

Cogdell Spencer Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2006

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549
FORM 10-Q**

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the quarterly period ended **June 30, 2006**

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 001-32649
COGDELL SPENCER INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-3126457
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

4401 Barclay Downs Drive, Suite 300
Charlotte, North Carolina
(Address of principal executive offices)

28209
(Zip code)

(704) 940-2900

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date: 7,995,574 shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share, outstanding as of July 31, 2006.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1 Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	1
<u>Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	12
<u>Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	21
<u>Item 4 Controls and Procedures</u>	21
<u>PART II Other Information</u>	
<u>Item 1 Legal Proceedings</u>	22
<u>Item 1A Risk Factors</u>	22
<u>Item 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	22
<u>Item 3 Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	22
<u>Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	22
<u>Item 5 Other Information</u>	22
<u>Item 6 Exhibits</u>	23
<u>EX-31.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.2</u>	
<u>EX-32.1</u>	

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****COGDELL SPENCER INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**
(In thousands, except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	As of June 30, 2006	As of December 31, 2005
Assets		
Real estate properties:		
Land	\$ 22,744	\$ 16,798
Buildings and improvements	314,489	241,946
Construction in progress	2,603	1,099
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(12,666)	(2,699)
Total operating real estate properties, net	327,170	257,144
Real estate properties, net held for sale	1,337	1,379
Total real estate properties	328,507	258,523
Cash and cash equivalents	870	9,571
Restricted cash	899	779
Investment in capital lease	6,346	6,499
Acquired above market leases, net of accumulated amortization of \$141 in 2006 and \$25 in 2005	1,024	852
Acquired in place lease value and deferred leasing costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$6,087 in 2006 and \$1,399 in 2005	21,624	21,220
Acquired ground leases, net of accumulated amortization of \$63 in 2006 and \$15 in 2005	2,992	2,768
Deferred financing costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$138 in 2006 and \$31 in 2005	829	913
Goodwill	2,875	2,875
Other assets	4,134	4,331
Other assets held for sale	142	151
Total assets	\$ 370,242	\$ 308,482
Liabilities and stockholders equity		
Notes payable under line of credit	\$ 85,850	\$ 19,600
Mortgage loans	143,119	139,374
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6,653	4,857
Accrued dividends and distributions	4,326	
Acquired below market leases, net of accumulated amortization of \$728 in 2006 and \$164 in 2005	3,455	2,893
Other liabilities held for sale	1,256	1,272
Total liabilities	244,659	167,996

Edgar Filing: Cogdell Spencer Inc. - Form 10-Q

Commitments and contingencies		
Minority interests	57,100	62,018
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 50,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding		
Common Stock; \$0.01 par value; 200,000 shares authorized, 7,996 shares issued and outstanding in 2006 and 8,000 shares issued and outstanding in 2005	80	80
Additional paid-in capital	85,105	85,855
Accumulated deficit	(16,702)	(7,467)
Total stockholders' equity	68,483	78,468
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 370,242	\$ 308,482

See notes to consolidated and combined financial statements.

Table of Contents**COGDELL SPENCER INC. AND COGDELL SPENCER INC. PREDECESSOR
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(unaudited)

	Company Three Months 30, 2006	Predecessor Ended June 30, 2005	Company Six Months 30, 2006	Predecessor Ended June 30, 2005
Revenues:				
Rental	\$ 13,381	\$ 4,259	\$ 25,098	\$ 8,397
Rental related party		6,494		12,951
Fee revenue	240	310	669	848
Expense reimbursements	135	165	310	329
Interest and other income	222	241	513	465
Total revenues	13,978	11,469	26,590	22,990
Expenses:				
Property operating	4,855	3,848	9,089	7,696
General and administrative	1,580	1,745	3,435	2,708
Depreciation	4,855	2,532	9,158	5,026
Amortization	2,611	15	4,768	39
Interest	3,393	3,374	5,784	5,091
Total expenses	17,294	11,514	32,234	20,560
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated real estate partnerships, minority interest in real estate partnership, minority interests in operating partnership and discontinued operations	(3,316)	(45)	(5,644)	2,430
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated real estate partnerships		(24)	5	(40)
Minority interests in real estate partnership	(22)		(53)	
Minority interests in operating partnership	1,177		2,008	
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2,161)	(69)	(3,684)	2,390
Discontinued operations:				
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(7)	15	(11)	31
Minority interests in operating partnership	2		4	
Total discontinued operations	(5)	15	(7)	31
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,166)	\$ (54)	\$ (3,691)	\$ 2,421
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.27)		\$ (0.46)	

Edgar Filing: Cogdell Spencer Inc. - Form 10-Q

Weighted average common shares - basic and diluted	7,975	7,974
--	-------	-------

See notes to consolidated and combined financial statements.

2

Table of Contents

COGDELL SPENCER INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Number of Common Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance at December 31, 2005	8,000	\$ 80	\$ 85,855	\$ (7,467)	\$ 78,468
Cumulative effect adjustment associated with the implementation of EITF 04-5			(785)	53	(732)
Forfeiture of restricted shares	(4)				
Amortization of restricted stock compensation, net of minority interests			35		35
Dividends				(5,597)	(5,597)
Net loss				(3,691)	(3,691)
Balance at June 30, 2006	7,996	\$ 80	\$ 85,105	\$ (16,702)	\$ 68,483

See notes to consolidated and combined financial statements.

Table of Contents**COGDELL SPENCER INC. AND COGDELL SPENCER INC. PREDECESSOR
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Company Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	Predecessor Six Months Ended June 30, 2005
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (3,691)	\$ 2,421
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to cash provided by operating activities:		
Minority interests in operating partnership	(2,011)	
Minority interests in real estate partnership	53	
Depreciation of real estate properties	9,154	4,997
Corporate depreciation and amortization	84	49
Amortization of acquired ground leases, acquired in place lease value and deferred leasing costs	4,736	48
Amortization of acquired above market leases and acquired below market leases, net	(448)	
Amortization of debt premium	(100)	(6)
Amortization of deferred finance costs	108	253
Amortization of restricted stock compensation	55	
Equity in (earnings) loss of unconsolidated real estate partnerships	(5)	40
Change in fair value of interest rate swap agreements	(472)	(1,210)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Other assets	(475)	(2,533)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,901	2,635
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,889	6,694
Investing activities:		
Acquisition and development of real estate properties	(73,966)	(2,292)
Proceeds from sale of real estate properties and capital lease	153	36
Advances to unconsolidated real estate joint ventures		(17)
Distributions received from real estate partnerships	2	
Increase in restricted cash	(120)	(136)
Net cash used in investing activities	(73,931)	(2,409)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from mortgage notes payable		1,678
Repayments of mortgage notes payable	(5,685)	(2,504)
Proceeds from line of credit	70,750	400
Repayments to line of credit	(4,500)	
Equity contributions		141
Dividends and distributions	(4,328)	(4,234)
Distributions to minority interests in real estate partnership	(85)	
Payment of deferred financing costs	(24)	(59)

Edgar Filing: Cogdell Spencer Inc. - Form 10-Q

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	56,128	(4,578)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(8,914)	(293)
Balance at beginning of period	9,571	13,459
Cumulative effect adjustment associated with the implementation of EITF 04-5	213	
Balance at end of period	\$ 870	\$ 13,166

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 6,017	\$ 6,641
---	----------	----------

Supplemental cash flow information noncash investing and financing activities:

Debt assumed with purchase of property	5,178
Accrued dividends and distributions	4,326

See notes to consolidated and combined financial statements.

