

**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, 2025

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 001-34626

Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

5565 Glenridge Connector Ste. 450, Atlanta, Georgia
(Address of principal executive offices)

58-2328421

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

30342
(Zip Code)

(770) 418-8800

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	<u>Name of exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	PDM	New York Stock Exchange

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

None

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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 (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

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 has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

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

As of June 30, 2025, the aggregate market value of the common stock of Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc., held by non-affiliates was \$899,746,764 based on the closing price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange. As of February 12, 2026, 124,849,529 shares of common stock were outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Registrant incorporates by reference portions of the Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc. Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (Items 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of Part III) to be filed no later than April 30, 2026.

FORM 10-K
PIEDMONT REALTY TRUST, INC.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
PART I.	
Item 1. Business	5
Item 1A. Risk Factors	9
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	26
Item 1C. Cybersecurity	26
Item 2. Properties	28
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	29
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	29
PART II.	
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	30
Item 6. [Reserved]	32
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	33
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	46
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	47
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	47
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	47
Item 9B. Other Information	50
Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections	50
PART III.	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	51
Item 11. Executive Compensation	51
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	51
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	51
Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	51
PART IV.	
Item 15. Exhibit and Financial Statement Schedules	52
Item 16. Form 10-K Summary	57
Signatures	58

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this Form 10-K may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. In addition, Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc. ("Piedmont," "we," "our," or "us"), or our executive officers on our behalf, may from time to time make forward-looking statements in reports and other documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission or in connection with other written or oral statements made to the press, potential investors, or others. Statements regarding future events and developments and our future performance, as well as management's expectations, beliefs, plans, estimates, or projections relating to the future, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include statements preceded by, followed by, or that include the words "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "believe," "continue," or other similar words. Examples of such statements in this report include descriptions of our real estate, financing, and operating objectives; discussions regarding future dividends; and discussions regarding potential acquisition and disposition activity and the potential impact of economic conditions on our real estate and lease portfolio, among others.

These statements are based on beliefs and assumptions of our management, which in turn are based on information available at the time the statements are made. Important assumptions relating to the forward-looking statements include, among others, assumptions regarding the demand for office space in the markets in which we operate, competitive conditions, and general economic conditions. These assumptions could prove inaccurate. The forward-looking statements also involve certain known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Many of these factors are beyond our ability to control or predict. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Economic, regulatory, socio-economic, technological (e.g. artificial intelligence and machine learning, virtual meeting platforms, etc.), and other changes that impact the real estate market generally, the office sector or the patterns of use of commercial office space in general, or the markets where we primarily operate or have high concentrations of revenue;
- The impact of competition on our efforts to renew existing leases or re-let space on terms similar to existing leases;
- Lease terminations, lease defaults, lease contractions, or changes in the financial condition of our tenants, particularly by one of our large tenants;
- Impairment charges on our long-lived assets or goodwill resulting therefrom;
- The success of our real estate strategies and investment objectives, including our ability to implement successful redevelopment and development strategies or identify and consummate suitable acquisitions and divestitures;
- The illiquidity of real estate investments, including economic changes, such as fluctuating interest rates, costs of construction, improvements and redevelopments, and available financing, which could impact the number of buyers/sellers of our target properties, and regulatory restrictions to which real estate investment trusts ("REITs") are subject and the resulting impediment on our ability to quickly respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties;
- The risks and uncertainties associated with our acquisition and disposition of properties, many of which risks and uncertainties may not be known at the time of acquisition or disposition;
- Development and construction delays, including the potential of supply chain disruptions, and resultant increased costs and risks;
- Future acts of terrorism, civil unrest, or armed hostilities in any of the major metropolitan areas in which we own properties;
- Risks related to the occurrence of cybersecurity incidents, including cybersecurity incidents against us or any of our properties, vendors, or tenants, or a deficiency in our identification, assessment or management of cybersecurity threats impacting our operations and the public's reaction to reported cybersecurity incidents, including the reputational impact on our business and value of our common stock;
- Costs of complying with governmental laws, regulations and policies, including environmental standards imposed on office building owners;
- Uninsured losses or losses in excess of our insurance coverage, and our inability to obtain adequate insurance coverage at a reasonable cost;
- Additional risks and costs associated with directly managing properties occupied by government tenants, such as potential changes in the political environment, a reduction in federal or state funding of our governmental tenants, government layoffs or an increased risk of default by government tenants during periods in which state or federal governments are shut down or on furlough;
- Significant price and volume fluctuations in the public markets, including on the exchange on which we listed our common stock;
- Risks associated with incurring mortgage and other indebtedness, including changing capital reserve requirements on our lenders and rising interest rates for new debt financings;

- A downgrade in our credit ratings, the credit ratings of Piedmont Operating Partnership, L.P. ("Piedmont OP") or the credit ratings of our or Piedmont OP's unsecured debt securities, which could, among other effects, trigger an increase in the stated rate of one or more of our unsecured debt instruments;
- The effect of future offerings of debt or equity securities on the value of our common stock;
- Additional risks and costs associated with adverse U.S. global and economic conditions, inflation and potential increases in the rate of inflation, including the impact of a possible recession, uncertainty and volatility in financial markets, and any changes in governmental rules, regulations, and fiscal policies;
- Uncertainties associated with environmental and regulatory matters;
- Changes in the financial condition of our tenants directly or indirectly resulting from geopolitical developments that could negatively affect important supply chains and international trade, the termination or threatened termination of existing international trade agreements, or the implementation of tariffs or retaliatory tariffs on imported or exported goods;
- The effect of any litigation to which we are, or may become, subject;
- Additional risks and costs associated with owning properties occupied by tenants in particular industries, such as oil and gas, hospitality, travel, co-working, etc., including risks of default during start-up and during economic downturns;
- Changes in tax laws impacting REITs and real estate in general, as well as our ability to continue to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), or other tax law changes which may adversely affect our stockholders;
- The future effectiveness of our internal controls and procedures; and
- Other factors, including the risk factors described in [Item 1A](#) of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Management believes these forward-looking statements are reasonable; however, undue reliance should not be placed on any forward-looking statements, which are based on current expectations. Further, forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and management undertakes no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events.

INFORMATION REGARDING DISCLOSURES PRESENTED

Annualized Lease Revenue ("ALR") is calculated by multiplying (i) current rental payments (defined as base rent plus operating expense reimbursements, if payable by the tenant on a monthly basis under the terms of a lease that has been executed, but excluding (a) rental abatements and (b) rental payments related to executed but not commenced leases for space that was covered by an existing lease), by (ii) 12. In instances in which contractual rents or operating expense reimbursements are collected on an annual, semi-annual, or quarterly basis, such amounts are multiplied by a factor of 1, 2, or 4, respectively, to calculate the annualized figure. For leases that have been executed but not commenced relating to unleased space, ALR is calculated by multiplying (i) the monthly base rental payment (excluding abatements) plus any operating expense reimbursements for the initial month of the lease term, by (ii) 12. Unless stated otherwise, this measure excludes revenues associated with development properties and properties taken out of service for redevelopment, if any.

SUMMARY OF RISK FACTORS

Material risks that may affect our business, operating results and financial condition include, but are not limited to, the following:

Risks Related to Our Business and Operations

- economic, regulatory, socio-economic or technology changes (e.g. artificial intelligence and machine learning, virtual meeting platforms, etc.) that impact the real estate market generally, or that could affect patterns of use of commercial office space, such as remote working and flexible or “hybrid” working arrangements that allow work from remote locations other than an employer’s office premises;
- competition in the leasing market;
- conditions of the office market in general, and of the specific markets in which we operate;
- lease termination or tenant defaults, particularly by one of our significant lead tenants;
- ability of tenants to exercise early termination rights within leases;
- managing properties occupied by governmental tenants;
- adverse market and economic conditions;
- difficulty in identifying and consummating suitable acquisitions that meet our investment criteria;
- future acquisitions of properties may not yield anticipated returns, may disrupt our business, and may strain our resources;
- acquired properties may be located in new, unfamiliar markets;
- illiquidity of real estate investments;
- inability to dispose of properties in a timely or efficient manner;
- development and construction delays;
- our redevelopment and development strategies may not be successful;
- future terrorist attacks;
- cybersecurity incidents;
- uninsured losses or losses in excess of our insurance coverage;
- insolvency of our insurance carriers;
- lack of sole decision-making authority for our joint venture investments;
- costs of complying with governmental laws and regulations;
- liability for environmental contamination or adverse environmental conditions in our buildings;
- failure to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act or similar regulations;
- effects of climate change;
- loss of key personnel;
- litigation;
- ineffective disclosure controls or internal controls;

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

- provisions of our organizational documents may have an anti-takeover effect and discourage third parties from seeking change of control transactions;
- limitations in our charter on the number of shares a person may own which may discourage a takeover;
- certain significant actions by our board of directors may be taken without stockholder approval;
- stock issuances may be approved by our board of directors with terms that may subordinate the rights of our common stockholders which may discourage a takeover;
- certain elections by our board of directors could subject us to certain Maryland law limitations on changes in control that could prevent transactions;
- our rights and the rights of our stockholders to recover claims against our board of directors and officers are limited;

Risks Related to Tax Matters

- failure to qualify as a REIT;
- changes in tax laws;
- incurring certain tax liabilities;
- differences between the recognition of taxable income and the actual receipt of cash;
- our distributions do not qualify for certain reduced tax rates;
- a re-characterization of transactions may result in lost tax benefits or prohibited transactions;
- adverse changes in state and local tax laws;
- property taxes affecting returns on real estate;

Risks Associated with Debt Financing

- continuing to incur mortgage or other debt;
- availability of financing/refinancing from lenders;
- fluctuating or rising interest rates;
- restrictive debt covenants;
- increases in variable-rate debt payments;
- changes in interest rates that impact our interest rate derivative contracts and the risk of default or insolvency by counterparties to our interest rate swap agreements;
- a downgrade in our credit ratings, the credit ratings of Piedmont OP or the credit ratings of our or Piedmont OP's unsecured debt securities;

General Risks

- changes in our dividend policy;
- adverse U.S. and global economic conditions;
- price and volume fluctuations in the public market, including on the New York Stock Exchange;
- future offering of debt securities;
- market interest rate changes and resulting effect on the value of our common stock;
- securities analysts' coverage of our common stock; and
- failure of any bank in which we deposit our funds.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc. ("Piedmont," "we," "our," or "us") (NYSE: PDM) is a Maryland corporation that operates in a manner so as to qualify as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") for federal income tax purposes and engages in the ownership, management, development, redevelopment, and operation of high-quality, Class A office properties located primarily in major U.S. Sunbelt markets. Piedmont was incorporated in 1997 and commenced operations in 1998. Piedmont conducts business through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Piedmont Operating Partnership, L.P. ("Piedmont OP"), a Delaware limited partnership. Piedmont OP owns properties directly, through wholly-owned subsidiaries, and through various joint ventures which it controls. References to Piedmont herein shall include Piedmont and all of its subsidiaries, including Piedmont OP and its subsidiaries and joint ventures.

Operating Objectives and Strategy

Piedmont is a fully integrated, self-managed real estate investment company focused on delivering an exceptional office environment. As an owner, manager, developer and operator of approximately 16 million square feet (unaudited) of Class A properties across major U.S. Sunbelt markets, we are known for our hospitality-driven approach and commitment to transforming buildings into premier "Piedmont PLACES" that enhance each client's workplace experience. As of December 31, 2025, we owned and operated a portfolio of 29 in-service projects and three redevelopment projects. The in-service office projects totaled approximately 14.9 million square feet (unaudited) and were 89.6% leased. Our redevelopment projects were approximately 62% leased as of December 31, 2025. Collectively, over 70% of our ALR is generated from our properties located in our Sunbelt markets. We lease space to a mixture of corporate tenants from multiple industries, and our average lease size is approximately 14,000 square feet with an average lease term remaining of six years as of December 31, 2025. Our diversified tenant base is primarily comprised of investment grade or nationally recognized corporations or governmental agencies, with the majority of our ALR derived from such tenants. No single tenant accounts for more than 5% of our ALR.

Headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, with local management offices in each of our markets, Piedmont values operational excellence and is a leading participant among REITs based on the number of buildings owned and managed with Building Owners and Managers Association ("BOMA") 360 designations. BOMA 360 is a program that evaluates a building's operations and management and benchmarks its performance against industry standards. As of December 31, 2025, projects representing approximately 99% of our in-service portfolio (based on square footage) had achieved such a designation, recognizing excellence in building operations and management and counting us among the top ten companies nationwide with the most BOMA360 certified buildings. Our focus on operational excellence, fostering long-term relationships with our high-credit quality, diverse tenant base, and maintaining our portfolio of modern, amenity-rich properties, has resulted in an approximate 65% tenant retention rate over the past five years.

In addition to operational excellence, we also focus on environmental sustainability initiatives at our properties. During 2025, we:

- were recognized as an ENERGY STAR Partner of the year for the fifth consecutive year;
- achieved a maximum five star designation and "Green Star" recognition with scores ranking in the top decile of all participating listed U.S. companies from the GRESB Real Estate Assessment; and
- continued to be recognized as a Green Lease Leader by the Institute for Market Transformation and the U.S. Department of Energy's Better Buildings Alliance.

As of December 31, 2025, approximately 83% and 74% of our portfolio was ENERGY STAR rated and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design ("LEED") certified, respectively, and 63% of our portfolio was certified LEED gold.

Our primary operating objectives are to maximize the risk-adjusted return to our stockholders by increasing cash flow from operations, by achieving sustainable growth in funds from operations, and by growing net asset value as a result of long-term capital appreciation. The strategies we employ to achieve these objectives include:

Redevelopment and Repositioning of Properties

We have recently redeveloped the majority of the properties within our portfolio to maintain and enhance the competitive positioning of our properties in their respective marketplaces. These redevelopment projects have focused on creating

additional, or enhancing existing, amenities for our tenants to increase tenant satisfaction, occupancy, and rental rates, thereby supporting our leasing efforts and improving returns on our invested capital.

Proactive Asset and Property Management, Leasing Capabilities, and Management of Portfolio Risk

Our proactive, hospitality-minded approach to asset and property management encompasses a number of strategies designed to maximize occupancy and rental rates while following leading environmentally-conscious business practices and also meeting or exceeding the needs of today's discerning tenants. Such strategies include:

- maintaining local management offices in markets where we have a significant presence;
- using a "hospitality-driven" service approach intended to enhance each client's workplace experience;
- offering, or being located near, superior amenities that help our tenants attract and retain their employees;
- renovating our buildings to maintain their modern appearance and superior operating condition;
- maintaining our high quality properties in an environmentally-friendly manner;
- building and cultivating our relationships with commercial real estate executives;
- using creative leasing approaches such as early extensions, lease wrap-arounds and restructurings; and
- utilizing a national buying platform for property management support services to ensure optimal pricing, as well as to consistently implement best practices and achieve sustainability standards.

We manage portfolio risk by:

- owning Class A office properties which are among the most desirable in their respective office sub-markets;
- focusing our portfolio primarily in high growth Sunbelt markets;
- ensuring that our tenants are credit-worthy and represent a broad spectrum of industry types with lease expirations that are distributed over multiple years;
- targeting a low leverage structure comprised of primarily unsecured financing facilities with laddered maturities;
- structuring lease expirations to avoid having multiple leases expire in the same market in a relatively short period of time;
- using our experience to meet the specialized requirements of federal, state and local government agency tenants; and
- utilizing our purchasing power and market knowledge to reduce property operating costs.

Operating our Properties in an Environmentally Responsible Manner

We strive to own and manage workplaces that are environmentally conscious, productive, and healthy for our tenants, employees, and local communities by:

- empowering our property teams with the data and tools they need to sustainably manage their buildings
- leveraging industry partnerships with BOMA, Energy Star, the U.S. Green Building Council, and GRESB, to verify and advance the environmental performance of our assets;
- implementing programs that continually improve our environmental performance and manage our climate change risk;
- setting performance targets that demonstrate our commitment to sustainable practices; and
- renovating our properties to reduce operating costs, meet recognized sustainable development standards, and reduce our environmental impact.

To combat the increasing cost of electricity, natural gas, off-site energy sources, water rates, and insurance rates at our properties and to mitigate the transitional and physical risks associated with climate change (See [Item 1A. Risk Factors](#) which follow), we have set goals to reduce property energy and water consumption and greenhouse gas emissions and improve landfill diversion rates. To reduce the risk that increasing stringent building and energy codes could increase construction, capital, and maintenance costs, we continue to update our buildings with energy efficient equipment to stay ahead of anticipated future code changes in both landlord and tenant-controlled spaces. We also closely engage with our tenants regarding our environmental initiatives and encourage them to partner with us to reduce energy use within their leased spaces.

Further details concerning Piedmont's environmental and climate risk management strategy and programs can be found in our annual Corporate Responsibility report located on our website, www.piedmontreit.com under the "Corporate Responsibility" section. The information contained on our website is not incorporated herein by reference.

Recycling Capital Efficiently

We use our proven capital recycling capabilities to maximize total return to our stockholders by selectively disposing of non-core assets and assets for which we believe full value potential during our ownership has been achieved, and redeploying the proceeds from those dispositions into new investment opportunities with higher overall return prospects. Our investment strategy focuses on attractively priced, high quality, Class A office properties located in Sunbelt markets that we have identified based on their positive economic and demographic growth trends, strong amenity base, desired location for large corporate users, above-average job and rental rate growth, proximity to robust housing options, market-leading transportation access and infrastructure, and where we can build a significant market presence. We generally look to acquire properties that complement our existing portfolio in such a manner that efficiencies can be gained and our market expertise can be maximized. Further, from time to time we may also selectively enter into strategic joint ventures with third parties to acquire, develop, redevelop or dispose of properties, thereby potentially reducing the amount of our capital required to make investments, diversifying our sources of capital, enabling us to creatively acquire and control targeted properties, or allowing us to reduce our investment concentration in certain properties and/or markets without disrupting our operating performance or local operating capabilities.

Financing Strategy

We operate with a leverage strategy that supports our investment grade unsecured debt ratings with target leverage metrics between 30% to 40%, and net debt to EBITDA ratio of mid 6x or below. To effectively manage our long-term leverage strategy, we continue to analyze various sources of debt capital to prudently ladder debt maturities and to determine which sources will be the most beneficial to our investment strategy at any particular time.

Human Capital and Social Involvement

As of December 31, 2025, we had 140 employees, with approximately one-third of our employees working in our corporate office located in Atlanta, Georgia. Our remaining employees work in local management offices located in each of the office markets we serve. These employees are involved in acquiring, developing, redeveloping, leasing, and managing our portfolio of properties. We outsource various functions where cost efficiencies can be achieved, such as certain areas of information technology, construction, building engineering, and leasing. Approximately two-thirds of our workforce are salaried, with the remainder compensated on an hourly basis.

Training programs for our employees, managers, and contractors during 2025 included professional training on workplace harassment, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity. In addition, employees and managers received performance management, conflict management, customer service, ethics, and safety training. We intend to provide an environment that is equitable, unbiased, pleasant, diverse, healthy, comfortable, and free from intimidation, hostilities, or other offenses that might interfere with work performance. We apply this policy to all of our employees, suppliers, and vendors, regardless of their geographic location.

We are committed to hiring and supporting a diverse workforce that fosters skilled and motivated people working together to deliver results in support of our core business values. We encourage all employees, tenants, and vendors to mutually respect one another's diversity in order to maintain a cohesive work environment that values fairness and equal treatment.

We recognize the value and benefit of employee volunteerism and fully appreciate its positive impact on the community, our employees, and ultimately, our company culture by promoting team building, collaboration, and unity. Our employees have partnered together to donate thousands of dollars and hours annually to numerous organizations.

Further details concerning our workforce and social and community involvement initiatives can be found in our annual Corporate Responsibility report located on our website, www.piedmontreit.com under the "Corporate Responsibility" section. The information contained on our website is not incorporated herein by reference.

Competition

We compete for tenants for our high-quality assets by fostering strong tenant relationships through a hospitality-driven approach to customer services including: leasing, asset management, property management, and construction management services. In each market where we operate, we also face significant competition for attractive investment opportunities from a large number of other real estate investors, including investors with significant capital resources such as domestic and foreign corporations and financial institutions, other publicly traded and privately held REITs, private institutional investment funds, investment banking firms, life insurance companies and pension funds. We do not face, however, the same competitors in every market. This competition, along with market-specific vacancy rates and the condition of available, leasable square footage,

affects the rental rates and concessions that we negotiate with our tenants. Our competitors, along with these other market factors, also influence the price we pay to acquire properties, and the proceeds we receive when we dispose of a building.

Government Regulations

All real property and the operations conducted on real property are subject to various federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA") for example, places of public accommodation must meet certain federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. We may incur substantial costs to comply with the ADA or any other legislation. Noncompliance with ADA could result in the imposition of fines by the federal government or the award of damages to private litigants.

Furthermore, under various federal, state, and local environmental laws, ordinances, and regulations, we may be liable for the cost to remove or remediate hazardous or toxic substances, wastes, or petroleum products on, under, from, or in such property. These costs, and the costs of compliance with these laws, ordinances and regulations, could be substantial and liability under these laws may attach whether or not the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such contamination. Some of these laws and regulations may impose joint and several liability on tenants, owners, or operators for the costs to investigate or remediate contaminated properties, regardless of fault or whether the acts causing the contamination were legal. The presence of hazardous substances, or the failure to properly remediate these substances, may hinder our ability to sell, rent, or pledge such property as collateral for future borrowings.

While we believe that we are currently in material compliance with these laws and regulatory requirements, compliance with new laws or regulations or stricter interpretation of existing laws by agencies or the courts may require us to incur material expenditures or may impose additional liabilities on us, including environmental liabilities. In addition, there are various local, state, and federal fire, health, life-safety, and similar regulations with which we may be required to comply, and which may subject us to liability in the form of fines or damages for noncompliance. If we were required to make significant expenditures under applicable regulations, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions could be adversely affected. See [Item 1A. Risk Factors](#) for further discussion of the risks associated with compliance with regulations and environmental concerns.

Segment Information

As of December 31, 2025, our reportable segments were determined geographically based on the markets in which we have significant investments. We consider geographic location when evaluating our portfolio composition and in assessing the ongoing operations and performance of our properties. See [Note 13](#), Segment Information, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Concentration of Credit Risk

We are dependent upon the ability of our current tenants to pay their contractual rent amounts as the rents become due. The inability of a tenant to pay future rental amounts would have a negative impact on our results of operations. As of December 31, 2025, our tenants come from broadly diversified industry sectors and no single tenant represented more than 5% of our ALR.

Other Matters

We have contracts with various governmental agencies, exclusively in the form of operating leases in buildings we own. See [Item 1A. Risk Factors](#) which follow for further discussion of the risks associated with these contracts.

Website Address

Access to copies of each of our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements, and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including any amendments to such filings, may be obtained free of charge from the following website, www.piedmontreit.com, or directly from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. These filings are available promptly after we file them with, or furnish them to, the SEC. Information contained on our website or that can be accessed through our website is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks detailed below are not the only risks facing us. Please be aware that additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial could also materially harm our business, operating results, cash flows or financial condition, impair our future prospects, negatively affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders or cause the price of our common stock to decline. You should also refer to the other information contained in our periodic reports, including the Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements, our consolidated financial statements and the related notes, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for a further discussion of risks, uncertainties, and assumptions relating to our business.

Risks Related to Our Business and Operations

Economic, regulatory, socio-economic or technology changes that impact the real estate market generally, or that could affect patterns of use of commercial office space, may cause our operating results to suffer and decrease the value of our properties.

The investment returns available from equity investments in real estate depend on the amount of income earned and capital appreciation generated by the properties, as well as the expenses incurred in connection with the properties. If our properties do not generate income sufficient to meet operating expenses, including debt service and capital expenditures, then our ability to make distributions to our stockholders could be adversely affected. In addition, there are significant expenditures associated with an investment in real estate (such as debt payments, real estate taxes, insurance, and maintenance costs) that generally do not decline when circumstances reduce the income from the property. The following factors, among others, may adversely affect the operating performance and long- or short-term value of our properties:

- changes in the national, regional, or local economic climate, particularly in markets in which we have a concentration of properties;
- local office market conditions such as employment rates and changes in the supply of, or demand for, space in properties similar to those that we own within a particular area;
- changes in the patterns of office or parking garage use due to work-from-home arrangements, remote work technology (e.g. artificial intelligence and machine learning, virtual meeting platforms, etc.) becoming more prevalent, or other changes that reduce the demand for office workers or parking spaces generally;
- increased demand for "co-working", open workspaces, or sharing of office space with other companies;
- increased supply of office space due to the conversion of other asset classes such as shopping malls and other retail establishments to office space;
- the attractiveness of our properties to potential tenants and competition from other available properties;
- changes in interest rates and availability of permanent financing sources that may render the sale of a property difficult or unattractive or otherwise reduce returns to stockholders;
- changes in market rental rates and related concessions granted to tenants, including free rent and tenant improvement allowances;
- the financial stability of our tenants, including bankruptcies, financial difficulties, or lease defaults by our tenants;
- the inability to finance property development or acquisitions on favorable terms;
- changes in operating costs and expenses, including costs for maintenance, insurance, and real estate taxes, and our inability to timely adjust rents in light of such changes;
- the need to periodically fund the costs to repair, renovate, and re-let space;
- earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes, fires, and other natural disasters, civil unrest, terrorist acts or acts of war, any of which may result in uninsured or under-insured losses;
- health crises such as the spread of communicable diseases and governmental or private measures taken to combat such health crises;
- changes in, or increased costs of compliance with, governmental regulations, including those governing usage, zoning, the environment, and taxes; and
- significant changes in accounting standards and tax laws.

In addition, periods of economic slowdown or recession, fluctuating or rising interest rates, or declining demand for real estate could result in a general decrease in rents or an increased occurrence of defaults under existing leases, which would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Any of the above factors may prevent us from generating sufficient cash flow to operate our business, make distributions to our stockholders, or maintain the value of our properties.

We face considerable competition in the leasing market and may be unable to renew existing leases or re-let space on terms similar to the existing leases, and we may expend significant capital in our efforts to re-let space.

Every year, we compete with a number of other developers, owners, and operators of office and office-oriented, mixed-use properties to renew leases with our existing tenants and to attract new tenants. The competition for credit worthy corporate tenants is intense, and we may have difficulty competing, especially with competitors who have purchased properties at discounted prices allowing them to offer space at reduced rental rates, or those that have the ability to offer superior amenities or more flexible leasing terms. If our competitors offer office accommodations at rental rates below current market rates or below the rental rates we currently charge our tenants, we may lose potential tenants, and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge in order to retain tenants upon expiration of their existing leases. Even if our tenants renew their leases or we are able to re-let the space to new tenants, the terms and other costs of renewal or re-letting, including the cost of required renovations or additional amenities, increased tenant improvement allowances, leasing commissions, declining rental rates, and other potential concessions, may be less favorable than the terms of our current leases or require significant capital outlays. If we are unable to renew leases or re-let space in a reasonable time, or if rental rates decline or tenant improvements, leasing commissions, or other costs increase, our financial condition, operating results, or cash flows could be adversely affected.

