u>of</u>
					<u>Hudson</u>
21.1					<u>Pacific</u>
					<u>Properties,</u>
					<u>Inc.</u>
					<u>Consent</u>
					<u>of</u>
					<u>Independent</u>
23.1					<u>Registered</u>
					<u>Public</u>
					<u>Accounting</u>
					<u>Firm</u>
					<u>Certification</u>
31.1					<u>of</u>
					<u>Chief</u>
					<u>Executive</u>
					<u>Officer</u>

31.2 pursuant
to
Section
302
of
the
Sarbanes-Oxley
Act
of
2002
for
Hudson
Pacific
Properties,
Inc.
Certification
of
Chief
Financial
Officer
pursuant
to
Section
302
of
the
Sarbanes-Oxley
Act
of
2002
for
Hudson
Pacific
Properties,
Inc.
Certification
of
Chief
Executive
Officer
pursuant
to
Section
302
of
the
Sarbanes-Oxley
Act
of
2002
for
Hudson
Pacific
Properties,
L.P.

31.3

31.4 Certification
of
Chief
Financial
Officer
pursuant
to
Section
302
of
the
Sarbanes-Oxley
Act
of

32.1	<p><u>2002</u> <u>Hudson</u> <u>Pacific</u> <u>Properties,</u> <u>L.P.</u> <u>Certifications</u> <u>by</u> <u>Chief</u> <u>Executive</u> <u>Officer</u> <u>and</u> <u>Chief</u> <u>Financial</u> <u>Officer</u> <u>pursuant</u> <u>to</u> <u>Section</u> <u>906</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>Sarbanes-Oxley</u> <u>Act</u> <u>of</u> <u>2002</u> <u>for</u> <u>Hudson</u> <u>Pacific</u> <u>Properties,</u> <u>Inc.</u></p>				
32.2	<p><u>Certifications</u> <u>by</u> <u>Chief</u> <u>Executive</u> <u>Officer</u> <u>and</u> <u>Chief</u> <u>Financial</u> <u>Officer</u> <u>pursuant</u> <u>to</u> <u>Section</u> <u>906</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>Sarbanes-Oxley</u> <u>Act</u> <u>of</u> <u>2002</u> <u>for</u> <u>Hudson</u> <u>Pacific</u> <u>Properties,</u> <u>L.P.</u></p>				
99.1	<p><u>Certificate</u> <u>of</u> 8-K <u>Correction</u></p>	001-34789	99.1	January 23, 2012	
101	<p>The following financial information from Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s Annual Report on</p>				

Form
10-K
for
the
year
ended
December
31,
2018
formatted
in
XBRL
(eXtensible
Business
Reporting
Language):
(i)
Consolidated
Balance
Sheets,
(ii)
Consolidated
Statements
of
Operations,
(iii)
Consolidated
Statements
of
Comprehensive
Income,
(iv)
Consolidated
Statements
of
Equity,
(v)
Consolidated
Statements
of
Capital,
(vi)
Consolidated
Statements
of
Cash
Flows
and
(vii)
Notes
to
Consolidated
Financial
Statements**

Denotes
a
management
contract
or
compensatory
plan
or
arrangement.

*

**

Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the interactive data files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Section 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under

those sections.

ITEM 16. Form 10-K Summary

Not Applicable.

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SIGNATURES

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

**HUDSON
PACIFIC
PROPERTIES,
INC.**

February /s/ VICTOR J.
15, 2019 COLEMAN

**VICTOR J.
COLEMAN
Chief Executive
Officer (Principal
Executive Officer)**

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below does hereby constitute and appoint Victor J. Coleman and Mark T. Lammas, and each of them singly, our true and lawful attorneys with full power to them, and each of them singly, to sign for us and in our names in the capacities indicated below, the Form 10-K filed herewith and any and all amendments to said Form 10-K, and generally to do all such things in our names and in our capacities as officers and directors to enable Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. to comply with the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection therewith, hereby ratifying and confirming our signatures as they may be signed by our said attorneys, or any of them, to said Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto.

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ VICTOR J. COLEMAN	Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors (Principal Executive Officer)	February 15, 2019
Victor J. Coleman		
/s/ MARK T. LAMMAS Mark T. Lammas	Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal	February 15, 2019

	Financial Officer)	
/s/ HAROUT K. DIRAMERIAN	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 15, 2019
Harout K. Diramerian		
/s/ THEODORE R. ANTENUCCI	Director	February 15, 2019
Theodore R. Antenucci		
/s/ RICHARD B. FRIED	Director	February 15, 2019
Richard B. Fried		
/s/ JONATHAN M. GLASER	Director	February 15, 2019
Jonathan M. Glaser		
/s/ ROBERT L. HARRIS II	Director	February 15, 2019
Robert L. Harris II		
/s/ MARK D. LINEHAN	Director	February 15, 2019
Mark D. Linehan		
/s/ ROBERT M. MORAN, JR.	Director	February 15, 2019
Robert M. Moran, Jr.		
/s/ MICHAEL NASH	Director	February 15, 2019
Michael Nash		
/s/ BARRY A. PORTER	Director	February 15, 2019
Barry A. Porter		
/s/ ANDREA L. WONG	Director	February 15, 2019
Andrea L. Wong		

SIGNATURES

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

**HUDSON
PACIFIC
PROPERTIES,
L.P.**

February /s/ VICTOR J.
15, 2019 COLEMAN

**VICTOR J.
COLEMAN
Chief Executive
Officer (Principal
Executive Officer)**

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below does hereby constitute and appoint Victor J. Coleman and Mark T. Lammas, and each of them singly, our true and lawful attorneys with full power to them, and each of them singly, to sign for us and in our names in the capacities indicated below, the Form 10-K filed herewith and any and all amendments to said Form 10-K, and generally to do all such things in our names and in our capacities as officers and directors to enable Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. to comply with the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection therewith, hereby ratifying and confirming our signatures as they may be signed by our said attorneys, or any of them, to said Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto.

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ VICTOR J. COLEMAN	Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors (Principal Executive Officer)	February 15, 2019
Victor J. Coleman		
/s/ MARK T. LAMMAS Mark T. Lammas	Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal	February 15, 2019

	Financial Officer)	
/s/ HAROUT K. DIRAMERIAN	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 15, 2019
Harout K. Diramerian		
/s/ THEODORE R. ANTENUCCI	Director	February 15, 2019
Theodore R. Antenucci		
/s/ RICHARD B. FRIED	Director	February 15, 2019
Richard B. Fried		
/s/ JONATHAN M. GLASER	Director	February 15, 2019
Jonathan M. Glaser		
/s/ ROBERT L. HARRIS II	Director	February 15, 2019
Robert L. Harris II		
/s/ MARK D. LINEHAN	Director	February 15, 2019
Mark D. Linehan		
/s/ ROBERT M. MORAN, JR.	Director	February 15, 2019
Robert M. Moran, Jr.		
/s/ MICHAEL NASH	Director	February 15, 2019
Michael Nash		
/s/ BARRY A. PORTER	Director	February 15, 2019
Barry A. Porter		
/s/ ANDREA L. WONG	Director	February 15, 2019
Andrea L. Wong		

Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The management of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Our system of internal control is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of our financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles. Our management, including the undersigned Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018. In conducting its assessment, management used the criteria issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission on Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013 Framework). Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2018, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

Management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures, or our internal controls will prevent all error and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefit of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report, as stated in their report appearing on page F-2, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018.

/S/ VICTOR J.
COLEMAN

Victor J. Coleman
Chief Executive
Officer, President
and
Chairman of the
Board of Directors

/S/ MARK T.
LAMMAS

Mark T.
Lammas
Chief
Operating
Officer, Chief
Financial
Officer and
Treasurer

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a), and our report dated February 15, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

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

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Los Angeles, California

February 15, 2019

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

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

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework) and our report dated February 15, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Adoption of ASU No. 2017-01

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method for accounting for property acquisitions effective October 1, 2016 when the Company adopted ASU 2017-01, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business*.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2009.

Los Angeles, California
February 15, 2019

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HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share data)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Investment in real estate, at cost	\$ 7,059,537	\$ 6,219,361
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(695,631)	(521,370)
Investment in real estate, net	6,363,906	5,697,991
Cash and cash equivalents	53,740	78,922
Restricted cash	14,451	22,358
Accounts receivable, net	14,004	4,234
Straight-line rent receivables, net	142,369	106,466
Deferred leasing costs and lease intangible assets, net	279,896	239,029
U.S. Government securities (Note 2)	146,880	—
Prepaid expenses and other assets, net	55,633	61,139
Assets associated with real estate held for sale	—	411,931
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 7,070,879	\$ 6,622,070
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Unsecured and secured debt, net	\$ 2,623,835	\$ 2,421,380
In-substance defeased debt	138,223	—
Joint venture partner debt	66,136	—
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other	175,300	162,346
Lease intangible liabilities, net	45,612	49,540
Security deposits and prepaid rent	68,687	62,760
Liabilities associated with real estate held for sale	—	4,903
Total liabilities	3,117,793	2,700,929
Redeemable preferred units of the operating partnership		
	9,815	10,177
	113,141	—

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Redeemable
non-controlling
interest in
consolidated real
estate entities

Equity

Hudson Pacific
Properties, Inc.
stockholders'
equity:

Common stock,
\$0.01 par value,
490,000,000
authorized,
154,371,538 shares
and 155,602,508
shares outstanding
at December 31,
2018 and 2017,
respectively

1,543

1,556

Additional paid-in
capital 3,524,502

3,622,988

Accumulated other
comprehensive
income 17,501

13,227

**Total Hudson
Pacific
Properties, Inc.
stockholders'
equity** 3,543,546

3,637,771

Non-controlling
interest—members in
consolidated real
estate entities 268,246

258,602

Non-controlling
interest—units in the
operating
partnership 18,338

14,591

Total equity 3,830,130

3,910,964

**TOTAL
LIABILITIES** \$ 7,070,879

\$ 6,622,070

AND EQUITY

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

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HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
REVENUES			
Office			
Rental	\$ 533,184	\$ 545,453	\$ 486,956
Tenant recoveries	92,760	92,244	84,386
Parking and other	26,573	29,413	21,894
Total office revenues	652,517	667,110	593,236
Studio			
Rental	44,734	36,529	26,837
Tenant recoveries	2,013	1,336	1,884
Other property-related revenue	28,191	22,805	17,380
Other	963	359	302
Total studio revenues	75,901	61,029	46,403
Total revenues	728,418	728,139	639,639
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Office operating expenses	226,820	218,873	202,935
Studio operating expenses	40,890	34,634	25,810
General and administrative	61,027	54,459	52,400
Depreciation and amortization	251,003	283,570	269,087
Total operating expenses	579,740	591,536	550,232
OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME)			
Interest expense	83,167	90,037	76,044
Interest income	(1,718)	(97)	(260)
Unrealized gain on non-real estate investment	(928)	—	—
Unrealized loss on ineffective portion of derivative instrument	—	70	1,436
Transaction-related expenses	535	598	376
Other income	(822)	(2,992)	(1,558)
Gains on sale of real estate	(43,337)	(45,574)	(30,389)
Total other expense	36,897	42,042	45,649
Net income	111,781	94,561	43,758
Net income attributable to preferred units	(618)	(636)	(636)
Net income attributable to participating securities	(663)	(1,003)	(766)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest in consolidated	(11,883)	(24,960)	(9,290)

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real estate entities			
Net income attributable to redeemable non-controlling interest (169) in consolidated real estate entities		—	—
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest in the operating partnership (358)		(375)	(5,848)
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$ 98,090	\$ 67,587	27,218
BASIC AND DILUTED PER SHARE AMOUNTS			
Net income attributable to common stockholders—basic	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.26
Net income attributable to common stockholders—diluted	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.25
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding—basic	155,445,247	153,488,730	106,188,902
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding—diluted	155,696,486	153,882,814	110,369,055

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

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HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income	\$ 111,781	\$ 94,561	\$ 43,758
Other comprehensive income: change in fair value of derivatives	4,058	7,398	5,942
Comprehensive income	115,839	101,959	49,700
Comprehensive income attributable to preferred units	(618)	(636)	(636)
Comprehensive income attributable to participating securities	(660)	(1,003)	(766)
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest in consolidated real estate entities	(11,883)	(24,960)	(9,290)
Comprehensive income attributable to redeemable non-controlling interest in consolidated real estate entities	(169)	—	—
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest in the operating partnership	(372)	(420)	(1,213)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$ 102,137	\$ 74,940	\$ 37,795

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

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HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(in thousands, except share data)

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. Stockholders' Equity								Non-controlling interest
	Shares of Common Stock	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Units in the operating partnership	Members in Consolidated Entities	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 89,153,780	891	\$ 1,710,979	(44,955)	(1,081)	\$ 1,800,588	262,625	\$ 3,729,037
Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,996	33,996
Distributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,303)	(1,303)
Proceeds from sale of common stock, net of underwriters' discount and transaction costs	47,010,695	470	1,449,111	—	—	—	—	1,449,581
Issuance of unrestricted stock	590,520	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Shares withheld to satisfy tax withholding	(262,760)	(3)	(8,424)	—	—	—	—	(8,427)
Declared dividend	—	—	(90,005)	—	—	(27,814)	—	(117,819)
Amortization of stock-based compensation	—	—	13,609	—	—	1,045	—	14,654
Net income	—	—	—	27,984	—	5,848	9,290	43,122
Change in fair value of derivatives	—	—	—	—	10,577	(4,635)	—	5,942
Redemption of common units in the operating partnership	—	—	34,124	—	—	(1,480,163)	—	(1,446,039)
Balance, December 31, 2016	136,492,235	1,364	3,109,394	(16,971)	9,496	294,859	304,608	3,702,750
Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,870	3,870
Distributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	(74,836)	(74,836)
Proceeds from sale of common	18,656,575	187	647,195	—	—	—	—	647,382

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stock, net of underwriters' discount and transaction costs								
Issuance of unrestricted stock	917,086	9	(9)	—	—	—	—	—
Shares withheld to satisfy tax withholding	(463,388)	(4)	(16,037)	—	—	—	—	(16,041)
Declared dividend	—	—	(106,269)	(51,619)	—	(656)	—	(158,544)
Amortization of stock-based compensation	—	—	13,249	—	—	2,666	—	15,915
Net income	—	—	—	68,590	—	375	24,960	93,925
Change in fair value of derivatives	—	—	—	—	7,353	45	—	7,398
Redemption of common units in the operating partnership	—	—	(24,535)	—	(3,622)	(282,698)	—	(310,855)
Balance, December 31, 2017	155,602,508,556	3,622,988	—	13,227	14,591	258,602	3,910,964	
Cumulative adjustment related to adoption of ASU 2017-12	—	—	—	(231)	230	1	—	—
Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,486	2,486
Distributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,725)	(4,725)
Issuance of unrestricted stock	571,481	5	(5)	—	—	—	—	—
Shares withheld to satisfy tax withholding	(163,191)	(2)	(4,751)	—	—	—	—	(4,753)
Repurchase of common stock	(1,639,260)	(16)	(50,000)	—	—	—	—	(50,016)
Declared dividend	—	—	(57,769)	(98,522)	—	(712)	—	(157,003)
Amortization of stock-based	—	—	14,039	—	—	4,086	—	18,125

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compensation

Net income	—	—	—	98,753	—	358	11,883	110,994
Change in fair value of derivatives	—	—	—	—	4,044	14	—	4,058
Balance, December 31, 2018	154,371,538	1,543	3,524,562	—	\$ 17,501	\$ 18,338	268,246	\$ 3,830,130

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

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HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 111,781	\$ 94,561	\$ 43,758
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	251,003	283,570	269,087
Non-cash portion of interest expense	5,965	6,032	4,464
Amortization of stock-based compensation	17,028	15,079	14,144
Straight-line rents	(36,202)	(29,638)	(29,079)
Straight-line rent expenses	711	433	1,023
Amortization of above- and below-market leases, net	(17,593)	(18,062)	(19,734)
Amortization of above- and below-market ground lease, net	2,422	2,505	2,160
Amortization of lease incentive costs	1,464	1,546	1,388
Other non-cash adjustments	369	883	707
Gains on sale of real estate	(43,337)	(45,574)	(30,389)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(10,854)	1,929	15,088
Deferred leasing costs and lease intangibles	(55,286)	(32,244)	(43,476)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(2,978)	233	(7,312)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(13,184)	19,447	(4,426)
Security deposits and prepaid rent	3,317	(7,741)	9,371
Net cash provided by operating activities	214,626	292,959	226,774
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			

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Additions to investment property	(351,277)	(302,447)	(258,718)
Property acquisitions	(362,687)	(257,734)	(630,145)
Purchase of U.S. Government securities	(149,176)	—	—
Maturities of U.S. Government securities	2,229	—	—
Proceeds from sales of real estate	454,542	212,250	372,302
Distributions from unconsolidated entity	14,036	15,964	—
Contributions to unconsolidated entity	—	(1,071)	(37,228)
Proceeds from repayment of notes receivable	—	—	28,892
Net cash used in investing activities	(392,333)	(333,038)	(524,897)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from unsecured and secured debt	650,000	766,660	1,318,000
Payments of unsecured and secured debt	(449,711)	(822,526)	(888,607)
Proceeds from joint venture partner debt	66,136	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	—	647,382	1,449,581
Repurchase of common units in the operating partnership	—	(310,855)	(1,446,039)
Redemption of series A preferred units	(362)	—	—
Dividends paid to common stock and unit-holders	(157,003)	(158,544)	(117,819)
Dividends paid to preferred unit-holders	(618)	(636)	(636)
Contribution of redeemable non-controlling member in consolidated real estate entities	100,223	—	—
Contribution of non-controlling member in consolidated real estate entities	2,486	3,870	33,996
	(4,725)	(74,836)	(1,303)

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Distribution to non-controlling member in consolidated real estate entities			
Payments to satisfy tax withholding	(4,769)	(16,041)	(8,427)
Repurchase of common stock	(50,000)	—	—
Payment of loan costs	(7,039)	(1,307)	(3,992)
Net cash provided by financing activities	144,618	33,167	334,754
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	(33,089)	(6,912)	36,631
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash—beginning of period	101,280	108,192	71,561
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH— END OF THE PERIOD	\$ 68,191	\$ 101,280	\$ 108,192

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

F-8

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Partners of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.