Table of Contents

**COGDELL SPENCER INC. AND COGDELL SPENCER INC. PREDECESSOR
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)**

1. Organization and Ownership

Cogdell Spencer Inc. (the Company) is engaged in the business of owning, developing, redeveloping, acquiring, and managing medical office buildings and other healthcare related facilities primarily in the southeastern United States. The Company was incorporated on July 5, 2005, in Maryland and has elected to operate as a fully-integrated and self-administered real estate investment trust (a REIT) under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The Company continues the operations of Cogdell Spencer Inc. Predecessor (the Predecessor). The Predecessor is not a legal entity, but represents a combination of certain real estate entities based on common management. During all periods presented in the Predecessor's accompanying combined financial statements the Predecessor had the responsibility for the day-to-day operations of such combined entities. Cogdell Spencer Advisors, Inc. had management agreements with other entities which were not combined with the Predecessor as other partners or members did not contribute their interests in the formation transactions discussed below.

The Company completed its initial public offering (the Offering) on November 1, 2005. On November 1, 2005, concurrent with the consummation of the Offering, the Company and a newly formed majority-owned limited partnership, Cogdell Spencer LP (the Operating Partnership), and its taxable REIT subsidiary (the TRS), together with the partners and members of the affiliated partnerships and limited liability companies of the Predecessor, engaged in certain formation transactions (the Formation Transactions). The Operating Partnership received a contribution of interests in the Predecessor in exchange for units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership, shares of the Company's common stock and/or cash. Substantially all of the operations of the Company are carried out through the Operating Partnership.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated and combined financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) and represent the assets and liabilities and operating results of the Company and the Predecessor. The consolidated financial statements include the Company's accounts, its wholly-owned subsidiaries, as well as the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements also include any partnerships for which the Company or its subsidiaries is the general partner or the managing member and the rights of the limited partners do not overcome the presumption of control by the general partner or managing member. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation and combination. The accounting policies of the Predecessor and the Company are consistent with each other, except as noted in the accompanying financial statements or in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Interim Financial Information

The financial information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 is unaudited, but includes all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's and the Predecessor's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for such periods. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the full fiscal years of 2006 or 2005 or any other future period. These consolidated and combined financial statements do not include all disclosures required by GAAP for annual consolidated and combined financial statements. The Company's audited consolidated financial statements and the Predecessor's audited combined financial statements are contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Table of Contents***Use of Estimates in Financial Statements***

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Significant estimates and assumptions are used by management in determining the useful lives of real estate properties and the initial valuations and underlying allocations of purchase price in connection with real estate property acquisitions. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Adoption of Recent Accounting Pronouncement

In June 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ratified the Emerging Issues Task Force's consensus on Issue No. 04-5 Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights (EITF 04-5). This consensus establishes the presumption that general partners in a limited partnership control that limited partnership regardless of the extent of the general partner's ownership interest in the limited partnership. The consensus further establishes that the rights of the limited partners can overcome the presumption of control by the general partners, if the limited partners have either (a) the substantive ability to dissolve (liquidate) the limited partnership or otherwise remove the general partners without cause or (b) substantive participating rights. Whether the presumption of control is overcome is a matter of judgment based on facts and circumstances, for which the consensus provides additional guidance. This consensus was applicable in 2005 for new or modified partnerships, and is applicable to existing partnerships beginning in 2006. This consensus applies to limited partnerships or similar entities, such as limited liability companies that have governing provisions that are the functional equivalent of a limited partnership.

The Company implemented EITF 04-5 effective January 1, 2006 for existing partnerships. As a result of the implementation, the Company determined that Rocky Mount MOB LLC (Rocky Mount MOB) is required to be included in the Company's consolidated financial results. The Company owns 34.5% of Rocky Mount MOB. Pursuant to the transition guidance contained in EITF 04-5, the Company has included a cumulative effect adjustment related to the consolidation of Rocky Mount MOB effective January 1, 2006. The Company's investment in Rocky Mount MOB of \$0.8 million has been eliminated, which reduced other assets and additional paid in capital. The following was Rocky Mount MOB's balance sheet as of January 1, 2006, which has been added to the Company's consolidated balance sheet (in thousands):

Assets

Real estate property:

Land	\$ 229
Buildings and improvements	4,992
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(856)
Total real estate property, net	4,365
Cash and cash equivalents	213
Other assets	8
Total assets	\$ 4,586

Liabilities and members' equity

Mortgage loans	4,340
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	128
Total liabilities	4,468
Members' equity	118
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 4,586

Table of Contents**3. Property acquisitions and disposition**

During the six months ended June 30, 2006, the Company, through its Operating Partnership, acquired four properties. On February 15, 2006, the Company acquired Methodist Processional Center One, located on the Methodist Hospital Campus of Clarian Health Partners, in Indianapolis, Indiana. The property has 171,755 square feet of medical office space and an adjacent 951-space parking deck. As of February 15, 2006, the property was 94.7% leased. The property was acquired for \$39.9 million, inclusive of transaction costs. The Company received credits from the seller of \$0.5 million related to potential future capital improvements, which reduced the purchase price to \$39.4 million. The following table is a preliminary allocation of the purchase price (in thousands):

Building and improvements	\$ 37,754
Acquired in place lease value and deferred leasing costs	1,690
Acquired ground lease	120
Acquired above market leases	180
Acquired below market leases	(297)
Total purchase price allocated	\$ 39,447

On March 30, 2006, the Company acquired Hanover Medical Office Building One in Mechanicsville, Virginia and the 1808/1818 Verdugo Boulevard properties in Glendale, California. The properties have 163,403 square feet of medical office space and were 98.5% leased on the date of acquisition. The portfolio was acquired for \$36.2 million, inclusive of transaction costs. The Company received credits from the seller of \$0.8 million related to potential future capital improvements, which reduced the purchase price to \$35.4 million. The following table is a preliminary allocation of the purchase price (in thousands):

Land	\$ 5,638
Building and improvements	26,729
Acquired in place lease value and deferred leasing costs	3,745
Acquired above market leases	105
Acquired below market leases	(813)
Total purchase price allocated	\$ 35,404

The following summary of selected unaudited pro forma results of operations presents information as if the purchase of Methodist Professional Center One, Hanover Medical Office Building One, and 1808 and 1818 Verdugo Boulevard properties had occurred at the beginning of each period presented. The pro forma information is provided for informational purposes only and is not indicative of results that would have occurred or which may occur in the future (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Company Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	Predecessor Six Months Ended June 30, 2005
Total revenues	\$ 28,084	\$ 27,838
Net loss	\$ (3,729)	\$ (2,039)
Per share information:		
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.47)	

4. Mortgages and Notes Payable Under Line of Credit

In February 2006, the Company refinanced the St. Francis Medical Plaza mortgage note payable that matured on February 15, 2006. In connection with this refinancing, the Company repaid \$2.0 million in principal related to this note payable and repaid \$2.0 million in principal related to the St. Francis Property MOB mortgage note payable. The St. Francis Medical Plaza mortgage note payable now matures in December 2006 and has an interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.425% (6.77% at June 30, 2006).