Our rental revenues will be significantly influenced by the conditions of the office market in general and of the specific markets in which we operate.

Because our portfolio consists exclusively of office properties, we are subject to risks inherent in investments in a single property type. This concentration exposes us to the risk of economic downturns in the office sector to a greater extent than if our portfolio also included other sectors of the real estate industry. Collectively, over 70% of our ALR is generated from our properties located in our Sunbelt markets as of December 31, 2025. As a result, we are particularly susceptible to adverse conditions in these markets, including any reduction in demand for office properties, industry slowdowns, civil unrest, natural disasters, health crises, governmental cut backs, relocation of businesses, business layoffs or downsizing, and changing demographics. Our operations may also be affected if competing properties are built in any of these markets. Adverse economic or real estate developments in these markets, or in any of the other markets in which we operate, or any decrease in demand for office space resulting from the local or national government and business climates or changing office market trends, could adversely affect our rental revenues and operating results, and the value of our properties.

We may be adversely affected by trends in the office real estate industry.

Many businesses utilize remote work and flexible work arrangements as well as open workspaces and “co-working” spaces. These practices enable businesses to reduce their space requirements, thereby eroding demand for commercial office space and, in turn, placing downward pressure on occupancy, rental rates and property valuations.

We depend on tenants for our revenue, and accordingly, lease terminations or tenant defaults, particularly by one of our significant lead tenants, could adversely affect the income produced by our properties.

The success of our investments materially depends on the financial stability of our tenants, any of whom may experience a change in their business at any time. If any of our tenants, or groups of tenants in specific industry sectors, experience or anticipate an adverse change in their respective businesses for any reason, they may delay lease commencements, decline to extend or renew their leases upon expiration, fail to make rental payments when due, or declare bankruptcy. Any of these actions could result in the termination of the tenants' leases, or expiration of existing leases without renewal, and the loss of rental income attributable to the terminated or expired leases. In the event of a tenant default or bankruptcy, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as a landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment and re-letting our property. If any leases are terminated or defaulted upon, we may also be unable to re-lease the property for the rent previously received or to sell the property without incurring a loss. In addition, significant expenditures related to debt payments, real estate taxes, insurance, and maintenance costs are generally fixed or may not decrease immediately when revenues at the related property decrease.

The occurrence of any of the situations described above, particularly if it involves one of our significant lead tenants, could seriously harm our operating performance. The revenues generated by the properties that any of our significant tenants occupy are substantially dependent upon the financial condition of these tenants and, accordingly, any event of bankruptcy, insolvency, or a general downturn in the business of any of these tenants may result in the failure or delay of such tenant's rental payments, which may have a substantial adverse effect on our operating performance.

Some of our leases provide tenants with the right to terminate their leases early.

Certain of our leases permit our tenants to terminate their leases of all or a portion of the leased premises prior to their stated lease expiration dates under certain circumstances, such as providing notice by a certain date and, in many cases, paying a termination fee. In certain cases, such early terminations can be effectuated by our tenants with little or no termination fee being paid to us. To the extent that our tenants exercise early termination rights, our cash flow and earnings will be adversely affected, and we can provide no assurances that we will be able to generate an equivalent amount of net rental income by leasing the vacated space to new tenants.

We may face additional risks and costs associated with directly managing properties occupied by government tenants.

We currently own six projects in which at least one of the tenants is a federal government agency. Lease agreements with these federal government agencies contain certain provisions required by federal law, which require, among other things, that the lessor or the owner of the property complies with certain rules and regulations related to anti-kickback procedures, examination of records, audits and records, equal opportunity provisions, prohibitions against segregated facilities, certain executive orders, subcontractor costs or pricing data, and certain provisions intended to assist small businesses. Through one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, we directly manage properties with federal government agency tenants and, therefore, we are subject to additional risks associated with compliance with all such federal rules and regulations. We face additional risks and costs associated with directly managing properties occupied by government tenants, including an increased risk of default by such tenants during periods in which state or federal governments are shut down or on furlough. There are certain additional requirements relating to the potential application of the Employment Standards Administration's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs and the related requirement to prepare written affirmative action plans applicable to government contractors and subcontractors. Some of the factors used to determine whether such requirements apply to a company that is affiliated with the actual government contractor (the legal entity that is the lessor under a lease with a federal government agency) include whether such company and the government contractor are under common ownership, have common management, and are under common control. One of our wholly-owned subsidiaries is considered a government contractor, increasing the risk that requirements of these equal opportunity provisions, including the requirement to prepare affirmative action plans, may be determined to be applicable to the entire operations of our company.

Adverse market and economic conditions may cause us to recognize impairment charges on tangible real estate and related lease intangible assets or otherwise impact our performance.

We continually monitor events and changes in circumstances that could indicate that the carrying value of the real estate and related lease intangible assets in which we have an ownership interest, either directly or through investments in joint ventures, may not be recoverable. When indicators of potential impairment are present which indicate that the carrying value of real estate and related lease intangible assets may not be recoverable, we assess the recoverability of these assets by determining whether the carrying value will be recovered through the undiscounted future operating cash flows expected from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. In the event that such expected undiscounted future cash flows do not exceed the carrying value, we adjust the real estate and related lease intangible assets to their estimated fair value and recognize an impairment loss.

Projections of expected future cash flows require management to make assumptions to estimate future market rental income amounts subsequent to the expiration of current lease agreements, property operating expenses, the number of months it takes to re-lease the property, and the number of years the property is held for investment, among other factors. The subjectivity of assumptions used in the future cash flow analysis, including discount rates, could result in an incorrect assessment of the property's estimated fair value and, therefore, could result in the misstatement of the carrying value of our real estate and related lease intangible assets and our net income. In addition, adverse economic conditions could also cause us to recognize additional asset impairment charges in the future, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Adverse market and economic conditions could cause us to recognize impairment charges on our goodwill.

We review the value of our goodwill on an annual basis and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may exceed the estimated fair value of such assets. Such interim events could be adverse changes in legal matters or in the business climate, adverse action or assessment by a regulator, the loss of key personnel, or persistent declines in our stock price below our carrying value. Volatility in the overall market could cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate and cause the carrying value of our company to exceed the estimated fair value. If that occurs, our goodwill could potentially be impaired. Impairment charges recognized in order to reduce our goodwill could materially and adversely affect our results of operations. See [Note 6](#) to our accompanying consolidated financial statements for more information.

Our earnings growth will partially depend upon future acquisitions of properties, and we may not be successful in identifying and consummating suitable acquisitions that meet our investment criteria.

Our business strategy primarily involves the acquisition of high-quality office properties in selected markets. This strategy requires us to identify suitable acquisition candidates or investment opportunities that meet our criteria and are compatible with our growth strategy. We may not be successful in identifying suitable properties or other assets that meet our acquisition criteria or in consummating acquisitions on satisfactory terms, if at all. Failure to identify or consummate acquisitions could slow our growth. Likewise, we may incur costs pursuing acquisitions that we are ultimately unsuccessful in completing.

We also face significant competition for attractive investment opportunities from a large number of other real estate investors, including investors with significant capital resources such as domestic and foreign corporations and financial institutions, other publicly traded and privately held REITs, private institutional investment funds, investment banking firms, life insurance companies and pension funds. As a result of competition, we may be unable to acquire additional properties, the purchase price may be significantly elevated, or we may have to accept lease-up risk for a property with lower occupancy, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Future acquisitions of properties may not yield anticipated returns, may disrupt our business, and may strain management resources.

We intend to continue acquiring high-quality office properties, subject to the availability of attractive properties, our ability to arrange financing, and our ability to consummate acquisitions on satisfactory terms. In deciding whether to acquire a particular property, we make certain assumptions regarding the expected future performance of that property. However, newly acquired properties may fail to perform as expected for a variety of reasons. For example, costs necessary to bring acquired properties up to standards established for their intended market position may exceed our expectations, which may result in the properties' failure to achieve projected returns. To the extent that we engage in acquisition activities, we will face the following risks, among others:

- we may acquire properties or other real estate-related investments that are not initially accretive to our results upon acquisition or accept lower cash flows in anticipation of longer-term appreciation, and we may not successfully manage and lease those properties to meet our expectations;
- we may not achieve expected cost savings and operating efficiencies;
- we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions, particularly acquisitions of portfolios of properties, into our existing operations;
- management attention may be diverted to the integration of acquired properties, which in some cases may turn out to be less compatible with our operating strategy than originally anticipated;
- we may not be able to support the acquired property through one of our existing property management offices and may not successfully open new satellite offices to serve additional markets;
- the acquired properties may not perform as well as we anticipate due to various factors, including changes in macro-economic conditions and the demand for office space; and
- we may acquire properties without any recourse, or with only limited recourse, for liabilities, whether known or unknown, such as clean-up of environmental contamination, unknown/undisclosed latent structural issues or maintenance problems, claims by tenants, vendors or others against the former owners of the properties, and claims for indemnification by general partners, directors, officers, and others indemnified by the former owners of the properties.

We may acquire properties in new markets, where we may face risks associated with investing in an unfamiliar market.

We have in the past and may in the future acquire properties located in markets in which we do not have an established presence. To the extent we acquire any such properties, we will face risks associated with a lack of market knowledge or understanding of the local economy, acquiring additional properties in the new market and achieving economies of scale, forging new business relationships in the area and unfamiliarity with local government and permitting procedures. As a result, the operating performance of properties acquired in new markets may be less than we anticipate, and we may have difficulty integrating such properties into our existing portfolio. In addition, the time and resources that may be required to obtain market knowledge or integrate such properties into our existing portfolio could divert our management's attention from our existing business or other attractive opportunities.

The illiquidity of real estate investments could significantly impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties.

Because real estate investments are relatively illiquid and large-scale office properties such as those in our portfolio are particularly illiquid, our ability to promptly sell one or more properties in our portfolio in response to changing economic, financial, investment and other conditions is limited. The real estate market is affected by many forces, such as general economic conditions, availability of financing, interest rates, and other factors, including supply and demand, that are beyond our control. We cannot predict whether we will be able to sell any property for the price or on the terms set by us or whether any price or other terms offered by a prospective purchaser would be acceptable to us. We also cannot predict the length of time needed to find a willing purchaser and to close the sale of a property. We may be required to expend funds to correct defects or to make improvements before a property can be sold. We cannot provide any assurances that we will have funds available to correct such defects or to make such improvements. Our inability to dispose of assets at opportune times or on favorable terms could adversely affect our cash flows and results of operations.

We may not be able to dispose of properties that no longer meet our strategic plans or to timely and efficiently apply the proceeds from any disposition of properties.

We may seek to dispose of properties that no longer meet our strategic plans with the intent to use the proceeds generated from such potential disposition to acquire additional properties better aligned with our investment criteria and growth strategy, to reduce debt, or to fund other operational needs. We may not be able to dispose of these properties for the proceeds we expect, or at all, and we may incur costs and divert management attention from our ongoing operations as part of efforts to dispose of these properties, regardless of whether such efforts are ultimately successful. In addition, if we are able to dispose of those properties, we may not be able to re-deploy the proceeds in a timely or more efficient manner, if at all. As such, we may not be able to adequately time any decrease in revenues from the sale of properties with a corresponding increase in revenues associated with the acquisition of new properties. The failure to dispose of properties, or to timely and efficiently apply the proceeds from any disposition of properties, could have an adverse effect on our cash flows and results of operations.

Our real estate redevelopment and development strategies may not be successful.

From time to time, we engage in various development and re-development activities to the extent attractive projects become available. When we engage in development activities, we are subject to risks associated with those activities that could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, including:

- uncertainties associated with zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other governmental permits and authorizations, as well as, environmental concerns of governmental entities or community groups;
- our builders' ability to build in conformity with plans, specifications, budgeted costs and timetables;
- delays in completing construction could give tenants the right to terminate pre-construction leases;
- risks associated with making progress payments or other advances to builders before they complete construction;
- unanticipated additional costs related to disputes with existing tenants during redevelopment projects;
- normal lease-up risks relating to newly constructed projects;
- projects with long lead times may increase leasing risk due to changes in market conditions;
- development projects in which we have invested may be abandoned and the related investment will be impaired;
- we may not be able to obtain land on which to develop;
- we may not be able to obtain financing for development projects on favorable terms (if at all);
- construction costs of a project may exceed the original estimates or construction may not be concluded on schedule, making the project less profitable than originally estimated or not profitable at all (including the possibility of errors or omissions in the project's design, contract default, contractor or subcontractor default, performance bond surety default, the effects of local weather conditions, the possibility of local or national strikes and the possibility of shortages in materials, building supplies or energy and fuel for equipment);
- tenants which pre-lease space or contract with us for a build-to-suit project may default prior to occupying the project;
- upon completion of construction, we may not be able to obtain, or obtain on advantageous terms, permanent financing for activities that we financed through construction loans;
- we may not achieve sufficient occupancy levels and/or obtain sufficient rents to make a completed project profitable; and
- substantial renovation and development activities may require a significant amount of management's time and attention, diverting their attention from our other operations.

Future terrorist attacks, armed hostilities, or civil unrest in the major metropolitan areas in which we own properties could significantly impact the demand for, and value of, our properties.

Our portfolio of properties is primarily located in the following major metropolitan areas: Atlanta, Dallas, Northern Virginia/Washington, D.C., Boston, Orlando, Minneapolis, and New York, any of which could be, and some of which have been, the target of terrorist attacks, armed hostilities, or civil unrest. Future terrorist attacks and other acts of hostility, civil unrest, or war could severely impact the demand for, and value of, our properties. Terrorist attacks, other armed hostilities, or civil unrest in and around any of the major metropolitan areas in which we own properties also could directly impact the value of our properties through damage, destruction, loss, or increased security costs, and could thereafter materially impact the availability or cost of insurance to protect against such acts. Attacks, armed conflicts, or civil unrest could result in increased operating costs including building security, property and casualty insurance, and property maintenance. As a result of terrorist activities, other armed hostilities or civil unrest, the cost of insurance coverage for our properties could also increase. In addition, our insurance policies may not recover all our property replacement costs and lost revenue resulting from an attack. A decrease in demand could also make it difficult to renew or re-lease our properties at lease rates equal to or above historical rates. To the extent that any future terrorist attacks, armed hostilities, or civil unrest otherwise disrupt our tenants' businesses, it may impair our tenants' ability to make timely payments under their existing leases with us, which would harm our operating results.

We face risks related to the occurrence of cybersecurity incidents, or a deficiency in our information systems, which could negatively impact our business by causing a disruption to our operations, a compromise or corruption of our confidential information, and/or damage to our business relationships, all of which could negatively impact our financial results.

A cybersecurity incident is considered to be an unauthorized occurrence, or a series of related unauthorized occurrences, on or conducted through our information systems that jeopardizes the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of our information systems or any information residing therein. While we have not experienced any material cybersecurity incidents in the past, the risk of such an incident, including as a result of 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 increased. As our reliance on technology has increased, so have the risks posed to our systems, both internal and those we have outsourced. Risks that could directly result from the occurrence of a cybersecurity incident include physical harm to occupants of our buildings, physical damage to our buildings, actual cash loss, operational interruption, regulatory investigations, fines and orders, litigation, damage to our relationship and reputation with our tenants, potential errors from misstated financial reports, violations of loan covenants, missed reporting deadlines, and private data exposure, among others. Any or all of the preceding risks could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Insider or employee cyber and security threats, including as a result of social engineering and phishing attempts, are increasingly a concern for all companies, including ours. We are continuously working to install new networks and to upgrade our existing networks, building operating and information technology systems, and to train employees against phishing, malware and other cyber risks to ensure that we are protected, to the greatest extent possible, against cybersecurity risks and incidents. However, such upgrades, new technology and training may not be sufficient to protect us from all risks, particularly as techniques used by bad actors continue to evolve (including through the use of artificial intelligence).

We are continuously developing and enhancing our controls, processes, and practices designed to protect our systems, computers, software, data, and networks from attack, damage, or unauthorized access. This continued development and enhancement will require us to expend additional resources, including to investigate and remediate any information security vulnerabilities that may be detected. Although we make efforts to maintain the security and integrity of these types of information technology networks and related systems, and despite various measures we have implemented 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 used in such attempted security breaches evolve and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, and in most cases are designed to 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.

Further, one or more of our tenants could experience a cyber incident which could impact their operations and ability to perform under the terms of their lease with us.

Uninsured losses or losses in excess of our insurance coverage could adversely affect our financial condition and our cash flow, and there can be no assurance as to future costs and the scope of coverage that may be available under insurance policies.

We carry comprehensive general liability, fire, rental loss, environmental, cybersecurity, and umbrella liability coverage on all of our properties and earthquake, wind, and flood coverage on properties in areas where such coverage is warranted. We believe the policy specifications and insured limits of these policies are adequate and appropriate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage, and industry practice. However, we may be subject to certain types of losses, those that are generally catastrophic in nature, such as losses due to wars, conventional or cyber terrorism, armed hostilities, chemical, biological, nuclear and radiation (“CBNR”) acts of terrorism and, in some cases, earthquakes, hurricanes, and flooding, either because such coverage is not available or is not available at commercially reasonable rates. If we experience a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose a significant portion of the capital we have invested in the damaged property, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the property. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and other factors also might make it impractical or undesirable to use insurance proceeds to replace a property after it has been damaged or destroyed. 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 addition, insurance risks associated with potential terrorist acts could sharply increase the premiums we pay for coverage against property and casualty claims. Under the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, which is currently effective through December 31, 2027, United States insurers cannot exclude conventional (non-CBNR) terrorism losses and must make terrorism insurance available under their property and casualty insurance policies. However, this legislation does not regulate the pricing of such insurance. In some cases, lenders may insist that commercial property owners purchase coverage against terrorism as a condition of providing financing. Such insurance policies may not be available at a reasonable cost, which could inhibit our ability to finance or refinance our properties. In such instances, we may be required to provide other financial support, either through financial assurances or self-insurance, to cover potential losses. We may not have adequate coverage for such losses.

Should one of our insurance carriers become insolvent, we would be adversely affected.

We carry several different lines of insurance, placed with several large insurance carriers. If any one of these large insurance carriers were to become insolvent, we would be forced to replace the existing insurance coverage with another suitable carrier, and any outstanding claims would be at risk for collection. In such an event, we cannot be certain that we would be able to replace the coverage at similar or otherwise favorable terms. Replacing insurance coverage at unfavorable rates and the potential of uncollectible claims due to carrier insolvency could adversely impact our results of operations and cash flows.

Our joint venture investments could be adversely affected by a lack of sole decision-making authority and our reliance on joint venture partners' financial condition.

From time to time we may enter into strategic joint ventures with institutional investors to acquire, develop, or improve properties, thereby reducing the amount of capital required by us to make investments and diversifying our capital sources for growth. Such joint venture investments involve risks not otherwise present in a wholly-owned property, development, or redevelopment project, including the following:

- in these investments, we may not have exclusive control over the development, financing, leasing, management, and other aspects of the project, which may prevent us from taking actions that are opposed by our joint venture partners;
- joint venture agreements often restrict the transfer of a co-venturer's interest or may otherwise restrict our ability to sell the interest when we desire or on advantageous terms;
- we may not be in a position to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding the property or joint venture, which could create the potential risk of creating impasses on decisions, such as acquisitions or sales;
- such co-venturer may, at any time, have economic or business interests or goals that are, or that may become, inconsistent with our business interests or goals;
- such co-venturer may be in a position to take action contrary to our instructions, requests, policies or objectives, including our current policy with respect to maintaining our qualification as a REIT;
- the possibility that our co-venturer in an investment might become bankrupt, which would mean that we and any other remaining co-venturers would generally remain liable for the joint venture's liabilities;
- our relationships with our co-venturers are contractual in nature and may be terminated or dissolved under the terms of the applicable joint venture agreements and, in such event, we may not continue to own or operate the interests or assets underlying such relationship or may need to purchase such interests or assets at a premium to the market price to continue ownership;

- disputes between us and our co-venturers may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent our officers and board of directors from focusing their time and efforts on our business and could result in subjecting the properties owned by the applicable joint venture to additional risk; or
- we may, in certain circumstances, be liable for the actions of our co-venturers, and the activities of a joint venture could adversely affect our ability to qualify as a REIT, even though we do not control the joint venture.

Any of the above might subject a property to liabilities in excess of those contemplated and thus reduce the returns to our investors.

Costs of complying with governmental laws and regulations may reduce our earnings and cash flows.

All real property and the operations conducted on real property are subject to federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to environmental protection and human health and safety. In addition, under the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), places of public accommodation must meet certain federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Tenants' ability to operate and to generate income to pay their lease obligations may be affected by permitting and compliance obligations arising under such laws and regulations. Some of these laws and regulations may impose joint and several liability on tenants, owners, or operators for the costs to investigate or remediate contaminated properties, regardless of fault or whether the acts causing the contamination were legal. Noncompliance with ADA could result in the imposition of fines by the federal government or the award of damages to private litigants. In addition, the presence of hazardous substances, or the failure to properly remediate these substances, may hinder our ability to sell, rent, or pledge such property as collateral for future borrowings.

Compliance with new laws or regulations or stricter interpretation of existing laws by agencies or the courts may require us to incur material expenditures or may impose additional liabilities on us, including environmental liabilities. In addition, there are various local, state, and federal fire, health, life-safety, and similar regulations with which we may be required to comply, and which may subject us to liability in the form of fines or damages for noncompliance. Although we believe that our properties are currently in material compliance with these regulatory requirements, we have not conducted an audit or investigation of all of our properties to determine our compliance, and we cannot predict the ultimate cost of compliance. Any material expenditures, liabilities, fines, or damages we must pay will reduce our earnings and cash flows.

As the present or former owner or operator of real property, we could become subject to liability for environmental contamination, regardless of whether we caused such contamination.

Under various federal, state, and local environmental laws, ordinances, and regulations, a current or former owner or operator of real property may be liable for the cost to remove or remediate hazardous or toxic substances, wastes, or petroleum products on, under, from, or in such property. These costs could be substantial and liability under these laws may attach whether or not the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such contamination. As a result, our tenants' operations, the existing condition of land when we buy it, operations in the vicinity of our properties such as the presence of underground storage tanks or activities of unrelated third parties may affect our properties. Even if more than one party may have been responsible for the contamination, each liable party may be held entirely responsible for all of the clean-up costs incurred. In addition, third parties may sue the owner or operator of a property for damages based on personal injury, natural resources, or property damage and/or for other costs, including investigation and clean-up costs, resulting from the environmental contamination. The presence of contamination on one of our properties, or the failure to properly remediate a contaminated property, could give rise to a lien in favor of the government for costs it may incur to address the contamination, or otherwise adversely affect our ability to sell or lease the property or borrow using the property as collateral. In addition, 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 or prevent us from entering into leases with prospective tenants.

Some of our properties are adjacent to or near other properties that have contained or currently contain underground storage tanks used to store petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. In addition, certain of our properties are on, adjacent to, or near sites upon which others, including former owners or tenants of our properties, have engaged, or may in the future engage, in activities that have released or may have released petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances.

The cost of defending against claims of liability, of remediating any contaminated property, or of paying personal injury claims could reduce our earnings and cash flows.

We could become subject to liability for adverse environmental conditions in the buildings on our property.

Some of our properties have building materials that contain asbestos. Environmental laws require that owners or operators of buildings containing asbestos properly manage and maintain the asbestos, adequately inform or train those who may come into contact with asbestos, and undertake special precautions, including removal or other abatement, in the event that asbestos is disturbed during building renovation or demolition. These laws may impose fines and penalties on building owners or operators who fail to comply with these requirements. In addition, environmental laws and the common law may allow third parties to seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury associated with exposure to asbestos.

Our properties also may contain or develop harmful mold or suffer from other air quality issues. Any of these materials or conditions could result in liability for personal injury and costs of remediating adverse conditions, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations or cash flows.

As the owner of real property, we could become subject to liability for a tenant's failure to comply with environmental requirements regarding the handling and disposal of regulated substances and wastes or for non-compliance with health and safety requirements, which requirements are subject to change.

Some of our tenants may handle regulated substances and wastes as part of their operations at our properties. Environmental laws regulate the handling, use, and disposal of these materials and subject our tenants, and potentially us, to liability resulting from non-compliance with these requirements. The properties in our portfolio also are subject to various federal, state, and local health and safety requirements, such as state and local fire requirements. If we or our tenants fail to comply with these various requirements, we might incur governmental fines or private damage awards. Moreover, we do not know whether or the extent to which existing requirements or their enforcement will change or whether future requirements will require us to make significant unanticipated expenditures, either of which could materially and adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. If our tenants become subject to liability for noncompliance, it could affect their ability to make rental payments to us.

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

The physical effects of climate change could have a material adverse effect on our properties, operations, and business. The majority of our portfolio of properties is located along the Eastern coast of the United States. Our markets could experience increases in rainfall, storm intensity, larger flood zones, water shortages, hurricanes, changing temperature averages or extremes, or rising sea-levels as a result of global climate change. Over time, these conditions could result in physical damage to our buildings or a decline in demand for office space in our buildings. Climate change could also indirectly negatively impact our business by causing increased costs associated with energy, storm cleanup, or property and casualty or flood insurance premiums, deductibles, claims or liabilities, or a decrease in or unavailability of coverage, for properties in areas subject to severe weather.

We depend on key personnel, each of whom would be difficult to replace.

Our continued success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of certain key personnel, each of whom would be difficult to replace. Our ability to retain our management team, or to attract suitable replacements should any member of the management team leave, is dependent on the competitive nature of the employment market. The loss of services of one or more key members of our management team could adversely affect our results of operations and slow our future growth. While we have planned for the succession of each of the key members of our management team, our succession plans may not effectively prevent any adverse effects from the loss of any member of our management team. We have not obtained and do not expect to obtain "key person" life insurance on any of our key personnel.

We may be subject to litigation, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

From time to time, we may be subject to legal action arising in the ordinary course of our business or otherwise. Such action could distract key personnel from management of the company and result in additional expenses which, if uninsured, could adversely impact our earnings and cash flows, thereby impacting our ability to service our debt and make distributions to our stockholders. There can be no assurance that our insurance policies will fully cover any payments or legal costs associated with any potential legal action. Further, the ultimate resolution of such action could impact 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, or adversely impact our ability to attract officers and candidates for our board of directors.

If our disclosure controls or internal controls over financial reporting are not effective, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information.

The design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting may not prevent all errors, misstatements, or misrepresentations. Although management will continue to review the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting, there can be no guarantee that these processes will be effective in accomplishing all control objectives all of the time. Deficiencies, including any material weakness, in our internal control over financial reporting which may occur in the future could result in misstatements of our results of operations, restatements of our financial statements, a decline in the trading price of our common stock, or otherwise materially adversely affect our business, reputation, results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity.