Opinion of the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”), as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, capital, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a) (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Operating Partnership at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Adoption of ASU No. 2017-01

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Operating Partnership changed its method for accounting for property acquisitions effective October 1, 2016 when the Operating Partnership adopted ASU 2017-01, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business*.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Operating Partnership’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Operating Partnership’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Operating Partnership in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Operating Partnership is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Operating Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Operating Partnership’s auditor since 2015.

Los Angeles, California
February 15, 2019

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HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share data)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Investment in real estate, at cost	\$ 7,059,537	\$ 6,219,361
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(695,631)	(521,370)
Investment in real estate, net	6,363,906	5,697,991
Cash and cash equivalents	53,740	78,922
Restricted cash	14,451	22,358
Accounts receivable, net	14,004	4,234
Straight-line rent receivables, net	142,369	106,466
Deferred leasing costs and lease intangible assets, net	279,896	239,029
U.S. Government securities (Note 2)	146,880	—
Prepaid expenses and other assets, net	55,633	61,139
Assets associated with real estate held for sale	—	411,931
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 7,070,879	\$ 6,622,070
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Liabilities		
Unsecured and secured debt, net	\$ 2,623,835	\$ 2,421,380
In-substance defeased debt	138,223	—
Joint venture partner debt	66,136	—
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other	175,300	162,346
Lease intangible liabilities, net	45,612	49,540
Security deposits and prepaid rent	68,687	62,760
Liabilities associated with real estate held for sale	—	4,903
Total Liabilities	3,117,793	2,700,929
Redeemable preferred units of the operating partnership		
	9,815	10,177
	113,141	—

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Redeemable
non-controlling
interest in
consolidated real
estate entities

Capital

Hudson Pacific
Properties, L.P.
partners' capital:

Common units,
154,940,583 and
156,171,553 issued
and outstanding at
December 31,
2018 and 2017,
respectively.

3,544,319

3,639,086

Accumulated other
comprehensive
income

17,565

13,276

Total Hudson

Pacific
Properties, L.P.
partners' capital

3,561,884

3,652,362

Non-controlling
interest—members in
consolidated real
estate entities

268,246

258,602

Total capital

3,830,130

3,910,964

TOTAL

LIABILITIES
AND CAPITAL

\$ 7,070,879

\$ 6,622,070

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

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HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
REVENUES			
Office			
Rental	\$ 533,184	\$ 545,453	\$ 486,956
Tenant recoveries	92,760	92,244	84,386
Parking and other	26,573	29,413	21,894
Total office revenues	652,517	667,110	593,236
Studio			
Rental	44,734	36,529	26,837
Tenant recoveries	2,013	1,336	1,884
Other property-related revenue	28,191	22,805	17,380
Other	963	359	302
Total studio revenues	75,901	61,029	46,403
Total revenues	728,418	728,139	639,639
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Office operating expenses	226,820	218,873	202,935
Studio operating expenses	40,890	34,634	25,810
General and administrative	61,027	54,459	52,400
Depreciation and amortization	251,003	283,570	269,087
Total operating expenses	579,740	591,536	550,232
OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME)			
Interest expense	83,167	90,037	76,044
Interest income	(1,718)	(97)	(260)
Unrealized gain on non-real estate investment	(928)	—	—
Unrealized loss on ineffective portion of derivative instrument	—	70	1,436
Transaction-related expenses	535	598	376
Other income	(822)	(2,992)	(1,558)
Gains on sale of real estate	(43,337)	(45,574)	(30,389)
Total other expense	36,897	42,042	45,649
Net income	111,781	94,561	43,758
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest in consolidated real estate entities	(11,883)	(24,960)	(9,290)

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Net income attributable to redeemable non-controlling interest in consolidated real estate entities	(169)	—	—
Net income attributable to Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.	99,729	69,601	34,468
Net income attributable to preferred units	(618)	(636)	(636)
Net income attributable to participating securities	(663)	(1,003)	(766)
NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON UNITHOLDERS	\$ 98,448	\$ 67,962	\$ 33,066
BASIC AND DILUTED PER UNIT AMOUNTS			
Net income attributable to common unitholders—basic	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.23
Net income attributable to common unitholders—diluted	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.23
Weighted average shares of common units outstanding—basic	156,014,292	154,276,773	145,595,246
Weighted average shares of common units outstanding—diluted	156,265,531	154,670,857	146,739,246

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

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HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income	\$ 111,781	\$ 94,561	\$ 43,758
Other comprehensive income: change in fair value of derivatives	4,058	7,398	5,942
Comprehensive income	115,839	101,959	49,700
Comprehensive income attributable to preferred units	(618)	(636)	(636)
Comprehensive income attributable to participating securities	(660)	(1,003)	(766)
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest in consolidated real estate entities	(11,883)	(24,960)	(9,290)
Comprehensive income attributable to redeemable non-controlling interest in consolidated real estate entities	(169)	—	—
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARTNERS' CAPITAL	\$ 102,509	\$ 75,360	\$ 39,008

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
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HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CAPITAL
(in thousands, except share data)

	Partners' Capital		Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total Partners' Capital	Non-controlling Interest— Members in Consolidated Entities	Total Capital
	Number of Common Units	Common Units				
Balance, December 31, 2015	14,450,095	3,466,476	\$ (64)	\$ 3,466,412	\$ 262,625	\$ 3,729,037
Contributions	—	—	—	—	33,996	33,996
Distributions	—	—	—	—	(1,303)	(1,303)
Proceeds from sale of common units, net of underwriters' discount and transaction costs	47,040,951	—	—	1,449,581	—	1,449,581
Issuance of unrestricted units	596,520	—	—	6	—	6
Units withheld to satisfy tax withholding	(268,707)	—	—	(8,427)	—	(8,427)
Declared distributions	—(117,819)	—	—	(117,819)	—	(117,819)
Amortization of unit-based compensation	—14,654	—	—	14,654	—	14,654
Net income	—33,832	—	—	33,832	9,290	43,122
Change in fair value of derivatives	—	5,942	—	5,942	—	5,942
Repurchase of common units	(46,845,659)	—	—	(1,446,039)	—	(1,446,039)
Balance, December 31, 2016	14,392,874	5,878		3,398,142	304,608	3,702,750
Contributions	—	—	—	—	3,870	3,870
Distributions	—	—	—	—	(74,836)	(74,836)
Proceeds from sale of common units, net of underwriters' discount and transaction costs	18,647,383	—	—	647,382	—	647,382
Issuance of unrestricted units	917,086	—	—	—	—	—
Units withheld to satisfy tax withholding	(463,689)	—	—	(16,041)	—	(16,041)
Declared distributions	—(158,544)	—	—	(158,544)	—	(158,544)
Amortization of unit-based compensation	—15,915	—	—	15,915	—	15,915

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Net income	— 68,965	—	68,965	24,960	93,925
Change in fair value of derivatives	—	7,398	7,398	—	7,398
Repurchase of common units	(8,881,585)	—	(310,855)	—	(310,855)
Balance, December 31, 2017	156,679,585	13,276	3,652,362	258,602	3,910,964
Cumulative adjustment related to adoption of ASU 2017-12	— (231)	231	—	—	—
Contributions	—	—	—	2,486	2,486
Distributions	—	—	—	(4,725)	(4,725)
Issuance of unrestricted units	571,481	—	—	—	—
Units withheld to satisfy tax withholding	(163,769)	—	(4,769)	—	(4,769)
Repurchase of common units	(1,599,000)	—	(50,000)	—	(50,000)
Declared distributions	— (157,003)	—	(157,003)	—	(157,003)
Amortization of unit-based compensation	— 18,125	—	18,125	—	18,125
Net income	— 99,111	—	99,111	11,883	110,994
Change in fair value of derivatives	—	4,058	4,058	—	4,058
Balance, December 31, 2018	154,940,583	3,544,319	\$ 17,565	\$ 3,561,884	\$ 268,246
					\$ 3,830,130

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

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HUDSON PACIFIC PROPERTIES, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 111,781	\$ 94,561	\$ 43,758
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	251,003	283,570	269,087
Non-cash portion of interest expense	5,965	6,032	4,464
Amortization of unit-based compensation	17,028	15,079	14,144
Straight-line rents	(36,202)	(29,638)	(29,079)
Straight-line rent expenses	711	433	1,023
Amortization of above- and below-market leases, net	(17,593)	(18,062)	(19,734)
Amortization of above- and below-market ground lease, net	2,422	2,505	2,160
Amortization of lease incentive costs	1,464	1,546	1,388
Other non-cash adjustments	369	883	707
Gains on sale of real estate	(43,337)	(45,574)	(30,389)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(10,854)	1,929	15,088
Deferred leasing costs and lease intangibles	(55,286)	(32,244)	(43,476)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(2,978)	233	(7,312)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(13,184)	19,447	(4,426)
Security deposits and prepaid rent	3,317	(7,741)	9,371
Net cash provided by operating activities	214,626	292,959	226,774
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			

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Additions to investment property	(351,277)	(302,447)	(258,718)
Property acquisitions	(362,687)	(257,734)	(630,145)
Purchase of U.S. Government securities	(149,176)	—	—
Maturities of U.S. Government securities	2,229	—	—
Proceeds from sales of real estate	454,542	212,250	372,302
Distributions from unconsolidated entity	14,036	15,964	—
Contributions to unconsolidated entity	—	(1,071)	(37,228)
Proceeds from repayment of notes receivable	—	—	28,892
Net cash used in investing activities	(392,333)	(333,038)	(524,897)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from unsecured and secured debt	650,000	766,660	1,318,000
Payments of unsecured and secured debt	(449,711)	(822,526)	(888,607)
Proceeds from joint venture partner debt	66,136	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	—	647,382	1,449,581
Repurchase of common units in the operating partnership	—	(310,855)	(1,446,039)
Redemption of series A preferred units	(362)	—	—
Dividends paid to common stock and unitholders	(157,003)	(158,544)	(117,819)
Dividends paid to preferred unitholders	(618)	(636)	(636)
Contribution of redeemable non-controlling member in consolidated real estate entity	100,223	—	—
Contribution of non-controlling member in consolidated real estate entity	2,486	3,870	33,996
Distribution to non-controlling	(4,725)	(74,836)	(1,303)

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member in consolidated real estate entity			
Payments to satisfy tax withholding	(4,769)	(16,041)	(8,427)
Repurchase of common units	(50,000)	—	—
Payment of loan costs	(7,039)	(1,307)	(3,992)
Net cash provided by financing activities	144,618	33,167	334,754
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	(33,089)	(6,912)	36,631
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash—beginning of period	101,280	108,192	71,561
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH— END OF PERIOD	\$ 68,191	\$ 101,280	\$ 108,192

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

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
 (Tabular amounts in thousands, except square footage and share/unit data)

1. Organization

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. is a Maryland corporation formed on November 9, 2009 as a fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust (“REIT”). Through its controlling interest in the operating partnership and its subsidiaries, Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. owns, manages, leases, acquires and develops real estate, consisting primarily of office and studio properties. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in these financial statements to “the Company” refer to Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references to “our operating partnership” or “the operating partnership” refer to Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P. together with its consolidated subsidiaries.

On April 1, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of the EOP Northern California Portfolio (“EOP Acquisition”) from Blackstone Real Estate Partners V and VI (“Blackstone”). The EOP Acquisition consisted of 26 high-quality office assets totaling approximately 8.2 million square feet and two development parcels located throughout Northern California. The total consideration paid for the EOP Acquisition before certain credits, proration and closing costs included a cash payment of \$1.75 billion and an aggregate of 63,474,791 shares of common stock of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and common units in the operating partnership.

The Company’s portfolio consists of properties located throughout Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest. The following table summarizes the Company’s portfolio as of December 31, 2018:

Segments	Number of Properties	Square Feet (unaudited)
Office	52	13,853,401
Studio	3	1,224,403
TOTAL⁽¹⁾	55	15,077,804

¹Includes redevelopment and development properties.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company and the operating partnership are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”). Any reference to the number of properties, acres and square footage are unaudited and outside the scope of the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm’s audit of the Company’s financial statements in accordance with the standards of the United States Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”).

Certain amounts in the consolidated financial statements for the prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. Included in the reclassified amounts are balances related to Peninsula Office Park property which was classified as held for sale during the second quarter of 2018 and was sold on July 27, 2018.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of the Company, the operating partnership and all wholly owned and controlled subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements of the operating partnership include the accounts of the operating partnership and all wholly owned and controlled subsidiaries. All intercompany

balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Under the consolidation guidance, the Company first evaluates an entity using the variable interest model, then the voting model. The Company ultimately consolidates all entities that the Company controls through either majority ownership or voting rights, including all variable interest entities (“VIEs”) of which the Company is considered the primary beneficiary. The Company accounts for all other unconsolidated joint ventures using the equity method of accounting. In addition, we continually evaluate each legal entity that is not wholly owned for reconsideration based on changing circumstances.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

VIEs are defined as entities in which equity investors do not have:

- the characteristics of a controlling financial interest;
- sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties; and/or
- the entity is structured with non-substantive voting rights.

The entity that consolidates a VIE is known as its primary beneficiary and is generally the entity with both the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect the VIE’s economic performance and the right to receive benefits from the VIE or the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could be significant to the VIE. As of December 31, 2018, the Company has determined that five joint ventures and our operating partnership met the definition of a VIE. Four of the joint ventures are consolidated entities and one joint venture is a non-consolidated entity.

Consolidated Entities

As of December 31, 2018, the operating partnership has determined that four of its joint ventures met the definition of a VIE and are consolidated:

Entity	Property	Ownership interest
Hudson 1455 Market, L.P.	1455 Market	5% 0
Hudson 1099 Stewart, L.P.	Hill7	5% 0
HPP-MAC WSP, LLC	One Westside and 10850 Pico (collectively, formerly known as Westside Pavilion)	7% 0
Hudson One Ferry REIT, L.P.	Ferry Building	5% 0

On March 1, 2018, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Macerich WSP, LLC (“Macerich”) to form HPP-MAC WSP, LLC (“HPP-MAC JV”). On August 31, 2018, Macerich contributed Westside Pavilion to the HPP-MAC JV. The HPP-MAC JV is held 75% by the Company and 25% by Macerich, with the Company serving as the managing member and developer. The joint venture agreement lacks substantive participating or kick-out rights and is therefore a VIE. The Company, through its subsidiaries, has the right to (i) receive benefits and absorb losses and (ii) has the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect the joint venture and, as a result, is the primary beneficiary and consolidates the joint venture.

On October 9, 2018, the Company entered into a joint venture with Allianz U.S. Private REIT LP (“Allianz”) to purchase the Ferry Building property. The Company owns 55% of the joint venture. The joint venture agreement lacks substantive participating or kick-out rights and is therefore a VIE. The Company, through its subsidiaries, has the right to (i) receive benefits and absorb losses and (ii) has the power to direct the activities that most significantly

affect the joint venture and, as a result, is the primary beneficiary and consolidates the joint venture.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company has determined that our operating partnership met the definition of a VIE and is consolidated.

Substantially all of the assets and liabilities of the Company are related to these VIEs.

Non-consolidated Entity

As of December 31, 2018, the Company has determined it is not the primary beneficiary of one joint venture that met the definition of a VIE. Due to its significant influence over the non-consolidated entity, the Company accounts for it using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the Company initially records the investment at cost and subsequently adjusts for equity in earnings or losses and cash contributions and distributions. The Company's share of net income or loss from the entity is included within other income on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company's net equity investment of the non-consolidated entities of \$86 thousand and \$14.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, is reflected within prepaid expenses and other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, which represents the Company's maximum exposure for loss. On June 16, 2016, the Company entered into a joint venture to co-originate a loan secured by land in Santa Clara, California. The Company owns 21% of the non-consolidated entity. The assets of the joint venture consist of notes receivable. On July 10, 2018, the Company received a return of capital related to its share of the repayment of the notes receivable.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of commitments and contingencies at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to acquiring, developing and assessing the carrying values of its real estate properties, its accrued liabilities, and its performance-based equity compensation awards. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience, current market conditions, and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could materially differ from these estimates.

Investment in Real Estate Properties

Acquisitions

The Company evaluates each acquisition to determine if the integrated set of assets and activities acquired meet the definition of a business and need to be accounted for as a business combination in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. An integrated set of assets and activities would fail to qualify as a business if either (i) substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in either a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets or (ii) the integrated set of assets and activities is lacking, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs (i.e., revenue generated before and after the transaction). An acquired process is considered substantive if (i) the process includes an organized workforce (or includes an acquired contract that provides access to an organized workforce) that is skilled, knowledgeable and experienced in performing the process, (ii) the process cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay or (iii) the process is considered unique or scarce.

Acquisitions of real estate will generally not meet the definition of a business because substantially all of the fair value is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets (i.e., land, buildings and improvements and related intangible assets or liabilities) or because the acquisition does not include a substantive process in the form of an acquired workforce or an acquired contract that cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort or delay.