Table of Contents

On March 30, 2006, as part of the Hanover Medical Office Building One acquisition, the Company assumed \$5.2 million of mortgage debt. The mortgage note payable matures on November 1, 2009, and requires monthly principal and interest payments of \$35,630 based on a fixed interest rate of 6% and a 25-year amortization. The fair value of the mortgage note payable was \$5.2 million.

The acquisitions during the first quarter were primarily funded by the Company's \$100.0 million unsecured credit facility (the Credit Facility). As of June 30, 2006, the Company had \$85.9 million outstanding under this Credit Facility.

5. Derivative Financial Instruments Interest Rate Swap Agreements

Interest rate swap agreements are utilized to reduce exposure to variable interest rates associated with certain mortgage notes payable. These agreements involve an exchange of fixed and floating interest payments without the exchange of the underlying principal amount (the notional amount). The net difference between the interest paid and the interest received is reflected as an adjustment to interest expense.

The interest rate swap agreements have been recorded on the balance sheet at their estimated fair values and included in Other assets or Accounts payable and accrued expenses. The agreements have not been designated for hedge accounting and, accordingly, any changes in fair values are recorded in interest expense. For the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, (\$0.2 million) and \$0.2 million, respectively was recorded as a (decrease) increase to interest expense as a result of the change in the interest rate swap agreements' fair value. For the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, \$0.5 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, was recorded as a decrease to interest expense as a result of the change in the interest rate swap agreements' fair value. The following table summarizes the terms of the agreements and their fair values at June 30, 2006 (dollars in thousands):

Entity	Notional Amount as of June 30, 2006	Receive Rate	Pay Rate	Effective Date	Expiration Date	June 30, 2006	
						Asset	Liability
Beaufort Medical Plaza, LLC	\$ 5,108	1 Month LIBOR	5.81%	10/25/1999	7/25/2008	\$	\$ 33
Gaston MOB, LLC	16,962	1 Month LIBOR	3.25%	1/23/2003	11/22/2007	524	
Medical Investors I, LLC	8,884	1 Month LIBOR	4.82%	2/10/2003	12/10/2007	53	
River Hills Medical Associates, LLC	3,115	1 Month LIBOR	3.63%	3/10/2003	12/15/2008	130	
Roper MOB, LLC	10,015	1 Month LIBOR	4.45%	7/26/2004	7/10/2009	279	
						\$ 986	\$ 33

6. Investments in Real Estate Partnerships

As of June 30, 2006, the Company had an ownership interest in six limited liability companies or limited partnerships. The following is a description of each of the entities:

Cabarrus Land Company, LLC, a North Carolina limited liability company, founded in 1987, 5.0% owned by the Company, and owns one medical office building;

Mary Black MOB Limited Partnership, a South Carolina limited partnership, founded in 1988, 9.6% owned by the Company, and owns one medical office building;

Edgar Filing: Cogdell Spencer Inc. - Form 10-Q

Mary Black MOB II Limited Partnership, a South Carolina limited partnership, founded in 1993, 1.0% owned by the Company, and owns one medical office building;

Mary Black Westside Medical Park I Limited Partnership, a South Carolina limited partnership, founded in 1991, 5.0% owned by the Company, and owns one medical office building;

McLeod Medical Partners, LLC, a South Carolina limited liability company, founded in 1982, 1.1% owned by the Company, and owns three medical office buildings; and

Rocky Mount MOB, LLC, a North Carolina limited liability company, founded in 2002, 34.5% owned by the Company, and owns one medical office building.

Table of Contents

The Company is the general partner or managing member of these real estate partnerships and manages the properties owned by these entities. The Company, through its TRS, receives property management fees, leasing fees, and expense reimbursements from the partnerships.

Rocky Mount MOB is included in the Company's consolidated financial statements because the limited partners do not have sufficient participation rights in the partnership to overcome the presumption of control by the Company as the managing member. The limited partners do have certain protective rights such as the ability to prevent the sale of building, the dissolution of the partnership, or the incurrence of additional indebtedness. The information set forth below reflects the financial position and operations of Rocky Mount MOB in its entirety, not just the Company's interest in the real estate partnership (in thousands):

	June 30, 2006	
Financial position:		
Total assets		\$ 4,544
Total liabilities		4,345
Members' equity		199
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2006	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006
Results of operations:		
Revenues	\$ 208	\$ 415
Operating and general and administrative expenses	73	133
Net income	33	81

The Company's other five real estate partnerships are unconsolidated and accounted for under the equity method of accounting based on the Company's ability to exercise significant influence. The following is a summary of financial information for the limited liability companies and limited partnerships as of June 30, 2006 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006. The information set forth below reflects the financial position and operations of the entities in their entirety, not just the Company's interest in the real estate partnership (in thousands):

	June 30, 2006	
Financial position:		
Total assets		\$ 27,919
Total liabilities		19,325
Members' equity		8,594
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2006	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006
Results of operations:		
Revenues	\$ 1,354	\$ 2,713
Operating and general and administrative expenses	701	1,376
Net income	114	257

7. Dividends and Distributions

On June 9, 2006, the Company declared a dividend to common stockholders of record and the Operating Partnership declared a distribution to holders of record of units of limited partnership interests (OP units), in each case as of June 21, 2006, totaling \$4.3 million or \$0.35 per share or unit, covering the period from April 1, 2006 through

Edgar Filing: Cogdell Spencer Inc. - Form 10-Q

June 30, 2006. The dividend and distribution were paid on July 19, 2006. The dividend and distribution were equivalent to an annual rate of \$1.40 per share or OP unit.

9

Table of Contents**8. Loss per Share**

The following is a summary of the elements used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share (in thousands, except per share amount):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2006	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006
Net loss	\$ (2,166)	\$ (3,691)
Weighted average shares outstanding basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	7,975	7,974
Net loss per share basic and diluted	\$ (0.27)	\$ (0.46)

(1) 25 shares of unvested restricted common stock are anti-dilutive due to the net loss.