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

Our organizational documents contain provisions that may have an anti-takeover effect, which may discourage third parties from conducting a tender offer or seeking other change of control transactions that could involve a premium price for our common stock or otherwise benefit our stockholders.

Our charter and bylaws contain provisions that may have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing a change in control of our company (including an extraordinary transaction such as a merger, tender offer, or sale of all or substantially all of our assets) that might provide a premium price for our common stock or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders. These provisions include, among other things, restrictions on the ownership and transfer of our stock, advance notice requirements for stockholder nominations for our board of directors and other business proposals, and our board of directors' power to classify or reclassify unissued shares of common or preferred stock and issue additional shares of common or preferred stock.

In order to preserve our REIT status, our charter limits the number of shares a person may own, which may discourage a takeover that could result in a premium price for our common stock or otherwise benefit our stockholders.

Our charter, with certain exceptions, authorizes our board of directors to take such actions as are necessary and desirable to preserve our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. Unless exempted by our board of directors, no person may actually or constructively own more than 9.8% (by value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding shares of our common stock or the outstanding shares of any class or series of our preferred stock, which may inhibit large investors from desiring to purchase our stock. This restriction may have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing a change in control, including an extraordinary transaction (such as a merger, tender offer, or sale of all or substantially all of our assets) that might provide a premium price for our common stock or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders.

Our board of directors can take many actions without stockholder approval.

Our board of directors has overall authority to oversee our operations and determine our major corporate policies. This authority includes significant flexibility. For example, our board of directors can do the following:

- within the limits provided in our charter, prevent the ownership, transfer, or accumulation of stock in order to protect our status as a REIT or for any other reason deemed to be in our best interest and the interest of our stockholders;
- issue additional shares of stock without obtaining stockholder approval, which could dilute the ownership of our then-current stockholders;
- amend our charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have authority to issue, without obtaining stockholder approval;
- classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our common or preferred stock and set the preferences, rights and other terms of such classified or reclassified shares, without obtaining stockholder approval;
- employ and compensate affiliates;
- direct our resources toward investments, which ultimately may not appreciate over time;
- change creditworthiness standards with respect to our tenants;
- change our investment or borrowing policies; and
- determine that it is no longer in our best interest to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT.

Any of these actions could increase our operating expenses, impact our ability to make distributions, or reduce the value of our assets without giving our stockholders the right to vote.

Our charter permits our board of directors to issue stock with terms that may subordinate the rights of our common stockholders, which may discourage a third party from acquiring us in a manner that could result in a premium price for our common stock or otherwise benefit our stockholders.

Our board of directors may, without stockholder approval, issue authorized but unissued shares of our common or preferred stock and amend our charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have authority to issue. In addition, our board of directors may, without stockholder approval, classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our common or preferred stock and set the preferences, rights and other terms of such classified or reclassified shares. Thus, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of preferred stock with terms and conditions that could have priority with respect to distributions and amounts payable upon liquidation over the rights of the holders of our common stock. Such preferred stock also could have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing a change in control, including an extraordinary transaction (such as a merger, tender offer, or sale of all or substantially all of our assets) that might provide a premium price for our common stock, or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders.

Our board of directors could elect for us to be subject to certain Maryland law limitations on changes in control that could have the effect of preventing transactions in the best interest of our stockholders.

Certain provisions of Maryland law may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making a proposal to acquire us, or these certain provisions may also impede a change of control under certain circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of shares of our common stock with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of such shares, 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 outstanding voting stock or any affiliate or associate of ours who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of our then outstanding stock) or an affiliate thereof for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder and thereafter impose supermajority voting requirements on these combinations; and
- “control share” provisions that provide that “control shares” of our company (defined as shares which, when aggregated with other shares controlled by the stockholder, except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy, entitle the stockholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing candidates for the board of directors) acquired in a “control share acquisition” (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of “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.

Our bylaws contain a provision exempting any acquisition by any person of shares of our stock from the control share acquisition statute, and our board of directors has adopted a resolution exempting any business combination with any person from the business combination statute. As a result, these provisions currently will not apply to a business combination or control share acquisition involving our company. However, our board of directors still has the ability to opt into the business combination provisions and the control share provisions of Maryland law in the future.

Our charter, our bylaws, the limited 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 might involve a premium price for our common stock or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders. In addition, award agreements under our incentive plan contain change-in-control provisions that might similarly have an anti-takeover effect, inhibit a change of our management, or inhibit in certain circumstances tender offers for our common stock or proxy contests to change our board.

Our rights and the rights of our stockholders to recover claims against our board of directors and officers are limited, which could reduce our recovery and our stockholders’ recovery against them if they negligently cause us to incur losses.

Maryland law provides that a director or officer has no liability in that capacity if he or she performs his or her duties in good faith, in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in our best interest and with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. Our charter eliminates our board of directors’ and officers’ liability to us and our stockholders for money damages except for liability resulting from actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property, or services or active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment and which is material to the cause of action. Our charter and bylaws require us to indemnify our board of directors and officers to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law for any claim or liability to which they may become subject or which they may incur by reason of their service as members of the board of directors or officers, except to the extent that the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property, or services, or,

in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. As a result, we and our stockholders may have more limited rights against our board of directors and officers than might otherwise exist under common law, which could reduce our and our stockholders' recovery from these persons if they act in a negligent manner. In addition, we may be obligated to fund the defense costs incurred by our board of directors and officers (as well as by our employees and agents) in some cases.

Risks Related to Tax Matters

Our failure to qualify as a REIT could adversely affect our operations and our ability to make distributions.

We are owned and operated in a manner intended to qualify us as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes; however, we do not have a ruling from the IRS as to our REIT status. In addition, we own all of the common stock of a subsidiary that has elected to be treated as a REIT, and if our subsidiary REIT were to fail to qualify as a REIT, it is possible that we also would fail to qualify as a REIT unless we (or the subsidiary REIT) could qualify for certain relief provisions. Our qualification and the qualification of our subsidiary REIT as a REIT will depend on satisfaction, on an annual or quarterly basis, of numerous requirements set forth in highly technical and complex provisions of the Code for which there are only limited judicial or administrative interpretations. A determination as to whether such requirements are satisfied involves various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control. The fact that we hold substantially all of our assets through our operating partnership and its subsidiaries further complicates the application of the REIT requirements for us. No assurance can be given that we, or our subsidiary REIT, will qualify as a REIT for any particular year.

If we, or our subsidiary REIT, were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year for which a REIT election has been made, the non-qualifying REIT would not be allowed a deduction for dividends paid to its stockholders in computing its taxable income and would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at corporate rates. Moreover, unless the non-qualifying REIT were to obtain relief under certain statutory provisions, the non-qualifying REIT also would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification is lost. This treatment would reduce our net earnings available for investment or distribution to our stockholders because of the additional tax liability to us for the years involved. As a result of such additional tax liability, we might need to borrow funds or liquidate certain investments on terms that may be disadvantageous to us in order to pay the applicable tax.

Failure of our operating partnership to be treated as a disregarded entity or a partnership would have serious adverse consequences to our stockholders.

If the IRS were to successfully challenge the tax status of the operating partnership or any of its subsidiary partnerships or real estate ventures for federal income tax purposes, the operating partnership or the affected partnership or real estate venture would be taxable as a corporation. In such event, we would cease to qualify as a REIT and the imposition of a corporate tax on the operating partnership, subsidiary partnership, or real estate venture would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution from the operating partnership to us and ultimately to our stockholders.

Changes in tax laws may eliminate the benefits of REIT status, prevent us from maintaining our qualification as a REIT, or otherwise adversely affect our stockholders.

New legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could change the tax laws or interpretations of the tax laws regarding qualification as a REIT, or the federal income tax consequences of that qualification, in a manner that is materially adverse to our stockholders. Tax reform legislation commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or TCJA, which generally took effect for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 (subject to certain exceptions), made many changes to the U.S. federal income tax laws that significantly impacted the taxation of individuals, corporations (both regular C corporations as well as corporations that have elected to be taxed as REITs), and the taxation of taxpayers with overseas assets and operations. Many of the TCJA's changes were made permanent by legislation commonly known as the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" ("OBBA"), which was signed into law on July 4, 2025. Additional changes to tax laws are likely to continue to occur in the future. Accordingly, there is no assurance that we can continue to operate with the current benefits of our REIT status or that a change to the tax laws will not adversely affect the taxation of our stockholders. If there is a change in the tax laws that prevents us from qualifying as a REIT, that eliminates REIT status generally, or that requires REITs generally to pay corporate level income taxes, our results of operations may be adversely affected and we may not be able to make the same level of distributions to our stockholders, and changes to the taxation of our stockholders could have an adverse effect on an investment in our common stock. Investors are urged to consult with their own tax advisor with respect to the impact of recent legislation on ownership of shares and the status of legislative, regulatory, or administrative developments and proposals, and their potential effect on ownership of shares.

Even if we qualify as a REIT, we may incur certain tax liabilities that would reduce our cash flow and impair our ability to make distributions.

Even if we maintain our status as a REIT, we may be subject to U.S. federal income taxes or state taxes, which would reduce our cash available for distribution to our stockholders. For example, we will be subject to federal income tax on any undistributed REIT taxable income. Further, if we fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (a) 85% of our ordinary income for such year, (b) 95% of our net capital gain income for such year, and (c) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we will be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the sum of (i) the amounts actually distributed by us, plus (ii) retained amounts on which we pay income tax at the corporate level. If we realize net income from foreclosure properties that we hold primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, we must pay tax thereon at the highest corporate income tax rate, and if we sell a property, other than foreclosure property, that we are determined to have held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, any gain realized would be subject to a 100% “prohibited transaction” tax. The term “prohibited transaction” generally includes a sale or other disposition of property (other than foreclosing property) that is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business. The determination as to whether or not a particular sale is a prohibited transaction depends on the facts and circumstances related to that sale. We cannot guarantee that sales of our properties would not be prohibited transactions unless we comply with certain safe-harbor provisions. The need to avoid prohibited transactions could cause us to forgo or defer sales of properties that might otherwise be in our best interest to sell. In addition, we own interests in certain taxable REIT subsidiaries that are subject to federal income taxation and we and our subsidiaries may be subject to state and local taxes on our income or property.

Differences between the recognition of taxable income and the actual receipt of cash could require us to sell assets or borrow funds on a short-term or long-term basis to meet the distribution requirements of the Code.

We intend to make distributions to our stockholders to comply with the requirements of the Code for REITs and to minimize or eliminate our corporate tax obligations; however, differences between the recognition of taxable income and the actual receipt of cash could require us to sell assets or borrow funds on a short-term or long-term basis to meet the distribution requirements of the Code. Certain types of assets generate substantial disparity between taxable income and available cash, such as real estate that has been financed through financing structures which require some or all of available cash flows to be used to service borrowings. In addition, changes made by H.R. 1 will require us to accrue certain income for U.S. federal income tax purposes no later than when such income is taken into account as revenue on our financial statement (subject to an exception for certain income that is already subject to a special method of accounting under the Code). This could cause us to recognize taxable income prior to the receipt of the associated cash. H.R. 1 also includes limitations on the deductibility of certain compensation paid to our executives, certain interest payments, and certain net operating loss carryforwards, each of which could potentially increase our taxable income and our required distributions. Under H.R. 1, federal net operating losses incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 can be carried forward indefinitely. Net operating losses of a REIT may not be carried back to any taxable year, regardless of whether the taxpayer qualified as a REIT in such taxable year. In addition, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, H.R. 1 limits the deduction of net operating losses to 80% of current year taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid). Additionally, Section 163(j) of the Code, as amended by H.R. 1, limits the deductibility of net interest expense paid or accrued on debt properly allocable to a trade or business to 30% of “adjusted taxable income,” subject to certain exceptions, plus the taxpayer’s business interest income for the tax year. As a result, the requirement to distribute a substantial portion of our taxable income could cause us to: (1) sell assets in adverse market conditions, (2) borrow on unfavorable terms, or (3) distribute amounts that would otherwise be invested in future acquisitions, capital expenditures, or repayment of debt, in order to comply with REIT requirements. Any such actions could increase our costs and reduce the value of our common stock. Further, we may be required to make distributions to our stockholders when it would be more advantageous to reinvest cash in our business or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution. Compliance with REIT qualification requirements may, therefore, hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

Distributions made by REITs do not qualify for the reduced tax rates that apply to certain other corporate distributions.

The maximum federal income tax rate for certain dividends paid by domestic corporations to individuals, trusts and estates is generally 20%. Dividends paid by REITs, however, (other than distributions we properly designate as capital gain dividends or as qualified dividend income) are taxed at the normal income tax rate applicable to the individual recipient (currently a maximum rate of 37%) rather than the 20% preferential rate, subject to a deduction equal to 20% of the amount of certain “qualified REIT dividends” (generally, dividends received by a REIT stockholder that are not designated as capital gain dividends or qualified dividend income) that is available to noncorporate taxpayers, which has the effect of reducing the maximum effective income tax rate on qualified REIT dividends to 29.6%. The more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate dividends could cause investors who are individuals to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in non-REIT corporations that make distributions.

A recharacterization of transactions undertaken by our operating partnership may result in lost tax benefits or prohibited transactions, which would diminish cash distributions to our stockholders, or even cause us to lose REIT status.

The IRS could recharacterize transactions consummated by our operating partnership, which could result in the income realized on certain transactions being treated as gain realized from the sale of property that is held as inventory or otherwise held primarily for the sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. In such event, the gain would constitute income from a prohibited transaction and would be subject to a 100% tax. If this were to occur, our ability to make cash distributions to our stockholders would be adversely affected. Moreover, our operating partnership may purchase properties and lease them back to the sellers of such properties. While we will use our best efforts to structure any such sale-leaseback transaction such that the lease will be characterized as a “true lease,” thereby allowing us to be treated as the owner of the property for federal income tax purposes, we can give stockholders no assurance that the IRS will not attempt to challenge such characterization. In the event that any such sale-leaseback transaction is challenged and recharacterized as a financing transaction or loan for U.S. federal income tax purposes, deductions for depreciation and cost recovery relating to such property would be disallowed. If a sale-leaseback transaction were so recharacterized, the amount of our adjusted REIT taxable income could be recalculated, which might cause us to fail to meet the distribution requirement for a taxable year. We also might fail to satisfy the REIT qualification asset tests or income tests and, consequently, lose our REIT status. Even if we maintain our status as a REIT, an increase in our adjusted REIT taxable income could cause us to be subject to additional federal and state income and excise taxes. Any federal or state taxes we pay will reduce our cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

We face possible adverse changes in state and local tax laws regarding the treatment of REITs and their stockholders, which may result in an increase in our tax liability.

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

Property taxes may decrease returns on real estate.

Real property owned by us will be subject to real property taxes and, in some instances, personal property taxes or franchise taxes. Such real and personal property taxes and franchise taxes may increase as property tax or franchise tax rates change and as the properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. An increase in property taxes or franchise taxes related to our real property could affect adversely our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to stockholders and could decrease the value of that real property.

Risks Associated with Debt Financing

We have incurred and are likely to continue to incur mortgage and other indebtedness, which may increase our business risks.

As of December 31, 2025, we had total outstanding indebtedness of approximately \$2.2 billion, including \$188.8 million of mortgage debt. Although the instruments governing our indebtedness limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions and, under certain circumstances, debt incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. We may incur additional indebtedness to acquire properties or other real estate-related investments, to fund property improvements, and other capital expenditures or for other corporate purposes.

Significant borrowings by us increase the risks of investors' willingness to make an investment in us. Our ability to make payments on our indebtedness and to fund our operations, working capital and capital expenditures, depends on our ability to generate cash in the future. Our cash flow is subject to general economic, industry, financial, competitive, operating, legislative, regulatory and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. Our failure to pay amounts due with respect to any of our indebtedness may constitute an event of default under the instrument governing that indebtedness, which could permit the holders of that indebtedness to require the immediate repayment of that indebtedness in full. Moreover, any acceleration of, or default, with respect to any of our indebtedness could, in turn, constitute an event of default under other debt instruments or agreements, thereby resulting in the acceleration and required repayment of that other indebtedness.

Periodically, we may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness or obtain additional financing will depend on, among other things our financial condition, results of operations and market conditions at the time; and restrictions in the agreements governing our indebtedness. As a result, we may not be able to refinance our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. If we do not generate sufficient cash flow from operations, and additional borrowings or refinancing or proceeds of assets sales or other sources of cash are not available to us,

we may not have sufficient cash to enable us to meet all of our obligations. Accordingly, if we cannot service our indebtedness, we may have to take actions such as seeking additional equity financing, delaying capital expenditures or strategic acquisitions and alliances. Any of these events or circumstances could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, the trading price of our securities and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations.

Fluctuating or rising interest rates may make it difficult for us to finance or refinance properties, which could reduce the number of properties we can acquire, our earnings, and the amount of cash distributions we can make.

If debt financing is unavailable at reasonable rates, we may not be able to finance the purchase of properties. If we place mortgage debt on properties, we run the risk of being unable to refinance the properties when the loans become due, or of being unable to refinance on favorable terms. If interest rates are higher when we refinance our properties, our income could be reduced. If any of these events occur, our cash flow could be reduced. This, in turn, could reduce cash available for distribution to our stockholders and may hinder our ability to raise more capital by issuing more stock or by borrowing more money.

Agreements governing our existing indebtedness contain, and future financing arrangements will likely contain, restrictive covenants relating to our operations, which could limit our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We are subject to certain restrictions pursuant to the restrictive covenants of our outstanding indebtedness, which may affect our distribution and operating policies and our ability to incur additional debt. Loan documents evidencing our existing indebtedness contain, and loan documents entered into in the future will likely contain, certain operating covenants that limit our ability to mortgage a property or discontinue insurance coverage. In addition, the agreements governing our existing indebtedness contain financial covenants, including certain coverage ratios and limitations on our ability to incur secured and unsecured debt, make dividend payments, sell all or substantially all of our assets, and engage in mergers and consolidations and certain acquisitions. Covenants under our existing indebtedness do, and under any future indebtedness likely will, restrict our ability to pursue certain business initiatives or certain acquisition transactions. In addition, failure to meet any of these covenants, including the financial coverage ratios, could cause an event of default under or accelerate some or all of our indebtedness, which would have a material adverse effect on us.

Any increases in interest rates would cause the amount of our variable-rate debt payments to also increase and could limit our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Currently, any outstanding draws on our \$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit and our variable-rate debt instruments which are not subject to hedging under interest rate swap agreements represent our exposure to interest rate changes. In addition, any outstanding draws under the \$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit are subject to SOFR locks of various length. However, increases in interest rates could increase our interest costs associated with this variable rate debt to the extent our current locks expire and new balances are drawn under the facility. Such increases would reduce our cash flows and could impact our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. In addition, if we are required to repay existing debt during periods of higher interest rates, we may need to sell one or more of our investments in order to repay the debt, which might not permit realization of the maximum return on such investments.

Changes in interest rates could have adverse effects on our cash flows as a result of our interest rate derivative contracts.

We have entered into various interest rate derivative agreements to effectively fix our exposure to interest rates under certain of our existing debt facilities. To the extent interest rates are higher than the fixed rate in the respective contract, we would realize cash savings as compared to other market participants. However, to the extent interest rates are below the fixed rate in the respective contract, we would make higher cash payments than other similar market participants, which would have an adverse effect on our cash flows as compared to other market participants.

Additionally, there is counterparty risk associated with entering into interest rate derivative contracts. Should market conditions lead to default, insolvency or make a merger necessary for one or more of our counterparties, or potential future counterparties, it is possible that the terms of our interest rate derivative contracts will not be honored in their current form with a replacement counterparty. The potential termination or renegotiation of the terms of the interest rate derivative contracts as a result of changing counterparties through default, insolvency or merger could result in an adverse impact on our results of operations and cash flows.

A downgrade in our credit ratings, the credit ratings of Piedmont OP or the credit ratings of our or Piedmont OP's unsecured debt securities could materially adversely affect our business and financial condition.

The credit ratings assigned to us, to Piedmont OP and to our and their unsecured debt securities could change based upon, among other things, our results of operations and financial condition. If any of the credit rating agencies that have rated us, Piedmont OP or any of our unsecured debt securities downgrades or lowers these credit ratings, or if any credit rating agency indicates that it has placed any such rating on a so-called "watch list" for possible downgrading or lowering or otherwise indicates that its outlook for that rating is negative, it could have a material adverse effect on our costs (including by increasing interest expense as a result of increases in the state interest rate spreads over reference rates or increased interest rate step-ups on certain of our or Piedmont OP's debt instruments) and availability of capital, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations.

General Risks

Any change in our dividend policy could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

Distributions are authorized and determined by our board of directors in its sole discretion and depend upon a number of factors, including:

- cash available for distribution;
- our results of operations and anticipated future results of operations;
- our financial condition, especially in relation to our anticipated future capital needs of our properties;
- the level of reserves we establish for future capital expenditures;
- the distribution requirements for REITs under the Code;
- the level of distributions paid by comparable listed REITs;
- our operating expenses; and
- other factors our board of directors deems relevant.

We expect to resume paying quarterly distributions to our stockholders in the future; however, we bear all expenses incurred by our operations, and our funds generated by operations, after deducting these expenses, may not be sufficient to cover desired levels of distributions to our stockholders. Any change in our dividend policy could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

Adverse U.S. and global economic conditions could have a negative effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition and liquidity.

A general slowdown in the U.S. or global economy, uncertainty and volatility in financial markets, efforts of governments to stimulate or stabilize the economy and other unfavorable changes in economic conditions, such as inflation, higher interest rates, tightening of the credit markets, recession or slowing growth, as well as an increase in trade tensions and related tariffs with U.S. trading partners, could negatively impact our business, financial condition and liquidity, and the business and operations of our tenants. Macroeconomic weakness and uncertainty may also make it more difficult to accurately forecast operating results and raise or refinance debt. Sustained uncertainty about, or worsening of, current global economic conditions and further tariffs and escalations of trade tensions between the U.S. and its trading partners and the decoupling of the global economies could result in an economic slowdown. Given this uncertainty, we cannot predict the impact, if any, of these conditions to our business.

There are significant price and volume fluctuations in the public markets, including on the exchange which we listed our common stock.

The U.S. stock markets, including the NYSE on which our common stock is listed, have historically experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. The market price of our common stock may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations and investors in our common stock may experience a decrease in the value of their shares, including decreases unrelated to our operating performance or prospects. If the market price of our common stock declines significantly, stockholders may be unable to resell their shares at or above their purchase price. We cannot assure stockholders that the market price of our common stock will not fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. Some of the factors that could negatively

affect our stock price or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our common stock include, but are not limited to, the following:

- changes in the perceived demand for office space;
- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in our earnings estimates or publication of research reports about us or the real estate industry, although no assurance can be given that any research reports about us will be published or the accuracy of such reports;
- changes in our dividend policy;
- future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock by our existing or future stockholders;
- increases in market interest rates, which may lead purchasers of our stock to demand a higher yield;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- adverse market reaction to any increased indebtedness we incur in the future;
- change in the credit ratings assigned to us, Piedmont OP or any of our unsecured debt securities;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- actions by institutional stockholders;
- material, adverse litigation judgments;
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- general market and economic conditions; and
- the realization of any of the other risk factors described in this report.

Future offerings of debt securities, which would be senior to our common stock upon liquidation, or equity securities, which would dilute our existing stockholders and may be senior to our common stock for the purposes of distributions, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We may attempt to increase our capital resources by making additional offerings of debt or equity securities, including medium term notes, senior or subordinated notes and classes of preferred or common stock. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities and shares of preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of our existing stockholders or reduce the market price of our common stock or both. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, our stockholders bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our common stock and diluting their proportionate ownership.

Market interest rates may have an effect on the value of our common stock.

One of the factors that investors may consider in deciding whether to buy or sell our common stock is our dividend distribution rate as a percentage of our share price, relative to market interest rates. If market interest rates increase, prospective investors may desire a higher yield on our common stock or seek securities paying higher dividends or yields. It is likely that the public valuation of our common stock will be based primarily on our earnings and cash flows and not from the underlying appraised value of the properties themselves. As a result, interest rate fluctuations and capital market conditions can affect the market value of our common stock. For instance, if interest rates continue to rise, it is possible that the market price of our common stock will decrease, because potential investors may require a higher dividend yield on our common stock as market rates on interest-bearing securities, such as bonds, rise.

If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our business or if they downgrade our common stock or our sector, the price of our common stock could decline.

The trading market for our common stock relies in part on the research and reports that industry or financial analysts publish about us or our business. We do not control these analysts. Furthermore, if one or more of the analysts who do cover us downgrades our shares or our industry, or the stock of any of our competitors, the price of our shares could decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases coverage of our company, we could lose attention in the market, which in turn could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

The failure of any bank in which we deposit our funds could reduce the amount of cash we have available to pay distributions and make additional investments.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation only insures amounts up to \$250,000 per depositor. We have cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash deposited in certain financial institutions in excess of federally insured levels. Although we hold cash primarily in the top ten banks in the United States, if any of the banking institutions in which we deposit funds ultimately fails, we may lose amounts of our deposits over federally insured levels. The loss of our deposits could reduce the amount of cash we have available to distribute, to pay down maturing debt, or to invest, and could result in a decline in the value of our stockholders' investment.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

There were no unresolved SEC staff comments as of December 31, 2025.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy

To identify and assess material risks from cybersecurity threats, our enterprise risk management program considers cybersecurity threats alongside other company risks as part of our overall risk assessment process. In addition, we perform an external, specific cybersecurity risk assessment every eighteen months to assess and identify risks. Included in our management of cybersecurity risk is our annual review of our Incident Response Plan/Policy, involving employees from all responsibility levels of the company. Our Chief Financial Officer has primary responsibility for overseeing our information systems and information technology resources, including risks from cybersecurity threats. To assist our Chief Financial Officer in discharging these responsibilities, we have a standing management committee to address information technology and cybersecurity risk matters comprised of our Chief Financial Officer, our Chief Executive Officer, our Director of IT, our Senior Vice President of Risk Management, a virtual Chief Information Security Officer (a "vCISO") with our managed security service provider (an "MSSP"), and certain other members of our information technology staff. The members of this committee meet on a quarterly basis, with additional full or sub-committee meetings held as-needed throughout the year, to:

- monitor emerging data protection laws and implement changes to our processes designed to comply with these laws;
- identify and assess material risks from cybersecurity threats;
- provide guidance on our cybersecurity strategy development and implementation;
- ensure that regular risk assessments and appropriate mitigation strategies are in place;
- ensure the performance of regular vulnerability and penetration testing and remediation of findings;
- oversee the implementation and management of cybersecurity-related tools such as security information and event management systems;
- review relevant service organization controls reports for the MSSP that serves as our Security Operation Center; and
- require training and security awareness programs for our employees.