When the Company acquires properties that are considered business combinations, assets acquired and liabilities assumed are fair valued at the acquisition date. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed include, but are not limited to, land, building and improvements, intangible assets related to above-and below-market leases, intangible assets related to in-place leases, debt and other assumed assets and liabilities. The initial accounting for a business combination is based on management's preliminary assessment, which may differ when final information becomes available. Subsequent adjustments made to the initial purchase price assignment are made within the measurement period, which typically does not exceed one year, within the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Acquisition-related expenses associated with business combinations are expensed in the period incurred which is included in the transaction-related expenses line item of the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

When the Company acquires properties that are considered asset acquisitions, the purchase price is allocated based on relative fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. There is no measurement period concept for asset acquisitions, with the purchase price accounting being final in the period of acquisition. Additionally, acquisition-related expenses associated with asset acquisitions are capitalized as part of the purchase price.

The Company assesses fair value based on Level 2 and Level 3 inputs within the fair value framework, which includes estimated cash flow projections that utilize appropriate discount, capitalization rates, renewal probability and available market information, which includes market rental rate and market rent growth rates. Estimates of future cash flows are based on a number of factors including historical operating results, known and anticipated trends, and market and economic conditions.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

The fair value of tangible assets of an acquired property considers the value of the property as if it were vacant. The fair value of acquired “above- and below-” market leases are based on the estimated cash flow projections utilizing discount rates that reflect the risks associated with the leases acquired. The amount recorded is based on the present value of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to each in-place lease and (ii) management’s estimate of fair market lease rates for each in-place lease, measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above-market leases and the initial term plus the extended below-market term for any leases with below-market renewal options. Other intangible assets acquired include amounts for in-place lease values that are based on the Company’s evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant’s lease. Factors considered include estimates of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods, market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, the Company includes estimates of lost rents at market rates during the hypothetical expected lease-up periods, which are dependent on local market conditions. In estimating costs to execute similar leases, the Company considers commissions, legal and other leasing related costs. The fair value debt assumed is based on the estimated cash flow projections utilizing interest rates available for the issuance of debt with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Cost Capitalization

The Company capitalizes costs associated with development and redevelopment activities, capital improvements, tenant improvements and leasing activity, which includes internal direct compensation costs. Costs associated with development and redevelopment that are capitalized include interest, property taxes, insurance and other costs directly related and essential to the acquisition, development or construction of a real estate project. Indirect development costs, including salaries and benefits, office rent, and associated costs for those individuals directly responsible for and who spend their time on development activities are also capitalized and allocated to the projects to which they relate. Construction and development costs are capitalized while substantial activities are ongoing to prepare an asset for its intended use. The Company considers a construction project as substantially complete and held available for occupancy upon the completion of tenant improvements but no later than one year after cessation of major construction activity. Costs incurred after a project is substantially complete and ready for its intended use, or after development activities have ceased, are expensed as they are incurred. Costs previously capitalized that related to abandoned acquisitions or developments are charged to earnings. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as they are incurred.

The Company recognized the following capitalized costs:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Capitalized personnel costs	\$ 12,233	\$ 10,853	\$ 9,347
Capitalized interest	14,815	10,655	11,307

Operating Properties

The properties are generally carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The Company computes depreciation and amortization using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as represented in the table below:

Asset Description	Estimated useful life (years)
--------------------------	--------------------------------------

Building and improvements	Shorter of the ground lease term or 39
Land improvements	15
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 7
Tenant improvements	Shorter of the estimated useful life or the lease term

The Company amortizes above- and below-market lease intangibles over the remaining non-cancellable lease terms and bargain renewal periods, if applicable. The in-place lease intangibles are amortized over the remaining non-cancellable lease term. When tenants vacate prior to the expiration of lease, the amortization of intangible assets and liabilities are accelerated. The Company amortizes above- and below-market ground lease intangibles over the remaining non-cancellable lease terms.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Held for sale

The Company classifies properties as held for sale when certain criteria set forth in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 360, *Property, Plant, and Equipment*, are met. These criteria include (i) whether the Company is committed to a plan to sell, (ii) whether the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale, (iii) whether an active program to locate a buyer and other actions required to complete the plan to sell have been initiated, (iv) whether the sale of the asset or disposal group is probable (i.e., likely to occur) and the transfer is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year, (v) whether the long-lived asset or disposal group is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value, (vi) whether actions necessary to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. At the time a property is classified as held for sale, the Company reclassifies its assets and liabilities to held for sale in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for all periods presented and ceases recognizing depreciation expense. Properties held for sale are reported at the lower of their carrying value or their estimated fair value, less estimated costs to sell.

According to ASC 205, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, the Company does not present the operating results in net loss from discontinued operations for disposals if they do not represent a strategic shift in the Company’s business. There were no discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company assesses the carrying value of real estate assets and related intangibles for impairment on a quarterly basis and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable in accordance with GAAP. Impairment losses are recorded on real estate assets held for investment when indicators of impairment are present and the future undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the assets’ carrying amount. The Company recognizes impairment losses to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the properties. No impairment indicators have been noted and the Company recorded no impairment charges during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business acquisitions. The Company does not amortize this asset but instead analyzes it on a quarterly basis for impairment. No impairment indicators have been noted during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016. Goodwill is included in the prepaid expenses and other assets, net line item on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand and in banks, plus all short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. Restricted cash primarily consists of amounts held by lenders to fund reserves such as capital improvements, taxes, insurance, debt service and operating expenditures.

The Company maintains some of its cash in bank deposit accounts that, at times, may exceed the federally insured limit. No losses have been experienced related to such accounts.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at the beginning and end of the periods presented:

	December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 78,922	\$ 83,015	\$ 53,551
Restricted cash	22,358	25,177	18,010
TOTAL	\$ 101,280	\$ 108,192	\$ 71,561
END OF THE PERIOD			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 53,740	\$ 78,922	\$ 83,015
Restricted cash	14,451	22,358	25,177
TOTAL	\$ 68,191	\$ 101,280	\$ 108,192

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Accounts Receivable, net

Accounts receivable consist of amounts due for monthly rents and other charges. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from tenant defaults or the inability of tenants to make contractual rent and tenant recovery payments. The Company monitors the liquidity and creditworthiness of its tenants and operators on an ongoing basis. This evaluation considers industry and economic conditions, property performance, credit enhancements, length of time the receivables are past due, specific identification of uncollectible amounts, historical experience and other relevant factors. Historical experience has been within management's expectations.

The following table represents the Company's accounts receivable, net as of:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Accounts receivable	\$ 16,494	\$ 6,706
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,490)	(2,472)
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET⁽¹⁾	\$ 14,004	\$ 4,234

1.Excludes balances related to properties that have been classified as held for sale.

Straight-line Rent Receivables, net

For straight-line rent amounts, the Company's assessment is based on amounts estimated to be recoverable over the term of the lease. The Company evaluates the collectability of straight-line rent receivables based on the length of time the related rental receivables are past due, the current business environment and the Company's historical experience.

The following table represents the Company's straight-line rent receivables, net as of:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Straight-line rent receivables	\$ 142,369	\$ 106,466
Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	—
STRAIGHT-LINE RENT RECEIVABLES, NET⁽¹⁾	\$ 142,369	\$ 106,466

1.Excludes balances related to properties that have been classified as held for sale.

U.S. Government Securities

The Company holds U.S. Government securities related to assumed debt held by a trust subsidiary. These securities are considered held to maturity investments and are carried at amortized cost on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be at maturity. As of

December 31, 2018, the Company had \$806 thousand of gross unrealized gains and no unrealized losses related to these U.S. Government securities.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets, net

The following table represents the Company's prepaid expenses and other assets, net as of:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Derivative assets	\$ 16,687	\$ 12,586
Goodwill	8,754	8,754
Non-real estate investment	2,713	1,785
Investment in unconsolidated entities	86	14,240
Other	27,393	23,774
PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS, NET⁽¹⁾	\$ 55,633	\$ 61,139

⁽¹⁾Excludes balances related to properties that have been classified as held for sale.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Revenue Recognition

The Company has compiled an inventory of its sources of revenues and has identified the following material revenue streams: (i) rental revenues (ii) tenant recoveries and other tenant-related revenues (iii) ancillary revenues (iv) guest parking revenues and (v) sale of real estate.

Revenue Stream	Components	Financial Statement Location
Rental revenues	Office rentals, stage rentals and storage rentals	Office and studio segments: rental
Tenant recoveries and other tenant-related revenues	Reimbursement of real estate taxes, insurance, repairs and maintenance, other operating expenses and must take parking revenues	Office segment: tenant recoveries and parking and other Studio segment: tenant recoveries and other property-related revenue
Ancillary revenues	Revenues derived from tenants' use of lighting, equipment rental, power, HVAC and telecommunications (i.e., telephone and internet)	Studio segment: other property-related revenue
Guest parking revenues	Parking revenue that is not associated with lease agreements	Office segment: parking and other Studio segment: other property-related revenue
Sale of real estate	Gains on sales derived from cash consideration less cost basis	Gains on sale of real estate

Currently, rental revenues are accounted for under ASC 840, Leases ("ASC 840"). The Company recognizes rental revenue from tenants on a straight-line basis over the lease term when collectability is reasonably assured and the tenant has taken possession or controls the physical use of the leased asset. If the lease provides for tenant improvements, the Company determines whether the tenant improvements, for accounting purposes, are owned by the tenant or the Company. When the Company is the owner of the tenant improvements, the tenant is not considered to have taken physical possession or have control of the physical use of the leased asset until the tenant improvements are substantially completed. When the tenant is the owner of the tenant improvements, any tenant improvement allowance that is funded is treated as a lease incentive and amortized as a reduction of revenue over the lease term. Tenant improvement ownership is determined based on various factors including, but not limited to:

- whether the lease stipulates how and on what a tenant improvement allowance may be spent;

- whether the tenant or landlord retains legal title to the improvements at the end of the lease term;
- whether the tenant improvements are unique to the tenant or general-purpose in nature; and
- whether the tenant improvements are expected to have any residual value at the end of the lease.

Currently, tenant recoveries are accounted for under ASC 840. Tenant recoveries related to reimbursement of real estate taxes, insurance, repairs and maintenance, and other operating expenses are recognized as revenue in the period during which the applicable expenses are incurred. The reimbursements are recognized and presented gross, as the Company is generally the primary obligor with respect to purchasing goods and services from third-party suppliers, has discretion in selecting the supplier and bears the associated credit risk.

Rental revenues and tenant recoveries and other tenant-related revenues will be accounted for under ASC 842, Leases (“ASC 842”), which the Company will adopt on January 1, 2019. The Company elected the practical expedient to classify tenant recoveries as a single lease component and account for tenant recoveries with rental revenues in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Please refer to our Update on ASC 842 implementation section below for details.

Ancillary revenues and guest parking revenues have been accounted for under ASC 606 since the Company adopted this standard on January 1, 2018. This standard requires the Company to recognize revenues based on a five-step model and results in the consideration being recognized once all performance obligations are satisfied. The entity satisfies its performance obligations all at once upon completion of services. The timing and pattern of revenue recognition as it relates to ancillary revenues and guest parking revenues have not changed from those under ASC 605, Revenue Recognition. As of December 31, 2018, the Company recognized ancillary revenues and guest parking revenues of \$23.9 million and \$24.6 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2018, the Company had \$3.8 million and \$1.0 million of receivables related to ancillary revenues and guest parking revenues, respectively.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Sale of real estate has been accounted for under ASC 610, Other Income, since the Company adopted this standard on January 1, 2018. As a result of the adoption, there was no change in respect to the timing and pattern of revenue recognition. This standard requires the Company to apply certain recognition and measurement principles in accordance with ASC 606 when it de-recognizes nonfinancial assets and in-substance nonfinancial assets, and the counterparty is not a customer. This is the case for the Company's sales of real estate, and as a result the Company is required to evaluate the sales of real estate based on transfer of control. If a real estate sale contract includes ongoing involvement by the seller with the sold property, the seller must evaluate each promised good or service under the contract to determine whether it represents a performance obligation, constitutes a guarantee or prevents the transfer of control. The timing and pattern of revenue recognition might change as it relates to gains of sale of real estate if the sale includes continued involvement that represents a separate performance obligation.

Deferred Financing Costs and Debt Discount/Premium

Deferred financing costs are amortized over the contractual loan term into interest expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Deferred financing costs, and related amortization, related to the unsecured revolving credit facility and undrawn term loans are presented within prepaid expenses and other assets, net in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. All other deferred financing costs, and related amortization, are included within the respective debt line item in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Debt discounts and premiums are amortized and accreted on a straight-line basis over the contractual loan term, which approximates the effective interest method, into interest expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Discounts are recorded as additional interest expense and premiums are recorded as a reduction to interest expense.

Derivative Instruments

The Company manages interest rate risk associated with borrowings by entering into derivative instruments. The Company recognizes all derivative instruments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets on a gross basis at fair value. Derivative instruments that are not effective hedges are adjusted to fair value and the changes in fair value are reflected as income or expense. If the derivative instrument is an effective hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value are either offset against the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through earnings, or recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), which is a component of equity. In 2018, the Company early adopted ASU 2017-12, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities*. As a result of the adoption, the Company no longer recognizes unrealized gains or losses related to ineffective portions of derivatives in earnings.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation cost of restricted stock, restricted stock units and performance units under the Company's equity incentive award plans are accounted for under ASC 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation ("ASC 718"). The Company accounts for forfeitures of awards as they occur. With the adoption of ASU 2018-07, Compensation, in 2018, share-based payments granted to non-employees are accounted for in the same manner as share-based payments granted to employees.

Income Taxes

The Company's property-owning subsidiaries are limited liability companies and are treated as pass-through entities or disregarded entities (or, in the case of the entities that own the 1455 Market, Hill7 and Ferry Building properties, REITs) for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, no provision has been made for federal income taxes in the

accompanying consolidated financial statements for the activities of these entities.

The Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") commencing with its taxable year ended December 31, 2010. The Company believes that it has operated in a manner that has allowed the Company to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes commencing with such taxable year, and the Company intends to continue operating in such manner. To qualify as a REIT, the Company is required to distribute at least 90% of its net taxable income, excluding net capital gains, to the Company's stockholders and to meet the various other requirements imposed by the Code relating to such matters as operating results, asset holdings, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership.

Provided that it continues to qualify for taxation as a REIT, the Company is generally not subject to corporate level income tax on the earnings distributed currently to its stockholders. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, and is unable to avail itself of certain savings provisions set forth in the Code, all of its taxable income would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates, including any applicable alternative minimum tax. Unless entitled to relief under specific

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

statutory provisions, the Company would be ineligible to elect to be treated as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year for which the Company loses its qualification. It is not possible to state whether in all circumstances the Company would be entitled to this statutory relief.

The Company may acquire direct or indirect interests in one or more Subsidiary REITs. A Subsidiary REIT is subject to the various REIT qualification requirements and other limitations described herein that are applicable to the Company. If a subsidiary REIT were to fail to qualify as a REIT, then (i) that Subsidiary REIT would become subject to federal income tax, (ii) shares in such REIT would cease to be qualifying assets for purposes of the asset tests applicable to REITs and (iii) it is possible that the Company would fail certain of the asset tests applicable to REITs, in which event the Company would fail to qualify as a REIT unless the Company could avail itself of certain relief provisions.

The Company believes that its operating partnership is properly treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a partnership, the Company's operating partnership is not subject to federal income tax on its income. Instead, each of its partners, including the Company, is allocated, and may be required to pay tax with respect to, its share of the operating partnership's income. As such, no provision for federal income taxes has been included for the operating partnership.

The Company has elected, together with one of the Company's subsidiaries, to treat such subsidiary as a taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS") for federal income tax purposes. Certain activities that the Company may undertake, such as non-customary services for the Company's tenants and holding assets that the Company cannot hold directly, will be conducted by a TRS. A TRS is subject to federal and, where applicable, state income taxes on its net income. The Company's TRS did not have significant tax provisions or deferred income tax items for 2018, 2017 or 2016.

The Company is subject to the statutory requirements of the states in which it conducts business.

The Company periodically evaluates its tax positions to determine whether it is more likely than not that such positions would be sustained upon examination by a tax authority for all open tax years, as defined by the statute of limitations, based on their technical merits. As of December 31, 2018, the Company has not established a liability for uncertain tax positions.

The Company and its TRS file income tax returns with the U.S. federal government and various state and local jurisdictions. The Company and its TRS are no longer subject to tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2014. Generally, the Company has assessed its tax positions for all open years, which include 2014 to 2017, and concluded that there are no material uncertainties to be recognized.

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Under GAAP, the Company is required to measure certain financial instruments at fair value on a recurring basis. In addition, the Company is required to measure other financial instruments and balances at fair value on a non-recurring basis (e.g., carrying value of impaired real estate and long-lived assets). Fair value is defined as the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The GAAP fair value framework uses a three-tiered approach. Fair value measurements are classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

- Level 1: unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities;

- Level 2: quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-derived valuations in which significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets; and
- Level 3: prices or valuation techniques where little or no market data is available that requires inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

When available, the Company utilizes quoted market prices from an independent third-party source to determine fair value and classifies such items in Level 1 or Level 2. In instances where the market for a financial instrument is not active, regardless of the availability of a nonbinding quoted market price, observable inputs might not be relevant and could require the Company to make a significant adjustment to derive a fair value measurement. Additionally, in an inactive market, a market price quoted from an independent third party may rely more on models with inputs based on information available only to that independent third party. When the Company determines the market for a financial instrument owned by the Company to be illiquid

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or when market transactions for similar instruments do not appear orderly, the Company uses several valuation sources (including internal valuations, discounted cash flow analysis and quoted market prices) and establishes a fair value by assigning weights to the various valuation sources.