9. Minority Interests in Operating Partnership

Minority interests of holders of OP units in the Operating Partnership at June 30, 2006, were \$57.1 million.

As of June 30, 2006, there were 12,360,613 OP units outstanding, of which 7,995,574, or 64.7%, were owned by the Company and 4,365,039, or 35.3%, were owned by other partners (including certain of the Company's directors and members of senior management).

Table of Contents**10. Segment Reporting**

The Company defines business segments by their distinct customer base and service provided based on the financial information used by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make resource allocation decisions and assess performance. There are two identified reportable segments: (1) property operations and (2) real estate services. Management evaluates each segment's performance based on net operating income, which is defined as income before corporate general and administrative expenses, depreciation, amortization, interest expense, loss on early extinguishment of debt, gain on sale of real estate property, equity in earnings of unconsolidated real estate partnerships, minority interests in operating partnership, and discontinued operations. Management does not include the property revenues and property operating expenses of Rocky Mount MOB in evaluating the property operations segment. Intersegment revenues and expenses are reflected at the contractually stipulated amounts and eliminated in consolidation or combination. The following table represents the segment information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 (in thousands):

	Company Three Months Ended June 30, 2006	Predecessor June 30, 2005	Company Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	Predecessor June 30, 2005
Property operations:				
Rental revenues	\$ 13,176	\$ 10,753	\$ 24,686	\$ 21,348
Interest and other income	158	239	330	463
Property operating expenses	(4,802)	(3,848)	(8,994)	(7,696)
Intersegment expenses	(856)	(810)	(1,683)	(1,620)
Net operating income	\$ 7,676	\$ 6,334	\$ 14,339	\$ 12,495
Total segment assets, end of period	\$ 357,897	\$ 173,189	\$ 357,897	\$ 173,189
Real estate services:				
Fee revenue	\$ 247	\$ 310	\$ 685	\$ 848
Expense reimbursements	142	165	325	329
Interest and other income	62	2	180	2
Intersegment revenues	856	810	1,683	1,620
Real estate operating expenses	(876)	(550)	(1,771)	(1,070)
Net operating income	\$ 431	\$ 737	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,729
Total segment assets, end of period	\$ 3,910	\$ 3,571	\$ 3,910	\$ 3,571
Reconciliations:				
Total segment revenues	\$ 14,641	\$ 12,279	\$ 27,889	\$ 24,610
Elimination of intersegment revenues	(856)	(810)	(1,683)	(1,620)
Rocky Mount MOB and elimination of related intersegment revenues	193		384	
Total revenues	\$ 13,978	\$ 11,469	\$ 26,590	\$ 22,990

Edgar Filing: Cogdell Spencer Inc. - Form 10-Q

Total segment net operating income	\$ 8,107	\$ 7,071	\$ 15,441	\$ 14,224
Corporate general and administrative expenses	(699)	(1,195)	(1,657)	(1,638)
Depreciation and amortization expense	(7,433)	(2,547)	(13,860)	(5,065)
Interest expense	(3,324)	(3,374)	(5,648)	(5,091)
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated real estate partnerships		(24)	5	(40)
Net income of Rocky Mount MOB, net of minority intetests	11		27	
Minority interests in operating partnership	1,177		2,008	
Total discontinued operations	(5)	15	(7)	31
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,166)	\$ (54)	\$ (3,691)	\$ 2,421
Total segment assets	\$ 361,807	\$ 176,760	\$ 361,807	\$ 176,760
Corporate total assets	2,412		2,412	
Rocky Mount MOB total assets	4,544		4,544	
Total discontinued operations	1,479	1,114	1,479	1,114
Total assets, end of period	\$ 370,242	\$ 177,874	\$ 370,242	\$ 177,874

11. Subsequent Events

On July 17, 2006, the Company sold the building known as Cabarrus Pediatrics to NorthEast Medical Center. The sales price was \$1.9 million. The Company expects to record a gain on the sale during the third quarter of 2006.

On August 6, 2006, the Company executed a purchase agreement to acquire Mary Black Westside, located in Spartanburg, South Carolina, for approximately \$5.2 million. The acquisition includes 32,111 square feet of medical office space.

Table of Contents

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

When used in this discussion and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the words believes, anticipates, projects, should, estimates, expects, and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements with the meaning of that term in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and in Section 21F of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Actual results may differ materially due to uncertainties including:

- the Company's business strategy;
- the Company's ability to obtain future financing arrangements;
- estimates relating to the Company's future distributions;
- the Company's understanding of the Company's competition;
- the Company's ability to renew the Company's ground leases;
- changes in the reimbursement available to the Company's tenants by government or private payors;
- the Company's tenants' ability to make rent payments;
- defaults by tenants;
- market trends; and
- projected capital expenditures.

Forward-looking statements are based on estimates as of the date of this report. The Company disclaims any obligation to publicly release the results of any revisions to these forward-looking statements reflecting new estimates, events or circumstances after the date of this report.

Overview

The Company is a fully-integrated, self-administered and self-managed REIT that invests in specialty office buildings for the medical profession, including medical offices, ambulatory surgery and diagnostic centers. The Company focuses on the ownership, development, redevelopment, acquisition and management of strategically located medical office buildings and other healthcare related facilities primarily in the southeastern United States. The Company has been built around understanding and addressing the specialized real estate needs of the healthcare industry. The Company believes the southeastern United States is a large and growing market with favorable macro healthcare trends and favorable demographic trends that prompt expanding healthcare needs.

The Company derives a significant portion of its revenues from rents received from tenants under existing leases in medical office buildings and other healthcare related facilities. The Company's portfolio is stable with a 94.1% occupancy rate as of June 30, 2006, and favorable leases generally with consumer price index or CPI increases and cost pass throughs to the tenants. The Company derives a lesser portion of its revenues from fees that are paid for managing and developing medical office buildings and other healthcare related facilities for third parties. The Company's management believes a strong internal property management capability is a vital component of the Company's business, both for the properties the Company owns and for those that the Company manages. Strong internal property management allows the Company to control costs, increase tenant satisfaction, and reduce tenant turnover, which reduces capital costs.

Table of Contents

The Company's management team has developed long-term and extensive relationships through developing and maintaining modern, customized medical office buildings and healthcare related facilities. Approximately 76% of the net rentable square feet of the Company's wholly owned properties are situated on hospital campuses. As such, the Company believes its assets occupy a premier franchise location in relationship to local hospitals, providing its properties with a distinct competitive advantage over alternative medical office space in an area. The Company believes that its property locations and relationships with hospitals will allow the Company to capitalize on the increasing healthcare trend of outpatient procedures.