Our Senior Vice President of Risk Management monitors and tests these initiatives on a periodic basis. Additionally, our Chief Financial Officer partners with the MSSP and our information technology staff throughout the organization to manage material risks from cybersecurity threats, as well as to provide managerial and operational support for our information systems and information technology resources on a daily basis.

We also maintain an Incident Response Plan/Policy to coordinate the actions we take to prepare for, detect, respond to and recover from cybersecurity incidents, which include processes to triage, assess severity for, escalate, contain, investigate, and remediate the incident, as well as to comply with potentially applicable legal obligations and mitigate brand and reputational damage. The Incident Response Plan/Policy is tested with tabletop exercises to assess the validity of the plan and to make necessary modifications, as needed, on an annual basis. We utilize a third party Security Information and Event Management ("SIEM") service to collect, analyze, and correlate security logs and events from various sources across the Piedmont corporate and property networks to detect and respond to cyber threats in real-time. This service coordinates with the IT support team to contain threats and reduce impact. Verified cybersecurity incidents, should they occur, are reported to IT management and trigger response protocols detailed in the Incident Response Plan/Policy.

We utilize external risk advisory and accounting firms to perform an audit focusing on entity-level, application and information technology general computer controls annually, as well as the full cybersecurity risk assessment mentioned above. Audit results

and the risk assessments are reviewed by our Chief Financial Officer, our Director of IT, the vCISO, and our Senior Vice President of Risk Management. Any exceptions are addressed with a remediation plan and implemented with appropriate resources. Audit results, risk assessments and remediation plans are discussed with the Audit Committee of the board of directors, who has responsibility for cybersecurity risk oversight, each quarter until all points are fully resolved.

We also identify and oversee cybersecurity risk from third-party service providers through our vendor management policy, overseen by our internal risk management and information technology functional areas, which requires increasing levels of due diligence and required insurance coverages in proportion to each provider's access to our information systems.

Although we have never experienced a material information security breach nor have we incurred any expenses related to such a breach, we take a proactive approach to managing information security risk. Our process for managing existing and new service providers evaluates the degree to which such service providers will interface with our systems. This process dictates minimum insurance requirements and increased security documentation and protocols as interaction with our systems increases. We also have a cybersecurity awareness training program which includes annual required online training, periodic updates, notices, and reminders, and bi-weekly simulated phishing attacks with required remedial training for failures. Further, we have a documented business continuity plan that is updated and tested annually and we carry an information security risk insurance policy.

See "We face risks related to the occurrence of cyber incidents, or a deficiency in our cybersecurity, which could negatively impact our business by causing a disruption to our operations, a compromise or corruption of our confidential information, and/or damage to our business relationships, all of which could negatively impact our financial results" included as part of the risk factors described in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information on the potential impact any cybersecurity incident may have on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Cybersecurity Governance

The Audit Committee of the board of directors oversees cybersecurity risk and is comprised of four independent members with diverse expertise including, risk management, technology, and finance, equipping them to oversee cybersecurity risks effectively. The chair of our Audit Committee holds a Certificate in Cybersecurity Oversight from the National Association of Corporate Directors and has previous work experience at a large retailer with point-of-sale cybersecurity exposure. The Audit Committee receives quarterly updates summarizing on-going information technology and cybersecurity initiatives from our Chief Financial Officer and reviews the results of our annual risk assessment and regular cyber risk assessment upon completion. Any significant issues identified are reported to the Audit Committee of the board of directors on a quarterly basis.

As described above, our management team is responsible for the day-to-day assessment and management of material risks from cybersecurity threats through our Chief Financial Officer, our standing management committee on information technology, cybersecurity risk matters, and the MSSP. This group would be notified through our Incident Response Plan/Policy and appropriate actions undertaken in accordance with the plan document if a cyber-attack were to occur.

Our Senior Vice President of Risk Management is a Certificated Information Systems Auditor (CISA) and a Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) and holds a Certificate in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA). Personnel from the MSSP hold several certifications, including but not limited to: Certified Information Systems Security Professional ("CISSP"); ITIL Foundations; Fortinet Certified Network Security Administration and Professional; and Microsoft Certified IT Professional, Technology Specialist, Solutions Associate. The external risk advisory and accounting firms that we use to perform our audits and assessments described above utilize personnel qualified as one or more of the following to perform our audits and assessments: Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), CISSP, Certified Information Security Manager (CISM), and Certified Information Technology Professional (CITP).

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Overview

As of December 31, 2025, we owned and operated a portfolio comprised of 29 in-service projects and three redevelopment projects. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, our in-service portfolio was 89.6% and 88.4% leased, respectively, with an average lease term remaining as of each period end of six years. As of December 31, 2025, our average lease size was approximately 14,000 square feet, and no single tenant accounts for more than 5% of our ALR.

ALR related to our in-service portfolio was \$578.7 million, or \$43.31 per leased square foot, as of December 31, 2025 as compared with \$567.3 million, or \$41.91 per leased square foot, as of December 31, 2024.

Property Statistics

The following table shows the geographic diversification of our in-service portfolio as of December 31, 2025:

Location	Annualized Lease Revenue (in thousands)	Rentable Square Feet (in thousands)	Percentage of Annualized Lease Revenue (%)	Percent Leased (%)
Atlanta	\$ 185,462	4,731	32.0	94.4
Dallas	114,331	2,821	19.7	93.2
Orlando	67,671	1,754	11.7	94.4
Northern Virginia / Washington, D.C.	57,111	1,584	9.9	69.1
New York	54,946	1,047	9.5	92.7
Minneapolis	44,431	1,434	7.7	83.5
Boston	34,079	936	5.9	84.6
Other ⁽¹⁾	20,691	614	3.6	91.2
	<u>\$ 578,722</u>	<u>14,921</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>89.6</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes 1430 Enclave Parkway and Enclave Place in Houston, Texas.

The following table shows lease expirations of our in-service office portfolio as of December 31, 2025 during each of the next twelve years and thereafter, assuming no exercise of renewal options or termination rights:

Year of Lease Expiration	Annualized Lease Revenue (in thousands)	Percentage of Annualized Lease Revenue (%)
2025 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,938	0.5
2026	55,048	9.5
2027	56,136	9.7
2028	50,769	8.8
2029	54,270	9.4
2030	58,690	10.2
2031	45,335	7.8
2032	40,110	6.9
2033	14,120	2.4
2034	50,978	8.8
2035	31,943	5.5
2036	26,720	4.6
2037	48,928	8.5
Thereafter	42,737	7.4
	<u>\$ 578,722</u>	<u>100.0</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes leases with an expiration date of December 31, 2025, comprised of approximately 80,000 square feet.

Certain Restrictions Related to our Properties

As of December 31, 2025, only 1180 Peachtree Street in Atlanta, Georgia was held as collateral for debt, and there were no properties subject to underlying ground leases. Refer to [Schedule III](#) listed in the index of Item 15(a) of this report, for further details regarding our properties as of December 31, 2025.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Piedmont is not subject to any material pending legal proceedings. However, we are subject to routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of owning and operating real estate assets. Our management expects that these ordinary routine legal proceedings will be covered by insurance and does not expect these legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity. Additionally, management is not aware of any legal proceedings contemplated by governmental authorities.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information and Holders

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "PDM." As of February 12, 2026, there were 6,144 common stockholders of record of our common stock.

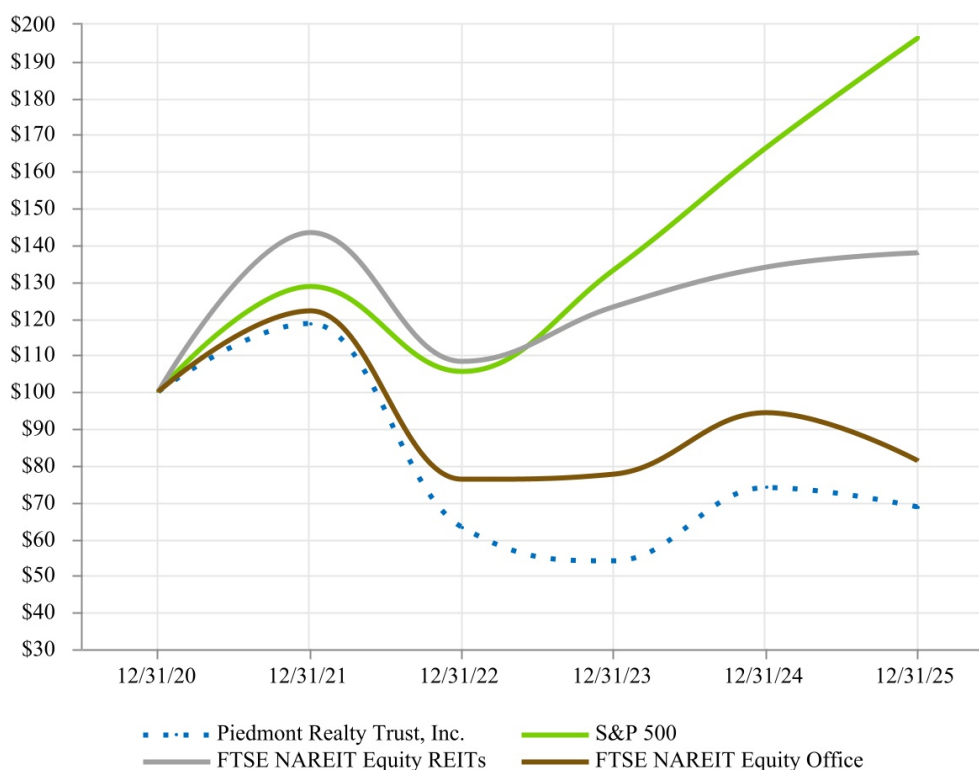
Distributions

We intend to make distributions each taxable year equal to at least 90% of our REIT taxable income. The amount of distributions paid and the taxable portion thereof in prior periods are not necessarily indicative of amounts anticipated in future periods.

The amount of distributions to common stockholders is determined by our board of directors and is dependent upon a number of factors, including funds deemed available for distribution, based principally on our current and future projected operating cash flows reduced by outstanding debt service and capital requirements necessary to maintain our existing portfolio, our future capital needs, our future sources of liquidity, and the annual distribution requirements necessary to maintain our status as a REIT under the Code. Our board of directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.125 per common share for the first quarter ended March 31, 2025, and suspended the quarterly dividend beginning with the second quarter ended June 30, 2025.

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total return of Piedmont's common stock with the FTSE NAREIT Equity Office Index, the FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index, and the S&P 500 Index for the period beginning on December 31, 2020 through December 31, 2025. The graph assumes a \$100 investment in each of Piedmont and the three indices, and the reinvestment of any dividends.



Comparison of Cumulative Total Return of One or More Companies, Peer Groups, Industry Indices, and/or Broad Markets

	As of the year ended December 31,					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 118.62	\$ 63.16	\$ 53.88	\$ 73.91	\$ 68.56
FTSE NAREIT Equity Office	\$ 100.00	\$ 122.00	\$ 76.10	\$ 77.65	\$ 94.35	\$ 81.15
FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.24	\$ 108.34	\$ 123.21	\$ 133.97	\$ 137.83
S&P 500	\$ 100.00	\$ 128.71	\$ 105.40	\$ 133.10	\$ 166.40	\$ 196.16

The performance graph above is being furnished as part of this Annual Report solely in accordance with the requirement under Rule 14a-3(b)(9) to furnish Piedmont's stockholders with such information and, therefore, is not deemed to be filed with the SEC or subject to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and should not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any of our prior or subsequent filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities

There were no unregistered sales of equity securities during the fourth quarter of 2025.

Purchases of Equity Securities By the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

There were no repurchases of shares of our common stock during the fourth quarter of 2025.

ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. See also "[Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements](#)" preceding Part I of this report and "[Risk Factors](#)" set forth in Item 1A. of this report.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We intend to use cash on hand, cash flows generated from the operation of our properties, net proceeds from the disposition of select properties, and borrowings under our \$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit as our primary sources of immediate liquidity. As of December 31, 2025, we had \$553 million of borrowing capacity available under our \$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit and no required debt maturities until 2028. Consequently, we believe that we have sufficient liquidity to meet our obligations for the foreseeable future; however, as part of our overall debt management strategy, we may seek other new secured or unsecured borrowings from third party lenders or issue other debt or equity securities as additional sources of capital. The nature and timing of these additional sources of capital will be highly dependent on market conditions.

Our most consistent use of capital has historically been, and we believe will continue to be, to fund capital expenditures for our existing portfolio of properties. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we incurred the following types of capital expenditures (in thousands):

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Capital expenditures for redevelopment/renovations	\$ 58,858	\$ 96,790
Other capital expenditures, including building and tenant improvements	98,383	115,318
Total capital expenditures ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 157,241</u>	<u>\$ 212,108</u>

⁽¹⁾ Of the total amounts paid, approximately \$17.7 million and \$19.9 million related to soft costs such as capitalized interest, payroll, and other general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

"Capital expenditures for redevelopment/renovations" during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 related to building upgrades, primarily to the lobbies and the addition of tenant amenities at certain of our buildings and assets under redevelopment.

"Other capital expenditures, including building and tenant improvements" include all other capital expenditures during the respective period and are typically comprised of tenant and building improvements necessary to lease, maintain, or provide enhancements, including energy efficient equipment, to our existing portfolio of office properties.

Given that our operating model frequently results in leases for multiple blocks of space to credit-worthy tenants, our leasing success can result in capital outlays which vary from one reporting period to another based upon the specific leases executed. For leases executed during the year ended December 31, 2025, we have committed to spend approximately \$6.58 per square foot per year of lease term for tenant improvement allowances and lease commissions (net of expired lease commitments) as compared to \$5.67 (net of expired lease commitments) for the year ended December 31, 2024 with the increase in the current year attributable to the significant amount of new tenant leasing completed. As of December 31, 2025, we had no individual tenant allowance commitments greater than \$10 million.

In addition to the amounts that we have already committed to as a part of executed leases, we also anticipate continuing to incur similar market-based tenant improvement allowances and leasing commissions in conjunction with procuring future leases for our existing portfolio of properties. Both the timing and magnitude of expenditures related to future leasing activity can vary due to a number of factors and are highly dependent on the size of the leased square footage, length of the lease term, and the competitive market conditions of the particular office market at the time a lease is being negotiated, in addition to the impact of inflation and rising costs of construction.

Although reducing outstanding debt remains our priority, subject to the identification and availability of a few, select investment opportunities and our ability to consummate such acquisitions on satisfactory terms, acquiring new assets consistent with our investment strategy could also be a significant use of capital. Additionally, we may use capital to repay debt when we deem it prudent to refinance or reduce various obligations.

Finally, we may also use capital resources to pay dividends to our stockholders. The amount and form of payment (cash or stock issuance) of future dividends, if any, to be paid to our stockholders will continue to be largely dependent upon (i) the amount of cash generated from our operating activities; (ii) our expectations of future cash flows; (iii) our determination of near-term cash needs for debt repayments, development projects, and selective acquisitions of new properties; (iv) the timing of significant expenditures for tenant improvements, leasing commissions, building redevelopment projects, and general property improvements; (v) long-term dividend payout ratios for comparable companies; (vi) our ability to continue to access additional sources of capital, including potential sales of our properties; (vii) our desire to reduce overall leverage; and (viii) the amount required to be distributed to maintain our status as a REIT. With the fluctuating nature of cash flows and expenditures, we may periodically borrow funds on a short-term basis to cover timing differences in cash receipts and cash disbursements, including to pay dividends to our stockholders.

Results of Operations (2025 vs. 2024)

Overview

Net loss applicable to common stockholders for the year ended December 31, 2025 was approximately \$83.6 million, or \$0.67 per diluted share, as compared with \$79.1 million, or \$0.64 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2024. The primary driver of the increase in net loss was an approximately \$37.8 million loss on early extinguishment of debt recognized during the year ended 2025, which was largely offset by the non-recurrence of approximately \$33.8 million of impairment charges recognized during the year ended 2024.

Comparison of the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2025 vs. the year ended December 31, 2024.

The following table sets forth selected data from our consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, as well as each balance as a percentage of total revenues for the years presented (dollars in millions):

	December 31, 2025	% of Revenues	December 31, 2024	% of Revenues	Variance
Revenue:					
Rental and tenant reimbursement revenue	\$ 538.0		\$ 544.1		\$ (6.1)
Property management fee revenue	0.3		1.7		(1.4)
Other property related income	26.7		24.5		2.2
Total revenues	<u>565.0</u>	100 %	<u>570.3</u>	100 %	<u>(5.3)</u>
Expense:					
Property operating costs	227.9	40 %	234.1	41 %	(6.2)
Depreciation	166.5	29 %	156.9	28 %	9.6
Amortization	60.5	11 %	69.7	12 %	(9.2)
Impairment charges	—	— %	33.8	6 %	(33.8)
General and administrative	30.6	5 %	35.4	6 %	(4.8)
	<u>485.5</u>		<u>529.9</u>		<u>(44.4)</u>
Other income (expense):					
Interest expense	(128.0)	23 %	(123.0)	22 %	(5.0)
Other income	0.7	— %	4.3	1 %	(3.6)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(37.8)	7 %	(0.4)	— %	(37.4)
Gain/(loss) on sale of real estate assets	2.0	— %	(0.4)	— %	2.4
Net loss	<u>\$ (83.6)</u>	(15)%	<u>\$ (79.1)</u>	14 %	<u>\$ (4.5)</u>

Revenue

Rental and tenant reimbursement revenue decreased approximately \$6.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to the disposition of four projects subsequent to January 1, 2024 as well as lower tenant reimbursement revenue in the current year as compared to the prior year associated with lower recoverable operating costs (as discussed below). The impact of this decrease was partially offset by the roll-up of rental rates and new leases commencing during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Property management fee revenue decreased approximately \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the same period in the prior year due to the termination of certain third-party property management arrangements in 2024.

Other property related income increased approximately \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the prior year primarily due to increased parking income associated with increased utilization and higher transient parking at our office projects during the current year, as compared to the prior year.

Expense

Property operating costs decreased approximately \$6.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the prior year. The variance was primarily due to reduced property tax expense due to lower tax assessments and successful appeals, as well as project dispositions subsequent to January 1, 2024 (as discussed above). The impact of these decreases is partially offset by an increase in other recoverable property operating costs such as utilities, repairs and maintenance, landscaping and security due to increased occupancy and utilization of our projects during the current year, as compared to the prior year.

Depreciation expense increased approximately \$9.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to the prior year. The increase was primarily due to additional building and tenant improvements acquired and/or placed in service subsequent to January 1, 2024, partially offset by property dispositions in 2024 and 2025.

Amortization expense decreased approximately \$9.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to the prior year. The decrease in amortization expense is associated with certain lease intangible assets at our existing projects becoming fully amortized subsequent to January 1, 2024. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in amortization expense associated with deferred lease acquisition costs associated with new leasing activity during the two years ended December 31, 2025.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, we recognized a non-cash impairment charge of approximately \$33.8 million related to a change in hold period assumptions at certain properties in our portfolio. See [Note 6](#) to our accompanying consolidated financial statements for further details.

General and administrative expense decreased approximately \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to the prior year almost exclusively as the result of the recognition of \$4.8 million of executive separation costs during 2024.

Other Income (Expense)

Interest expense increased approximately \$5.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the prior year as a result of refinancing activity as well as a \$2.0 million decrease in capitalized interest during the year ended December 31, 2025.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, we repurchased approximately \$312.7 million in aggregate principal amount of the \$600 Million Unsecured Senior Notes due 2028. The premium paid to repurchase the notes, as well as the write-off of the pro-rata share of unamortized debt issuance costs, resulted in the recognition of a \$37.3 million loss on early extinguishment of debt. The loss on early extinguishment of debt in the prior year was due to the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs associated with refinancing activity during the year ended December 31, 2024.

Gain on sale of real estate assets during the year ended December 31, 2025 primarily consists of the gain recognized on the sale of the 80 and 90 Central project in Boston, Massachusetts, which closed in May of 2025, as well as recognition of the return of amounts held in escrow for the 750 West John Carpenter project sold in July 2024. During the prior year we recognized a loss on the sale of the 750 West John Carpenter project of approximately \$0.4 million.

Results of Operations (2024 vs. 2023)

Please refer to "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of Operations (2024 vs. 2023)" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, as filed with the SEC on February 19, 2025, for a discussion of the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2023.

Issuer and Guarantor Financial Information

As of December 31, 2025, Piedmont, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Piedmont OP, had five separate issuances totaling approximately \$1.7 billion of senior unsecured notes payable outstanding that mature in 2028, 2029, 2030, 2032 and 2033 (see [Note 3](#) to our accompanying consolidated financial statements for additional details regarding each of these issuances) (collectively, the "Notes"). The Notes are senior unsecured obligations of Piedmont OP, rank equally in right of payment with all of Piedmont OP's other existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, and would be effectively subordinated in right of payment to any of Piedmont OP's future mortgage or other secured indebtedness (to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness) and to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of Piedmont OP's subsidiaries, whether secured or unsecured.

The Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Piedmont, the parent entity that consolidates Piedmont OP and all other subsidiaries. In particular, Piedmont guarantees to each holder of the Notes that the principal and interest on the Notes will be paid in full when due, whether at the maturity dates of the respective loans, or upon acceleration, upon redemption, or otherwise; interest on overdue principal and interest on any overdue interest, if any, on the Notes will also be paid in full when due; and all other obligations of the Issuer to the holders of the Notes will be promptly paid in full. Piedmont's guarantee of the Notes is its senior unsecured obligation and ranks equally in right of payment with all of Piedmont's other existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness and guarantees. Piedmont's guarantee of the Notes is effectively subordinated in right of payment to any future mortgage or other secured indebtedness or secured guarantees of Piedmont (to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness and guarantees); and all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities, whether secured or unsecured, of Piedmont's subsidiaries.

In the event of the bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganization or other winding up of Piedmont OP or Piedmont, assets that secure any of their respective secured indebtedness and other secured obligations will be available to pay their respective obligations under the Notes or the guarantee, as applicable, and their other respective unsecured indebtedness and other unsecured obligations only after all of their respective indebtedness and other obligations secured by those assets have been repaid in full.

All non-guarantor subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay any amounts due pursuant to the Notes, or to make any funds available therefore, whether by dividends, loans, distributions or other payments.

Pursuant to Rule 13-01 of Regulation S-X, Guarantors and Issuers of Guaranteed Securities Registered or Being Registered, the following tables present summarized financial information for Piedmont OP as issuer and Piedmont as guarantor on a combined basis after elimination of (i) intercompany transactions and balances among Piedmont OP and Piedmont and (ii) equity in earnings from and investments in any subsidiary that is a non-guarantor (in thousands):

Combined Balances of Piedmont OP and Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc. as Issuer and Guarantor, respectively	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Due from non-guarantor subsidiary	\$ 900	\$ 900
Total assets	\$ 240,324	\$ 376,871
Total liabilities	\$ 2,085,214	\$ 2,108,306
		For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
Total revenues		\$ 47,373
Net loss		\$ (155,188)

Net Operating Income by Geographic Segment

Our President and Chief Executive Officer is our chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), who evaluates our portfolio and assesses the ongoing operations and performance of our projects utilizing the following geographic segments: Atlanta, Dallas, Orlando, Northern Virginia/Washington, D.C., Minneapolis, New York, and Boston. These operating segments are also our reportable segments. Additionally, as of December 31, 2025, we owned two properties in Houston that did not meet the definition of an operating or reportable segment as the CODM does not regularly review these properties for purposes of allocating resources or assessing performance, and we do not maintain a significant presence or anticipate further investment in

this market. These two properties are included in "Other" below. See [Note 13](#) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for additional information and a reconciliation of Net loss applicable to Piedmont to accrual-based net operating income ("NOI").

The following table presents NOI by geographic segment (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Atlanta	\$ 116,007	\$ 110,715
Dallas	60,743	62,332
Orlando	39,026	33,860
Northern Virginia/Washington, D.C.	28,610	34,086
Minneapolis	23,300	23,553
New York	31,634	30,200
Boston	25,669	28,296
Total reportable segments	324,989	323,042
Other	12,238	12,498
Total NOI	\$ 337,227	\$ 335,540

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2025 Versus the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Atlanta

NOI increased due to several leases commencing at our Galleria on the Park and Glenridge Highlands projects during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in the prior year.

Orlando

NOI increased primarily due to the commencement of the Travel and Leisure lease at the 501 West Church project, as well several leases commencing at The Exchange project and the CNL Center I and II project during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in the prior year.

Northern Virginia/Washington, D.C.

NOI decreased primarily due to the expiration or downsizing of certain tenants at our 1201 & 1225 Eye Street project, our 4250 North Fairfax Drive project, and our Arlington Gateway project during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in the prior year.

Boston

NOI decreased primarily due to sale of the 80 and 90 Central project during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in the prior year.

Funds From Operations ("FFO"), Core Funds From Operations ("Core FFO"), and Adjusted Funds From Operations ("AFFO")

Net loss calculated in accordance with GAAP is the starting point for calculating FFO, Core FFO, and AFFO. These metrics are non-GAAP financial measures and should not be viewed as an alternative measurement of our operating performance to net loss. Management believes that accounting for real estate assets in accordance with GAAP implicitly assumes 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 the presentation of operating results for real estate companies that use historical cost accounting alone to be insufficient. As a result, we believe that the additive use of FFO, Core FFO, and AFFO, together with the required GAAP presentation, provides a more complete understanding of our performance relative to our competitors and a more informed and appropriate basis on which to make decisions involving operating, financing, and investing activities.

We calculate FFO in accordance with the current National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT") definition. NAREIT currently defines FFO as Net loss (calculated in accordance with GAAP), excluding depreciation and amortization related to real estate, gains and losses from the sale of certain real estate assets, gains and losses from change in control, and impairment write-downs of certain real estate assets, goodwill, and investment in entities when the impairment is directly attributable to decreases in the value of depreciable real estate held by the entity, along with appropriate adjustments to those reconciling items for joint ventures, if any. Other REITs may not define FFO in accordance with the NAREIT definition, or may interpret the current NAREIT definition differently than we do; therefore, our computation of FFO may not be comparable to the computation made by other REITs.

We calculate Core FFO by starting with FFO, as defined by NAREIT, and adjusting for gains or losses on the early extinguishment of debt and any significant non-recurring or infrequent items. Core FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure and should not be viewed as an alternative to net loss calculated in accordance with GAAP as a measurement of our operating performance. We believe that Core FFO is helpful to investors as a supplemental performance measure because it excludes the effects of certain infrequent or non-recurring items which can create significant earnings volatility, but which do not directly relate to our core recurring business operations. As a result, we believe that Core FFO can help facilitate comparisons of operating performance between periods and provides a more meaningful predictor of future earnings potential. Other REITs may not define Core FFO in the same manner as us; therefore, our computation of Core FFO may not be comparable to the computation made by other REITs.