Changes in assumptions or estimation methodologies can have a material effect on these estimated fair values. In this regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument.

The Company considers the following factors to be indicators of an inactive market: (i) there are few recent transactions, (ii) price quotations are not based on current information, (iii) price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers (for example, some brokered markets), (iv) indexes that previously were highly correlated with the fair values of the asset or liability are demonstrably uncorrelated with recent indications of fair value for that asset or liability, (v) there is a significant increase in implied liquidity risk premiums, yields, or performance indicators (such as delinquency rates or loss severities) for observed transactions or quoted prices when compared with the Company's estimate of expected cash flows, considering all available market data about credit and other nonperformance risk for the asset or liability, (vi) there is a wide bid-ask spread or significant increase in the bid-ask spread, (vii) there is a significant decline or absence of a market for new issuances (that is, a primary market) for the asset or liability or similar assets or liabilities, and (viii) little information is released publicly (for example, a principal-to-principal market).

The Company considers the following factors to be indicators of non-orderly transactions: (i) there was not adequate exposure to the market for a period before the measurement date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets or liabilities under current market conditions, (ii) there was a usual and customary marketing period, but the seller marketed the asset or liability to a single market participant, (iii) the seller is in or near bankruptcy or receivership (that is, distressed), or the seller was required to sell to meet regulatory or legal requirements (that is, forced), and (iv) the transaction price is an outlier when compared with other recent transactions for the same or similar assets or liabilities.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Changes to GAAP are established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") in the form of ASUs. The following ASUs were adopted by the Company in 2018:

Standard	Description	Effect on the Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
ASU 2018-09, Codification Improvements	The amendment, among other things, clarifies when excess tax benefits should be recognized for share-based compensation awards, removes inconsistent guidance in income tax	The Company adopted this guidance during Q2 2018 using the prospective approach. The adoption did not have an impact on the Consolidated Financial

accounting for business combinations, clarifies the circumstances when derivatives may be offset, and the measurement of liability or equity-classified financial instruments when an identical asset is held as an asset, and allows portfolios of financial instruments and nonfinancial instruments accounted for as derivatives to use the portfolio exception to valuation.

This amendment expands the scope of ASC 718 to include all share-based payment arrangements. It simplifies the accounting for share-based payments granted to non-employees for goods and services by aligning the accounting with the requirements for share-based payments granted to employees.

The Company adopted this guidance during Q2 2018 using the prospective approach. The adoption did not have an impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASU 2018-07, Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Non-employee Share-Based Payment Accounting

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Standard	Description	Effect on the Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
ASU 2018-04, Investments—Debt Securities (Topic 320) and Regulated Operations (Topic 980): Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 117 and SEC Release No. 33-9273 (SEC Update)	The guidance no longer allows the use of cost method of accounting for equity instruments that do not have a readily determinable fair value, and companies are now required to measure equity investments at fair value through net income.	The Company adopted this guidance during Q1 2018 using the prospective approach. The Company has elected to measure our equity instruments using the measurement alternative. Please see Note 6 for details.
ASU 2018-03, Technical Corrections and Improvements to Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	Companies are permitted to elect a measurement alternative that allows for measuring equity instruments at cost, less any impairment, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes, adjusted as of the date that an observable transaction takes place, rather than the report date.	
ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10), Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	For equity investments that do not have a readily determinable fair value, this guidance is adopted prospectively for all investments that exist as of the date of adoption. The guidance allows entities to use a prospective transition	

<p>ASU 2017-12, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities</p>	<p>approach only for securities they elect to measure using the measurement alternative.</p> <p>The guidance eliminates the requirement to separately measure and report partial hedge ineffectiveness and generally requires the entire change in the fair value of a hedging instrument to be presented in the same income statement line as the hedged item. Therefore, a cumulative effect adjustment related to elimination of ineffectiveness measurement is required to be recorded to the opening balance of retained earnings as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption for a cash flow hedge. The guidance also eases certain documentation and assessment requirements and modifies the accounting for components excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness. This guidance must be applied using a modified retrospective approach.</p>	<p>The Company adopted this guidance during Q1 2018 using the modified retrospective approach. As a result of the adoption, the concept of ineffectiveness from an accounting perspective is eliminated. Subsequent changes in fair value for a hedging instrument that has been designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge will be recognized as a component in other comprehensive income. Additionally, the Company eliminated any previously recorded ineffectiveness with a cumulative effect adjustment. Please see Note 8 for details.</p>
<p>ASU 2017-09, Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of</p>	<p>The guidance clarifies when changes to the terms or</p>	<p>The Company adopted this guidance during Q1 2018 on a</p>

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<p>Modification Accounting</p>	<p>conditions of a share-based payment award must be accounted for as modifications. This guidance must be applied prospectively.</p>	<p>prospective basis. The adoption did not have an impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.</p>
<p>ASU 2017-05, Other Income—Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets (Subtopic 610-20): Clarifying the Scope of Asset Derecognition Guidance and Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets</p>	<p>The guidance updates the definition of an in-substance nonfinancial asset and clarifies the scope of ASC 610-20 on the sale or transfer of nonfinancial assets to non-customers, including partial sales. It also clarifies the de-recognition guidance for nonfinancial assets to conform with the new revenue recognition standard. Either a full or modified retrospective approach can be applied.</p>	<p>The Company adopted this guidance during Q1 2018 using the modified retrospective approach. The Company has not had variable consideration in our sale of real estate, or partial sales of nonfinancial assets or contribution of a nonfinancial asset to form a joint venture with retained non-controlling interest. The adoption did not have an impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.</p>

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
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Standard	Description	Effect on the Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers amended by ASU 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers—Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)	Issued on May 28, 2014, ASU 2014-09 outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenues arising from contracts with customers and specifically notes that lease contracts with customers are a scope exception. Issued on March 17, 2016, ASU 2016-08 clarifies certain aspects of the principal-versus-agent guidance in its new revenue recognition standard related to the determination of whether an entity is a principal or agent and the determination of the nature of each specified good or service. The guidance provides for practical expedients associated with the determination of whether a significant financing component exists and the expedient for recording an immediate expense for certain incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer.	The Company adopted this guidance during Q1 2018 using the modified retrospective approach and is using the practical expedients associated with expensing incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer with terms of one year or less. The adoption of this ASU did not result in any changes with respect to the timing and pattern of revenue recognition. Please refer to the revenue recognition policy note above for the additional disclosures.
Update 2016-20—Technical Corrections and Improvements to (Topic 606), Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
Update 2016-12—Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients		
Update 2016-10—Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing		
Update 2016-08—Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)		

In August 2018, the SEC adopted a Disclosure Update and Simplification release, which outlines Regulation S-X amendments to eliminate outdated or duplicative disclosure requirements. The final rule also amends the financial statement requirements to require a reconciliation of changes in stockholders' equity and capital in the notes or as a

separate statements. These amendments are effective for all filings made 30 days after the amendments are published in the Federal Register, which was on October 4, 2018. The Company has adopted these amendments for the fourth quarter of 2018 and as of December 31, 2018. The Company plans to use the new presentation for stockholders' equity and capital in the first quarter of 2019.

Update on ASC 842, Leases, implementation

The FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*, to amend the accounting guidance for leases and set out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a lease agreement (i.e., lessees and lessors). This ASU is effective for annual reporting periods (including interim periods) beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company adopted this standard on January 1, 2019 and elected to use the modified retrospective transition method that must be applied for leases that exist or are entered into after January 1, 2019, with a cumulative adjustment to accumulated deficit on the effective date of the ASU.

This guidance requires all lessees to record a lease liability at lease inception, with a corresponding right of use asset, except for short-term leases.

ASC 842 provides transition practical expedients that must be elected together that allow entities to not (i) reassess whether any expired or existing contracts are considered or contain leases; (ii) reassess the lease classification for any expired or existing leases; and (iii) reassess initial direct costs for any existing leases that are in effect as of the date of adoption. Additionally, the guidance allows an entity to elect for a practical expedient to not assess whether an existing or expired land easement that was not previously accounted for as a lease under ASC 840 is considered in a lease under ASC 842. For lessors, the guidance provides for a practical expedient, by class of underlying asset, to elect a combined single lease component presentation if (i) the timing and pattern of the transfer of the combined single lease component is the same, and (ii) the related lease component, if accounted for separately, would be classified as an operating lease.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
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The Company elected the practical expedients above. The lessor practical expedient to combine lease and non-lease components was elected only for the Company's leases related to the office properties. The Company is currently in the process of finalizing its computation of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

Lessor Accounting

ASC 842 requires companies to identify lease and non-lease components of a lease agreement. Lease components relate to the right to use the leased asset whereas non-lease components relate to payments for goods or services that are transferred separately from the right to use the underlying asset.

For the Company's rentals at the studio properties, total lease consideration is allocated to lease and non-lease components on a relative standalone basis. The recognition of revenues related to lease components will be governed by ASC 842, while revenue related to non-lease components will be subject to ASC 606. There will be no impact to the timing of recognition of revenues.

For the Company's rentals at the office properties, non-lease components qualified to be combined under a single lease component presentation. For the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the Company anticipates \$627.4 million, \$643.1 million and \$572.0 million, respectively, would be combined in our Consolidated Statement of Operations under a single lease component presentation.

There will be no impact to the timing of recognition of revenues.

ASC 842 also requires lessors to capitalize only those costs that are defined as initial direct costs. Under the current accounting standards, the Company capitalizes initial direct and indirect leasing costs. During the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the Company capitalized \$7.0 million, \$8.9 million and \$6.3 million, respectively. Under ASC 842, and based on our current policies and processes, these costs will be expensed as incurred. The Company is currently in the process of finalizing its computation of the write-off of previously capitalized direct and indirect leasing costs related to uncommenced leases.

Lessee Accounting

As of December 31, 2018, the future undiscounted minimum lease payments under the Company's ground leases totaled \$571.4 million. This guidance requires lessees to record a lease liability at lease inception, with a corresponding right-of-use asset, except for short-term leases.

Other recently issued ASUs

The Company considers the applicability and impact of all ASUs. The following table lists the recently issued ASUs that have not been adopted by the Company. The list excludes those ASUs that are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and the ASUs related to ASC 842 which are discussed above.

Standard	Description	Effective Date	Effect on the Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
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<p>ASU 2018-19, Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses</p>	<p>The amendments clarify that receivables arising from operating leases are not within the scope of ASC 326. Instead, impairment of receivables arising from operating leases should be accounted for in accordance with Topic 842, Leases.</p>	<p>Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years.</p>	<p>The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this update.</p>
<p>ASU 2018-17, Consolidation (Topic 810): Targeted Improvements to Related Party Guidance for Variable Interest Entities</p>	<p>Indirect interests held through related parties in common control arrangements should be considered on a proportional basis for determining whether fees paid to decision makers and service providers are variable interests.</p>	<p>Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years.</p>	<p>The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this update.</p>

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
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Standard	Description	Effective Date	Effect on the Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
ASU 2018-16, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Inclusion of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) Overnight Index Swap (“OIS”) Rate as a Benchmark Interest Rate for Hedge Accounting Purposes	The Financial Conduct Authority (the authority that regulates LIBOR) announced it intends to stop requiring banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021. The Alternative Reference Rates Committee (“ARRC”) has proposed that the SOFR is the rate that represents best practice as the alternative to USD-LIBOR for use in derivatives and other financial contracts that are currently indexed to USD-LIBOR. The amendment permits use of the OIS rate based on SOFR as a U.S. benchmark interest rate for hedge accounting purposes under ASC 815.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years.	The Company has material hedging contracts that are indexed to USD-LIBOR and is monitoring this activity and evaluating the related risks.
ASU 2018-15, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer’s Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)	The amendment allows for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted including adoption in any interim period.	The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this update.

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ASU 2018-11, Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements	<p>The amendment provides (i) a transition option to adopt ASC 842 using the modified retrospective transition provision and (ii) a practical expedient for lessors to elect a combined single lease component presentation.</p>	<p>The effective date and transition requirements are the same as that in Update 2016-02 (Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years.)</p>	<p>The Company elected to use the transition method and practical expedient as described above in the Update on ASC 842 Implementation section.</p>
ASU 2018-10, Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases	<p>The amendments make 16 technical corrections to the lease standard, which include clarification of the rate implicit in the lease, impairment of the net investment in the lease, lessee reassessment of lease classification, lessor reassessment of lease term and purchase options, variable payments that depend on an index or rate and certain transition adjustments.</p>	<p>The effective date and transition requirements are the same as that in Update 2016-02 (Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years.)</p>	<p>The Company does not expect this update to have an impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.</p>
ASU 2018-01, Leases (Topic 842): Land Easement Practical Expedient for Transition to Topic 842	<p>The amendments in this update permit an entity to elect an optional transition practical expedient to not evaluate under ASC 842 land easements that exist or expired before the entity's adoption of ASC 842 and that were not previously accounted for as leases under ASC 840. An entity that elects this practical expedient should apply the practical</p>	<p>The effective date and transition requirements are the same as that in Update 2016-02 (Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years.)</p>	<p>The Company elected the transition practical expedient for land easements.</p>

expedient
consistently to all
of its existing or
expired land
easements that
were not
previously
accounted for as
leases under ASC
840. Once an
entity adopts
ASC 842, it
should apply it
prospectively to
all new (or
modified) land
easements to
determine
whether the
arrangement
should be
accounted for as a
lease.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

3. Investment in Real Estate

The following table summarizes the Company's investment in real estate, at cost as of:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Land	\$ 1,372,872	\$ 1,204,700
Building and improvements	4,991,770	4,389,846
Tenant improvements	510,217	397,012
Furniture and fixtures	9,320	8,576
Property under development	175,358	219,227
INVESTMENT IN REAL ESTATE, AT COST⁽¹⁾	\$ 7,059,537	\$ 6,219,361

1.Excludes balances related to properties that have been classified as held for sale.

Acquisitions

The following table summarizes the information on the acquisitions completed in 2018:

Property	Submarket	Segment	Date of Acquisition	Square Feet	Purchase Price⁽¹⁾ (in millions)
6605 Eleanor Avenue ⁽²⁾	Hollywood	Studio	6/7/2018	22,823	\$ 18.0
1034 Seward Street ⁽²⁾	Hollywood	Studio	6/7/2018	18,673	12.0
One Westside and 10850 Pico ⁽³⁾	West Los Angeles	Office	8/31/2018	595,987	190.0
Ferry Building ⁽⁴⁾	San Francisco	Office	10/9/2018	268,018	291.0
6660 Santa Monica ⁽²⁾	Hollywood	Studio	10/23/2018	11,200	10.0
TOTAL ACQUISITIONS IN 2018					916,701
					\$ 521.0

1.Represents purchase price before certain credits, prorations and closing costs.

2.The properties are adjacent to, and now form part of, the Sunset Las Palmas Studios property and consist of sound stages, production office and support space.

3.The Company owns 75% of the ownership interest in the consolidated joint venture that owns these properties. The acquisition was primarily funded by a draw under the unsecured revolving credit facility.

4.The Company owns 55% of the ownership interest in the consolidated joint venture that owns this property. The acquisition was primarily funded by a draw under the unsecured revolving credit facility.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

The Company's acquisitions in 2018 did not meet the definition of a business and were therefore accounted for as asset acquisitions. In accordance with asset acquisitions, the purchase price includes capitalized acquisition costs. The following table represents the Company's final purchase price accounting, as of the respective acquisition dates, for each of the Company's acquisitions completed in 2018:

	6605 Eleanor Avenue	1034 Seward Street	One Westside and 10850 Pico	Ferry Building	6660 Santa Monica	Total
Total consideration						
Cash consideration for real estate investments	\$ 18,071	\$ 12,095	\$ 40,986	\$ 281,180	\$ 10,355	\$ 362,687
Cash consideration for U.S. Government securities	—	—	149,176	—	—	149,176
Debt assumed	—	—	139,003	—	—	139,003
Redeemable non-controlling interest in consolidated real estate entities	—	—	12,749	—	—	12,749
TOTAL CONSIDERATION	\$ 18,071	\$ 12,095	\$ 341,914	\$ 281,180	\$ 10,355	\$ 663,615
Allocation of consideration						
Investment in real estate	\$ 18,071	\$ 12,095	\$ 196,444	\$ 268,292	\$ 10,355	\$ 505,257
U.S. Government securities	—	—	149,176	—	—	149,176
Deferred leasing costs and in-place lease intangibles(1)	—	—	826	17,586	—	18,412
Above-market leases(2)	—	—	605	742	—	1,347
Below-market ground lease(3)	—	—	—	4,528	—	4,528
Below-market leases(4)	—	—	(5,137)	(9,968)	—	(15,105)
TOTAL	\$ 18,071	\$ 12,095	\$ 341,914	\$ 281,180	\$ 10,355	\$ 663,615

1.Represents weighted-average amortization period of 6.9 years (before any renewal or extension options).

2.Represents weighted-average amortization period of 5.1 years (before any renewal or extension options).

3.Represents weighted-average amortization period of 48.6 years.