The Company's growth strategy includes leveraging strategic relationships for new developments and off-market acquisitions. The Company will also continue to enter into development joint ventures with hospitals and physicians. The Company is active in seeking new client relationships in new markets. During the six months ended June 30, 2006, the Company acquired properties totaling approximately \$74.9 million in three new markets.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company owned and/or managed 76 medical office buildings and healthcare related facilities, serving 21 hospital systems in ten states. The Company's aggregate portfolio was comprised of:

49 wholly owned properties;

eight joint venture properties; and

19 properties owned by third parties (17 of which are for clients with whom the Company has an existing investment relationship).

At June 30, 2006, the Company's aggregate portfolio contains approximately 3.8 million net rentable square feet, consisting of approximately 2.5 million net rentable square feet from wholly-owned properties, approximately 0.4 million net rentable square feet from joint venture properties, and approximately 0.9 million net rental square feet from properties owned by third parties and managed by the Company.

Factors Which May Influence Future Results of Operations

Generally, the Company's revenues and expenses have remained consistent except for development fees and changes in the fair value of interest rate swap agreements reflected in interest expense. The Company's development fees will continue to vary from period to period due to the level of development activity at that time.

Changes in fair values related to the Company's interest rate swap agreements, which vary from period to period based on changes in market interest rates, are recorded in interest expense. Generally, increases (decreases) in market interest rates will increase (decrease) the fair value of the derivative, which will decrease (increase) current period interest expense for the change in fair value.

The Company has used, and will continue to use, external consultants to assist management with the documentation, remediation, and testing of financial reporting internal controls in order to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. These costs are variable and may be significant depending on the volume of remediation and testing necessary to be in compliance with Section 404 reporting requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 at December 31, 2006.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements and the Company's Predecessor's combined financial statements, which have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with GAAP. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation and combination.

Table of Contents

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 at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses in the reporting period. The Company's actual results may differ from these estimates. Management has provided a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies in Note 2 to the Company's consolidated and combined financial statements included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. Critical accounting policies are those judged to involve accounting estimates or assumptions that may be material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for uncertain matters or susceptibility of such matters to change. Other companies in similar businesses may utilize different estimation policies and methodologies, which may impact the comparability of the Company's results of operations and financial condition to those companies.

Investments in Real Estate

Acquisition of real estate. The price that the Company pays to acquire a property is impacted by many factors, including the condition of the buildings and improvements, the occupancy of the building, the existence of above and below market tenant leases, the creditworthiness of the tenants, favorable or unfavorable financing, above or below market ground leases and numerous other factors. Accordingly, the Company is required to make subjective assessments to allocate the purchase price paid to acquire investments in real estate among the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the Company's estimate of the fair values of such assets and liabilities. This includes determining the value of the buildings and improvements, land, any ground leases, tenant improvements, in-place tenant leases, tenant relationships, the value (or negative value) of above (or below) market leases and any debt assumed from the seller or loans made by the seller to the Company. Each of these estimates requires significant judgment and some of the estimates involve complex calculations. The Company's calculation methodology is summarized in Note 2 to the Company's audited consolidated and combined financial statements included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. These allocation assessments have a direct impact on the Company's results of operations because if the Company were to allocate more value to land there would be no depreciation with respect to such amount or if the Company were to allocate more value to the buildings as opposed to allocating to the value of tenant leases, this amount would be recognized as an expense over a much longer period of time, since the amounts allocated to buildings are depreciated over the estimated lives of the buildings whereas amounts allocated to tenant leases are amortized over the terms of the leases. Additionally, the amortization of value (or negative value) assigned to above (or below) market rate leases is recorded as an adjustment to rental revenue as compared to amortization of the value of in-place leases and tenant relationships, which is included in depreciation and amortization in the Company's consolidated and combined statements of operations.

Useful lives of assets. The Company is required to make subjective assessments as to the useful lives of the Company's properties for purposes of determining the amount of depreciation to record on an annual basis with respect to the Company's investments in real estate. These assessments have a direct impact on the Company's net income (loss) because if the Company were to shorten the expected useful lives of the Company's investments in real estate the Company would depreciate such investments over fewer years, resulting in more depreciation expense on an annual basis.

Asset impairment valuation. The Company reviews the carrying value of the Company's properties when circumstances, such as adverse market conditions, indicate a potential impairment may exist. The Company bases the Company's review on an estimate of the future cash flows (excluding interest charges) expected to result from the real estate investment's use and eventual disposition. The Company considers factors such as future operating income, trends and prospects, as well as the effects of leasing demand, competition and other factors. If the Company's evaluation indicates that the Company may be unable to recover the carrying value of a real estate investment, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the property. These losses have a direct impact on the Company's net income because recording an impairment loss results in an immediate negative adjustment to operating results. The evaluation of anticipated cash flows is highly subjective and is based in part on assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results in future periods. Since cash flows on properties considered to be long-lived assets to be held and used are considered on an undiscounted basis to determine whether an asset has been impaired, the

Company's strategy of holding properties over the long-term directly decreases the likelihood of recording an impairment loss. If the Company's strategy changes or market conditions otherwise dictate an earlier sale date, an impairment loss may be recognized and such loss could be material. If the Company determines that impairment has occurred, the affected assets must be reduced to their fair value. No such impairment losses have been recognized to date. The Company estimates the fair value of rental properties utilizing a discounted cash flow analysis that includes projections of future revenues, expenses and capital improvement costs, similar to the income approach that is commonly utilized by appraisers. The Company reviews the value of Goodwill using an income approach on an annual basis and when circumstances indicate a potential impairment may exist.

Table of Contents***Revenue Recognition***

Rental income related to non-cancelable operating leases is recognized using the straight line method over the terms of the tenant leases. Deferred rents included in the Company's combined balance sheets represent the aggregate excess of rental revenue recognized on a straight line basis over the rental revenue that would be recognized under the terms of the leases. The Company's leases generally contain provisions under which the tenants reimburse the Company for all property operating expenses and real estate taxes incurred by the Company. Such reimbursements are recognized in the period that the expenses are incurred. Lease termination fees are recognized when the related leases are canceled and the Company has no continuing obligation to provide services to such former tenants. As discussed above, the Company recognizes amortization of the value of acquired above or below market tenant leases as a reduction of rental income in the case of above market leases or an increase to rental revenue in the case of below market leases. The Company receives fees for property management and development and consulting services from time to time from third parties which is reflected as fee revenue. Management fees are generally based on a percentage of revenues for the month as defined in the related property management agreements. Development and consulting fees are recorded on a percentage of completion method using management's best estimate of time and costs to complete projects. The Company has a long history of developing reasonable and dependable estimates related to development or consulting contracts with clear requirements and rights of the parties to the contracts. Although not frequent, occasionally revisions to estimates of costs are necessary and are reflected as a change in estimate when known. Other income shown in the statement of operations, generally includes interest income, primarily from the amortization of unearned income on a sales-type capital lease recognized in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, and other income incidental to the Company's operations and is recognized when earned. The Company must make subjective estimates as to when the Company's revenue is earned and the collectibility of the Company's accounts receivable related to minimum rent, deferred rent, expense reimbursements, lease termination fees and other income. The Company specifically analyzes accounts receivable and historical bad debts, tenant concentrations, tenant creditworthiness, and current economic trends when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for bad debts. These estimates have a direct impact on the Company's net income because a higher bad debt allowance would result in lower net income, and recognizing rental revenue as earned in one period versus another would result in higher or lower net income for a particular period.