We calculate AFFO by starting with Core FFO and adjusting for non-incremental capital expenditures and then adding back non-cash items including: non-real estate depreciation, straight-lined rents and fair value lease adjustments, non-cash components of interest expense and compensation expense, and by making similar adjustments for joint ventures, if any. AFFO is a non-GAAP financial measure and should not be viewed as an alternative to net loss calculated in accordance with GAAP as a measurement of our operating performance. We believe that AFFO is helpful to investors as a meaningful supplemental comparative performance measure of our ability to make incremental capital investments in new properties or enhancements to existing properties that improve revenue growth potential. Other REITs may not define AFFO in the same manner as us; therefore, our computation of AFFO may not be comparable to the computation of other REITs.

Reconciliations of net loss to FFO, Core FFO, and AFFO for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, are presented below (in thousands except per share amounts):

	2025	2024	2023
GAAP net loss applicable to common stock	\$ (83,620)	\$ (79,069)	\$ (48,387)
Depreciation of real assets	165,035	155,468	147,569
Amortization of lease-related costs	60,545	69,674	87,717
Impairment charges	—	33,832	29,446
(Gain)/loss on sale of real estate assets	(2,013)	445	(1,946)
NAREIT FFO applicable to common stock	\$ 139,947	\$ 180,350	\$ 214,399
Adjustments:			
Executive separation costs	—	4,831	—
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	37,788	386	820
Core FFO applicable to common stock	\$ 177,735	\$ 185,567	\$ 215,219
Adjustments:			
Amortization of debt issuance costs and discounts on debt	6,189	5,142	5,442
Depreciation of non real estate assets	1,471	1,320	847
Straight-line effects of lease revenue	(29,192)	(21,566)	(17,814)
Stock-based compensation adjustments	7,391	6,632	6,337
Amortization of lease-related intangibles	(7,937)	(10,019)	(13,879)
Non-incremental capital expenditures ⁽¹⁾	(70,714)	(70,170)	(53,690)
AFFO applicable to common stock	\$ 84,943	\$ 96,906	\$ 142,462
Weighted-average shares outstanding – diluted ⁽²⁾	126,139	124,926	123,702
NAREIT FFO per share (diluted)	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.73
Core FFO per share (diluted)	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.74

⁽¹⁾ We define non-incremental capital expenditures as capital expenditures of a recurring nature related to tenant improvements, leasing commissions, and building capital that do not incrementally enhance the underlying assets' income generating capacity. Tenant improvements, leasing commissions, building capital and deferred lease incentives incurred to lease space that was vacant at acquisition, leasing costs for spaces vacant for greater than one year, leasing costs for spaces at newly acquired properties for which in-place leases expire shortly after acquisition, improvements associated with the expansion of a building, and renovations that either enhance the rental rates of a building or change the property's underlying classification, such as from a Class B to a Class A property, are excluded from this measure.

⁽²⁾ Includes potential dilution under the treasury stock method that would occur if our remaining unvested and potential stock awards vested and resulted in additional common shares outstanding. Such shares are not included when calculating net loss per share applicable to Piedmont for the three years ended December 31, 2025 as they would reduce the loss per share presented.

NAREIT FFO applicable to common stock was \$1.11 per diluted share for the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to \$1.44 per diluted share for the same period in the prior year due to the recognition of loss on early extinguishment of debt associated with debt retired during the current period, increased interest expense, net of interest income, recognized during the current year as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024, as well as the sale of four projects subsequent to January 1, 2024. Core FFO applicable to common stock was \$1.41 per diluted share for the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to \$1.49 per diluted share for the same period in the prior year. The decrease is due to increased interest expense, net of interest income, in the current year as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024, as well as the sale of four projects subsequent to January 1, 2024.

Property and Same Store Net Operating Income

Property Net Operating Income ("Property NOI") is a non-GAAP measure which we use to assess our operating results. We calculate Property NOI beginning with Net loss (calculated in accordance with GAAP) before adjusting for interest, depreciation and amortization and removing any impairments and gains or losses from sales of property and other significant infrequent items that create volatility within our earnings and make it difficult to determine the earnings generated by our core ongoing business. Furthermore, we remove general and administrative expenses, income associated with property management performed by us for other organizations, and other income or expense items. For Property NOI (cash basis), straight-lined rents and fair value lease revenue are also eliminated; while such effects are not adjusted in calculating Property NOI (accrual basis). Property NOI is a non-GAAP financial measure and should not be viewed as an alternative to net loss calculated in accordance with GAAP as a measurement of our operating performance. We believe that Property NOI, on either a cash or accrual basis, is helpful to investors as a supplemental comparative performance measure of income generated by our properties alone without our administrative overhead. Other REITs may not define Property NOI in the same manner as we do; therefore, our computation of Property NOI may not be comparable to that of other REITs.

We calculate Same Store Net Operating Income ("Same Store NOI") as Property NOI attributable to the properties (excluding undeveloped land parcels) that were (i) owned by us during the entire span of the current and prior year reporting periods; and (ii) that were not out of service for development or redevelopment during those periods. Same Store NOI, on either a cash or accrual basis, is a non-GAAP financial measure and should not be viewed as an alternative to net loss calculated in accordance with GAAP as a measurement of our operating performance. We believe that Same Store NOI is helpful to investors as a supplemental comparative performance measure of the income generated from the same group of properties from one period to the next. Other REITs may not define Same Store NOI in the same manner as we do; therefore, our computation of Same Store NOI may not be comparable to that of other REITs.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation from Net loss applicable to Piedmont calculated in accordance with GAAP to EBITDAre, Core EBITDA, Property NOI, and Same Store NOI on both a cash and accrual basis, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (in thousands):

	Cash Basis		Accrual Basis	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Net loss applicable to Piedmont (GAAP basis)	\$ (83,620)	\$ (79,069)	\$ (83,620)	\$ (79,069)
Net income applicable to noncontrolling interest	19	5	19	5
Interest expense	128,005	122,984	128,005	122,984
Depreciation	166,506	156,787	166,506	156,787
Amortization	60,545	69,674	60,545	69,674
Depreciation and amortization attributable to noncontrolling interests	38	79	38	79
Impairment charges	—	33,832	—	33,832
Loss/(gain) on sale of real estate assets	(2,013)	445	(2,013)	445
EBITDAre⁽¹⁾	269,480	304,737	269,480	304,737
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	37,788	386	37,788	386
Executive separation costs	—	4,831	—	4,831
Core EBITDA⁽²⁾	307,268	309,954	307,268	309,954
General & administrative expenses	30,587	30,592	30,587	30,592
Management fee revenue ⁽³⁾	(325)	(1,091)	(325)	(1,091)
Other income	(303)	(3,915)	(303)	(3,915)
Straight-line rent effects of lease revenue	(29,192)	(21,566)		
Straight-line effects of lease revenue attributable to noncontrolling interests	(4)	3		
Amortization of lease-related intangibles	(7,937)	(10,019)		
Property NOI	300,094	303,958	337,227	335,540
Net operating (income)/loss from:				
Acquisitions	—	—	—	—
Dispositions ⁽⁴⁾	(1,647)	(6,463)	(1,756)	(6,398)
Other investments ⁽⁵⁾	(1,248)	(745)	(1,637)	(1,197)
Same Store NOI	\$ 297,199	\$ 296,750	\$ 333,834	\$ 327,945
<i>Change period over period in Same Store NOI</i>	<i>0.2 %</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>1.8 %</i>	<i>N/A</i>

⁽¹⁾ We calculate Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization- Real Estate ("EBITDAre") in accordance with the current NAREIT definition. NAREIT currently defines EBITDAre as net income (computed in accordance with GAAP) adjusted for gains or losses from sales of property, impairment losses, depreciation on real estate assets, amortization on real estate assets, interest expense and taxes, along with the same adjustments for joint ventures, if any. Some of the adjustments mentioned can vary among owners of identical assets in similar conditions based on historical cost accounting and useful-life estimates. EBITDAre is a non-GAAP financial measure and should not be viewed as an alternative to net income calculated in accordance with GAAP as a measurement of our operating performance. We believe that EBITDAre is helpful to investors as a supplemental performance measure because it provides a metric for understanding our results from ongoing operations without taking into account the effects of non-cash expenses (such as depreciation and amortization) and capitalization and capital structure expenses (such as interest expense and taxes). We also believe that EBITDAre can help facilitate comparisons of operating performance between periods and with other REITs. However, other REITs may not define EBITDAre in accordance with the NAREIT definition, or may interpret

the current NAREIT definition differently than us; therefore, our computation of EBITDA may not be comparable to that of such other REITs.

- (2) We calculate Core Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization ("Core EBITDA") as net income (computed in accordance with GAAP) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and removing any impairment losses, gains or losses from sales of property and other significant infrequent items that create volatility within our earnings and make it difficult to determine the earnings generated by our core ongoing business. Core EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure and should not be viewed as an alternative to net income calculated in accordance with GAAP as a measurement of our operating performance. We believe that Core EBITDA is helpful to investors as a supplemental performance measure because it provides a metric for understanding the performance of our results from ongoing operations without taking into account the effects of non-cash expenses (such as depreciation and amortization), as well as items that are not part of normal day-to-day operations of our business. Other REITs may not define Core EBITDA in the same manner as us; therefore, our computation of Core EBITDA may not be comparable to that of other REITs.
- (3) Presented net of related operating expenses incurred to earn such management fee revenue.
- (4) Dispositions include 80 and 90 Central, sold in the second quarter of 2025, 161 Corporate Center, sold in the first quarter of 2025, 750 West John Carpenter Freeway, sold in the third quarter of 2024, and One Lincoln Park, sold in the first quarter of 2024.
- (5) Other investments include active or recently completed out-of-service redevelopment projects and land. The operating results from a portion of The Exchange in Orlando, Florida, as well as Meridian and 9320 Excelsior Boulevard in suburban Minneapolis, Minnesota are included in this line item.

Overview

Our portfolio consists of office projects located within identified growth submarkets in large metropolitan cities concentrated primarily in the Sunbelt. We typically lease space to creditworthy corporate or governmental tenants on a long-term basis. As of December 31, 2025, our average lease was approximately 14,000 square feet with six years of lease term remaining. Leased percentage, as well as rent roll ups and roll downs which we experience as a result of re-leasing, can fluctuate widely between buildings and between tenants, depending on when a particular lease is scheduled to commence or expire.

Leased Percentage

The leased percentage of our in-service portfolio increased to 89.6% leased as of December 31, 2025, from 88.4% leased as of December 31, 2024. During the year ended December 31, 2025, we completed approximately 2.5 million square feet of leasing, including approximately 1.7 million square feet of new tenant leases, which contributed to the increase in our in-service leased percentage as compared to December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2025, scheduled lease expirations for 2026 represented less than 10% of our Annualized Lease Revenue. To the extent the square footage from new leases for currently vacant space in our in-service portfolio exceeds or falls short of the square footage associated with non-renewing expirations, such leases would increase or decrease our in-service leased percentage, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, three projects, 222 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and 9320 Excelsior Boulevard and Meridian, both in suburban Minneapolis, Minnesota, were classified as out of service as they undergo redevelopment. Collectively, these out of service projects were approximately 62% leased as of December 31, 2025.

Impact of Downtime, Abatement Periods, and Rental Rate Changes

Commencement of a lease associated with a new tenant typically occurs 6-18 months after the lease execution date, after refurbishment of the space is completed. The downtime between a lease expiration and the new lease's commencement can negatively impact Property NOI and Same Store NOI comparisons (both accrual and cash basis). In addition, office leases for both new and renewing tenants often contain upfront rental and/or operating expense abatement periods which may delay the cash flow benefits of the lease even after the new or renewed lease has commenced, negatively impacting Property NOI and Same Store NOI on a cash basis until such abatements expire. As of December 31, 2025, we had approximately 1.1 million square feet of executed leases for vacant space that are yet to commence representing approximately \$46 million of future additional annual cash rents, and approximately 0.8 million square feet of executed leases currently under rental abatement, representing approximately \$22 million of future additional annual cash rents.

If we are unable to replace expiring leases with new or renewal leases at rental rates equal to or greater than the expiring rates, rental rate roll-downs could occur and negatively impact Property NOI and Same Store NOI comparisons. As discussed above, our diverse portfolio and the magnitude of some of our tenants' leased spaces can result in rent roll-ups and roll-downs that can fluctuate widely on a project-by-project and a quarter-to-quarter basis. During the year ended December 31, 2025, we experienced a 10.1% and 19.1% roll up in cash and accrual rents, respectively, on executed leases related to space vacant one year or less.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, Same Store NOI increased by 0.2% and 1.8% on a cash and accrual basis, respectively, as newly commenced leases or those with expiring abatements outweighed expiring leases. Same Store NOI comparisons for any given period fluctuate as a result of the mix of net leasing activity in individual properties during the respective period.

Election as a REIT

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code and have operated as such beginning with our taxable year ended December 31, 1998. To qualify as a REIT, we must meet certain organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement to distribute at least 90% of our adjusted REIT taxable income, computed without regard to the dividends-paid deduction and by excluding net capital gains attributable to our stockholders, as defined by the Code. As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax on income that we distribute to our stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we may be subject to federal income taxes on our taxable income for that year and for the four years following the year during which qualification is lost and/or penalties, unless the IRS grants us relief under certain statutory provisions. Such an event could materially adversely affect our net loss and net cash available for distribution to our stockholders. However, we believe that we are organized and operate in such a manner as to qualify for treatment as a REIT and intend to continue to operate in the foreseeable future in such a manner that we will remain qualified as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. We have elected to treat one of our wholly owned subsidiaries as a taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS"). Our TRS performs non-customary services for tenants of buildings that we own, including real estate and non-real estate related-services. Any earnings related to such services performed by our TRS are subject to federal and state income taxes. In addition, for us to continue to qualify as a REIT, our investments in TRS cannot exceed 20% of the value of our total assets.

Inflation

We are exposed to inflation risk, as income from long-term leases is the primary source of our cash flows from operations. There are provisions in the majority of our tenant leases that are intended to protect us from, and mitigate the risk of, the impact of inflation. These provisions include rent steps, reimbursement billings for operating expense pass-through charges, real estate tax, and insurance on a per square-foot basis, or in some cases, annual reimbursement of operating expenses above certain per square-foot allowances. However, due to the long-term nature of the leases, the leases may not readjust their reimbursement rates frequently enough to fully cover inflation.

Application of Critical Accounting Estimates

Our accounting policies have been established to conform with GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to use judgment in the application of accounting policies, including making estimates and assumptions. These judgments affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. If our judgment or interpretation of the facts and circumstances relating to various transactions had been different, it is possible that different accounting policies would have been applied, thus, resulting in a different presentation of the financial statements. Additionally, other companies may utilize different estimates that may impact comparability of our results of operations to those of companies in similar businesses. The critical accounting policies outlined below have been discussed with members of the Audit Committee of the board of directors.

Valuation of Real Estate Assets

We continually monitor events and changes in circumstances that could indicate that the carrying amounts of the real estate and intangible assets of operating properties in which we have an ownership interest, either directly or through investments in joint ventures, may not be recoverable. When indicators of potential impairment are present, we assess whether the respective carrying values will be recovered from the undiscounted future operating cash flows expected from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition for assets held for use, or from the estimated fair value, less costs to sell, for assets held for sale. In the event that the expected undiscounted future cash flows for assets held for use or the estimated fair value, less costs to sell, for assets held for sale do not exceed the respective asset carrying value, we adjust such assets to the respective estimated fair values and recognize an impairment loss.

Projections of expected future cash flows require that we estimate future market rental income amounts subsequent to the expiration of current lease agreements, property operating expenses, the number of months it takes to re-lease the property, and the number of years the property is held for investment, among other factors. The changing of these assumptions and the subjectivity of assumptions used in the future cash flow analysis, including capitalization and discount rates, could result in a changed assessment or an incorrect assessment of the property's estimated fair value and, therefore, could result in the

misstatement of the carrying value of our real estate and related intangible assets and our reported net loss attributable to Piedmont.

Valuation of Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess of cost of an acquired entity over the amounts specifically assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in purchase accounting for business combinations, and is allocated to each of our reporting units. We test the carrying value of the goodwill assigned to each of our reporting units for impairment on an annual basis, or on an interim basis if an event occurs or circumstances change that would indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit may be less than its carrying value. Such interim circumstances may include, but are not limited to, significant adverse changes in legal factors or in the general business climate, adverse action or assessment by a regulator, unanticipated competition, the loss of key personnel, or persistent declines in an entity's stock price below the carrying value of the entity.

In performing our goodwill impairment assessment, we compare the estimated fair value of each of our reporting units to the reporting unit's carrying value, inclusive of allocated goodwill. If we conclude the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, then we would recognize a goodwill impairment loss equal to the excess of the reporting unit's carrying amount over its estimated fair value (not to exceed the total goodwill allocated to that reporting unit). Estimation of the fair value of each reporting unit involves projections of discounted future cash flows, which are derived using certain assumptions that are subjective in nature. We also make estimates about future market rental income amounts subsequent to the expiration of current lease agreements, property operating expenses, and the number of months it takes to re-lease the property, among other factors. The changing of these assumptions and the subjectivity of the market based assumptions used in the discounted future cash flow analysis, particularly the capitalization rates and discount rates, could result in a changed assessment or an incorrect assessment of the reporting unit's estimated fair value and, therefore, could result in the misstatement of the carrying value of our reporting units and related goodwill and our reported net loss attributable to Piedmont. In addition, adverse economic conditions could also cause us to recognize additional asset impairment charges in the future, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. See [Note 2](#) and [Note 6](#) to our accompanying consolidated financial statements for more details regarding our goodwill.

Rental Revenue Recognition

Rental income for office properties is our principal source of revenue. The timing of rental revenue recognition is largely dependent on our conclusion as to whether we, or our tenant, are the owner of tenant improvements at the leased property. The determination of whether we, or our tenant, are the owner of tenant improvements for accounting purposes is subject to significant judgment. In making that determination, we consider numerous factors and perform an evaluation of each individual lease. No one factor is determinative in reaching a conclusion. The factors we evaluate include but are not limited to the following:

- whether the tenant is obligated by the terms of the lease agreement to construct or install the leasehold improvements as a condition of the lease;
- whether the landlord can require the lessee to make specified improvements or otherwise enforce its economic rights to those assets;
- whether the tenant is required to provide the landlord with documentation supporting the cost of tenant improvements prior to reimbursement by the landlord;
- whether the landlord is obligated to fund cost overruns for the construction of leasehold improvements;
- whether the leasehold improvements are unique to the tenant or could reasonably be used by other parties; and
- whether the estimated economic life of the leasehold improvements is long enough to allow for a significant residual value that could benefit the landlord at the end of the lease term.

When we conclude that we are the owner of tenant improvements, we record the cost to construct the tenant improvements as an asset and commence rental revenue recognition when the tenant takes possession of or controls the finished space, which is typically when the improvements being recorded as our asset are substantially complete, and our landlord obligation has been materially satisfied. When we conclude that our tenant is the owner of certain tenant improvements, we record our contribution towards those improvements as a lease incentive, which is amortized as a reduction to rental and tenant reimbursement revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease, and the recognition of rental revenue begins when the tenant takes possession of or controls the space.

In addition, we also record the cost of certain tenant improvements paid for or reimbursed by tenants when we conclude that we are the owner of such tenant improvements using the factors discussed above. For these tenant-funded tenant improvements, we record the amount funded or reimbursed by tenants as an asset and deferred revenue. The asset is depreciated and the deferred

revenue is amortized and recognized as rental revenue over the term of the related lease beginning upon substantial completion of the leased premises. Consequently, our determination as to whether we, or our tenant, are the owner of tenant improvements for accounting purposes has a significant impact on both the amount and timing of rental revenue that we record related to tenant-funded tenant improvements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our future income, cash flows, and estimated fair values of our financial instruments depend in part upon prevailing market interest rates. Market risk is the exposure to loss resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, and equity prices. As of December 31, 2025, our potential for exposure to market risk includes interest rate fluctuations in connection with any future borrowings under our \$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit. As a result, the primary market risk to which we believe we are exposed is interest rate risk. Many factors, including governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations, and other factors that are beyond our control contribute to interest rate risk, including changes in the method pursuant to which SOFR rates are determined.

Our interest rate risk management objectives are to limit the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flow primarily through a low-to-moderate level of overall borrowings, as well as managing the variability in rate fluctuations on our outstanding debt. As such, all of our debt as of December 31, 2025, other than the \$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit, is currently based on fixed or effectively-fixed interest rates to hedge against volatility in the credit markets. See [Note 4](#) to our accompanying consolidated financial statements for further details. We do not enter into derivative or interest rate transactions for speculative purposes, as such all of our debt and derivative instruments were entered into for purposes other than trading purposes.

Our financial instruments consist of both fixed and variable-rate debt. As of December 31, 2025, our consolidated principal outstanding for aggregate debt maturities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Thereafter	Total
Maturing debt:							
Variable rate repayments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 47,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 47,000
Variable rate average interest rate ⁽²⁾	— %	— %	4.92 %	— %	— %	— %	4.92 %
Fixed rate repayments	\$ 3,433	\$ 328,894 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 468,753	\$ 400,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2,201,080
Fixed rate average interest rate ⁽²⁾	4.10 %	5.36 % ⁽¹⁾	7.26 %	6.88 %	3.15 %	5.13 %	5.43 %

⁽¹⁾ Includes the \$325 Million Unsecured 2024 Term Loan which has a stated variable rate; however, Piedmont's interest rate swap agreements as of December 31, 2025 effectively fix the full principal balance to 5.38% through February 1, 2026. Upon expiration of the interest rate swap agreements, the interest rate will revert to a variable rate based on SOFR, plus 1.30%.

⁽²⁾ See [Note 3](#) to our accompanying consolidated financial statements for further details on our debt structure.

The estimated fair value of our debt above as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was approximately \$2.3 billion and \$2.2 billion, respectively. Our interest rate swap agreements in place as of December 31, 2025 carried a notional amount of \$325 million and a weighted-average fixed interest rate of 5.38%, and our interest swap agreements as of December 31, 2024 carried a notional amount totaling \$450 million with a weighted-average fixed interest rate of 5.07%.

As of December 31, 2025, our total outstanding debt subject to fixed, or effectively fixed, interest rates totaling approximately \$2.2 billion has an average effective interest rate of approximately 5.43% per annum with expirations ranging from 2027 to 2033.

As of December 31, 2025, we had a \$47.0 million outstanding balance on our \$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit which has a stated rate of SOFR plus 1.05% per annum (based on our current corporate credit rating), resulting in a total interest rate of 4.92%. Additionally, a 1.0% increase in variable interest rates on our outstanding borrowings as of December 31, 2025 would increase interest expense approximately \$0.5 million on a per annum basis.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements and supplementary data filed as part of this report are set forth beginning on page [F-1](#) of this report.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

There were no disagreements with our independent registered public accountants during the years ended December 31, 2025 or 2024.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management's Conclusions Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report in providing a reasonable level of assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and represented within the time periods in SEC rules and forms, including providing a reasonable level of assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in such reports is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and our Principal Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act, as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP and includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and disposition of our assets;
- provide reasonable assurance that the transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and/or members of the board of directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls, material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Accordingly, even internal controls determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and represented within the time periods required.

Our management has assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting at December 31, 2025. To make this assessment, we used the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in the 2013 *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, our management believes that, as of December 31, 2025, our system of internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Piedmont's independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of Piedmont's internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Annual Report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, of the Company and our report dated February 17, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

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/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
February 17, 2026

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

No director or officer has adopted or terminated any contract, instruction, or written plan for the purchase or sale of securities of Piedmont that is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c), or any written trading arrangement for the purchase or sale of securities of Piedmont that meets the requirements of a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement as defined in Item 408(c) of Regulation S-K of the Exchange Act.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Pursuant to Paragraph G(3) of the General Instructions to Form 10-K, the information required by Part III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14) is being incorporated by reference herein from our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 in connection with our 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

We have adopted a Code of Ethics, which is available on Piedmont's website at www.piedmontreit.com under the "Investor Relations" section. Any amendments to, or waivers of, the Code of Ethics will be disclosed on our website promptly following the date of such amendment or waiver. The information contained on our website is not incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by Item 11 will be set forth in our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by Item 12 will be set forth in our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by Item 13 will be set forth in our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by Item 14 will be set forth in our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBIT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

- (a) 1. The financial statements begin on page [F-4](#) of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following financial statements of the Registrant, together with the applicable report of independent registered public accounting firm, are filed as part of this report:

Financial Statements	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB Firm # 34)	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023	F-8
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-9

- (a) 2. Schedule III—Real Estate Assets and Accumulated Depreciation.

Information with respect to this item begins on page [S-1](#) of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Other schedules are omitted because of the absence of conditions under which they are required or because the required information is given in the financial statements or notes thereto.

- (b) The Exhibits filed in response to Item 601 of Regulation S-K are listed on the Exhibit Index listed below.