4.Represents weighted-average amortization period of 11.1 years.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Dispositions

The following table summarizes the properties sold in 2018, 2017 and 2016. These properties were considered non-strategic to the Company's portfolio:

Property	Date of Disposition	Square Feet	Sales Price⁽¹⁾ (in millions)
Embarcadero Place	1/25/2018	197,402	\$ 136.0
2600 Campus Drive (building 6 of Peninsula Office Park)	1/31/2018	63,050	22.5
2180 Sand Hill	3/1/2018	45,613	82.5
9300 Wilshire	4/10/2018	61,422	13.8
Peninsula Office Park	7/27/2018	447,739	210.0
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS IN 2018		815,226	\$ 464.8
222 Kearny	2/14/2017	148,797	\$ 51.8
3402 Pico	3/21/2017	50,687	35.0
Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II	11/16/2017	623,777	350.0
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS IN 2017		823,261	\$ 436.8
Bayhill Office Center	1/14/2016	554,328	\$ 215.0
Patrick Henry	4/7/2016	70,520	19.0
One Bay Plaza	6/1/2016	195,739	53.4
12655 Jefferson	11/4/2016	100,756	80.0
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS IN 2016		921,343	\$ 367.4

1. Represents gross sales price before certain credits, prorations and closing costs.

The disposition of these properties resulted in gains of \$43.3 million, \$45.6 million and \$30.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Included in gains on sale of real estate line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations in 2016 is a gain of \$7.5 million related to a sale of an option to purchase land at 9300 Culver.

Held for sale

As of December 31, 2018, the Company had no properties that met the criteria to be classified as held for sale compared to five properties that met the criteria to be classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2017, which includes the properties sold during 2018.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

The following table summarizes the components of assets and liabilities associated with real estate held for sale as of:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Investment in real estate, net	\$ —	\$ 396,846
Accounts receivable, net	—	213
Straight-line rent receivables, net	—	5,225
Deferred leasing costs and lease intangible assets, net	—	9,589
Prepaid expenses and other assets, net	—	58
ASSETS ASSOCIATED WITH REAL ESTATE HELD FOR SALE	\$ —	\$ 411,931
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other	—	1,808
Lease intangible liabilities, net	—	485
Security deposits and prepaid rent	—	2,610
LIABILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH REAL ESTATE HELD FOR SALE	\$ —	\$ 4,903

4. Deferred Leasing Costs and Lease Intangibles, net

The following summarizes the Company's deferred leasing costs and lease intangibles as of:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Deferred leasing costs and in-place lease intangibles	336,535	301,945
Accumulated amortization	(123,432)	(127,703)
Deferred leasing costs and in-place lease intangibles, net	213,103	174,242
Below-market ground leases	72,916	68,388

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Accumulated amortization	(8,932)	(6,498)
Below-market ground leases, net	63,984	61,890
Above-market leases	8,425	18,028
Accumulated amortization	(5,616)	(15,131)
Above-market leases, net	2,809	2,897
DEFERRED LEASING COSTS AND LEASE INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET⁽¹⁾		
	\$ 279,896	\$ 239,029
Below-market leases	101,736	103,597
Accumulated amortization	(57,043)	(55,019)
Below-market leases, net	44,693	48,578
Above-market ground leases	1,095	1,095
Accumulated amortization	(176)	(133)
Above-market ground leases, net	919	962
LEASE INTANGIBLE LIABILITIES, NET⁽¹⁾		
	\$ 45,612	\$ 49,540

1.Excludes balances related to properties that have been classified as held for sale.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

The Company recognized the following amortization related to deferred leasing costs and lease intangibles:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Deferred leasing costs and in-place lease intangibles(1)	\$ (46,690)	\$ (72,883)	\$ (84,492)
Below-market ground leases(2)	\$ (2,465)	\$ (2,548)	\$ (2,203)
Above-market leases(3)	\$ (1,550)	\$ (6,953)	\$ (11,259)
Below-market leases(3)	\$ 19,143	\$ 25,015	\$ 30,993
Above-market ground leases(2)	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43

1. Amortization is recorded in depreciation and amortization expenses and office rental revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

2. Amortization is recorded in office operating expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

3. Amortization is recorded in revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table provides information regarding the Company's estimated amortization of deferred leasing costs and lease intangibles as of December 31, 2018:

For the Year Ended December 31,	Deferred lease cost and in-place lease intangibles	Below-market ground lease	Above-market lease	Below-market lease	Above-market ground lease
2019	\$ (40,100)	\$ (2,504)	\$ (1,190)	\$ 13,296	\$ 43
2020	(30,387)	(2,504)	(610)	10,027	43
2021	(24,099)	(2,504)	(428)	7,500	43
2022	(18,535)	(2,504)	(250)	4,877	43
2023	(15,063)	(2,504)	(222)	3,965	43
Thereafter	(84,919)	(51,464)	(109)	5,028	704
TOTAL(1)	\$ (213,103)	\$ (63,984)	\$ (2,809)	\$ 44,693	\$ 919

1. Excludes balances related to properties that have been classified as held for sale.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

5. Debt

The following table sets forth information with respect to our outstanding indebtedness:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Interest Rate(1)	Contractual Maturity Date	
UNSECURED AND SECURED DEBT					
Unsecured debt					
Unsecured revolving credit facility(2)(3)	\$ 400,000	\$ 100,000	LIBOR + 1.05% to 1.50%	3/13/2022	(4)
Term loan A(2)(5)	300,000	300,000	LIBOR + 1.20% to 1.70%	4/1/2020	(6)
Term loan C(2)	75,000	75,000	LIBOR + 1.30% to 2.20%	11/17/2020	
Term loan B(2)(7)	350,000	350,000	LIBOR + 1.20% to 1.70%	4/1/2022	
Term loan D(2)(8)	125,000	125,000	LIBOR + 1.20% to 1.70%	11/17/2022	
Series A notes	110,000	110,000	4.34%	1/2/2023	
Series E notes	50,000	50,000	3.66%	9/15/2023	
Series B notes	259,000	259,000	4.69%	12/16/2025	
Series D notes	150,000	150,000	3.98%	7/6/2026	
Registered senior notes	400,000	400,000	3.95%	11/1/2027	
Series C notes	56,000	56,000	4.79%	12/16/2027	
Total unsecured debt	2,275,000	1,975,000			
Secured debt					
Sunset Gower Studios/Sunset Bronson Studios(9)	5,001	5,001	LIBOR + 2.25%	3/4/2019	(4)
Met Park North(10)	64,500	64,500	LIBOR + 1.55%	8/1/2020	
10950 Washington(11)	26,880	27,418	5.32%	3/11/2022	
Element LA	168,000	168,000	4.59%	11/6/2025	
Hill7(12)	101,000	101,000	3.38%	11/6/2028	
Rincon Center	—	98,392	5.13%	N/A	
Total secured debt	365,381	464,311			
Total unsecured and secured debt	2,640,381	2,439,311			
	(16,546)	(17,931)			

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Unamortized
deferred financing
costs/loan
discounts(13)

TOTAL

UNSECURED AND SECURED DEBT, NET	\$	2,623,835	\$	2,421,380		
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IN-SUBSTANCE

DEFEASED DEBT(14)	\$	138,223	\$	—	4.47%	10/1/2022
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JOINT

VENTURE PARTNER DEBT (15)	\$	66,136	\$	—	4.50%	10/9/2028
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1. Interest rate with respect to indebtedness is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year for the actual days elapsed. Interest rates are as of December 31, 2018, which may be different than the interest rates as of December 31, 2017 for corresponding indebtedness.

2. The Company has the option to make an irrevocable election to change the interest rate depending on the Company's credit rating or a specified base rate plus an applicable margin. As of December 31, 2018, no such election had been made.

3. The Company has a total capacity of \$600.0 million under its unsecured revolving credit facility.

4. The maturity date may be extended once for an additional one-year term.

5. The interest rate on the outstanding balance of the term loan was effectively fixed at 2.65% to 3.06% per annum through the use of two interest rate swaps. See Note 6 for details.

6. The maturity date may be extended twice, each time for an additional one-year term.

7. The interest rate on the outstanding balance of the term loan was effectively fixed at 2.96% to 3.46% per annum through the use of two interest rate swaps. See Note 6 for details.

8. The interest rate on the outstanding balance of the term loan was effectively fixed at 2.63% to 3.13% per annum through the use of an interest rate swap. See Note 6 for details.

9. The Company has the ability to draw up to \$257.0 million under its construction loan, subject to lender required submissions. This loan is also secured by the Company's ICON and CUE properties.

10. Interest on the full loan amount has been effectively fixed at 3.71% per annum through use of an interest rate swap. See Note 6 for details.

11. Monthly debt service includes annual debt amortization payments based on a 30-year amortization schedule with a balloon payment at maturity.

12. The Company owns 55% of the ownership interest in the consolidated joint venture that owns the Hill7 property. The full amount of the loan is shown. This loan bears interest only at 3.38% until November 6, 2026, at which time the interest rate will increase and monthly debt service will include principal payments with a balloon payment at maturity.

13. Excludes deferred financing costs related to establishing the Company's unsecured revolving credit facility, which are reflected in prepaid and other assets, net line item in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. See Note 2 for details.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

14. The Company owns 75% of the ownership interest in the joint venture that owns the One Westside and 10850 Pico properties. The full amount of the loan is shown. Monthly debt service includes annual debt amortization payments based on a 10-year amortization schedule with a balloon payment at maturity.

15. This amount relates to debt due to Allianz, the Company's partner in the joint venture that owns the Ferry Building property. The maturity date may be extended twice for an additional two-year term each.

Current Year Activity

In 2018, the outstanding borrowings on the unsecured revolving credit facility increased by \$300.0 million, net of paydowns. The Company uses the unsecured revolving credit facility to finance the acquisition of other properties, to provide funds for tenant improvements and capital expenditures and to provide for working capital and other corporate purposes.

On February 1, 2018, the Company paid in full the debt secured by its Rincon Center property, which was due to mature in May 2018.

On March 13, 2018, the operating partnership entered into the amended and restated credit agreement with various financial institutions. The amended and restated credit agreement modifies the operating partnership's unsecured revolving credit facility and its term loans as discussed under the Term Loan and Credit Facility section below.

On August 31, 2018, a trust subsidiary of the consolidated joint venture that owns the One Westside and 10850 Pico properties purchased \$149.2 million of U.S. Government securities and assumed \$139.0 million of debt. The securities are intended to generate cash flows to fund loan obligations through the early prepayment date of the loan. This transaction does not qualify as an extinguishment of debt, since the Company will be responsible if there is a shortfall in the assets deposited into the trust.

On October 9, 2018, the Company acquired the Ferry Building property through a consolidated joint venture. The Company's joint venture partner loaned \$66.1 million to the joint venture to purchase the asset.

Indebtedness

The Company presents its financial statements on a consolidated basis. Notwithstanding such presentation, except to the extent expressly indicated, such as in the case of the project financing for Sunset Gower Studios and Sunset Bronson Studios, the Company's separate property-owning subsidiaries are not obligors of or under the debt of their respective affiliates and each property-owning subsidiary's separate liabilities do not constitute obligations of its respective affiliates.

Loan agreements include events of default that the Company believes are usual for loan and transactions of this type. As of the date of this filing, there have been no events of default associated with the Company's loans.

The following table provides information regarding the Company's future minimum principal payments due on the Company's debt (before the impact of extension options, if applicable) as of December 31, 2018:

For the Year Ended December 31,	Unsecured and Secured Debt	In-Substance Defeased Debt	Joint Venture Partner Debt
2019	\$ 5,569	\$ 3,193	\$ —
2020	440,095	3,323	—
2021	632	3,494	—

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2022	900,085	128,213	—
2023	160,000	—	—
Thereafter	1,134,000	—	66,136
TOTAL	\$ 2,640,381	\$ 138,223	\$ 66,136

Unsecured debt

Registered Senior Notes

On October 2, 2017, our operating partnership completed an underwritten public offering of \$400.0 million in senior notes due November 1, 2027. The notes were issued at 99.815% of par, with a coupon of 3.95% and an effective interest rate of 3.97%. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Company.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Term Loan Agreement and Credit Facility

On March 13, 2018, the operating partnership entered into a third amended and restated credit agreement (the “Amended and Restated Credit Agreement”) with various financial institutions. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement amends, restates and replaces (i) the operating partnership’s existing second amended and restated credit agreement, entered into on March 31, 2015, which governed its \$400.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility, \$300.0 million unsecured 5-year term loan facility and \$350.0 million unsecured 7-year term loan facility, and (ii) the operating partnership’s term loan credit agreement, entered into on November 17, 2015, which governed its \$75.0 million unsecured 5-year term loan facility and \$125.0 million unsecured 7-year term loan facility.

The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement provides for (i) the increase of the operating partnership’s unsecured revolving credit facility to \$600.0 million and the extension of the term to March 13, 2022 and (ii) term loans in amount and tenor equal to the term loans outstanding under the previous agreements (\$300.0 million term loan A maturing April 1, 2020, \$350.0 million term loan B maturing April 1, 2022, \$75.0 million term loan C maturing November 17, 2020 and \$125.0 million term loan D maturing November 17, 2022).

The following table summarizes the balance and key terms of the unsecured revolving credit facility as of:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Outstanding borrowings	\$ 400,000	\$ 100,000
Remaining borrowing capacity	200,000	300,000
TOTAL BORROWING CAPACITY	\$ 600,000	\$ 400,000
Interest rate ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	LIBOR + 1.05% to 1.50%	LIBOR + 1.15% to 1.85%
Annual facility fee rate ⁽¹⁾	0.15% or 0.30%	0.20% or 0.35%
Contractual maturity date ⁽³⁾	3/13/2022	4/1/2019

1.The rate is based on the operating partnership’s leverage ratio. The Company has the option to make an irrevocable election to change the interest rate depending on the Company’s credit rating. As of December 31, 2018, no such election had been made.

2.The Company has the option to make an irrevocable election to change the interest rate depending on the Company’s specified base rate plus an applicable margin. As of December 31, 2018, no such election had been made.

3.The maturity date may be extended once for an additional one-year term.

Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions and lender commitments, the operating partnership may increase the commitments held under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement so long as the aggregate commitments do not exceed \$2.0 billion.

The operating partnership continues to be the borrower under the Amended and Restated Credit Facility Agreement, and the Company and all subsidiaries that own unencumbered properties will continue to provide guarantees unless the Company obtains and maintains a credit rating of at least BBB- from S&P or Baa3 from Moody’s, in which case such guarantees are not required except under limited circumstances.

Note Purchase Agreements

On November 16, 2015, the operating partnership entered into a note purchase agreement with various purchasers, which provides for \$425.0 million of guaranteed senior notes by the operating partnership, of which (i) \$110.0 million are designated as 4.34% series A guaranteed senior notes due January 2, 2023 (the “Series A Notes”), (ii) \$259.0 million are designated as 4.69% series B guaranteed senior notes due December 16, 2025 (the “Series B Notes”) and (iii) \$56.0 million are designated as 4.79% series C guaranteed senior notes due December 16, 2027 (the “Series C Notes”).

On July 6, 2016, the Company entered into a note purchase agreement of debt for \$150.0 million of 3.98% guaranteed senior notes due July 6, 2026 (the “Series D Notes”). Upon issuance, the notes pay interest semi-annually on the 6th day of January and July in each year until maturity. The Company also secured an additional \$50.0 million of funds from a note purchase agreement of 3.66% guaranteed senior notes due September 15, 2023 (the “Series E Notes”), which were drawn on September 15, 2016.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

The operating partnership may prepay at any time all or, from time to time, any part of the note purchase agreements in an amount not less than 5% of the aggregate principal amount of any series of note purchase agreements then outstanding in the case of a partial prepayment, at 100% of the principal amount so prepaid plus a make-whole premium.

The operating partnership's obligations under note purchase agreements will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Company. Subsidiaries of the Company will also issue unconditional guarantees upon the occurrence of certain conditions, including such subsidiaries providing guarantees under the Amended and Restated Credit Facility Agreement, by and among the operating partnership, the financial institutions party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association as administrative agent.

Debt Covenants

The operating partnership's ability to borrow under its unsecured loan arrangements remains subject to ongoing compliance with financial and other covenants as defined in their respective agreements. Certain financial covenant ratios are subject to change in the occurrence of material acquisitions as defined in the respective agreements. Other covenants include certain limitations on dividend payouts and distributions, limits on certain types of investments outside of the operating partnership's primary business and other customary affirmative and negative covenants.

The following table summarizes existing covenants and their covenant levels related to our unsecured revolving credit facility, term loans and note purchase agreements, when considering the most restrictive terms:

Covenant Ratio	Covenant Level
Total liabilities to total asset value	≤ 60%
Unsecured indebtedness to unencumbered asset value	≤ 60%
Adjusted EBITDA to fixed charges	≥ 1.5x
Secured indebtedness to total asset value	≤ 45%
Unencumbered NOI to unsecured interest expense	≥ 2.0x

The following table summarizes existing covenants and their covenant levels related to our registered senior notes:

Covenant Ratio	Covenant Level
Debt to total assets	≤ 60%
Total unencumbered assets to unsecured debt	≥ 150%

Consolidated income available for debt service to annual debt service charge	≥ 1.5x
Secured debt to total assets	≤ 45%

The operating partnership was in compliance with its financial covenants as of December 31, 2018.

Repayment Guarantees

Registered Senior Notes

The Company has fully and unconditionally guaranteed the operating partnership's registered senior notes of \$400.0 million due November 1, 2027.

Sunset Gower Studios and Sunset Bronson Studios Loan

In connection with the loan secured by the Sunset Gower Studios and Sunset Bronson Studios properties, the Company has guaranteed in favor of and promised to pay to the lender 19.5% of the principal payable under the loan in the event the borrower, a wholly-owned entity of the operating partnership, does not do so. At December 31, 2018, the outstanding balance was \$5.0 million, which results in a maximum guarantee amount for the principal under this loan of \$1.0 million. Furthermore, the Company agreed to guarantee the completion of the construction improvements, including tenant improvements, as defined in the agreement, in the event of any default of the borrower. If the borrower fails to complete the remaining required work, the guarantor agrees to perform timely all of the completion obligations, as defined in the agreement. As of the date of this filing, there has been no event of default associated with this loan.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Other Loans

Although the rest of the operating partnership's loans are secured and non-recourse, the operating partnership provides limited customary secured debt guarantees for items such as voluntary bankruptcy, fraud, misapplication of payments and environmental liabilities.