REIT Qualification Requirements

The Company is subject to a number of operational and organizational requirements to qualify and then maintain qualification as a REIT. If the Company does not qualify as a REIT, its income would become subject to U.S. federal, state and local income taxes at regular corporate rates that would be substantial and the Company cannot re-elect to qualify as a REIT for five years. The resulting adverse effects on the Company's results of operations, liquidity and amounts distributable to stockholders would be material.

Results of Operations

The Company's income (loss) from operations is generated primarily from operations of its properties and development and property management fee revenue. The changes in operating results from period to period reflect changes in existing property performance and changes in the number of properties due to development, acquisition, or disposition of properties. To better understand the overall operating performance, the Company's properties have been categorized into four status groups. The Company considers a property to be stabilized when it has attained a physical occupancy level of at least 90%. A property that the Company developed is deemed same-property when stabilized for at least one year as of the beginning of the current year. A property that the Company has acquired remains an acquisition property until deemed same-property when the Company has owned it for one year or more as of the beginning of the current year. A property is deemed to be a development property until deemed same-property when stabilized as of the beginning of the current year. A disposition property is one which the Company has sold in current or prior years.

Table of Contents**Property Summary**

The following is an activity summary of the Company's property portfolio (excluding unconsolidated real estate partnerships) for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Company 2006	Predecessor 2005
Properties at January 1	44	43
Consolidation of Rocky Mount MOB LLC	1	
Acquisitions	4	
Development that began rental operations		1
Properties at June 30	49	44

The above table excludes East Jefferson Medical Specialty Building, which is accounted for as a sales-type capital lease.

Comparison of the three months ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005

Overview. There were no changes to the Company's property portfolio during the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.

Revenue. Total revenue increased \$2.5 million, or 21.9%, for the three months ended June 30, 2006. This increase is primarily due to an increase in property rental revenue of \$2.6 million offset by lower development fees of \$0.1 million.

Property rental revenue increased \$2.6 million, or 24.4%, for the three months ended June 30, 2006. Same-property rental revenue increased \$0.2 million, or 1.8%, which is due primarily to general increases in rent related to CPI, escalation clauses. Rental revenue from acquisition properties increased \$2.4 million.

Property operating expenses. Property operating expenses increased \$1.0 million, or 26.2%, for the three months ended June 30, 2006. Same-property operating expenses increased approximately \$0.2 million, or 5.2%. Operating expenses from acquisition properties increased \$0.8 million.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased approximately \$19,000, or 0.6%, for the three months ended June 30, 2006. Excluding the decrease in interest expense in each period due to changes in interest rate swap fair values, interest expense increased \$0.3 million from \$3.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005 to \$3.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2006. This increase is primarily due to the increased borrowing to fund the four acquisitions during first quarter 2006 offset by the change in the Company's capital structure as a result of the Offering. Proceeds from the Offering were used in part to reduce debt principal balances which in turn reduced interest expense.

Changes in interest rate swap fair values are recorded as a decrease or increase to interest expense. For the three months ended June 30, 2005, the interest rate swap agreement fair values decreased \$0.2 million, which resulted in a increase in interest expense of the same amount. For the three months ended June 30, 2006, the interest rate swap agreement fair values increased \$0.2 million, which resulted in a reduction of interest expense of \$0.2 million. For the three months ended June 30, 2006, there were five derivative interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$44.1 million versus eight instruments with an aggregate notional amount of \$90.7 million in the same quarter in 2005.

Depreciation and amortization expenses. Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$4.9 million, or 193.1%, for the three months ended June 30, 2006. Same-property depreciation and amortization expenses increased approximately \$3.7 million, or 145.3%. The increase was primarily due to the increase in the cost basis for the real estate properties and intangible assets as a result of the purchase accounting for the Formation Transactions on November 1, 2005. Depreciation and amortization expenses from acquisition properties increased \$1.2 million.

Table of Contents

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased \$0.2 million, or 9.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2006 primarily due to the decrease in professional fees. During the three months ended June 30, 2005, the Predecessor incurred \$0.8 million of accounting and audit fees related to preparing for the Offering. During the three months ended June 30, 2006, the Company incurred \$0.5 million in professional fees related to Sarbanes-Oxley, tax, audit and legal expenses.

Comparison of the six months ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005

Revenue. Total revenue increased \$3.6 million, or 15.7%, for the six months ended June 30, 2006. This increase is primarily due to the four new buildings added in first quarter 2006 which resulted in an increase in property rental revenue of \$3.0 million.

Property rental revenue increased \$3.7 million, or 17.6%, for the six months ended June 30, 2006. Same-property rental revenue increased \$0.7 million, or 3.3%, which is due primarily to general increases in rent related to consumer price index, or CPI, escalation clauses. Rental revenue from acquisition and development properties increased \$3.0 million.

Fee revenue decreased \$0.2 million, or 21.1%, for the six months ended June 30, 2006 due to the timing of services performed related to third party development projects. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, there were no active projects for which the Company received significant fees compared to two significant projects for the six months ended June 30, 2005.

Property operating expenses. Property operating expenses increased \$1.4 million, or 18.1%, for the six months ended June 30, 2006. Same-property operating expenses increased approximately \$0.3 million, or 3.9%. Acquisition and development property operating expenses increased \$1.1 million.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$0.7 million, or 13.6%, for the six months ended June 30, 2006.

Excluding the decrease in interest expense in each period due to changes in interest rate swap fair values, interest expense decreased approximately \$33,000 from \$6.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005. This decrease is primarily due to a change in the Company's capital structure as a result of the Offering, the proceeds of which were used in part to reduce debt principal balances. The decrease as a result of lower debt principal balances was offset by borrowings to fund the four property acquisitions during the first quarter of 2006 and higher interest payments due to increasing interest rates on variable rate debt.

Changes in interest rate swap fair values are recorded as a decrease or increase to interest expense. For the six months ended June 30, 2005, the interest rate swap agreement fair values increased \$1.2 million, which resulted in a reduction of interest expense of the same amount. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, the interest rate swap agreement fair values increased \$0.4 million, which resulted in a reduction of interest expense of \$0.4 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, there were five derivative interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$44.1 million versus eight instruments with an aggregate notional amount of \$90.7 million in the same quarter in 2005.