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
3.1.1	Third Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Piedmont (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, filed on March 16, 2010)
3.1.2	Articles of Amendment to the Third Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Piedmont (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 6, 2011)
3.1.3	Articles Supplementary to the Third Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Piedmont, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 6, 2011)
3.1.4	Articles Supplementary to the Third Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Piedmont, as supplemented and amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 14, 2016)
3.1.5	Articles of Amendment to the Third Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Piedmont, as supplemented and amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 23, 2018)
3.1.6	Articles of Amendment to the Third Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Piedmont, as supplemented and amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 9, 2025)
3.2	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Piedmont (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 9, 2025)
4.1.1	Indenture, dated March 6, 2014, by and among Piedmont OP, Piedmont, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 6, 2014)
4.1.2	Supplemental Indenture, dated March 6, 2014, by and among Piedmont OP, Piedmont, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 6, 2014)
4.1.3	Form of 4.450% Senior Notes due 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 6, 2014)

- 4.1.4 [Supplemental Indenture, dated August 12, 2020, by and among Piedmont OP, Piedmont, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 12, 2020\)](#)
- 4.1.5 [Form of 3.150% Senior Notes due 2030 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 12, 2020\)](#)
- 4.1.6 [Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 20, 2021, by and among Piedmont OP, Piedmont, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 20, 2021\)](#)
- 4.1.7 [Form of 2.750% Senior Notes due 2032 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 20, 2021\)](#)
- 4.1.8 [Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 20, 2023, by and among Piedmont OP, Piedmont, and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 20, 2023\)](#)
- 4.1.9 [Form of 9.250% Senior Notes due 2028 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 20, 2023\)](#)
- 4.1.10 [Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 25, 2024, by and among Piedmont OP, Piedmont, and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on June 25, 2024\)](#)
- 4.1.11 [Form of 6.875% Senior Notes due 2029 \(incorporated by reference and included in Exhibit 4.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed June 25, 2024\)](#)
- 4.1.12 [Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 20, 2025, by and among Piedmont OP, Piedmont, and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed November 20, 2025\)](#)
- 4.1.13 [Form of 5.625% Senior Notes due 2033 \(incorporated by reference and included in Exhibit 4.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed November 20, 2025\)](#)
- 4.2 [Description of Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, filed on February 19, 2020\)](#)
- 10.1.1 [Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Piedmont OP, dated January 1, 2000 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.64 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, filed on March 28, 2001\)](#)
- 10.1.2 [Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership of Piedmont OP, as Amended and Restated as of January 1, 2000, dated April 16, 2007 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.8 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on April 20, 2007\)](#)
- 10.1.3 [Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Piedmont OP, dated August 8, 2007 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 10, 2007\)](#)
- 10.2.1* [Employment Agreement dated April 16, 2007, by and between Piedmont and Robert E. Bowers \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.9 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on April 20, 2007\)](#)
- 10.2.2* [Separation Agreement, dated September 30, 2024, between Piedmont and Robert Bowers \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 30, 2024\)](#)
- 10.3* [Employment Agreement dated May 14, 2007, by and between Piedmont and Laura P. Moon \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 14, 2007\)](#)
- 10.4.1* [Separation and Release Agreement, dated December 31, 2024, by and between Piedmont and Robert K. Wiberg \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5.1 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, filed on February 19, 2025\)](#)
- 10.4.2* [Consulting Agreement, dated December 31, 2024, by and between Piedmont and Robert K. Wiberg \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5.2 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, filed on February 19, 2025\)](#)

- 10.5* [Employment Agreement dated January 1, 2019, by and between Piedmont and Christopher Kollme \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, filed on February 20, 2019\)](#)
- 10.6* [Employment Agreement, dated as of March 19, 2019, between Piedmont and C. Brent Smith \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 19, 2019\)](#)
- 10.7* [Employment Agreement, dated November 1, 2022, by and between Piedmont and George M. Wells \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2022, filed on November 2, 2022\)](#)
- 10.8* [Offer Letter, dated September 30, 2024, between Piedmont and Sherry Rexroad \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 30, 2024\)](#)
- 10.9.1* [Piedmont's Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan \(incorporated by reference to Appendix A to Piedmont's Proxy Statement for its 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders filed with the Commission on March 22, 2017\)](#)
- 10.9.2* [Form of Employee Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan of Piedmont effective February 19, 2020 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, filed on February 19, 2020\)](#)
- 10.9.3* [Form of Director Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan of Piedmont effective February 19, 2020 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, filed on February 19, 2020\)](#)
- 10.9.4* [Piedmont's Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 12, 2021\)](#)
- 10.9.5* [Amendment No. 1 to the Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan \(incorporated by reference to Appendix A of Piedmont's Proxy Statement filed with the Commission on March 14, 2024\)](#)
- 10.9.6* [Amendment No. 2 to the Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan \(incorporated by reference to Appendix A of Piedmont's Supplement to Proxy Statement filed with the Commission on April 10, 2024\)](#)
- 10.9.7* [Amendment No. 3 to the Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2025, filed on July 28, 2025\)](#)
- 10.9.8* [Form of Employee Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan of Piedmont \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021, filed on April 28, 2021\)](#)
- 10.9.9* [Form of Employee Officer Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan of Piedmont \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021, filed on April 28, 2021\)](#)
- 10.9.10* [Form of Director Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan of Piedmont \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021, filed on April 28, 2021\)](#)
- 10.9.11* [Form of Employee Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan of Piedmont effective February 10, 2022 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022 filed, on April 27, 2022\)](#)
- 10.9.12* [Form of Employee Officer Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan of Piedmont effective February 10, 2022 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022, filed on April 27, 2022\)](#)
- 10.9.13* [Form of Employee Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan of Piedmont effective February 23, 2023 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed on May 1, 2023\)](#)
- 10.9.14* [Form of Employee Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan of Piedmont effective February 20, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9.11 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 20, 2024\)](#)

- 10.9.15* [Form of Employee Officer Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan of Piedmont effective February 20, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9.12 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, filed on February 20, 2024\)](#)
- 10.9.16* [Form of Director Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan of Piedmont effective February 20, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9.13 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, filed on February 20, 2024\)](#)
- 10.9.17* [Form of Performance Share Award Agreement for Second Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan of Piedmont effective February 20, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9.14 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, filed on February 20, 2024\)](#)
- 10.9.18* [Executive Severance Plan, as amended and restated June 6, 2025 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2025, filed on July 28, 2025\)](#)
- 10.10.1* [Amendment No. 4 to Piedmont's Long-Term Incentive Program effective March 19, 2020 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2021, filed on July 28, 2021\)](#)
- 10.10.2* [Piedmont's Long-Term Incentive Program Award Agreement effective March 19, 2020 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2020, filed on April 29, 2020\)](#)
- 10.10.3* [Piedmont's Long-Term Incentive Program Award Agreement effective February 17, 2022 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022, filed on April 27, 2022\)](#)
- 10.10.4* [Amendment No. 5 to Piedmont's Long-Term Incentive Program effective February 23, 2023 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023, filed on May 1, 2023\)](#)
- 10.11.1 [Term Loan Agreement, dated as of March 29, 2018, by and among Piedmont OP, as Borrower, Piedmont, as Parent, U.S. Bank National Association, PNC Capital Markets LLC, and SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc., as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Book Runners, U.S. Bank National Association, as Administrative Agent, PNC Bank, National Association and SunTrust Bank as Syndication Agents, and the other banks signatory thereto as Lenders \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed April 3, 2018\)](#)
- 10.11.2 [Amendment No. 1, dated as of September 28, 2018, to the Term Loan Agreement between Piedmont OP, as Borrower and U.S. Bank National Association as Administrative Agent dated as of March 29, 2018 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2018, filed on October 30, 2018\)](#)
- 10.11.3 [Amendment No. 2, dated as of March 3, 2020, to the Term Loan Agreement dated March 29, 2018, between Piedmont OP, as Borrower and U.S. Bank National Association as Administrative Agent \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2020, filed on April 29, 2020\)](#)
- 10.11.4 [Amendment No. 3, dated as of March 29, 2023, to the Term Loan Agreement, dated March 29, 2018, between Piedmont OP, as Borrower and U.S. Bank National Association as Administrative Agent \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Piedmont's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023, filed on May 1, 2023\)](#)
- 10.11.5 [Amendment No. 4 to Term Loan Agreement, dated May 6, 2024, by and among Piedmont OP, as Borrower, Piedmont, as Parent, U.S. Bank National Association, as Agent, and the other financial institutions signatory thereto, as Lenders \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 7, 2024\)](#)
- 10.12 [Purchase and Sale Agreement Between SPUS7 Galleria, LP, as Seller and Piedmont Dallas Galleria, LLC, as Purchaser \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 12, 2020\)](#)

- 10.13.1 [Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of June 14, 2022, by and among Piedmont OP, as Borrower, Piedmont, as Parent, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Truist Securities, Inc., U.S. Bank National Association, PNC Capital Markets LLC and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as Joint Lead Arrangers, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Truist Bank, U.S. Bank National Association, PNC Bank, National Association, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. as Syndication Agents, and the other financial institutions initially signatory thereto and their assignees \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed June 15, 2022\)](#)
- 10.13.2 [Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement, dated May 6, 2024, by and among Piedmont OP, as Borrower, Piedmont, as Parent, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Agent, and the other financial institutions signatory thereto, as Lenders \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 7, 2024\)](#)
- 10.13.3 [Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of February 13, 2025, by and among Piedmont OP, Piedmont, each lender initially signatory thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Truist Securities, Inc., U.S. Bank National Association, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, BofA Securities Inc. and TD Securities \(USA\) LLC, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Bookrunners, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 13, 2025\)](#)
- 10.13.4 [Amendment No. 1 to Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of September 16, 2025, by and among Piedmont OP, Piedmont, each lender initially signatory thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Truist Securities, Inc., U.S. Bank National Association, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, BofA Securities Inc. and TD Securities \(USA\) LLC, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Bookrunners, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 16, 2025\)](#)
- 10.14.1 [Term Loan Agreement, dated as of July 22, 2022, by and among Piedmont OP, as Borrower, Piedmont, as Parent, Truist Securities, Inc., as Lead Arranger and Book Manager, Truist Bank, as Administrative Agent, and the other financial institutions initially signatory thereto and their assignees \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 27, 2022\)](#)
- 10.14.2 [Amendment No. 1 to Term Loan Agreement dated as of December 14, 2022, by and among Piedmont OP, as Borrower, Piedmont, as Parent, Truist Securities, Inc., as Lead Arranger and Book Manager, Truist Bank, as Administrative Agent, and the other financial institutions initially signatory thereto and their assignees \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 14, 2022\)](#)
- 10.15.1 [Loan Assignment and Assumption Agreement and Omnibus Amendment to Note, Loan Agreement and Other Loan Documents \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 16, 2022\)](#)
- 10.15.2 [Loan Agreement, dated as of September 10, 2018 by and between 1180 Peachtree Office Investors, LLC, as Borrower, and Metlife Real Estate Lending LLC, as Lender \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed August 16, 2022\)](#)
- 10.16.1 [Term Loan Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2023, by and among Piedmont OP, as Borrower, Piedmont, as Parent, BofA Securities, Inc., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., and TD Securities \(USA\) LLC, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Bookrunners, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the other financial institutions initially signatory thereto and their assignees \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 3, 2023\)](#)
- 10.16.2 [Waiver, Agent Resignation, Extension, and Amendment No. 1 to Term Loan Agreement dated as of January 31, 2023 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20.2 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, filed on February 20, 2024\)](#)
- 10.17.1 [Term Loan Agreement, dated as of January 30, 2024, by and among Piedmont OP, as Borrower, Piedmont, as Parent, Truist Securities, Inc., as Joint Lead Arranger and Sole Book Manager, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. and TD Bank, N.A., as Joint Lead Arrangers, Truist Bank as Administrative Agent, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. and TD Bank, N.A., as Co-Syndication Agents, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Documentation Agent, and the other financial institutions signatory thereto and their assignees, as Lenders \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on January 30, 2024\)](#)
- 10.17.2 [Amendment No. 1 to Term Loan Agreement, dated May 6, 2024, by and among Piedmont OP, as Borrower, Piedmont, as Parent, Truist Bank, as Agent, and the other financial institutions signatory thereto, as Lenders \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 7, 2024\)](#)

10.17.3	Amendment No. 2 to Term Loan Agreement, dated as of February 13, 2025, by and among Piedmont OP, Piedmont, each lender initially signatory thereto, Truist Securities, Inc., as Lead Arranger and Book Manager, and Truist Bank, as administrative agent for the lenders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 13, 2025)
10.17.4	Amendment No. 3 to Term Loan Agreement, dated as of September 16, 2025, by and among Piedmont OP, Piedmont, each lender initially signatory thereto, Truist Securities, Inc., as Lead Arranger and Book Manager, and Truist Bank, as administrative agent for the lenders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Piedmont's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 16, 2025)
19.1	Piedmont Insider Trading Policy dated October 21, 2025
21.1	List of Subsidiaries of the Company
22.1	Subsidiary Issuer of Guaranteed Securities
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the 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 Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2**	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
97.1	Policy Relating to Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to Piedmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 20, 2024)
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
104.1	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

* Identifies each management contract or compensatory plan required to be filed.

** Furnished herewith.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized this 17th day of February, 2026.

Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ C. BRENT SMITH
C. Brent Smith
Chief Executive Officer, Principal Executive Officer, and Director

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 capacity as and on the date indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ KELLY H. BARRETT</u> Kelly H. Barrett	Chair, and Director	February 17, 2026
<u>/s/ DALE H. TAYSOM</u> Dale H. Taysom	Vice-Chair, and Director	February 17, 2026
<u>/s/ GLENN G. COHEN</u> Glenn G. Cohen	Director	February 17, 2026
<u>/s/ JEFFREY J. DONNELLY</u> Jeffrey J. Donnelly	Director	February 17, 2026
<u>/s/ DENEEN L. DONNLEY</u> Deneen L. Donnley	Director	February 17, 2026
<u>/s/ MARY M. HAGER</u> Mary M. Hager	Director	February 17, 2026
<u>/s/ BARBARA B. LANG</u> Barbara B. Lang	Director	February 17, 2026
<u>/s/ STEPHEN E. LEWIS</u> Stephen E. Lewis	Director	February 17, 2026
<u>/s/ C. BRENT SMITH</u> C. Brent Smith	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 17, 2026
<u>/s/ SHERRY L. REXROAD</u> Sherry L. Rexroad	Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice-President (Principal Financial Officer)	February 17, 2026
<u>/s/ LAURA P. MOON</u> Laura P. Moon	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 17, 2026

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Financial Statements	
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB Firm # 34)	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023	F-8
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-9
Financial Statement Schedule	
Schedule III - Real Estate Assets and Accumulated Depreciation	S-1

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income/(loss), stockholders' equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes and the schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a) (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also 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, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 17, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Rental and Tenant Reimbursement Revenue - Refer to Note 2 and Note 9 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

Rental and tenant reimbursement revenue consists of income from leases with the Company's tenants, as well as reimbursements for services prescribed by such leases. The Company recognizes fixed base rental payments, as well as any fixed portions of reimbursement revenue, on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease. The timing of rental revenue recognition is largely dependent on whether the Company is the owner of tenant improvements at the leased property. In determining whether the Company or the tenant owns such tenant improvements, the Company considers a number of factors, including, among other things: whether the tenant is obligated by the terms of the lease agreement to construct or install the leasehold improvements as a condition of the lease; whether the landlord can require the lessee to make specified improvements or otherwise enforce its economic rights to those assets; whether the tenant is required to provide the landlord with documentation supporting the cost of tenant improvements prior to reimbursement by the landlord; whether the landlord is obligated to fund cost overruns for the construction of leasehold improvements; whether the leasehold improvements are unique

to the tenant or could reasonably be used by other parties; and whether the estimated economic life of the leasehold improvements is long enough to allow for significant residual value that could benefit the landlord at the end of the lease term.

The determination of whether the Company or its tenant owns the tenant improvements and the timing and amount of revenue recognition requires the exercise of significant judgment by management based on the facts and circumstances of the specific lease arrangement and is not based on any one factor. Auditing management's conclusions with respect to these matters often is complex and requires subjective judgment.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to management's determination of the owner of the tenant improvements and the related impact on the timing and amount of revenue recognition, included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of internal controls over revenue recognition, including the determination of the owner of tenant improvements and the timing and amounts of rental revenues to be recognized over the term of the related lease.
- We selected a sample of certain lease agreements and performed the following to evaluate the appropriateness of management's conclusions regarding the owner of the tenant improvements and the timing and amount of revenue recognition:
 - Evaluated the reasonableness and consistency of the factors considered by management to determine the owner of the tenant improvements and compared such factors to the terms in the lease agreement or other supporting documents.
 - Tested tenant improvement costs (including the amounts funded by the Company or the tenant) by reconciling the amounts recorded by the Company to invoices or other supporting documents and evaluated whether the costs were consistent with the terms of the lease agreement and the Company's ownership determination.
 - Tested the timing and amounts recognized as rental income, including any amortization of deferred revenue or lease incentives, by independently calculating such rental income amounts to be recognized and comparing it to the amounts recorded by the Company.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
February 17, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2018.

PIEDMONT REALTY TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share and per-share amounts)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets:		
Real estate assets, at cost:		
Land	\$ 545,102	\$ 552,744
Buildings and improvements, less accumulated depreciation of \$1,278,600 and \$1,150,892 as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	2,787,669	2,743,912
Intangible lease assets, less accumulated amortization of \$73,824 and \$75,982 as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	44,371	60,479
Construction in progress	44,567	104,104
Total real estate assets	3,421,709	3,461,239
Cash and cash equivalents	731	109,637
Tenant receivables	6,155	5,524
Straight-line rent receivables	214,285	193,783
Restricted cash and escrows	3,060	4,245
Prepaid expenses and other assets	20,857	25,792
Goodwill	53,491	53,491
Interest rate swaps	—	671
Deferred lease costs, less accumulated amortization of \$209,155 and \$204,150 as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	311,066	260,269
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,031,354</u>	<u>\$ 4,114,651</u>
Liabilities:		
Unsecured debt, net of discount and unamortized debt issuance costs of \$23,368 and \$20,077 as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	\$ 2,035,890	\$ 2,029,923
Secured debt	188,822	192,423
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and accrued capital expenditures	172,880	149,048
Dividends payable	—	15,298
Deferred income	112,124	107,030
Intangible lease liabilities, less accumulated amortization of \$35,036 and \$33,641 as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	24,824	32,794
Interest rate swaps	111	8
Total liabilities	2,534,651	2,526,524
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 7)		
	—	—
Stockholders' Equity:		
Shares-in-trust, 150,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding as of December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024	—	—
Preferred stock, no par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding as of December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 750,000,000 shares authorized, 124,519,278 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2025; and 124,083,038 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024	1,245	1,241
Additional paid-in capital	3,730,273	3,723,680
Cumulative distributions in excess of earnings	(2,227,350)	(2,128,194)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(8,967)	(10,123)
Piedmont stockholders' equity	1,495,201	1,586,604
Noncontrolling interest	1,502	1,523
Total stockholders' equity	1,496,703	1,588,127
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 4,031,354</u>	<u>\$ 4,114,651</u>

See accompanying notes.

PIEDMONT REALTY TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except share and per-share amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Revenues:			
Rental and tenant reimbursement revenue	\$ 537,985	\$ 544,064	\$ 555,313
Property management fee revenue	348	1,738	1,729
Other property related income	26,661	24,522	20,714
	<u>564,994</u>	<u>570,324</u>	<u>577,756</u>
Expenses:			
Property operating costs	227,874	234,124	235,091
Depreciation	166,528	156,833	148,458
Amortization	60,560	69,706	87,756
Impairment charges	—	33,832	29,446
General and administrative	30,587	35,423	29,190
	<u>485,549</u>	<u>529,918</u>	<u>529,941</u>
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense	(128,005)	(122,984)	(101,258)
Other income	734	4,345	3,940
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(37,788)	(386)	(820)
Gain/(loss) on sale of real estate assets	2,013	(445)	1,946
	<u>(163,046)</u>	<u>(119,470)</u>	<u>(96,192)</u>
Net loss	(83,601)	(79,064)	(48,377)
Net income applicable to noncontrolling interest	(19)	(5)	(10)
Net loss applicable to Piedmont	\$ (83,620)	\$ (79,069)	\$ (48,387)
Per share information— basic and diluted:			
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (0.67)	\$ (0.64)	\$ (0.39)
Weighted-average shares outstanding—basic and diluted	<u>124,435,499</u>	<u>123,938,819</u>	<u>123,658,622</u>

See accompanying notes.

PIEDMONT REALTY TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)
(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net loss applicable to Piedmont	\$ (83,620)	\$ (79,069)	\$ (48,387)
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
Effective portion of gain on derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges (See Note 4)	287	3,005	2,626
Plus: Reclassification of net (gain)/loss included in net income (See Note 4)	869	(3,710)	(3,365)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	1,156	(705)	(739)
Comprehensive loss applicable to Piedmont	\$ (82,464)	\$ (79,774)	\$ (49,126)

See accompanying notes.

PIEDMONT REALTY TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in thousands, except per-share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Cumulative Distributions in Excess of Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount					
Balance, December 31, 2022	123,440	\$ 1,234	\$ 3,711,005	\$ (1,855,893)	\$ (8,679)	\$ 1,588	\$ 1,849,255
Dividends to common stockholders (\$0.67 per share) and stockholders of subsidiaries	—	—	—	(82,867)	—	(40)	(82,907)
Shares issued and amortized under the 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan, net of tax	275	3	5,737	—	—	—	5,740
Net loss applicable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Net loss applicable to Piedmont	—	—	—	(48,387)	—	—	(48,387)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(739)	—	(739)
Balance, December 31, 2023	123,715	1,237	3,716,742	(1,987,147)	(9,418)	1,558	1,722,972
Offering costs	—	—	(185)	—	—	—	(185)
Dividends to common stockholders (\$0.50 per share) and stockholders of subsidiaries	—	—	—	(61,978)	—	(40)	(62,018)
Shares issued and amortized under the 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan, net of tax	368	4	7,123	—	—	—	7,127
Net income applicable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Net loss applicable to Piedmont	—	—	—	(79,069)	—	—	(79,069)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(705)	—	(705)
Balance, December 31, 2024	124,083	1,241	3,723,680	(2,128,194)	(10,123)	1,523	1,588,127
Offering costs	—	—	(604)	—	—	—	(604)
Dividends to common stockholders (\$0.125 per share) and stockholders of subsidiaries	—	—	—	(15,536)	—	(40)	(15,576)
Shares issued and amortized under the 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan, net of tax	436	4	7,197	—	—	—	7,201
Net income applicable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
Net loss applicable to Piedmont	—	—	—	(83,620)	—	—	(83,620)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1,156	—	1,156
Balance, December 31, 2025	124,519	\$ 1,245	\$ 3,730,273	\$ (2,227,350)	\$ (8,967)	\$ 1,502	\$ 1,496,703

See accompanying notes.

PIEDMONT REALTY TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net loss	\$ (83,601)	\$ (79,064)	\$ (48,377)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	166,528	156,833	148,458
Amortization of debt issuance costs inclusive of settled interest rate swaps	8,118	6,807	5,854
Other amortization	57,589	64,100	78,388
Impairment charges	—	33,832	29,446
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	37,788	386	287
Reduction of general reserve for uncollectible accounts	—	—	(1,000)
Stock compensation expense	9,666	9,552	8,093
Gain on sale of real estate assets	(2,013)	445	(1,946)
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase in tenant and straight-line rent receivables	(23,556)	(11,825)	(14,120)
Decrease/(increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets	3,429	1,022	(10,693)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(18,237)	14,440	19,260
Increase/(decrease) in deferred income	(15,146)	1,584	(3,519)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>140,565</u>	<u>198,112</u>	<u>210,131</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Capitalized expenditures	(157,241)	(212,108)	(158,191)
Sales proceeds from wholly-owned properties	31,351	74,892	1,946
Deferred lease costs paid	(49,458)	(49,400)	(39,775)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(175,348)</u>	<u>(186,616)</u>	<u>(196,020)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Debt issuance and other costs paid	(1,684)	(2,371)	(2,318)
Proceeds from debt	998,043	918,972	1,412,659
Repayments of debt	(1,002,343)	(754,610)	(1,344,967)
Premiums paid and costs to repurchase senior notes	(35,572)	—	—
Costs of issuance of common stock	(604)	(185)	—
Value of shares withheld for payment of taxes related to employee stock compensation	(2,274)	(1,762)	(1,757)
Dividends paid	(30,874)	(61,864)	(93,122)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	<u>(75,308)</u>	<u>98,180</u>	<u>(29,505)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash and escrows	(110,091)	109,676	(15,394)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash and escrows, beginning of year	113,882	4,206	19,600
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash and escrows, end of year	\$ 3,791	\$ 113,882	\$ 4,206

See accompanying notes.

PIEDMONT REALTY TRUST, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025, 2024, AND 2023

1. Organization

Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc. ("Piedmont") (NYSE: PDM) is a Maryland corporation that operates in a manner so as to qualify as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") for federal income tax purposes and engages in the ownership, management, development, redevelopment, and operation of high-quality, Class A office properties located primarily in major U.S. Sunbelt markets. Piedmont was incorporated in 1997 and commenced operations in 1998. Piedmont conducts business through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Piedmont Operating Partnership, L.P. ("Piedmont OP"), a Delaware limited partnership. Piedmont OP owns properties directly, through wholly-owned subsidiaries, and through various joint ventures which it controls. References to Piedmont herein shall include Piedmont and all of its subsidiaries, including Piedmont OP and its subsidiaries and joint ventures.

As of December 31, 2025, Piedmont owned and operated a portfolio comprised of 29 in-service projects and three redevelopment projects. The in-service office projects total approximately 14.9 million square feet (unaudited) of primarily Class A office space and were 89.6% leased as of December 31, 2025.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of Piedmont are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and include the accounts of Piedmont, Piedmont's wholly-owned subsidiaries, any variable interest entity ("VIE") of which Piedmont or any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries is considered to have the power to direct the activities of the entity and the obligation to absorb losses/right to receive benefits, or any entity in which Piedmont or any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries owns a controlling interest. In determining whether Piedmont or Piedmont OP has a controlling interest, the following factors, among others, are considered: equity ownership, voting rights, protective rights of investors, and participatory rights of investors.

Piedmont owns a majority interest in four properties through three joint ventures. Two of these joint ventures, 1201 and 1225 Eye Street, NW Associates, own the 1201 and 1225 Eye Street buildings, respectively, in Washington, D.C. The other joint venture, Piedmont-CNL Towers Orlando, LLC, owns CNL Center I and II, in Orlando, Florida. All three joint venture investments are consolidated under the voting model. Accordingly, Piedmont's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of 1201 Eye Street, NW Associates, LLC, 1225 Eye Street, NW Associates, LLC, and Piedmont-CNL Towers Orlando, LLC.

All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Further, Piedmont has formed special purpose entities to acquire and hold real estate. Each special purpose entity is a separate legal entity and consequently the assets of the special purpose entities are not available to all creditors of Piedmont. The assets owned by these special purpose entities are being reported on a consolidated basis with Piedmont's assets for financial reporting purposes only.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes. The most significant of these estimates includes the underlying cash flows and holding periods used in assessing impairment, judgments regarding the recoverability of goodwill including the assumptions associated with the capitalization rates and discount rates used in valuing the properties in each reporting unit, and the assessment of the collectability of receivables. While Piedmont has made, what it believes to be, appropriate accounting estimates based on the facts and circumstances available as of the reporting date, actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Real Estate Assets

Piedmont classifies its real estate assets as long-lived assets held for use or as long-lived assets held for sale. Held for use assets are stated at cost, as adjusted for any impairment loss, less accumulated depreciation. Held for sale assets are carried at lower of depreciated cost or estimated fair value, less estimated costs to sell. Piedmont generally reclassifies assets as held for sale once a sales contract has been executed and earnest money has become non-refundable.

Amounts capitalized to real estate assets consist of the cost of acquisition or construction, any tenant improvements or major improvements, betterments that extend the useful life of the related asset, and transaction costs associated with the acquisition of an individual asset that does not qualify as a business combination. All repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Additionally, Piedmont capitalizes interest and other costs such as taxes and insurance while the development, or redevelopment, of a real estate asset is in progress.