Interest Expense

The following table represents a reconciliation from the gross interest expense to the amount on the interest expense line item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Gross interest expense(1)	\$ 92,017	\$ 94,660	\$ 82,887
Capitalized interest	(14,815)	(10,655)	(11,307)
Amortization of deferred financing costs and loan discount, net	5,965	6,032	4,464
INTEREST EXPENSE	\$ 83,167	\$ 90,037	\$ 76,044

1.Includes interest on the Company's debt and hedging activities and loan extinguishment costs of \$421 thousand and \$1.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

6. Derivatives

The Company enters into derivatives in order to hedge interest rate risk. The Company had six interest rate swaps with aggregate notional amounts of \$839.5 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017. These derivatives were designated as effective cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. There is no impact on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The Company has agreements with its derivative counterparties that contain a provision where the Company could be declared in default on its derivative obligations if repayment of the underlying indebtedness is accelerated by the lender due to the Company's default on the indebtedness.

The Company's derivatives are classified as Level 2 and their fair values are derived from estimated values obtained from observable market data for similar instruments.

The fair market value of derivatives is presented on a gross basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table summarizes the Company's derivative instruments as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

Underlying Debt Instrument	# Hedges	Notional Amount	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate Range ⁽¹⁾		Fair Value Asset/(Liabilities)			
							Low	High	2018	2017
Met Park North	1	64,500	August 2013	August 2020	3% 1	3% 1	\$ 350	\$ (265)		

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Term loan A(2)	2	300,000	July 2016	April 2020	2.65	3.06	4,038	3,520
Term loan B(3)	2	350,000	April 2015	April 2022	2.96	3.46	7,543	4,960
Term loan D(4)	1	125,000	June 2016	November 2022	2.63	3.43	4,756	4,106
TOTAL	6	\$ 839,500					\$ 16,687	\$ 12,321

1.The rate is based on the fixed rate from the swap and the spread based on the operating partnership's leverage ratio as of December 31, 2018.

2.On March 13, 2018, the underlying debt instrument that was hedged was amended. Prior to the amendment, the interest rate was effectively fixed at 2.75% to 3.65%.

3.On March 13, 2018, the underlying debt instrument that was hedged was amended. Prior to the amendment, the interest rate was effectively fixed at 3.36% to 4.31%.

4.On March 13, 2018, the underlying debt instrument that was hedged was amended. Prior to the amendment, the interest rate was effectively fixed at 3.03% to 3.98%.

On January 1, 2018, the Company early adopted ASU 2017-12, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities* ("ASU 2017-12"). As a result of the adoption, the Company is no longer recognizing unrealized gains or losses related to ineffective portions of its derivatives. The Company recognized a \$231 thousand cumulative-effect adjustment to other comprehensive income, with a corresponding adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (accumulated deficit). The Company recognized an unrealized loss of \$70 thousand and \$1.4 million during the years

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)****(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)**

ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, reflected in the unrealized loss on ineffective portion of derivatives line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company reclassifies into earnings in the same period during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. As of December 31, 2018, the Company expects \$7.9 million of unrealized gain included in accumulated other comprehensive income will be reclassified as a reduction to interest expense in the next 12 months.

7. Future Minimum Base Rents and Lease Payments

The Company's properties are leased to tenants under operating leases with initial term expiration dates ranging from 2019 to 2034.

The following table summarizes the future minimum base rents (excluding tenant reimbursements for operating expenses and termination fees related to tenants exercising early termination options) for properties as of December 31, 2018:

Year ended	Non-cancellable	Subject to early termination options	Total⁽¹⁾
2019	\$ 524,376	\$ 5,610	\$ 529,986
2020	503,957	14,744	518,701
2021	481,430	25,058	506,488
2022	425,034	39,451	464,485
2023	373,786	41,363	415,149
Thereafter	1,360,511	71,212	1,431,723
TOTAL	\$ 3,669,094	\$ 197,438	\$ 3,866,532

1.Excludes rents under leases at the Company's studio properties with terms of one year or less.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Future Minimum Lease Payments

The following table summarizes the Company's ground lease terms related to properties that are held subject to long-term non-cancellable ground lease obligations as of December 31, 2018:

Property	Expiration Date	Notes
3400 Hillview	10/31/2040	<p>The ground rent is the greater of the minimum annual rent or percentage annual rent. The minimum annual rent until October 31, 2017 is the lesser of 10% of Fair Market Value ("FMV") of the land or \$1.0 million grown at 75% of the cumulative increases in consumer price index ("CPI") from October 1989. Thereafter, minimum annual rent, which resets annually, is the lesser of 10% of FMV of the land or the minimum annual rent as calculated as of November 1, 2017 plus 75% of subsequent cumulative CPI changes. The minimum annual rent cannot be less than a set amount. Percentage annual rent is gross income multiplied by</p>

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		24.125%.
		The ground rent is minimum annual rent (adjusted every 10 years) plus 25% of adjusted gross income ("AGI").
Clocktower Square	9/26/2056	Minimum rent adjustments adds 60% of the average annual participation rent payable over five years. Annual participation is the excess of 25% of AGI over the minimum annual rent for a given lease year.
		Rent under the ground sublease is \$1.00 per year, with the sublessee being responsible for all impositions, insurance premiums, operating charges, maintenance charges, construction costs and other charges, costs and expenses that arise or may be contemplated under any provisions of the ground sublease.
Del Amo	6/30/2049	
Ferry Building	Various	The land on which the building is situated is subject to a ground lease agreement which expires on April 1,

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2067. The minimum annual rent (adjusted every 5 years) is the prior year's minimum annual rent plus cumulative increase in CPI with a floor of 10% and a cap of 20%.

Additionally, the parking lot is subject to a separate ground lease agreement that expires on April 1, 2023. The minimum annual rent adjusts each year for changes in CPI with a floor of 2% and a cap of 4%. The parking lot is subject to automatic renewals for 10-year periods at market.

Foothill
Research
Center

6/30/2039

The ground rent is the greater of the minimum annual rent or percentage annual rent. The minimum annual rent, which resets annually, is the lesser of 10% of FMV of the land or the previous year's minimum annual rent plus 75% of CPI increase. The minimum annual rent cannot be less than a set amount. Percentage annual rent is gross income

		<p>multiplied by 24.125%.</p> <p>The ground rent is the greater of the minimum annual rent or percentage annual rent. The minimum annual rent, which resets annually, is the lesser of 10% of FMV of the land or the previous year's minimum annual rent plus 75% of CPI increase. Percentage annual rent is Lockheed's base rent multiplied by 24.125%. The minimum annual rent cannot be less than a set amount.</p> <p>Every 10 years rent adjusts to 7.233% of FMV of the land (since 2008) and adjusts to reflect the change in CPI from the preceding FMV adjustment date (since 2013). The CPI adjustment has a floor of the previous minimum rent. The Company has an option to extend the ground lease for four additional periods of 11 years each.</p>
3176 Porter	7/31/2040	
Metro Center	4/29/2054	
Page Mill Center	11/30/2041	

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Page Mill Hill	11/17/2049	<p>(adjusted on January 1, 2019 and January 1, 2029) plus 25% of AGI, less minimum annual rent. Minimum rent adjustments adds 60% of the average annual participation rent payable over five years. Annual participation is the excess of 25% of AGI over the minimum annual rent for a given lease year.</p> <p>The ground rent is minimum annual rent (adjusted every 10 years) plus 60% of the average of the percentage annual rent for the previous 7 lease years. Minimum rent adjustments add 60% of the average annual percentage rent for the previous 7 years.</p>
Palo Alto Square	11/30/2045	<p>The ground rent is minimum annual rent (adjusted every 10 years starting January 1, 2022) plus 25% of AGI less minimum annual rent. The minimum annual rent adjustments add 50% of the average annual percentage rent from the</p>

Sunset Gower Studios	3/31/2060	<p>previous 5 years.</p> <p>Every 7 years rent adjusts to 7.5% of FMV of the land.</p> <p>Rent subject to a 10% increase every 5 years. The Company has an option to extend the ground lease for two additional periods of 10 years each.</p>
Techmart	5/31/2053	

Contingent rental expense is recorded in the period in which the contingent event becomes probable. The following table summarizes rental expense for ground leases and a corporate office lease:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Contingent rental expense	\$ 10,740	\$ 8,775	\$ 8,651
Minimum rental expense	\$ 15,906	\$ 12,412	\$ 12,085

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

The following table provides information regarding the Company's future minimum lease payments for its ground leases (before the impact of extension options, if applicable) as of December 31, 2018:

For the Year Ended December 31,	Ground Leases⁽¹⁾	
2019	\$	17,137
2020		17,137
2021		17,137
2022		17,137
2023		17,215
Thereafter		485,607
TOTAL	\$	571,370

1. In situations where ground lease obligation adjustments are based on third-party appraisals of fair market land value, CPI adjustments and/or percentage of gross income that exceeds the minimum annual rent, the future minimum lease amounts above include the lease rental obligations in effect as of December 31, 2018.

8. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial assets and liabilities measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis include the following as of:

	December 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative assets (1)	\$ —	\$ 16,687	\$ —	\$ 16,687	\$ —	\$ 12,586	\$ —	\$ 12,586
Derivative liabilities ⁽²⁾	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 265	\$ —	\$ 265
Non-real estate investment ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	\$ —	\$ 2,713	\$ —	\$ 2,713	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

1. Included in the prepaid expenses and other assets, net line item in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

2. Included in the accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other line item on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

3. Related to our investment in shares in a non-public company. Pursuant to our adoption of ASU 2016-01 during 2018, the Company marked the investment to fair value during the second quarter of 2018. The investment was not fair valued in 2017 and was accounted for under the cost method.

Other Financial Instruments

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are reasonable estimates of fair value, using Level 1 inputs, because of the short-term nature of these instruments. Fair value for investment in U.S. Government securities are estimates based on Level 1 inputs. Fair values for debt are estimates based on rates currently prevailing for similar instruments of similar maturities using Level 2 inputs.

The table below represents the carrying value and fair value of the Company's investment in securities and debt as of:

December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value

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Assets

U.S. Government securities	\$	146,880	\$	147,686	\$	—	\$	—
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Liabilities

Unsecured debt(1)(2)	\$	2,274,352	\$	2,227,265	\$	1,974,278	\$	1,960,560
Secured debt(1)	\$	365,381	\$	354,109	\$	464,311	\$	458,441
In-substance defeased debt	\$	138,223	\$	135,894	\$	—	\$	—
Joint venture partner debt	\$	66,136	\$	66,136	\$	—	\$	—

1. Amounts represent debt excluding net deferred financing costs.

2. The \$400.0 million registered senior notes were issued at a discount. The discount, net of amortization was \$648 thousand and \$722 thousand at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, and is included within unsecured debt.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

The following table summarizes the carrying value and fair value of our U.S. Government securities by the contractual maturity date:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Due in 1 year	\$ 6,175	\$ 6,187
Due in 1 year through 5 years	140,705	141,499
TOTAL	\$ 146,880	\$ 147,686

9. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company's 2010 Incentive Plan permits the Company's board of directors (the "Board") to grant, among other things, restricted stock, restricted stock units, operating partnership performance units and performance-based awards. As of December 31, 2018, 2.5 million common shares were available for grant under the 2010 Plan. The calculation of shares available for grant is determined after taking into account unvested restricted stock, unvested operating partnership performance units, unvested RSUs, awards under our one-time retention performance-based awards, and awards under our outstanding outperformance programs, assuming the maximum bonus pool eligible ultimately is earned and based on a stock price of \$29.06.

The Board awards restricted shares to non-employee Board members on an annual basis as part of such Board members' annual compensation and to newly elected non-employee board members in accordance with the Non-Employee Director Compensation Program. The time-based awards are generally issued in the second quarter, in conjunction with the director's election to the Board and the individual share awards vest in equal annual installments over the applicable service vesting period, which is three years.

The Board awards time-based restricted shares or time-based operating partnership performance units to certain employees on an annual basis as part of the employees' annual compensation. These time-based awards are generally issued in the fourth quarter, and vest in equal annual installments over the applicable service vesting period, which is generally three years. Additionally, certain awards are subject to a mandatory holding period upon vesting if the grantee is a named executive officer.

The compensation committee of our Board (the "Compensation Committee") annually adopts a Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. Outperformance Program ("OPP Plan") under our 2010 Plan. With respect to OPP Plan awards granted through 2016, to the extent an award is earned following the completion of a three-year performance period, 50% of the earned award will vest in full at the end of the three-year performance period and 50% of the earned award will vest in equal annual installments over the two years thereafter, subject to the participant's continued employment. OPP Plan awards are settled in common stock and in the case of certain executives, awards are settled in performance units in our operating partnership. Commencing with our 2017 OPP Plan, the two-year post performance vesting period was replaced with a two-year mandatory holding period upon vesting. In February 2018, the Compensation Committee adopted the 2018 OPP Plan. The 2018 OPP Plan is substantially similar to the previous OPP Plans except for (i) the performance period is January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2020, (ii) the maximum bonus pool is \$25.0 million, (iii) the relative comparison index is the SNL US Office REIT index, (iv) the absolute TSR hurdle will be 21% (or 7% per annum) and (v) adjusted the sliding scale low return factor so that relative TSR pool can only be reduced by 75% under this feature.

In December 2015, the Compensation Committee of the Board awarded a one-time special retention award to certain executives. The grants consist of time-based awards and performance-based awards. The time-based awards vest in equal 25% installments over a four-year period, subject to the participant's continued employment. The performance-based awards vest over a four-year period, subject to the achievement of applicable performance goals and the participant's continued employment.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Time-Based Awards

The stock-based compensation is valued based on the quoted closing price of the Company's common stock on the applicable grant date and discounted for the hold restriction in accordance with ASC 718. The stock-based compensation is amortized through the final vesting period on a straight-line basis. Forfeitures of awards are recognized as they occur.

Performance-Based Awards

OPP Plan

An award under the OPP Plan is ultimately earned to the extent the Company outperforms a predetermined total shareholder return ("TSR") goal and/or achieves goals with respect to the outperformance of its peers in a particular REIT index. The ultimate aggregate award cannot exceed the predetermined maximum bonus pool. The following table outlines key components of the 2018 and 2017 OPP Plans:

	2018 OPP Plan	2017 OPP Plan
Maximum bonus pool, in millions	\$25.0	\$20.0
Performance period	1/1/2018 to 12/31/2020	1/1/2017 to 12/31/2019

The stock-based compensation costs of the OPP Plans were valued in accordance with ASC 718, utilizing a Monte Carlo simulation to estimate the probability of the performance vesting conditions being satisfied. The stock-based compensation is amortized through the final vesting period under a graded vesting expense recognition schedule. Forfeitures of awards are recognized as they occur.

The per unit fair value of OPP award granted was estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions in the Monte Carlo valuation:

	2018	2017	2016
Expected price volatility for the Company	20.00%	24.00%	24.00%
Expected price volatility for the particular REIT index	18.00%	17.00%	17.00%
Risk-free rate	2.37%	1.47%	1.09%
Dividend yield	2.90%	2.30%	2.40%

One-Time Retention Awards

At the end of each year in the four-year performance period and over the four-year performance period, the ultimate award is earned if the Company outperforms a predetermined TSR goal and/or achieves goals with respect to its outperformance of its peers in a particular REIT index.

The stock-based compensation costs were valued in accordance with ASC 718, utilizing a Monte Carlo simulation to estimate the probability of the performance vesting conditions being satisfied. The stock-based compensation is amortized through the final vesting period under a graded vesting expense recognition schedule. Forfeitures of awards are recognized as they occur.

The per unit fair value of one-time retention award granted was estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions in the Monte Carlo valuation:

Assumptions

Expected price volatility for the Company	23.00%
Expected price volatility for the particular REIT index	18.00%
Risk-free rate	1.63%
Dividend yield	3.20%

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Summary of Unvested Share Activity

The following table summarizes the activity and status of all unvested stock awards:

	2018			2017			2016		
	Weighted-Average Share Grant-Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted-Average Share Grant-Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted-Average Share Grant-Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted-Average Share Grant-Date Fair Value	Shares	
Unvested at January 1	1,087,186	33.64	887,179	\$ 31.09	827,950	\$ 28.92			
Granted	190,557		918,884	34.37	489,826	30.95			
Vested	(571,481)		(705,508)	31.42	(430,597)	26.75			
Canceled	(2,466)		(13,369)	32.14	—	—			
Unvested at December 31	703,796	32.93	1,087,186	\$ 33.64	887,179	\$ 31.09			

Year Ended December 31,	Non-Vested Shares Issued	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Vested Shares	Total Vest-Date Fair Value (in thousands)
2018	190,557	\$ 29.53	(571,481)	\$ 16,735
2017	918,884	34.37	(705,508)	24,155
2016	489,826	30.95	(430,597)	14,736

During 2018, the Company granted 318,549 time-based restricted operating partnership performance units with a weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$28.41. There have been no other operating partnership performance units granted, vested or canceled.

Share-based Compensation Recorded

The following table presents the classification and amount recognized for stock-based compensation related to the Company's awards:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Expensed stock compensation(1)	\$ 17,028	\$ 15,079	\$ 14,144
Capitalized stock compensation(2)	1,097	836	510
Total stock compensation(3)	\$ 18,125	\$ 15,915	\$ 14,654

1. Amounts are recorded in general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

2. Amounts are recorded in deferred leasing costs and lease intangible assets, net and investment in real estate, at cost in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

3. Amounts are recorded in additional paid-in capital and non-controlling interest—units in the operating partnership in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of December 31, 2018, total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested share-based payments was \$32.2 million, and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of three years.