Depreciation and amortization expenses. Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$8.9 million, or 174.9%, for the six months ended June 30, 2006. Same-property depreciation and amortization expenses increased approximately \$7.4 million, or 146.1%. The increase was primarily due to the increase in the cost basis for the real estate properties and intangible assets as a result of the purchase accounting for the Formation Transactions on November 1, 2005. Depreciation and amortization expenses from acquisition properties increased \$1.5 million.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased \$0.7 million, or 26.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2006 primarily due to an increase in professional fees related to public company administrative expenses. Professional fees were \$0.5 million higher for the six months ended June 30, 2006 due to increased audit, legal, and Sarbanes-Oxley fees.

Table of Contents**Cash Flows****Comparison of the six months ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005**

Cash provided by operating activities was \$8.9 million and \$6.7 million during the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase of \$2.2 million was primarily due to (1) a \$0.9 million increase in earnings before non-cash depreciation, amortizations and change in fair value of interest rate swap agreements and (2) a \$1.3 million net increase due to changes in operating assets and liabilities primarily resulting from increased collected prepaid rent, increased accruals for interest, and decreased accounts receivable.

Cash used in investing activities was \$73.9 million and \$2.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase of \$71.5 million was primarily due to the acquisition of four properties and their subsequent capital improvements.

Cash provided by (used in) financing activities was \$56.1 million and (\$4.6 million) for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The net change of \$60.7 million was primarily due to net proceeds from debt of \$60.6 million, primarily drawn from the Credit Facility in order to fund the current period acquisitions.

Construction in Progress

The following is a summary of the Construction in Progress balance (dollars in thousands):

Property	Location	Estimated Completion Date	Net Rentable Square Feet	Investment to Date	Estimated	Percentage
					Total Investment	Leased
Carolina Forest Medical Plaza	Horry County, SC	2Q 2007	39,000	\$ 1,241	\$ 7,425	43.2%
Lancaster Rehabilitation Hospital	Lancaster, PA	2Q 2007	52,800	609	12,720	100.0%
Land and pre-construction developments				753		
			91,800	\$ 2,603	\$ 20,145	

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2006, the Company had \$0.9 million available in cash and cash equivalents. The Company will be required to distribute at least 90% of the Company's net taxable income, excluding net capital gains, to the Company's stockholders on an annual basis due to qualification requirements as a REIT. Therefore, as a general matter, it is unlikely that the Company will have any substantial cash balances that could be used to meet the Company's liquidity needs. Instead, these needs must be met from cash generated from operations and external sources of capital.

The Company has a \$100.0 million unsecured revolving Credit Facility with a syndicate of financial institutions (including Bank of America, N.A., Citicorp North America, Inc. and Branch Banking & Trust Company) (collectively, the Lenders). The Credit Facility is available to fund working capital and for other general corporate purposes; to finance acquisition and development activity; and to refinance existing and future indebtedness. The Credit Facility permits the Company to borrow up to \$100.0 million of revolving loans, with sub-limits of \$25.0 million for swingline loans and \$25.0 million for letters of credit.

The Credit Facility shall terminate and all amounts outstanding thereunder shall be due and payable in full, three years from November 1, 2005, subject to a one-year extension at the Company's option. The Credit Facility also allows for up to \$150.0 million of increased availability (to a total aggregate available amount of \$250.0 million), at the Company's option but subject to each Lender's option to increase its commitment. The interest rate on loans under the Credit Facility equals, at the Company's election, either (1) LIBOR plus a margin of between 100 to 130 basis points based on the Company's leverage ratio or (2) the higher of the federal funds rate plus 50 basis points or Bank of

America, N.A. s prime rate.

The Credit Facility contains customary terms and conditions for credit facilities of this type, including: (1) limitations on the Company s ability to (A) incur additional indebtedness, (B) make distributions to the Company s stockholders, subject to complying with REIT requirements, and (C) make certain investments; (2) maintenance of a pool of unencumbered assets subject to certain minimum valuations thereof; and (3) requirements for us to maintain certain financial coverage

Table of Contents

ratios. These customary financial coverage ratios and other conditions include a maximum leverage ratio (65%, with flexibility for one two quarter increase to not more than 75%), minimum fixed charge coverage ratio (175%), maximum combined secured indebtedness (50%), maximum recourse indebtedness (15%), maximum unsecured indebtedness (60%, with flexibility for one two quarter increase to not more than 75%), minimum unencumbered interest coverage ratio (200%) and minimum combined tangible net worth (\$30 million plus 85% of net proceeds of equity issuances by the Company and its subsidiaries after November 1, 2005).

As of June 30, 2006, there was \$13.6 million available under the Credit Facility. There was \$85.9 million outstanding at June 30, 2006 and \$0.5 million of availability is restricted related to an outstanding letter of credit. On July 18, 2006, the Company borrowed \$5.0 million under the Credit Facility to fund the dividend and distribution and an additional \$4.0 million on August 7, 2006, to fund the acquisition of Mary Black Westside.

The Company believes that it will have sufficient capital resources as a result of operations and the borrowings in place to fund ongoing operations.

On June 9, 2006, the Company declared a dividend to common stockholders of record and the Operating Partnership declared a distribution to holders of record of OP units, in each case as of June 21, 2006, totaling \$4.3 million or \$0.35 per share or unit, covering the period from April 1, 2006 through June 30, 2006. The dividend and distribution were paid on July 19, 2006. The dividend and distribution were equivalent to an annual rate of \$1.40 per share and OP unit.

Long-Term Liquidity Needs

The Company's principal long-term liquidity needs consist primarily of new property development, property acquisitions, principal payments under various mortgages and other credit facilities and non-recurring capital expenditures. The Company does not expect that its net cash provided by operations will be sufficient to meet all of these long-term liquidity needs. Instead, the Company expects to finance new property developments through modest cash equity capital contributed by the Company together with construction loan proceeds, as well as through cash equity investments by its tenants. The Company expects to fund property acquisitions through a combination of borrowings under its Credit Facility and traditional secured mortgage financing. In addition, the Company expects to use OP units issued by the operating partnership to acquire properties from existing owners seeking a tax deferred transaction. The Company expects to meet other long-term liquidity requirements through net cash provided by operations and through additional equity and debt financings, including loans from banks, institutional investors or other lenders, bridge loans, letters of credit, and other lending arrangements, most of which will be secured by mortgages. The Company may also issue unsecured debt in the future. However, in view of the Company's strategy to grow its portfolio over time, the Company does not, in general, expect to meet its long-term liquidity needs through sales of its properties. In the event that, notwithstanding this intent, the Company was in the future to consider sales of its properties from time to time, the proceeds that would be available to the Company from such sales, may be reduced by amounts that the Company may owe under the tax protection agreements entered into in connection with the Formation Transactions or those properties would need to be sold in a tax deferred transaction which would require reinvestment of the proceeds in another property. In addition, the Company's ability to sell certain of its assets could be adversely affected by the general illiquidity of real estate assets and certain additional factors particular to our portfolio such as the specialized nature of its target property type, property use restrictions and the need to obtain consents or waivers of rights of first refusal or rights of first offers from ground lessors in the case of sales of its properties that are subject to ground leases.