Piedmont's real estate assets are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings	40 years
Building improvements	5-25 years
Land improvements	20-25 years
Tenant allowances	Lease term
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	3-10 years
Intangible lease assets and liabilities	Lease term

Piedmont continually monitors events and changes in circumstances that could indicate that the carrying amounts of the real estate and related intangible assets of operating properties in which Piedmont has an ownership interest, either directly or through investments in joint ventures, may not be recoverable. When indicators of potential impairment are present, management assesses whether the respective carrying values will be recovered from the undiscounted future operating cash flows expected from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition for assets held for use, or from the estimated fair values, less costs to sell, for assets held for sale. In the event that the expected undiscounted future cash flows for assets held for use or the estimated fair value, less costs to sell, for assets held for sale do not exceed the respective asset carrying value, management adjusts such assets to the respective estimated fair values and recognizes an impairment loss. Estimated fair values are calculated based on the following information, depending upon availability, in order of preference: (i) recently quoted market prices, (ii) market prices for comparable properties, or (iii) the present value of undiscounted cash flows, including estimated sales value (which is based on key assumptions such as estimated market rents, lease-up periods, estimated lease terms, and capitalization and discount rates) less estimated selling costs.

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities of Acquired Properties

Upon the acquisition of real properties, Piedmont records the fair value of properties (plus any related acquisition costs) allocated based on relative fair value as tangible assets, consisting of land and building, and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above-market and below-market leases and the value of in-place leases, based on their estimated fair values. Piedmont's property acquisitions typically qualify as asset acquisitions under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 805, *Business Combinations*.

The estimated fair values of the tangible assets of an acquired property are determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant, and the "as-if-vacant" value is then allocated to land and building based on management's determination of the estimated fair value of these assets. Management relies on a sales comparison approach using closed land sales and listings in determining the land value, and determines the as-if-vacant estimated fair value of a property using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers. Factors considered by management in performing these analyses include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, management includes real estate taxes, insurance, and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up periods based on current market demand. Management also estimates the cost to execute similar leases including leasing commissions, legal, and other related costs.

The estimated fair values of above-market and below-market in-place leases are recorded based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of market rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining terms of the leases, taking into consideration the probability of renewals for any

below-market leases. The capitalized above-market and below-market lease values are recorded as intangible lease assets or liabilities and amortized as an adjustment to rental revenues over the remaining terms of the respective leases.

The estimated fair values of in-place leases include an estimate of the direct costs associated with obtaining the acquired or "in place" tenant, estimates of opportunity costs associated with lost rentals that are avoided by acquiring an in-place lease. The amount capitalized as a direct cost associated with obtaining a tenant includes commissions, tenant improvements, and other direct costs and is estimated based on management's consideration of current market costs to execute a similar lease. These direct lease origination costs are included in deferred lease costs in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and are amortized to expense over the remaining terms of the respective leases. The value of opportunity costs is calculated using the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases over a market absorption period for a similar lease. These lease intangibles are included in intangible lease assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and are amortized to expense over the remaining terms of the respective leases.

Intangible assets and liabilities recorded as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Intangible Lease Assets:		
Above-Market In-Place Lease Assets	\$ 124	\$ 218
Less Accumulated Amortization	(67)	(130)
	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 88</u>
In-Place Lease Valuation	\$ 118,071	\$ 136,243
Less Accumulated Amortization	(73,757)	(75,852)
	<u>\$ 44,314</u>	<u>\$ 60,391</u>
Intangible Lease Origination Costs (included as component of Deferred Lease Costs)	\$ 171,823	\$ 192,979
Less Accumulated Amortization	(107,345)	(107,301)
	<u>\$ 64,478</u>	<u>\$ 85,678</u>
Intangible Lease Liabilities (Below-Market In-Place Leases)	\$ 59,860	\$ 66,435
Less Accumulated Amortization	(35,036)	(33,641)
	<u>\$ 24,824</u>	<u>\$ 32,794</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, Piedmont recognized amortization of intangible lease costs in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Amortization of Intangible Lease Origination Costs and In-Place Lease Valuation included in Amortization	\$ 37,252	\$ 48,652	\$ 68,642
Amortization of Above-Market and Below-Market In-Place Lease Intangibles as a net increase to Rental and Tenant Reimbursement Revenue	\$ 7,937	\$ 10,020	\$ 13,830

Net intangible assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 will be amortized as follows (in thousands):

	Intangible Lease Assets			
	Above-Market In-place Lease Assets	In-Place Lease Valuation	Intangible Lease Origination Costs	Below-Market In-place Lease Liabilities
For the year ending December 31:				
2026	\$ 14	\$ 12,436	\$ 17,174	\$ 6,430
2027	14	10,051	14,541	5,535
2028	13	7,934	11,748	4,724
2029	7	5,921	8,718	3,836
2030	7	4,621	6,978	2,980
Thereafter	2	3,351	5,319	1,319
	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 44,314</u>	<u>\$ 64,478</u>	<u>\$ 24,824</u>
Weighted-Average Amortization Period (in years)	5	5	5	5

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Piedmont considers all highly-liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents include cash and short-term investments. The majority of Piedmont's cash and cash equivalents are held at major commercial banks and at times may exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limit of \$250,000. Short-term investments consist of investments in demand deposit accounts stated at cost, which approximates estimated fair value, and available-for-sale securities associated with Piedmont's previous non-qualified deferred compensation program carried at estimated fair value.

Tenant Receivables and Straight-line Rent Receivables

Tenant receivables are comprised of rental and reimbursement billings due from tenants, and straight-line rent receivables representing the cumulative amount of future adjustments necessary to present rental income on a straight-line basis. Piedmont evaluates the collectability of its operating lease receivables on a tenant/lease-specific basis and recognizes changes in the collectability assessment of its operating lease receivables as a reduction of rental and tenant reimbursement revenues.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

As detailed above, Piedmont records contra-revenue adjustments to reduce tenant and straight-line rent receivables for specific accounts deemed to not be probable of collection. Piedmont regularly evaluates the collectability of its lease related receivables. Management's evaluation of collectability primarily consists of reviewing the credit quality of the tenant, historical trends of repayment, and changes in payment terms. During the year ended December 31, 2020, Piedmont also established an allowance for doubtful accounts due to the general uncertainty regarding collectability of certain tenant receivables during the COVID-19 pandemic. The majority of this allowance was ultimately not used and the final \$1.0 million was fully reversed during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Restricted Cash and Escrows

Restricted cash and escrows principally relate to the following types of items:

- escrow accounts held by lenders to pay future real estate taxes, insurance, debt service, and tenant improvements;
- net sales proceeds from property sales held by qualified intermediary for potential Section 1031 exchange;
- earnest money paid in connection with future acquisitions; and
- security and utility deposits paid by tenants per the terms of their respective leases.

Restricted cash and escrows are generally reclassified to other asset or liability accounts upon being used to purchase assets, satisfy obligations, or settle tenant obligations.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets

Prepaid expenses and other assets are primarily comprised of the following items:

- prepaid property taxes, insurance and operating costs;
- receivables which are unrelated to tenants, for example, insurance proceeds receivable from insurers related to casualty losses; and
- equipment, furniture and fixtures, and tenant improvements for Piedmont's corporate office and property management office space, net of accumulated depreciation.

Prepaid expenses and other assets will be expensed as utilized or depreciated in the case of Piedmont's corporate assets. Balances without a future economic benefit are expensed as they are identified.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess of cost of an acquired entity over the amounts specifically assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in purchase accounting for business combinations, and is allocated to each of Piedmont's reporting units. (See [Note 13](#) below for further detail). Piedmont tests the carrying value of the goodwill assigned to each of its reporting units for impairment on an annual basis, or on an interim basis if an event occurs or circumstances change that would indicate it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit may be less than its carrying value. Such interim circumstances may include, but are not limited to, significant adverse changes in legal factors or in the general business climate, adverse action or assessment by a regulator, unanticipated competition, the loss of key personnel, or persistent declines in an entity's stock price below the carrying value of the entity.

In performing its goodwill impairment assessment, Piedmont compares the estimated fair value of each of its reporting units to the reporting unit's carrying value. If Piedmont concludes that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, then Piedmont would recognize a goodwill impairment loss equal to the excess of the reporting unit's carrying amount over its estimated fair value (not to exceed the total goodwill allocated to that reporting unit).

Estimation of the fair value of each reporting unit involves projections of discounted future cash flows, which are derived using certain assumptions that are subjective in nature. Piedmont also makes assumptions about future market rental income amounts subsequent to the expiration of current lease agreements, property operating expenses, and the number of months it takes to re-lease the property, among other factors.

As a result of impairment assessments performed during the year ended December 31, 2023, Piedmont determined that portions of its goodwill related to various reporting units were impaired, and recorded goodwill impairment charges in each period as further described in [Note 6](#) below. No impairment charges relative to goodwill was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Interest Rate Derivatives

Piedmont has periodically entered into interest rate derivative agreements to hedge its exposure to changing interest rates. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, all of Piedmont's interest rate derivatives were designated as effective cash flow hedges and carried on the balance sheet at estimated fair value. Piedmont reassesses the effectiveness of its derivatives designated as cash flow hedges on a regular basis to determine if they continue to be highly effective and if the forecasted transactions remain highly probable. Piedmont does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

The changes in estimated fair value of interest rate swap agreements designated as effective cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income ("OCI"), and subsequently reclassified to earnings when the hedged transactions occur. The estimated fair value of the interest rate derivative agreement is recorded as interest rate derivative asset or as interest rate derivative liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Amounts received or paid under interest rate derivative agreements are recorded as reductions or additions to interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations as incurred. Additionally, when Piedmont settles forward starting swap agreements, any gain or loss is recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income and is amortized to interest expense over the term of the respective notes on a straight line basis (which approximates the effective interest method). Further, Piedmont classifies cash flows from the settlement of hedging derivative instruments in the same category as the underlying exposure which is being hedged. Settlements resulting from the hedge of Piedmont's exposure to interest rate changes are classified as operating cash flows in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows.

Deferred Lease Costs

Deferred lease costs are comprised of costs and incentives incurred to acquire operating leases. In addition to direct costs, deferred lease costs also include intangible lease origination costs related to in-place leases acquired as part of a property acquisition.

Deferred lease costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related underlying leases in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations as follows:

- Approximately \$44.5 million, \$47.7 million, and \$56.1 million of deferred lease costs are included in amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively; and
- Approximately \$4.6 million, \$4.2 million, and \$4.4 million, of deferred lease costs related to lease incentives granted to tenants are included as an offset to rental and tenant reimbursement revenue for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

Upon receipt of an early lease termination notice, Piedmont recognizes any unamortized deferred lease costs ratably over the revised remaining term of the lease after giving effect to the termination notice. If there is no remaining lease term and no other obligation to provide the tenant space in the property, then any unamortized tenant-specific costs are recognized immediately.

Debt

When mortgage debt is assumed upon the acquisition of real property, Piedmont adjusts the loan to relative fair value with a corresponding adjustment to building and other intangible assets assumed as part of the purchase. The fair value adjustment is amortized to interest expense over the term of the loan using the effective interest method. Piedmont had no such adjustments for the three years ended December 31, 2025.

Piedmont records premiums and discounts on debt issuances as an increase/decrease to the principal amount of the loan in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, and amortizes such premiums or discounts as a component of interest expense over the life of the underlying loan facility using the effective interest method. Piedmont recorded discount amortization of approximately \$1.1 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

Piedmont presents all debt issuance costs as an offset to the principal amount of debt in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Piedmont amortizes these costs to interest expense on a straight-line basis (which approximates the effective interest rate method) over the terms of the related financing arrangements. Piedmont recognized amortization of such costs for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 of approximately \$5.1 million, \$4.4 million, and \$4.7 million, respectively.

Deferred income

Deferred income is primarily comprised of the following items:

- prepaid rent from tenants;
- tenant reimbursements related to operating expense or property tax expenses which may be due to tenants as part of an annual operating expense reconciliation; and
- tenant improvement allowance overages or improvements funded by the tenant where Piedmont owns the underlying improvements.

Deferred income related to prepaid rents from tenants will be recognized as rental income in the period it is earned. Amounts related to operating expense reconciliations or property tax expense are relieved when the tenant's reconciliation is completed in accordance with the underlying lease, and payment is issued to the tenant. Tenant improvement allowance overages or improvements paid for by the tenant, where Piedmont owns all of the underlying improvements, are recorded as deferred income and amortized on a straight-line basis into rental and tenant reimbursement revenue over the term of the respective leases.

Shares-in-trust

To date, Piedmont has not issued any shares-in-trust; however, under Piedmont's charter, it has authority to issue a total of 150,000,000 shares-in-trust, which would be issued only in the event that there is a purported transfer of, or other change in or affecting the ownership of, Piedmont's capital stock that would result in a violation of the ownership limits that are included in Piedmont's charter to protect its REIT status.

Preferred Stock

To date, Piedmont has not issued any shares of preferred stock; however, Piedmont is authorized to issue up to 100,000,000 shares of one or more classes or series of preferred stock. Piedmont's board of directors may determine the relative rights, preferences, and privileges of any class or series of preferred stock that may be issued, and can be more beneficial than the rights, preferences, and privileges attributable to Piedmont's common stock.

Common Stock

Under Piedmont's charter, it has authority to issue a total of 750,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.01 per share. Each share of common stock is entitled to one vote and participates in distributions equally.

Equity Securities Issued At-The-Market

Under Piedmont's at-the-market stock offering program ("ATM program"), Piedmont may offer and sell shares of its common stock from time to time in "at-the-market" offerings with an aggregate gross sales price of up to \$250 million. In connection with the ATM Program, Piedmont may, at its discretion, enter into forward equity sale agreements. The use of a forward equity sale agreement would allow Piedmont to lock in a share price on the sale of shares of its common stock at the time the agreement is executed, but defer receiving the proceeds from the sale of shares until a later date, allowing Piedmont to better align such funding with its capital needs. Sales of shares of Piedmont's common stock through its banking relationships, if any, will be made in amounts and at times to be determined by Piedmont from time to time, but Piedmont has no obligation to sell any of the shares in the offering and may suspend sales in connection with the offering at any time. Sales of Piedmont's common stock under forward equity sale agreements, if undertaken, meet the derivatives and hedging guidance scope exception to be accounted for as equity instruments based on the following assessments: (i) none of the agreements' exercise contingencies were based on observable markets or indices besides those related to the market for Piedmont's own stock price and operations; and (ii) none of the settlement provisions precluded the agreements from being indexed to Piedmont's own stock.

Underwriting commissions and offering costs incurred in connection with all common equity offerings, including any potential issuances under Piedmont's ATM Program, are reflected as a reduction of additional paid-in capital.

Dividends

As a REIT, Piedmont is required by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), to make distributions to stockholders each taxable year equal to at least 90% of its annual taxable income, computed without regard to the dividends-paid deduction and by excluding net capital gains attributable to stockholders ("REIT taxable income").

Noncontrolling Interest

Noncontrolling interest is the equity interest of consolidated entities that is not owned by Piedmont. Noncontrolling interest is adjusted for the noncontrolling partners' share of contributions, distributions, and earnings (losses) in accordance with the respective partnership agreement. Earnings allocated to such noncontrolling partners are recorded as income applicable to noncontrolling interest in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Revenue Recognition

Piedmont's revenues consist of the following:

Rental and tenant reimbursement income - consists of revenue from leases with Piedmont's tenants, as well as reimbursements for services prescribed by such leases. Piedmont evaluates contracts at commencement to determine if the contract contains a lease. If a contract is determined to contain a lease, the lease is evaluated to determine whether it is an operating, sales-type, or a direct financing lease. All of Piedmont's leases where Piedmont is the lessor are for the lessee's use of space in Piedmont's commercial office properties and are classified as operating leases.

In most lease arrangements, Piedmont finances improvements to leased space and is deemed the owner of the tenant improvements. The determination of who owns the improvements, whether payments to tenants constitute lease incentives or tenant improvements, and the timing of revenue recognition requires the exercise of significant judgment based on the facts and circumstances of the specific lease arrangement and is not based on any one factor. When evaluating whether Piedmont or its tenant owns the improvements, management considers a number of factors, including, among other things:

- whether the tenant is obligated by the terms of the lease agreement to construct or install the leasehold improvements as a condition of the lease;
- whether the landlord can require the lessee to make specified improvements or otherwise enforce its economic rights to those assets;
- whether the tenant is required to provide the landlord with documentation supporting the cost of tenant improvements prior to reimbursement by the landlord;
- whether the landlord is obligated to fund cost overruns for the construction of leasehold improvements;
- whether the leasehold improvements are unique to the tenant or could reasonably be used by other parties; and
- whether the estimated economic life of the leasehold improvements is long enough to allow for a significant residual value that could benefit the landlord at the end of the lease term.

These tenant improvements are recorded as capital assets by Piedmont and depreciated, typically over the lease term. Payments made by tenants for tenant improvements owned by Piedmont are treated as deferred income and amortized into rental and tenant reimbursement revenue over the lease term.

The timing of rental revenue recognition is largely dependent on our conclusion as to whether Piedmont, or its tenant, is the owner of tenant improvements at the leased property. When Piedmont owns the tenant improvements, rental revenue recognition begins when the tenant takes possession of or controls the finished space, which is typically when the improvements being recorded as Piedmont's asset are substantially complete. In some instances, Piedmont may cede control of the leased space to the tenant to be responsible for tenant-owned improvements for the space. In such arrangements, payments made by Piedmont to its tenant are treated as lease incentives and amortized as a reduction to rental and tenant reimbursement revenue over the lease term, which typically begins once the tenant takes possession of the unimproved space.

Lease payments are typically comprised of both fixed base rental payments and separately billed variable lease payments for reimbursement of services performed by Piedmont for the tenant as prescribed by the lease. Fixed base rental payments, as well as any fixed portion of reimbursement income, are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Tenant reimbursements are recognized as revenue in the period that the related operating cost is incurred. Rents and tenant reimbursements collected in advance are recorded as deferred income in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Property management fee revenue - consists of revenue earned by Piedmont related to operating and managing office properties owned by other third-parties. Such income is within the scope of ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("ASC 606"). Because property management services represent a performance obligation that is satisfied over the length of the contract, not at any specific point in time, and has the same measure of transfer (time elapsed), property management fee revenue is recognized over time. Any variable consideration transferred as part of these management agreements is recognized in the quarter that the underlying cash receipts are collected, consistent with the allocation objective of allocating the transaction price in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which Piedmont expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised service to the customer.

Other property related income - consists of all other property related income from Piedmont's customers (tenants) that is not derived from a contract meeting the definition of a lease and is therefore also within the scope of ASC 606. Examples of such income include parking revenue and income from licenses with unrelated third-parties to place antennae and/or fiber optic cables in or on Piedmont's buildings. These services also represent a performance obligation that is satisfied over the length of the contract, not at any specific point in time, and has the same measure of transfer (time elapsed); therefore, revenue related to these licenses is also recognized over time.

Gains on the sale of real estate assets, like all non-lease related revenue, are subject to a five-step model requiring that Piedmont identify the contract with the customer, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and recognize revenue upon satisfaction of the performance obligations. In circumstances where Piedmont contracts to sell a property with material post-sale involvement, such involvement must be accounted for as a separate performance obligation in the contract and a portion of the sales price allocated to each performance obligation. When the post-sale involvement performance obligation is satisfied, the portion of the sales price allocated to it will be recognized as gain on sale of real estate assets. Property dispositions with no continuing

involvement will continue to be recognized upon closing of the sale. In circumstances where Piedmont extends seller financing as part of a sale of real estate assets, Piedmont assesses the collectability of the notes receivable as of each reporting period end. Notes receivable that are deemed to be uncollectible or fully in default are reduced to their net realizable value, which approximates their fair value.

Stock-based Compensation

Piedmont has issued stock-based compensation in the form of deferred stock units to its employees and board of directors. For employees, Piedmont's Long-term Incentive Compensation ("LTIC") program is comprised of an annual deferred stock unit component (the "Annual Deferred Stock Unit" program) and a multi-year performance share component (the "Performance Share" program). All awards granted during the three years ended December 31, 2025 pursuant to both the Annual Deferred Stock Unit and Performance Share programs, as well as director's awards, are classified as equity awards and expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with issuances recorded as a reduction to additional paid in capital. Forfeitures are recorded when they occur. Compensation expense recognized related to both of these award types is recorded as property operating costs for those employees whose job is related to property operations and as general and administrative expense for all other employees and board of directors in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Net Income Available to Common Stockholders Per Share

Net income per share-basic is calculated as net income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Net income per share-diluted is calculated as net income available to common stockholders divided by the diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, including the dilutive effect of nonvested restricted stock. The dilutive effect of nonvested restricted stock is calculated using the treasury stock method to determine the number of additional common shares that would become outstanding if the remaining unvested restricted stock awards vested. Further, Piedmont has elected to use the "end of the reporting period" convention when using the treasury stock method to calculate the dilutive effect of any shares issued pursuant to forward equity sale agreements in connection with Piedmont's ATM Program described above. Under this methodology, the assumed sale proceeds are calculated using the closing price of Piedmont's stock as of the end of the respective reporting period. As Piedmont recognized a net loss for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, earnings per share is computed using basic weighted-average common shares outstanding.

Income Taxes

Piedmont has elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code, and has operated as such, beginning with its taxable year ended December 31, 1998. To qualify as a REIT, Piedmont must meet certain organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement to distribute at least 90% of its annual REIT taxable income. As a REIT, Piedmont is generally not subject to federal income taxes, subject to fulfilling, among other things, its taxable income distribution requirement. However, Piedmont is subject to federal income taxes related to the operations conducted by its taxable REIT subsidiary which have been provided for in the financial statements. These operations resulted in approximately \$(1,000), \$(2,000), and \$39,000 in income tax (expense)/recoveries for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, as a component of other income/(expense) in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Further, Piedmont is subject to certain state and local taxes related to the operations of properties in certain locations, which have been provided for in property operating costs in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Income Statement Expense Disaggregation Disclosures

The Financial Account Standards Board (the "FASB") has issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2024-03, *Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses* ("ASU 2024-03"). ASU 2024-03 aims to enhance the transparency and presentation of income statement expenses in response to increasing demand from investors and other stakeholders for greater clarity and comparability surrounding the nature and composition of an entity's expenses. The amendments of ASU 2024-03 require tabular disclosure of certain cost and expense information, such as employee compensation, in the footnotes to the financial statements. ASU 2024-03 is effective for Piedmont beginning with the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2027, and subsequent interim periods beginning in calendar-year 2028. Piedmont is currently evaluating the potential impact of adoption; however, Piedmont does not anticipate any material impact to its consolidated financial statements as a result of adoption of ASU 2024-03.

3. Debt

During the year ended December 31, 2025, Piedmont, through Piedmont OP, issued \$400 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.63% senior notes (the "\$400 Million Unsecured Senior Notes"), which mature on January 15, 2033. Upon issuance of the \$400 Million Unsecured Senior Notes, Piedmont OP received net proceeds of \$397.5 million, reflecting a discount of approximately \$2.5 million which will be amortized to interest expense over the seven-year term of the \$400 Million Unsecured Senior Notes using the effective interest method. The \$400 Million Unsecured Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Piedmont. Interest on the \$400 Million Unsecured Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year commencing January 15, 2026.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, Piedmont repurchased an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$312.7 million of the aggregate principal amount of its \$600 Million Senior Unsecured Notes due 2028, resulting in the recognition of an approximately \$37.3 million loss on early extinguishment of debt.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, Piedmont, through Piedmont OP, amended its \$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit and its \$325 Million Unsecured 2024 Term Loan to remove the credit spread adjustment from SOFR-based interest rates thereby reducing its all-in interest rates on each facility by 10 basis points.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, Piedmont amended the \$200 Million Unsecured 2024 Term Loan (as amended, the "\$325 Million Unsecured 2024 Term Loan") to increase the principal amount of the loan by \$125 million to a total of \$325 million and to add two six-month extension options for a final maturity date of January 29, 2028, provided that Piedmont is not in default as of the extension date and upon payment of extension fees. The net proceeds from the \$325 Million Unsecured 2024 Term Loan and Piedmont's \$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit, along with cash on hand, were used to repay the \$250 Million Unsecured 2018 Term Loan that was scheduled to mature in March of 2025. In conjunction with this repayment, Piedmont recognized a loss of approximately \$0.5 million as a result of expensing unamortized financing costs due to the early extinguishment of debt.

Finally, during the year ended December 31, 2025, Piedmont recast the \$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit to extend the maturity date to June 30, 2028, with two additional one-year extension options, for a final maturity date of June 30, 2030, provided that Piedmont is not in default as of the extension date and upon payment of extension fees.

The following table summarizes the terms of Piedmont's indebtedness outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, including net discounts/premiums and unamortized debt issuance costs (in thousands):

Facility ⁽¹⁾	Stated Rate	Effective Rate ⁽²⁾	Maturity	Amount Outstanding as of	
				2025	2024
<i>Secured (Fixed)</i>					
\$197 Million Fixed-Rate Mortgage	4.10 %	4.10 %	10/1/2028	\$ 188,822	\$ 192,423
				188,822	192,423
<i>Unsecured (Variable and Fixed)</i>					
\$250 Million Unsecured 2018 Term Loan	SOFR + 1.20%	4.79 %	3/31/2025	—	250,000
\$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit	SOFR + 1.05% ⁽³⁾	4.92 % ⁽⁴⁾	6/30/2028 ⁽⁵⁾	47,000	—
\$325 Million Unsecured 2024 Term Loan	SOFR + 1.30% ⁽³⁾	5.38 % ⁽⁶⁾	1/29/2027 ⁽⁷⁾	325,000	200,000
\$600 Million Unsecured Senior Notes due 2028	9.25 %	9.25 %	7/20/2028	287,258	600,000
\$400 Million Unsecured Senior Notes due 2029	6.88 %	7.11 %	7/15/2029	400,000	400,000
\$300 Million Unsecured Senior Notes due 2030	3.15 %	3.90 %	8/15/2030	300,000	300,000
\$300 Million Unsecured Senior Notes due 2032	2.75 %	2.78 %	4/1/2032	300,000	300,000
\$400 Million Unsecured Senior Notes due 2033	5.63 %	5.73 %	1/15/2033	400,000	—
Discounts and unamortized debt issuance costs				(23,368)	(20,077)
Subtotal/Weighted Average	5.72 %			2,035,890	2,029,923
Total/Weighted Average	5.58 %			\$ 2,224,712	\$ 2,222,346

⁽¹⁾ All of Piedmont's outstanding debt as of December 31, 2025 is unsecured and interest-only until maturity, except for the \$197 Million Fixed Rate Mortgage secured by 1180 Peachtree Street.

⁽²⁾ Effective rate after consideration of settled or in-place interest rate swap agreements and issuance discounts.

⁽³⁾ The all-in interest rates associated for the SOFR selections are comprised of the basic SOFR interest rate and a stated interest rate spread that can vary from 0.72% to 1.40% on the \$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit and 0.85% to 1.7% on the \$325 Million Unsecured 2024 Term Loan based upon the then current credit rating (as defined in the respective loan agreement) of Piedmont or Piedmont OP.