10. Earnings Per Share

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.

The Company calculates basic earnings per share by dividing the net income available to common stockholders for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company calculates diluted earnings per share by dividing the diluted net income (loss) available to common stockholders for the period by the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive instruments outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method or the if-converted method, whichever is more dilutive. Unvested time-based restricted stock awards and unvested OPP RSUs that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends are participating securities and are included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

The following table reconciles the numerator and denominator in computing the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share for net income available to common stockholders:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Numerator:			
Basic net income available to common stockholders	\$ 98,090	\$ 67,587	\$ 27,218
Effect of dilutive instruments	—	—	451
Diluted net income available to common stockholders	\$ 98,090	\$ 67,587	\$ 27,669
Denominator:			
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	155,445,247	153,488,730	106,188,902
Effect of dilutive instruments(1)	251,239	394,084	4,180,153
DILUTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	155,696,486	153,882,814	110,369,055
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.26
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.25

1. The Company includes unvested awards and convertible common and participating units as contingently issuable shares in the computation of diluted earnings per share once the market criteria are met, assuming that the end of the reporting period is the end of the contingency period. Any anti-dilutive securities are excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation.

Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.

The Company calculates basic earnings per share by dividing the net income available to common unitholders for the period by the weighted average number of common units outstanding during the period. The Company calculates diluted earnings per share by dividing the diluted net income available to common unitholders for the period by the weighted average number of common units and dilutive instruments outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method or the if-converted method, whichever is more dilutive. Unvested time-based restricted stock awards, unvested time-based performance unit awards and unvested OPP RSUs that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends are participating securities and are included in the computation of earnings per unit pursuant to the two-class method.

The following table reconciles the numerator and denominator in computing the Company's basic and diluted earnings per unit for net income available to common unitholders:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Numerator:			
	\$ 98,448	\$ 67,962	\$ 33,066

Basic and diluted net income available to common unitholders			
Effective of dilutive instruments	—	—	451
Diluted net income available to common unitholders	\$ 98,448	\$ 67,962	\$ 33,517
Denominator:			
Basic weighted average common units outstanding	156,014,292	154,276,773	145,595,246
Effect of dilutive instruments(1)	251,239	394,084	1,144,000
DILUTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON UNITS OUTSTANDING	156,265,531	154,670,857	146,739,246
Basic earnings per common unit	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.23
Diluted earnings per common unit	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.23

1. The operating partnership includes unvested awards as contingently issuable units in the computation of diluted earnings per unit once the market criteria are met, assuming that the end of the reporting period is the end of the contingency period. Any anti-dilutive securities are excluded from the diluted earnings per unit calculation.

11. Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest

Redeemable preferred units of the operating partnership

As of December 31, 2018, there were 407,066 series A preferred units of partnership interest in the operating partnership, or series A preferred units, which are not owned by the Company. On April 16, 2018, 14,468 series A preferred units of partnership

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

interest were redeemed for cash at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends to, but not including, the date of redemption.

These series A preferred units are entitled to preferential distributions at a rate of 6.25% per annum on the liquidation preference of \$25.00 per unit and became convertible at the option of the holder into common units or redeemable into cash or, at the Company's election, exchangeable for registered shares of common stock after June 29, 2013.

Redeemable non-controlling interest in consolidated real estate entities

The Company has a 75% interest in the joint venture that owns the One Westside and 10850 Pico properties. The Company has a put right, after a specified time, to sell its interest at fair market value. Macerich has a put right to sell its interest at fair market value, which is a redemption right that is not solely within the control of the Company. The put right is not currently redeemable. Therefore, the non-controlling interest related to this joint venture is included as temporary equity. Once the redemption is probable, the carrying amount will be marked to market with the change in value reflected in additional paid-in capital.

The Company has a 55% interest in the joint venture that owns the Ferry Building property. The Company has a put right, if certain events occur, to sell its interest at fair market value. Allianz has a put right, if certain events occur, to sell its interest at fair market value, which is a redemption right that is not solely within the control of the Company. The put right is not currently redeemable. Therefore, the non-controlling interest related to this joint venture is included as temporary equity. Once the redemption is probable, the carrying amount will be marked to market with the change in value reflected in additional paid-in capital.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of redeemable non-controlling interests:

	Series A Redeemable Preferred Units	Consolidated Entities
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 10,177	\$ —
Contributions	—	112,972
Declared dividend	(618)	—
Net income	618	169
Redemption of preferred units	(362)	—
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2018	\$ 9,815	\$ 113,141

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

12. Equity

The table below presents the effect of the Company's derivatives on accumulated other comprehensive income ("OCI"):

	Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. Stockholder's Equity	Non-controlling interests	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ (1,081)	\$ 1,017	\$ (64)
Unrealized loss (gain) recognized in OCI	4,122	(6,989)	(2,867)
Loss reclassified from OCI into income ⁽¹⁾	6,455	2,354	8,809
Net change in OCI	10,577	(4,635)	5,942
Balance at December 31, 2016	9,496	(3,618)	5,878
Unrealized loss recognized in OCI	3,011	18	3,029
Loss reclassified from OCI into income ⁽¹⁾	4,342	27	4,369
Net change in OCI	7,353	45	7,398
Reclassification related to redemption of common units in the operating partnership	(3,622)	3,622	—
Balance at December 31, 2017	13,227	49	13,276
Unrealized gain recognized in OCI	7,331	27	7,358
Gain reclassified from OCI into income ⁽¹⁾	(3,287)	(13)	(3,300)
Net change in OCI	4,044	14	4,058
Cumulative adjustment related to adoption of ASU 2017-12	230	1	231
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2018	\$ 17,501	\$ 64	\$ 17,565

1. The gains and losses on the Company's derivatives are reported in the interest expense line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Interest expense was \$83.2 million, \$90.0 million and \$76.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Non-controlling Interests

Common units in the operating partnership

Common units of the operating partnership and shares of common stock of the Company have essentially the same economic characteristics, as they share equally in the total net income or loss distributions of the operating partnership. Investors who own common units have the right to cause the operating partnership to repurchase any or all of their common units for cash equal to the then-current market value of one share of common stock or, at the Company's election, issue shares of the Company's common stock in exchange for common units on a one-for-one basis.

The following table summarizes the ownership of common units, excluding unvested restricted units as of:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Company-owned common units in the operating partnership	154,371,538	155,602,508	136,492,235
Company's ownership interest percentage	99%	99%	93%
Non-controlling common units in the operating partnership ⁽¹⁾	569,045	569,045	9,450,620
Non-controlling ownership interest percentage ⁽¹⁾	0%	0%	6%

1. Represents common units held by certain of the Company's executive officers and directors, certain of their affiliates and other outside investors.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

The following table summarizes the common unit redemptions in 2016 and 2017:

Redemption Date	Common Units
May 16, 2016	10,117,223
July 21, 2016	19,195,373
November 28, 2016	17,533,099
January 10, 2017	8,881,575

For each of the redemptions above, the common unitholders requested the operating partnership repurchase common units and the Company elected, in accordance with the limited partnership agreement of the operating partnership, to settle in cash to satisfy the redemption. The Company funded the redemptions using the proceeds from registered underwritten public offering of common stock.

Performance units are partnership interests in the operating partnership. Each performance unit awarded will be deemed equivalent to an award of one share of common stock under the 2010 Plan, reducing the availability for other equity awards on a one-for-one basis. Under the terms of the performance units, the operating partnership will revalue its assets for tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain specified events, and any increase in valuation from the time of grant until such event will be allocated first to the holders of performance units to equalize the capital accounts of such holders with the capital accounts of common unitholders. Subject to any agreed upon exceptions, once vested and having achieved parity with common unitholders, performance units are convertible into common units in the operating partnership on a one-for-one basis.

Common Stock Activity

The Company has not completed any common stock offerings in 2018. The following table summarizes the common stock offerings in 2016 and 2017:

Offering Date	Common Shares
May 16, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	10,117,223
July 21, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	19,195,373
November 28, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	17,533,099
January 10, 2017 ⁽¹⁾	8,881,575
March 3, 2017 ⁽²⁾	9,775,000

1.Proceeds from the offering were used to repurchase common units in the operating partnership.

2.Represents a common stock offering of 9,775,000 shares of common stock. Proceeds from the offering were used to fully repay a \$255.0 million balance outstanding under its unsecured revolving credit facility.

The Company's ATM program permits sales of up to \$125.0 million of common stock. A cumulative total of \$20.1 million has been sold as of December 31, 2018.

The following table summarizes the ATM activity:

	2018	2017	2016
Shares of common stock sold during the period	—	—	165,000
Common stock price ranges	N/A	N/A	\$33.54 to \$33.95

Share repurchase program

On March 8, 2018, the Board increased the authorized share repurchase program to a total of \$250.0 million. In November 2018, the Company repurchased 1.6 million shares for a weighted average price of \$30.48 per share for \$50.0 million. The Company may make repurchases under the program at any time in its discretion, subject to market conditions, applicable legal requirements and other factors.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Dividends

The Board declared dividends on a quarterly basis and the Company paid the dividends during the quarters in which the dividends were declared. The following table summarizes dividends declared and paid for the periods presented:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Common stock ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.80
Common units ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.80
Series A preferred units ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.5625	\$ 1.5625	\$ 1.5625

1. The fourth quarter 2018 dividends were paid on December 27, 2018 to shareholders and unitholders of record on December 17, 2018.

Taxability of Dividends

Earnings and profits, which determine the taxability of distributions to stockholders, may differ from income reported for financial reporting purposes due to the differences for federal income tax purposes in the treatment of loss on extinguishment of debt, revenue recognition, compensation expense and the basis of depreciable assets and estimated useful lives used to compute depreciation.

The Company's dividends related to its common stock will be classified for U.S. federal income tax purposes as follows (unaudited):

Record Date	Payment Date	Distributions Per Share	Ordinary Dividends			Capital Gain Distributions⁽²⁾	Return of Capital
			Total	Non-qualified⁽¹⁾	Qualified		
3/19/2018	3/29/2018	\$ 0.25000	\$ 0.15113	\$ 0.15113	\$ —	\$ 0.07595	\$ 0.02292
6/19/2018	6/29/2018	0.25000	0.15113	0.15113	—	0.07595	0.02292
9/18/2018	9/28/2017	0.25000	0.15113	0.15113	—	0.07595	0.02292
12/17/2018	12/27/2018	0.25000	0.15113	0.15113	—	0.07595	0.02292
	TOTALS	\$ 1.00000	\$ 0.60452	\$ 0.60452	\$ —	\$ 0.30380	\$ 0.09168
		100.00%	60.4%			30.38 %	9.17 %

1. On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted Section 199A that generally allows a deduction for non-corporate taxpayers equal to 20% of ordinary dividends distributed by a REIT (excluding capital gain dividends and qualified dividend income). Ordinary dividends eligible for the Section 199A benefit are a subset of, and included in, the taxable ordinary dividend amount. All of the non-qualified dividends listed above are eligible for the Section 199A benefit.

2. \$0.02240 of the \$0.07595 capital gain distributions should be characterized as unrecaptured Section 1250 gain.

13. Segment Reporting

The Company's reporting segments are based on the Company's method of internal reporting, which classifies its operations into two reporting segments: (i) office properties and (ii) studio properties. The Company evaluates performance based upon net operating income of the combined properties in each segment. General and administrative expenses and interest expense are not included in segment profit as our internal reporting addresses these items on a corporate level. Asset information by segment is not reported because the Company does not use this measure to assess performance or make decisions to allocate resources, therefore, depreciation and amortization expense is not

allocated among segments.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

The table below presents the operating activity of our reportable segments:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Office segment			
Total office revenues	\$ 652,517	\$ 667,110	\$ 593,236
Office expenses	(226,820)	(218,873)	(202,935)
Office segment profit	425,697	448,237	390,301
Studio segment			
Total studio revenues	75,901	61,029	46,403
Studio expenses	(40,890)	(34,634)	(25,810)
Studio segment profit	35,011	26,395	20,593
TOTAL SEGMENT PROFIT	\$ 460,708	\$ 474,632	\$ 410,894
Total revenues	\$ 728,418	\$ 728,139	\$ 639,639
Total segment expenses	(267,710)	(253,507)	(228,745)
TOTAL SEGMENT PROFIT	\$ 460,708	\$ 474,632	\$ 410,894

The table below is a reconciliation of the total profit from all segments to net income attributable to common stockholders:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Total profit from all segments	\$ 460,708	\$ 474,632	\$ 410,894
General and administrative	(61,027)	(54,459)	(52,400)
Depreciation and amortization	(251,003)	(283,570)	(269,087)
Interest expense	(83,167)	(90,037)	(76,044)
Interest income	1,718	97	260
Unrealized gain on non-real estate investment	928	—	—
Unrealized gain on ineffective portion of derivative	—	(70)	(1,436)

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instrument

Transaction-related expenses	(535)	(598)	(376)
Other income	822	2,992	1,558
Gains on sale of real estate	43,337	45,574	30,389
Net income	111,781	94,561	43,758

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

14. Related Party Transactions

Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into employment agreements with certain executive officers, effective January 1, 2016, that provide for various severance and change in control benefits and other terms and conditions of employment.

Lease and Subsequent Purchase of Corporate Headquarters from Blackstone

On July 26, 2006, the Company's predecessor, Hudson Capital, LLC, entered into a lease agreement and subsequent amendments with landlord Trizec Holdings Cal, LLC (an affiliate of Blackstone) for the Company's corporate headquarters at 11601 Wilshire. The Company amended the lease to increase its occupancy to 40,120 square feet commencing on September 1, 2015. On December 16, 2015, the Company entered into an amendment of that lease to expand the space to approximately 42,370 square feet and to extend the term by an additional 3 years, to a total of ten years, through August 31, 2025. On July 1, 2016, the Company purchased the 11601 Wilshire property from affiliates of Blackstone for \$311.0 million (before credits, prorations and closing costs). Michael Nash, a director on the Board, is a senior managing director of an affiliate of Blackstone.

Ferry Building Acquisition from Certain Affiliates of Blackstone

On October 9, 2018, the Company entered into a joint venture with Allianz to purchase the Ferry Building from certain affiliates of Blackstone for \$291.0 million before credits, prorations and closing costs. Michael Nash, a director on the Board, is a senior managing director of an affiliate of Blackstone.

Disposal of Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II to certain affiliates of Blackstone

On November 16, 2017, the consolidated joint venture that owned Pinnacle I and Pinnacle II sold the properties to certain affiliates of Blackstone for \$350.0 million, before credits, prorations and closing costs, including the assumption of \$216.0 million of secured debt. Michael Nash, a director on the Board, is a senior managing director of an affiliate of Blackstone.

Disposal of 222 Kearny to certain affiliates of Farallon Funds

On February 14, 2017, the Company sold its 222 Kearny property to a joint venture, a partner of which is an affiliate of the Farallon Funds for \$51.8 million, before credits, prorations and closing costs. Richard B. Fried, a director on the Board, is a managing member of the Farallon Funds.

JMG Capital Lease at 11601 Wilshire

JMG Capital Management LLC leases approximately 6,638 square feet at the Company's 11601 Wilshire property pursuant to an eight-year lease at an aggregate rate of approximately \$279 thousand annualized rent per year. Jonathan M. Glaser, a director on the Board, is the founder and managing member of JMG Capital Management LLC. JMG Capital Management LLC was a tenant of the property at the time it was purchased by the Company in 2016.

During 2017, JMG Capital Management LLC assigned the lease to a third party and as a result is no longer a lessee at our 11601 Wilshire property.

Agreement Related to EOP Acquisition

On April 1, 2015, the Company completed the EOP Acquisition from certain affiliates of Blackstone, which consisted of 26 high-quality office assets totaling approximately 8.2 million square feet and two development parcels located throughout the Northern California region. The total consideration paid for the EOP Acquisition before certain credits, prorations and closing costs included a cash payment of \$1.75 billion and an aggregate of 63,474,791 shares of common stock of Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and common units in the operating partnership. In connection with the EOP Acquisition, the Company, the operating partnership and Blackstone entered into a stockholders agreement, which conferred Blackstone certain rights, including the right to nominate up to three of the Company's directors. Additionally, the Company entered into a registration rights agreement with Blackstone providing for customary registration rights with respect to the equity consideration paid in the EOP Acquisition. Following a common stock offering and common unit repurchase on January 10, 2017, the stockholders agreement and the registration rights agreement automatically terminated on that date.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)

(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Common Stock Offerings and Common Unit Redemptions

On January 10, 2017, the Company, Blackstone and the Farallon Funds completed a public offering of 18,673,808 shares of common stock, consisting of 8,881,575 shares offered by the Company and 9,792,233 shares offered by the selling stockholders. The offering generated net proceeds for the Company and the selling stockholders of approximately \$310.9 million and \$342.7 million, respectively, before expenses. The Company used the net proceeds that it received from the offering to redeem 8,881,575 common units held by Blackstone and the Farallon Funds.

The Company did not receive any proceeds from the sale of the common stock by the selling stockholders in the offerings described above but it paid approximately half of the expenses of the offerings with respect to the shares of common stock sold by the Farallon Funds and all of the expenses with respect to the shares of common stock sold by Blackstone, in each case, other than underwriting discounts, which were borne by the selling stockholders.

15. Commitments and Contingencies

On October 5, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement to invest in a real estate technology venture capital fund. The Company is committed to funding up to \$20.0 million. The Company has not yet contributed to the fund.