The Company intends to repay indebtedness incurred under its Credit Facility from time to time, for acquisitions or otherwise, out of cash flow and from the proceeds of additional debt or equity issuances. In the future, the Company may seek to increase the amount of the Credit Facility, negotiate additional credit facilities or issue corporate debt instruments. Any indebtedness incurred or issued by the Company may be secured or unsecured, short-, medium- or long-term, fixed or variable interest rate and may be subject to other terms and conditions the Company deems acceptable. The Company intends to refinance at maturity the mortgage notes payable that have balloon payments at maturity.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations as of June 30, 2006, including the maturities and scheduled principal repayments and the commitments due in connection with the Company's ground leases and operating leases for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Through Remainder of 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thereafter	Total
Obligation:							
Long-term debt principal payments and maturities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11,291	\$ 39,187	\$ 113,400	\$ 16,440	\$ 1,456	\$ 47,842	\$ 229,616
Standby letters of credit ⁽²⁾	500						500
Interest payments ⁽³⁾	6,776	11,975	7,512	3,641	3,035	7,692	40,631
Ground leases ⁽⁴⁾	78	155	155	155	155	5,296	5,994
Operating leases ⁽⁵⁾	143	270	343	351	350	389	1,846
Total	\$ 18,788	\$ 51,587	\$ 121,410	\$ 20,587	\$ 4,996	\$ 61,219	\$ 278,587

(1) Includes notes payable under the Company's Credit Facility

(2) As collateral for performance on a mortgage note payable, the Company is contingently liable under a standby letter of credit, which also reduces the availability under the Credit Facility

(3) Assumes one-month LIBOR of 5.345% and Prime Rate of 8.0%

(4) Substantially all of the ground

leases effectively limit our control over various aspects of the operation of the applicable property, restrict our ability to transfer the property and allow the lessor the right of first refusal to purchase the building and improvements. All of the ground leases provide for the property to revert to the lessor for no consideration upon the expiration or earlier termination of the ground lease.

- (5) Payments under operating lease agreements relate to various of our properties equipment and office space leases. The future minimum lease commitments under these leases are as indicated.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company guarantees debt in connection with certain of its development activities, including joint ventures. The Company has guaranteed, in the event of a default, the mortgage notes payable for one limited liability company. An initial liability of \$0.1 million has been recorded for this guarantee using expected present value measurement techniques. The guarantee, with a principal balance of \$9.1 million at June 30, 2006, will be released upon the full repayment of the mortgage note payable, which matures in December 2006. The mortgage is collateralized by property and the collateral will revert to the guarantor in the event the guarantee is performed.

As the Company has never had to perform on debt that the Company has guaranteed, the probability the Company will have to perform on any guarantees in the future is minimal and therefore the Company does not expect the Company's guarantees to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Real Estate Taxes

The Company's leases generally require the tenants to be responsible for all real estate taxes.

Inflation

Inflation in the United States has been relatively low in recent years and did not have a material impact on the results of operations for the periods shown in the consolidated and combined financial statements. Although the impact of inflation has been relatively insignificant in recent years, it remains a factor in the United States economy and may increase the cost of acquiring or replacing properties.

Seasonality

The Company does not consider its business to be subject to material seasonality fluctuations.

Table of Contents

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Based on the Company's review of recent accounting pronouncements released during the quarter ended June 30, 2006, the Company has not identified any standard requiring adoption that would have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company's 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. The Company uses some derivative financial instruments to manage, or hedge, interest rate risks related to the Company's borrowings. The Company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes and only enters into contracts with major financial institutions based on their credit rating and other factors.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company had \$229.6 million of consolidated debt outstanding (excluding any discounts or premiums related to assumed debt). Of the Company's total consolidated debt, \$120.0 million, or 52.3%, was variable rate debt that are not subject to variable to fixed rate interest rate swap agreements. Of the Company's total indebtedness, \$109.6 million, or 47.7%, was subject to fixed interest rates, including variable rate debt that is subject to variable to fixed rate swap agreements.

If LIBOR were to increase by 100 basis points, the increase in interest expense on the Company's variable rate debt would decrease future annual earnings and cash flows by approximately \$1.2 million. Interest rate risk amounts were determined by considering the impact of hypothetical interest rates on the Company's 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, the Company may take actions to further mitigate the Company's 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 the Company's financial structure.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, based on the evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) required by paragraph (b) of Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15, have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to give reasonable assurances to the timely collection, evaluation and disclosure of information relating to the Company that would potentially be subject to disclosure under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

During the six month period ended June 30, 2006, there was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute assurance that it will detect or uncover failures within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be set forth in our periodic reports.

Table of Contents**PART II. OTHER INFORMATION****ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

The Company is not involved in any material litigation nor, to the Company's knowledge, is any material litigation pending or threatened against us, other than routine litigation arising out of the ordinary course of business or which is expected to be covered by insurance and not expected to harm the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

See the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, for risk factors. There have been no significant changes to the Company's risk factors during the three and six months ended June 30, 2006.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITIES HOLDERS

The Company held its 2006 annual meeting of stockholders (the 2006 Annual Meeting) on May 4, 2006. A detailed description of the matters voted upon at the 2006 Annual Meeting is contained in the Company's proxy statement that was filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on April 10, 2006.

At the 2006 Annual Meeting, the stockholders voted to elect James W. Cogdell, Richard B. Jennings, Richard C. Neugent, Frank C. Spencer, Christopher E. Lee, Randolph D. Smoak, M.D., and John R. Georgius to serve as directors of the Company until the Company's 2007 annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Votes were cast for and withheld in the election of directors as follows:

Nominee	Votes For	Votes Withheld
James W. Cogdell	5,662,049	133,655
John R. Georgius	5,683,026	122,678
Richard B. Jennings	5,662,049	133,655
Christopher E. Lee	5,683,026	112,678
Richard C. Neugent	5,683,026	112,678
Randolph D. Smoak, M.D.	5,683,026	122,678
Frank C. Spencer	5,662,049	133,655

There were no broker non-votes in the election of directors.

At the 2006 Annual meeting, the stockholders also voted on ratification of external auditors. The results of the vote were as follows:

	Votes For	Votes Against	Abstentions
Deloitte & Touche LLP	5,789,767	5,937	

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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

23

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

Cogdell Spencer Inc.
Registrant

Date: August 14, 2006

/s/ Frank C. Spencer

Frank C. Spencer
*President and Chief Executive
Officer*

Date: August 14, 2006

/s/ Charles M. Handy

Charles M. Handy
*Senior Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer*

24