Legal

From time to time, the Company is party to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings arising out of, or incident to, the ordinary course of business. Management believes, based in part upon consultation with legal counsel, that the ultimate resolution of all such claims will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. As of December 31, 2018, the risk of material loss from such legal actions impacting the Company's financial condition or results from operations has been assessed as remote.

Concentrations

As of December 31, 2018, the Company's office properties were located in Northern and Southern California and the Pacific Northwest. The Company's studio properties were located in Hollywood in Southern California. 90.1% of the Company's properties were located in California, which exposes the Company to greater economic risks than if it owned a more geographically dispersed portfolio.

A significant portion of the Company's rental revenue is derived from tenants in the media and entertainment and technology industries. As of December 31, 2018, approximately 19.6% and 30.2% of rentable square feet were related to the tenants in the media and entertainment and technology industries, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company's 15 largest tenants represented approximately 29.1% of its rentable square feet and no single tenant accounted for more than 10%.

As of December 31, 2018, no single tenant in the Company's office and studio segments had rental revenues representing more than 10% of the segment's total revenue.

Letters of Credit

As of December 31, 2018, the Company has outstanding letters of credit totaling approximately \$2.6 million under the unsecured revolving credit facility. The letters of credit are primarily related to utility company security deposit

requirements.

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Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

16. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Supplemental cash flow information is included as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	78,495	77,234	82,491
Non-cash investing and financing activities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities for real estate investments	(13,431)	(19,587)	(37,364)
Reclassification of investment in unconsolidated entities for real estate investments	—	7,835	—
Assumption of debt in connection with property acquisitions	139,003	—	—
Redeemable non-controlling interest in consolidated real estate entities	12,749	—	—
Relief of debt in conjunction with sale of real estate	—	(216,000)	—
Proceeds from sale of real estate	—	216,000	—

17. Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited)

The tables below present selected quarterly information for 2018 and 2017 for the Company:

	For the Three Months Ended ⁽¹⁾			
	December 31, 2018	September 30, 2018	June 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Total revenues	\$ 198,433	\$ 180,698	\$ 175,169	\$ 174,118
Total operating expenses	\$ (157,021)	\$ (144,310)	\$ (139,388)	\$ (139,021)
Net income	\$ 19,257	\$ 20,270	\$ 19,691	\$ 52,563

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Net income attributable to the Company's stockholders	\$ 15,944	\$ 17,367	\$ 16,202	\$ 48,577
Net income attributable to common stockholders' per share—basic	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.31
Net income attributable to common stockholders' per share—diluted	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.31

For the Three Months Ended⁽¹⁾

	December 31, 2017	September 30, 2017	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Total revenues	\$ 189,333	\$ 190,021	\$ 180,500	\$ 168,285
Total operating expenses	\$ (145,501)	\$ (153,861)	\$ (152,392)	\$ (139,782)
Net income	\$ 48,944	\$ 14,510	\$ 6,954	\$ 24,153
Net income attributable to the Company's stockholders	\$ 32,455	\$ 11,064	\$ 3,553	\$ 20,515
Net income attributable to common stockholders' per share—basic	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.14
Net income attributable to common stockholders' per share—diluted	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.14

1. The summation of the quarterly financial data may not equal the annual number reported on the consolidated statements of operations due to rounding.

18. Subsequent Event

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. 2019 Outperformance Program

On February 12, 2019, the Compensation Committee adopted the 2019 Outperformance Program (“2019 OPP”) under the 2010 Plan. The 2019 OPP authorizes grants of incentive awards linked to the absolute and relative TSR over the performance period beginning on January 1, 2019 and ending on the earlier to occur of December 31, 2021 or the date on which the Company experience a change in control. Each 2019 OPP award confers a percentage participation right in a dollar-denominated bonus pool that is settled in either Company common stock or performance units of the operating partnership, as well as certain dividend equivalent or distribution rights.

Upon adoption of the 2019 OPP, the Compensation Committee granted Victor J. Coleman, Mark T. Lammas, Alex Vouvalides, Christopher Barton and Josh Hatfield, each of whom is a named executive officer, OPP awards of 24%, 13.75%, 9.15%, 6.4% and 6.4% respectively. The awards for each were granted in the form of performance units.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. and Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)

(Tables in thousands, except square footage and share data)

Under the 2019 OPP, a bonus pool of up to (but not exceeding) \$28.0 million will be determined at the end of the performance period as the sum of: (i) 3% of the amount by which the TSR during the performance period exceeds 7% simple annual TSR (the absolute TSR component), plus (ii) 3% of the amount by which the TSR performance exceeds that of the SNL US Office REIT Index (on a percentage basis) over the performance period (the relative TSR component), except that the relative TSR component will be reduced on a linear basis from 100% to 25% for absolute TSR performance ranging from 7% to 0% simple annual TSR over the performance period. In addition, the relative TSR component may be a negative value equal to 3% of the amount by which the Company underperform the SNL US Office REIT Index by more than 3% per year during the performance period (if any). The target bonus pool is equal to \$3.971 million, which would be attained if the Company achieves during the performance period (i) a TSR is equal to that of the SNL US Office REIT Index and (ii) a 8% simple annual TSR.

At the end of the three-year performance period, named executive officers who remain employed with the Company will vest in a number of performance units based on their percentage interest in the bonus pool (and determined based on the value of the common stock at the end of the performance period), and such vested performance units and will continue to be subject to an additional two-year holding (i.e., no-transfer) period. However, if the performance period is terminated prior to December 31, 2021 in connection with a change in control, 2019 OPP awards will be paid entirely in fully vested performance units immediately prior to the change in control.

In addition to these performance units, each 2019 OPP award entitles its holder to a cash payment equal to the aggregate distributions or dividends that would have been paid during the performance period on the total number of performance units that performance-vest had such performance units been outstanding throughout the performance period. The cash payment will be reduced by the aggregate amount of the distributions received during the performance period on the total number of performance units granted.

If a participant's employment is terminated without "cause," for "good reason" or due to the participant's death or disability during the performance period (referred to as qualifying terminations), the participant will be paid his or her 2019 OPP award at the end of the performance period entirely in fully vested performance units (except for the performance period distribution/dividend equivalent, which will be paid in cash at the end of the performance period). Any such payment will be pro-rated in the case of a termination without "cause" or for "good reason" by reference to the participant's period of employment during the performance period.

Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc. And Hudson Pacific Properties, L.P.**Schedule III—Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation****December 31, 2018**

(In thousands)

Property name	Encumbrances	Initial Costs		Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition			Gross Carrying Amount			Year Built	Year Acquired
		Land	Building & Improvements	Improvements	Carrying Costs	Land	Building & Improvements	Total	Accumulated Depreciation (1/)		
<i>Office</i>											
875 Howard, San Francisco	\$ —	\$ 18,058	\$ 41,046	\$ 20,353	\$ 1,936	\$ 18,058	\$ 63,335	\$ 81,393	(17,001)	Various	2007
Bay Area, CA											
6040 Sunset, Los Angeles, CA	—	6,599	27,187	25,032	3,088	6,599	55,307	61,906	(21,694)	2008	2008
ICON, Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	145,136	5,497	—	150,633	150,633	(10,677)	2017	2008
CUE, Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	43,708	1,716	—	45,424	45,424	(1,477)	Ongoing	2008
EPIC, Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	84,887	3,156	—	88,043	88,043	—	Ongoing	2008
Del Amo, Los Angeles, CA	—	—	18,000	2,513	—	—	20,513	20,513	(5,521)	1986	2010
1455 Market, San Francisco	—	41,226	34,990	87,437	298	41,226	122,725	163,951	(32,494)	1976	2010
Bay Area, CA											
Rincon Center, San Francisco	—	58,251	110,656	35,151	—	58,251	145,807	204,058	(29,856)	1940/1989	2010
Bay Area, CA(2)(3)											
10950 Washington, Los Angeles, CA(3)	26,880	17,979	25,110	1,408	—	17,979	26,518	44,497	(5,879)	1957/1974	2010
604 Arizona, Los	—	5,620	14,745	3,895	484	5,620	19,124	24,744	(3,263)	1950/2003	2011

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Angeles, CA 275 Brannan, San Francisco— Bay Area, CA 625 Second, San Francisco— Bay Area, CA 6922 Hollywood, Los — Angeles, CA 10900 Washington, Los — Angeles, CA 901 Market, San Francisco— Bay Area, CA Element LA, Los 168,000 Angeles, CA(3) 3401 Exposition, Los — Angeles, CA 505 First, Greater — Seattle, WA 83 King, Greater — Seattle, WA Met Park North, Greater 64,500 Seattle, WA(3) Northview Center, Greater — Seattle, WA 411 — First,	4,187	8,063	14,029	1,115	4,187	23,207	27,394	(7,732)	1905	2011
10,744	42,650	2,790	—	10,744	45,440	56,184	(9,244)	1906/1999	2011	
16,608	72,392	15,784	—	16,608	88,176	104,784	(15,347)	1967	2011	
1,400	1,200	736	—	1,400	1,936	3,336	(812)	1973	2012	
17,882	79,305	15,929	—	17,882	95,234	113,116	(18,353)	1912/1983	2012	
79,769	19,755	85,432	10,391	79,769	115,578	195,347	(13,949)	1949	2012, 2013	
14,120	11,319	11,044	1,028	14,120	23,391	37,511	(3,789)	1961	2013	
22,917	133,034	4,383	—	22,917	137,417	160,334	(22,173)	Various	2013	
12,982	51,403	7,634	—	12,982	59,037	72,019	(9,972)	Various	2013	
28,996	71,768	730	—	28,996	72,498	101,494	(12,357)	2000	2013	
4,803	41,191	1,945	—	4,803	43,136	47,939	(7,379)	1991	2013	
27,684	29,824	15,462	—	27,684	45,286	72,970	(7,552)	Various	2014	

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Greater Seattle, WA 450 Alaskan, Greater Seattle, WA 95 Jackson, Greater Seattle, WA	—	—	—	81,250	3,391	—	84,641	84,641	(2,522)	Various	2014
Palo Alto Square, San Francisco Bay Area, CA 3400 Hillview, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	—	326,033	31,399	—	—	357,432	357,432	(45,678)	1971	2015
—	—	—	159,641	2,514	—	—	162,155	162,155	(27,367)	1991	2015

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Property name	Initial Costs			Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Carrying Amount					
	Encumbrance	Land	Building & Improvements	Improvements	Carrying Costs	Land	Building & Improvements	Total	Accumulated Depreciation ⁽¹⁾	Year Built / Renovated	Year Acquired
Foothill Research Center, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	—	133,994	2,349	—	—	136,343	136,343	(22,236)	1991	2015
Page Mill Center, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	—	147,625	6,927	—	—	154,552	154,552	(26,855)	1970/2016	2015
Clocktower Square, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	—	93,949	3,369	—	—	97,318	97,318	(9,295)	1983	2015
3176 Porter, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	—	34,561	676	—	—	35,237	35,237	(5,195)	1991	2015
Towers at Shore Center, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	72,673	144,188	12,825	—	72,673	157,013	229,686	(18,271)	2001	2015
Skyway Landing, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	37,959	63,559	3,818	—	37,959	67,377	105,336	(8,662)	2001	2015
Shorebreeze, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	69,448	59,806	12,145	—	69,448	71,951	141,399	(8,870)	1985/1989	2015
555 Twin Dolphin, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	40,614	73,457	5,960	—	40,614	79,417	120,031	(9,064)	1989	2015
333 Twin Dolphin, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	36,441	64,892	11,500	—	36,441	76,392	112,833	(9,089)	1985	2015
Metro Center, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	—	313,683	50,740	—	—	364,423	364,423	(43,568)	Various	2015
Concourse, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	45,085	224,271	22,919	—	45,085	247,190	292,275	(31,641)	Various	2015

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Francisco Bay Area, CA											
Gateway, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	33,117	121,217	39,312	—	33,117	160,529	193,646(20,863)	Various	2015	
Metro Plaza, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	16,038	106,156	18,254	—	16,038	124,410	140,448(13,789)	1986	2015	
1740 Technology, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	8,052	49,486	2,391	—	8,052	51,877	59,929 (5,549)	1985	2015	
Skypoint Plaza, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	16,521	153,844	(3,226)	—	16,521	150,618	167,139(14,540)	2000/2001	2015	
Cloud10, San Francisco Bay Area, CA		12,512	—	77	177	12,512	254	12,766 —	N/A	2015	
Techmart, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	—	66,660	16,143	—	—	82,803	82,803 (11,525)	1986	2015	
Campus Center, San Francisco Bay Area, CA	—	29,636	79,604	12,118	4,158	29,636	95,880	125,516(5,916)	N/A	2015	
Campus Center—Development, San Francisco Bay Area, CA		29,824	—	513	—	29,824	513	30,337 —	N/A	2015	
Fourth & Traction, Los Angeles, CA	—	12,140	37,110	42,248	7,881	12,140	87,239	99,379 (1,642)	Various	2015	
Maxwell, Los Angeles, CA	—	13,040	26,960	35,259	6,365	13,040	68,584	81,624 —	Various	2015	
11601 Wilshire, Los Angeles, CA	—	28,978	321,273	33,293	—	28,978	354,566	383,544(26,049)	1983	2016, 2017	
Hill7, Greater Seattle, WA(3)	101,000	36,888	137,079	16,540	—	36,888	153,619	190,507(10,756)	2015	2016	
Page Mill Hill, San	—	—	131,402	5,996	—	—	137,398	137,398(9,904)	1975	2016	

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Francisco
Bay Area,
CA

Harlow,
Los
Angeles,
CA

—	—	—	23,794	741	—	24,535	24,535	—	N/A	2017
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Property name	Encumbrance	Initial Costs		Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Carrying Amount					
		Land	Building & Improvements	Improvements	Carrying Costs	Land	Building & Improvements	Total	Accumulated Depreciation (1)	Year Built (1)	Year Renovated
One Westside, Los Angeles, CA(4)	—	110,438	35,011	8,224	1,019	110,438	44,254	154,692	(680)	1985	2018
10850 Pico, Los Angeles, CA(4)	—	34,682	16,313	(2,604)	—	34,682	13,709	48,391	(243)	1985	2018
Ferry Building, San Francisco Bay Area, CA(5)	—	—	268,292	2,066	—	—	270,358	270,358	(2,230)	1898/2002	2018
Studio Sunset Gower Studios, Los Angeles, CA(6)	5,001	79,320	64,697	35,709	342	79,320	100,748	180,068	(26,646)	Various	2007, 2011, 2012
Sunset Bronson Studios, Los Angeles, CA(6)	—	77,698	32,374	28,831	422	77,698	61,627	139,325	(14,275)	Various	2008
Sunset Las Palmas Studios, Los Angeles, CA	—	141,943	104,392	1,706	—	141,943	106,098	248,041	(5,391)	Various	2017, 2018
TOTAL\$	365,381	1,372,872	4,425,167	1,207,191	54,307	1,372,872	5,686,665	7,059,537	(695,631)		

1. The Company computes depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives over the shorter of the ground lease term or 39 years for building and improvements, 15 years for land improvements and over the shorter of asset life or life of the lease for tenant improvements.

2. The loan was paid in full on February 1, 2018.

3. These properties are encumbered under our unsecured revolving credit facility, which, as of December 31, 2018, had an outstanding balance of \$400.0 million.

4. These properties have \$138.2 million debt secured by U.S. Government securities. See description of the in-substance defeased debt in Part IV, Item 15(a) "Financial Statement and Schedules—Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements-Debt."

5. This property has \$66.1 million due to our joint venture partner. See description of joint venture partner debt in Part IV, Item 15(a) "Financial Statement and Schedules—Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements-Debt."

6. The encumbrance amount relates to both Sunset Gower Studios and Sunset Bronson Studios. See description of secured and unsecured debt in Part IV, Item 15(a) "Financial Statement and Schedules—Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements-Debt."

The aggregate gross cost of property included above for federal income tax purposes approximated \$6.5 billion, unaudited as of December 31, 2018.

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The following table reconciles the historical cost of total real estate held for investment and accumulated depreciation from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2018:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Total investment in real estate, beginning of year	\$ 6,644,249	\$ 6,507,484	\$ 5,976,526
Additions during period:			
Acquisitions	505,257	255,848	597,751
Improvements, capitalized costs	364,721	330,809	296,399
Total additions during period	869,978	586,657	894,150
Deductions during period:			
Disposal (fully depreciated assets and early terminations)	(27,821)	(41,337)	(27,451)
Cost of property sold	(426,869)	(408,555)	(335,741)
Total deductions during period	(454,690)	(449,892)	(363,192)
Ending balance, before reclassification to assets associated with real estate held for sale	7,059,537	6,644,249	6,507,484
Reclassification to assets associated with real estate held for sale	—	(424,888)	(629,004)
Total investment in real estate, end of year	\$ 7,059,537	\$ 6,219,361	\$ 5,878,480
Total accumulated depreciation, beginning of year	\$ (549,411)	\$ (423,950)	\$ (272,724)
Additions during period:			
Depreciation of real estate	(203,347)	(206,838)	(182,219)
Total additions during period	(203,347)	(206,838)	(182,219)
Deductions during period:			
Deletions	27,410	37,925	25,622
Write-offs due to sale	29,717	43,452	5,371
Total deductions during period	57,127	81,377	30,993
Ending balance, before	(695,631)	(549,411)	(423,950)

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reclassification to
assets associated
with real estate
held for sale

Reclassification
to assets
associated with
real estate held
for sale

**Total
accumulated
depreciation,
end of year**

—	28,041	48,743
\$ (695,631)	\$ (521,370)	\$ (375,207)

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