⁽⁴⁾ On a periodic basis, Piedmont may select from multiple interest rate options, including the prime rate and various-length SOFR locks on all or a portion of the principal.

⁽⁵⁾ Piedmont may extend the term of the \$600 Million Unsecured 2022 Line of Credit for up to two additional years (through two available one-year extensions to a final extended maturity date of June 30, 2030); provided Piedmont is not then in default and upon payment of extension fees.

⁽⁶⁾ This term loan has a stated variable rate; however Piedmont has entered into interest rate swap agreements which effectively fix the interest rate on the aggregate principal amount of the term loan to 5.38% through February 1, 2026, assuming no change in Piedmont's or Piedmont OP's credit rating. See [Note 4](#) for disclosures of Piedmont's derivative instruments.

⁽⁷⁾ Piedmont may extend the term for up to two six-month extension options for a final maturity date of January 29, 2028, provided Piedmont is not then in default and upon payment of extension fees.

A summary of Piedmont's consolidated principal outstanding for aggregate debt maturities of its indebtedness as of December 31, 2025, is provided below (in thousands):

2026	\$	3,433
2027		328,894
2028		515,753
2029		400,000
2030		300,000
Thereafter		700,000
Total	\$	<u>2,248,080</u>

Piedmont's weighted-average interest rate as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, for the aforementioned borrowings was approximately 5.58% and 6.01%, respectively. Piedmont made interest payments on all indebtedness, including interest rate swap cash settlements, of approximately \$141.5 million, \$117.5 million, and \$81.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Also, Piedmont capitalized interest of approximately \$10.9 million, \$12.9 million, and \$7.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, Piedmont believes it was in compliance with all financial covenants associated with its debt instruments. See [Note 5](#) for a description of Piedmont's estimated fair value of debt as of December 31, 2025.

4. Derivative Instruments

Risk Management Objective of Using Derivatives

In addition to operational risks which arise in the normal course of business, Piedmont is exposed to economic risks such as interest rate, liquidity, and credit risk. In certain situations, Piedmont has entered into derivative financial instruments, specifically interest rate swap agreements, to manage interest rate risk exposure arising from current or future variable rate debt transactions. Interest rate swap agreements involve the receipt or payment of future known and uncertain cash amounts, the value of which are determined by interest rates. Piedmont's objective in using interest rate derivatives is to add stability to interest expense and to manage its exposure to interest rate movements.

Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable-rate amounts from a counterparty in exchange for Piedmont making fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreements without exchange of the underlying notional amount.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, Piedmont terminated eight interest rate swap agreements associated with the \$250 Million Unsecured 2018 Term Loan in conjunction with paying off the loan. Additionally, Piedmont entered into one new interest rate swap agreement to fully hedge the risk of changes in the interest-related cash flows associated with the additional \$125 million of principal resulting from the upsized \$325 Million Unsecured 2024 Term Loan (see [Note 3](#) above) through February 1, 2026. All of Piedmont's interest rate swap agreements are designated as effective cash flow hedges and are designated using SOFR. The maximum length of time over which Piedmont is hedging its exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecasted transactions is 1 month.

A detail of Piedmont's interest rate derivatives outstanding as of December 31, 2025 is as follows:

<u>Interest Rate Derivatives:</u>	<u>Number of Swap Agreements</u>	<u>Associated Debt Instrument</u>	<u>Notional Amount (in millions)</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
Interest rate swaps	2	\$325 Million Unsecured 2024 Term Loan	\$ 80	2/1/2024	2/1/2026
Interest rate swaps	2	\$325 Million Unsecured 2024 Term Loan	120	9/3/2024	2/1/2026
Interest rate swaps	1	\$325 Million Unsecured 2024 Term Loan	125	2/19/2025	2/1/2026
Total			<u>\$ 325</u>		

Piedmont presents its interest rate derivatives on its consolidated balance sheets on a gross basis as interest rate swap assets and interest rate swap liabilities. A detail of Piedmont's interest rate derivatives on a gross and net basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, is as follows (in thousands):

<u>Interest rate swaps classified as:</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Gross derivative assets	\$ —	\$ 671
Gross derivative liabilities	(111)	(8)
Net derivative assets/(liabilities)	<u>\$ (111)</u>	<u>\$ 663</u>

The gain/(loss) on Piedmont's interest rate derivatives, including previously settled forward swaps, that was recorded in OCI and the accompanying consolidated statements of operations as a component of interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, was as follows (in thousands):

<u>Interest Rate Swaps in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships:</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Amount of gain recognized in OCI	\$ 287	\$ 3,005	\$ 2,626
Amount of previously recorded gain/(loss) reclassified from OCI into Interest Expense	\$ (869)	\$ 3,710	\$ 3,365
Total amount of Interest Expense presented in the consolidated statements of operations	\$ (128,005)	\$ (122,984)	\$ (101,258)
Total amount of Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt presented in the consolidated statements of operations	\$ (37,788)	\$ (386)	\$ (820)

Piedmont estimates that approximately \$2.0 million will be reclassified from OCI as an increase in interest expense over the next twelve months, which includes settled swaps amortized over the underlying term of the associate debt facility. Piedmont did not recognize any hedge ineffectiveness on its cash flow hedges during the three years ended December 31, 2025. Additionally, see [Note 5](#) for fair value disclosures of Piedmont's derivative instruments.

Credit-risk-related Contingent Features

Piedmont has agreements with its derivative counterparties that contain a provision whereby if Piedmont defaults on any of its indebtedness, including default where repayment of the indebtedness has not been accelerated by the lender, then Piedmont could also be declared in default on its derivative obligations. If Piedmont were to breach any of the contractual provisions of the derivative contracts, it could be required to settle its liability obligations under the agreements at their termination value of the estimated fair values plus accrued interest, or approximately \$0.1 million as of December 31, 2025. Additionally, Piedmont has rights of set-off under certain of its derivative agreements related to potential termination fees and amounts payable under the agreements, if a termination were to occur.

5. Fair Value Measurements of Financial Instruments

Piedmont considers its cash and cash equivalents, tenant receivables, restricted cash and escrows, accounts payable and accrued expenses, interest rate swap agreements, and debt to meet the definition of financial instruments. The following table sets forth the carrying and estimated fair value for each of Piedmont's financial instruments, as well as its level within the GAAP fair value hierarchy, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (in thousands):

Financial Instrument	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Level Within Fair Value Hierarchy	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Level Within Fair Value Hierarchy
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	\$ 731	\$ 731	Level 1	\$ 109,637	\$ 109,637	Level 1
Tenant receivables, net ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,155	\$ 6,155	Level 1	\$ 5,524	\$ 5,524	Level 1
Restricted cash and escrows ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,060	\$ 3,060	Level 1	\$ 4,245	\$ 4,245	Level 1
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	\$ —	Level 2	\$ 671	\$ 671	Level 2
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾	\$ 26,692	\$ 26,692	Level 1	\$ 51,035	\$ 51,035	Level 1
Interest rate swaps	\$ 111	\$ 111	Level 2	\$ 8	\$ 8	Level 2
Debt, net	\$ 2,224,712	\$ 2,262,389	Level 2	\$ 2,222,346	\$ 2,238,531	Level 2

⁽¹⁾ For the periods presented, the carrying value of these financial instruments approximates estimated fair value due to their short-term maturity.

Piedmont's debt was carried at book value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024; however, Piedmont's estimate of its fair value is disclosed in the table above. Piedmont uses widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis based on the contractual terms of the debt facilities, including the period to maturity of each instrument, and uses observable market-based inputs for similar debt facilities which have transacted recently in the market. Therefore, the estimated fair values determined are considered to be based on significant other observable inputs (Level 2). Scaling adjustments are made to these inputs to make them applicable to the remaining life of Piedmont's outstanding debt. Piedmont has not changed its valuation technique for estimating the fair value of its debt.

Piedmont's interest rate swap agreements presented above, and as further discussed in [Note 4](#), are classified as "Interest rate swaps" in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and were carried at estimated fair value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The valuation of these derivative instruments was determined using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis based on the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity of each instrument, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves and implied volatilities. Therefore, the estimated fair values determined are considered to be based on significant other observable inputs (Level 2). In addition, Piedmont considered both its own and the respective counterparties' risk of nonperformance in determining the estimated fair value of its derivative financial instruments by estimating the current and potential future exposure under the derivative financial instruments as of the valuation date. The credit risk of Piedmont and its counterparties was factored into the calculation of the estimated fair value of the interest rate swaps; however, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, this credit valuation adjustment did not comprise a material portion of the estimated fair value. Therefore, Piedmont believes that any unobservable inputs used to determine the estimated fair values of its derivative financial instruments are not significant to the fair value measurements in their entirety, and does not consider any of its derivatives to be Level 3 financial instruments.

6. Impairment Charges

Goodwill Impairment Charges

During the three years ended December 31, 2025, Piedmont considered the decline in its stock price to be an indicator of impairment and performed several interim impairment assessments of its goodwill balance. These assessments involved comparing the estimated fair value of each of its reporting units (see [Note 13](#)) to the reporting unit's carrying value, inclusive of the goodwill balance allocated to the reporting unit. Estimation of the fair value of each reporting unit involved the projection of discounted future cash flows using certain assumptions that are subjective in nature, including assumptions regarding future market rental rates and the number of months it may take to re-lease a property subsequent to the expiration of current lease agreements, as well as future property operating expenses, among other factors.

Based on the interim impairment assessments performed during the year ended December 31, 2023, Piedmont determined that the carrying values of its Boston, Minneapolis, and New York reporting units (inclusive of each segment's assigned goodwill balance) exceeded the estimated fair value of each respective reporting unit and recorded goodwill impairment charges of approximately \$29.4 million in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. As the carrying value (inclusive of the assigned goodwill balance) of the Boston and Minneapolis reporting units exceeded the estimated fair value of each respective reporting unit by an amount greater than the goodwill balance assigned to each unit, the charges for these reporting units were equal to the goodwill balance that had been assigned to each segment. As this was not the case for the New York segment, the charge related to the New York reporting unit, was calculated based on the amount by which the carrying amount of the New York segment (inclusive of the assigned goodwill balance) exceeded the fair value of the New York reporting unit.

The fair value measurements used in the evaluations described above are considered to be Level 3 valuations within the fair value hierarchy as defined by GAAP as the measurements involve projections of discounted future cash flows, which are derived from unobservable assumptions, the most subjective of which are capitalization rates and discount rates for each respective reporting unit. The ranges of discount rates and the capitalization rate used for each segment in the above analyses, at the respective time the analyses were performed, were as follows:

Reporting Unit	Valuation Date	Range of Discount Rates		Range of Capitalization Rates	
		Low	High	Low	High
Boston	December 31, 2023	8.25%	9.75%	8.25%	9.00%
Minneapolis	September 30, 2023	8.50%	9.25%	8.50%	9.00%
New York	December 31, 2023	9.50%	9.50%	9.00%	9.00%

The carrying amount of Piedmont's goodwill allocated to each of its reportable segments in total and net of accumulated impairment charges, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows (in thousands):

	Atlanta	Dallas	Orlando	Northern Virginia/ Washington, D.C.	Minneapolis	New York	Boston	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2024:								
Goodwill	\$ 18,563	\$ 18,525	\$ 10,818	\$ 15,981	\$ 10,957	\$ 10,585	\$ 13,489	\$ 98,918
Accumulated impairment charges	—	—	—	(15,981)	(10,957)	(5,000)	(13,489)	(45,427)
	\$ 18,563	\$ 18,525	\$ 10,818	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,585	\$ —	\$ 53,491
2024 impairment charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2024								
Goodwill	\$ 18,563	\$ 18,525	\$ 10,818	\$ 15,981	\$ 10,957	\$ 10,585	\$ 13,489	\$ 98,918
Accumulated impairment charges	—	—	—	(15,981)	(10,957)	(5,000)	(13,489)	(45,427)
	\$ 18,563	\$ 18,525	\$ 10,818	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,585	\$ —	\$ 53,491
2025 impairment charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2025								
Goodwill	\$ 18,563	\$ 18,525	\$ 10,818	\$ 15,981	\$ 10,957	\$ 10,585	\$ 13,489	\$ 98,918
Accumulated impairment charges	—	—	—	(15,981)	(10,957)	(5,000)	(13,489)	(45,427)
	\$ 18,563	\$ 18,525	\$ 10,818	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,585	\$ —	\$ 53,491

Real Estate Asset Impairment Charges

Piedmont recorded the following real estate asset impairment charges for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 (in thousands):

Building	Reportable Segment	2025	2024	2023
One Lincoln Park	Dallas	\$ —	\$ 932	\$ —
750 West John Carpenter Freeway	Dallas	—	17,500	—
80 and 90 Central Street	Boston	—	10,000	—
161 Corporate Center	Dallas	—	5,400	—
Total impairment charge on real estate assets		\$ —	\$ 33,832	\$ —

Management shortened the intended hold period for each of the above buildings and in doing so, determined that the carrying value would not be recovered from the undiscounted future operating cash flows expected from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. As a result, Piedmont recognized an impairment charge calculated as the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the estimated fair value. The estimated fair values were determined based on a negotiated potential selling prices with unrelated, third-party purchasers for each respective building. The fair value measurements used in the evaluation of the non-financial assets above are considered to be Level 1 valuations within the fair value hierarchy as defined by GAAP, as there are direct observations and transactions involving the assets by unrelated, third-party purchasers. The 80 and 90 Central Street and 161 Corporate Center buildings were subsequently sold during the year ended December 31, 2025, and the One Lincoln Park and 750 West John Carpenter Freeway buildings were sold during the year ended December 31, 2024 (see [Note 10](#) for further details).

7. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments Under Existing Lease Agreements

As a recurring part of its business, Piedmont is typically required under its executed lease agreements to fund tenant improvements, leasing commissions, and building improvements. These commitments are capitalized as the related expenditures are incurred. In addition, certain agreements contain provisions that require Piedmont to issue corporate or property guarantees to provide funding for capital improvements or other financial obligations. As of December 31, 2025, Piedmont had no individual tenant allowance commitments greater than \$10 million.

Contingencies Related to Tenant Audits/Disputes

Certain lease agreements include provisions that grant tenants the right to engage independent auditors to audit their annual operating expense reconciliations. Such audits may result in different interpretations of language in the lease agreements from that made by Piedmont, which could result in requests for refunds of previously recognized tenant reimbursement revenues, resulting in financial loss to Piedmont. There were no such reductions during the three years ended December 31, 2025 or 2024.

Litigation

Piedmont is from time to time a party to legal proceedings, which arise in the ordinary course of its business. None of these ordinary course legal proceedings are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on results of operations or financial condition. Piedmont is not aware of any such legal proceedings contemplated by governmental authorities.

8. Stock Based Compensation

Annually, the Compensation Committee of Piedmont's Board of Directors has granted deferred stock award units to certain employees at its discretion. Employee awards typically vest ratably over four years. In addition, Piedmont's independent directors receive an annual grant of deferred stock award units for services rendered and such awards vest over a one year service period.

Certain management employees' long-term equity incentive program is allocated between the deferred stock award units described above and a multi-year performance share program whereby actual awards are contingent upon Piedmont's total stockholder return ("TSR") performance relative to the TSR of a peer group of office REITs. The target incentives for these employees, as well as the peer group to be used for comparative purposes, are predetermined by the board of directors, based on advice given by a third-party compensation consultant. The number of shares earned, if any, are determined at the end of the multi-year performance period (or upon termination) and vest immediately. In the event that a participant's employment is terminated prior to the end of the multi-year period, in certain circumstances the participant may be entitled to a pro-rated award based on Piedmont's TSR relative performance as of the termination date. The grant date fair value of the multi-year performance share awards is estimated using the Monte Carlo valuation method and is recognized ratably over the performance period.

A roll forward of Piedmont's equity based award activity for the year ended December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested and Potential Stock Awards as of December 31, 2024	3,018,435	\$ 9.20
Deferred Stock Awards Granted	560,810	\$ 8.15
Performance Stock Awards Granted	509,686	\$ 10.05
Change in Estimated Potential Share Awards based on TSR Performance	597,635	\$ 10.71
Performance Stock Awards Vested	(269,079)	\$ 13.56
Deferred Stock Awards Vested	(454,161)	\$ 9.04
Deferred Stock Awards Forfeited	(9,472)	\$ 8.23
Unvested and Potential Stock Awards as of December 31, 2025	<u>3,953,854</u>	\$ 9.13

The following table provides additional information regarding stock award activity during the years ended 2025, 2024, and 2023 (in thousands except for per share amounts):

	2025	2024	2023
Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value per share of Deferred Stock Granted During the Period	\$ 8.15	\$ 7.89	\$ 9.60
Total Grant Date Fair Value of Deferred Stock Vested During the Period	\$ 4,104	\$ 6,235	\$ 5,448

A detail of Piedmont's outstanding stock awards and programs as of December 31, 2025 is as follows:

Date of grant	Type of Award	Net Shares Granted ⁽¹⁾	Grant Date Fair Value	Vesting Schedule	Unvested and Potential Shares as of December 31, 2025
February 13, 2023	Deferred Stock Award	293,316	\$ 10.55	Of the shares granted, 25% vested on the date of grant, and 25% will vest on February 13, 2024, 2025, 2026, respectively.	83,852
February 23, 2023	Fiscal Year 2023-2025 Performance Share Program	—	\$ 12.37	Shares awarded, if any, will vest immediately upon determination of award in 2026.	471,324 ⁽²⁾
February 23, 2023	Deferred Stock Award	315,943	\$ 9.47	Of the shares granted, 25% will vest on February 23, 2024, 2025, 2026, and 2027 respectively.	161,468
February 20, 2024	Fiscal Year 2024-2026 Performance Share Program	—	\$ 7.64	Shares awarded, if any, will vest immediately upon determination of award in 2027.	1,035,878 ⁽²⁾
February 20, 2024	Deferred Stock Award	466,249	\$ 6.55	Of the shares granted, 25% will vest on February 23, 2024, 2025, 2026, and 2027 respectively.	351,387
October 1, 2024	Deferred Stock Award	60,606	\$ 9.90	Of the shares granted, 25% will vest on October 1, 2025, 2026, 2027, and 2028 respectively.	45,455
October 28, 2024	Deferred Stock Award	322,101	\$ 10.09	Of the shares granted, 100% will vest on October 28, 2029.	322,101
February 3, 2025	Deferred Stock Award	429,334	\$ 8.52	Of the shares granted, 25% will vest on February 3, 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029 respectively.	423,100
February 3, 2025	2025-2027 Performance Share Program	—	\$ 10.05	Shares awarded, if any, will vest immediately upon determination of award in 2028.	937,553
May 15, 2025	Deferred Stock Award-Board of Directors	121,736	\$ 6.90	Of the shares granted, 100% will vest on the earlier of the 2026 Annual Meeting or May 15, 2026.	121,736
Total					3,953,854

⁽¹⁾ Amounts reflect the total original grant to employees and independent directors, net of shares surrendered upon vesting to satisfy required minimum tax withholding obligations through December 31, 2025.

⁽²⁾ Estimated based on Piedmont's cumulative TSR for the respective performance period through December 31, 2025. Share estimates are subject to change in future periods based upon Piedmont's relative TSR performance compared to its peer group of office REITs.

During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, Piedmont recognized approximately \$9.7 million, \$8.4 million and \$8.1 million, respectively, of compensation expense related to the amortization of unvested and potential stock awards. During the year ended December 31, 2025, a total of 436,240 shares (net of shares surrendered upon vesting to satisfy required minimum tax withholding obligations) were issued to employees and independent directors. As of December 31, 2025, approximately \$13.5 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested and potential stock awards remained, which Piedmont will record in its consolidated statements of operations over a weighted-average vesting period of approximately one year.

9. Operating Leases

Piedmont's real estate assets are leased to tenants under operating leases for which the terms vary, including certain provisions to extend the lease term, options for early terminations subject to specified penalties, and other terms and conditions as negotiated. Piedmont retains substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the real estate assets leased to tenants. Amounts required as security deposits vary depending upon the terms of the respective leases and the creditworthiness of the tenant; however, generally they are not significant. Exposure to credit risk exists to the extent that tenant receivables exceed this amount. Security deposits liabilities related to tenant leases are included in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and accrued capital expenditures in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The future minimum cash rents from Piedmont's investment in real estate assets under non-cancelable operating leases as of December 31, 2025 is presented below (in thousands):

Years ending December 31:		
2026	\$	425,027
2027		410,745
2028		388,905
2029		358,750
2030		310,564
Thereafter		1,301,884
Total	\$	<u>3,195,875</u>

Piedmont recognized the following fixed and variable lease payments, which together comprised rental and tenant reimbursement revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Fixed payments	\$ 445,648	\$ 445,456	\$ 454,405
Variable payments	92,337	98,608	100,908
Total Rental and Tenant Reimbursement Revenue	<u>\$ 537,985</u>	<u>\$ 544,064</u>	<u>\$ 555,313</u>

10. Property Dispositions

The following properties were sold during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and 2023 (in thousands):

Buildings Sold	Location / Reportable Segment	Date of Sale	Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Real Estate Assets	Net Sales Proceeds
One Lincoln Park	Dallas, Texas / Dallas	March 20, 2024	\$ —	\$ 53,308
750 West John Carpenter Freeway	Irving, Texas / Dallas	July 23, 2024	\$ (445)	\$ 21,584
161 Corporate Center	Irving, Texas / Dallas	February 18, 2025	\$ 108	\$ 4,980
80 and 90 Central	Boxborough, Massachusetts / Boston	May 30, 2025	\$ 1,224	\$ 25,690

In addition to the amounts disclosed above, Piedmont recognized a gain on sale of real estate assets of \$0.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 related to the return of amounts held in escrow for the 750 West John Carpenter building sold in July 2024. During the year ended December 31, 2023, Piedmont recorded additional gain on sale of the Cambridge Portfolio (originally sold in 2022) as a result of receiving \$1.9 million in previously escrowed sales proceeds.

11. Supplemental Disclosures for the Statement of Consolidated Cash Flows

Certain noncash investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 (in thousands) are outlined below:

	2025	2024	2023
Tenant improvements funded by tenants	\$ 20,481	\$ 15,999	\$ 33,472
Changes in accrued capital expenditures and deferred lease costs ⁽¹⁾	\$ 26,041	\$ 28,915	\$ 28,173
Change in accrued dividends	\$ (15,298)	\$ 154	\$ (10,215)
Change in accrued deferred financing costs	\$ (13)	\$ (232)	\$ (189)

⁽¹⁾ Accrued capital expenditures and deferred lease costs included in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and accrued capital expenditures as of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 were approximately \$28.5 million, \$31.0 million, and \$30.8 million, respectively.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash and escrows as presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 to the consolidated balance sheets for the respective period (in thousands):

	2025	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	\$ 109,637	\$ 825	\$ 16,536
Restricted cash and escrows, beginning of period	4,245	3,381	3,064
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash and escrows as presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of cash flows, beginning of period	\$ 113,882	\$ 4,206	\$ 19,600
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 731	\$ 109,637	\$ 825
Restricted cash and escrows, end of period	3,060	4,245	3,381
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash and escrows as presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of cash flows, end of period	\$ 3,791	\$ 113,882	\$ 4,206

Amounts in restricted cash and escrows typically represent: escrow accounts required for future property repairs; escrow accounts for the payment of real estate taxes as required under certain of Piedmont's debt agreements; earnest money deposited by a buyer to secure the purchase of one of Piedmont's properties; or security or utility deposits held for tenants as a condition of their lease agreement.

12. Income Taxes

Piedmont's income tax basis net income/(loss) for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, is calculated as follows (in thousands):

	2025	2024	2023
GAAP basis financial statement net loss	\$ (83,620)	\$ (79,069)	\$ (48,387)
Increase/(decrease) in net loss resulting from:			
Depreciation and amortization expense recognized for financial reporting purposes in excess of amounts recognized for income tax purposes	73,859	80,822	93,791
Rental income accrued for income tax purposes less than amounts for financial reporting purposes	(34,377)	(23,049)	(18,817)
Net amortization of above/below-market lease intangibles for income tax purposes in excess of amounts for financial reporting purposes	(7,503)	(9,266)	(12,049)
Gain on disposal of property for financial reporting purposes in excess of amounts for income tax purposes	(20,862)	(20,087)	—
Taxable income of Piedmont Washington Properties, Inc., in excess of amount for financial reporting purposes	4,184	4,771	6,212
Other expenses, including impairment charges, for financial reporting purposes in excess of amounts for income tax purposes	8,270	42,606	40,173
Taxable income for POH in excess of amount for financial reporting purposes	14	49	61
Income tax basis net income/(loss), prior to dividends paid deduction	<u>\$ (60,035)</u>	<u>\$ (3,223)</u>	<u>\$ 60,984</u>

For income tax purposes, dividends to common stockholders are characterized as ordinary income, capital gains, or as a return of a stockholder's invested capital. The composition of Piedmont's distributions per common share is presented below:

	2025	2024	2023
Ordinary income	— %	— %	63.22 %
Return of capital	100 %	100 %	34.69 %
Capital gains	— %	— %	2.09 %
	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>

Piedmont elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code. As a REIT, Piedmont is generally not subject to federal income taxes on distributed taxable income, provided it meets certain regulatory requirements. For the three years ended December 31, 2025 presented in its consolidated financial statements, Piedmont distributed 100% of its REIT taxable income and accordingly recognized no material federal income tax expense.

Piedmont's income tax expense relates primarily to immaterial amounts incurred by its TRS and state and local franchise taxes. Management has evaluated the disclosure requirements under the FASB's Accounting Standards Update 2023-09, "Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures," and believes the disclosures herein consider the materiality and nature of Piedmont's tax position. Supporting schedules, including detailed rate reconciliations, are maintained by management and may be provided if materiality increases in future periods. Furthermore, Piedmont had no uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2025 or 2024.

13. Segment Information

Piedmont's President and Chief Executive Officer has been identified as Piedmont's CODM, as defined by GAAP. The CODM evaluates Piedmont's portfolio and assesses the ongoing operations and performance of its projects utilizing the following geographic segments: Atlanta, Dallas, Orlando, Northern Virginia/Washington, D.C., Minneapolis, New York, and Boston. These operating segments are also Piedmont's reportable segments. As of December 31, 2025, Piedmont also owned two properties in Houston that do not meet the definition of an operating or reportable segment as the CODM does not regularly review these properties for purposes of allocating resources or assessing performance. Further, Piedmont does not maintain a significant presence nor anticipate further investment in this market. These two properties are the primary contributors to accrual-based net operating income ("NOI") included in "Other" below. During the periods presented, there have been no

material inter-segment transactions. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as Piedmont's accounting policies.

NOI by geographic segment is the primary performance measure reviewed by Piedmont's CODM to assess operating performance and consists only of revenues and expenses directly related to real estate rental operations. NOI is calculated by deducting property operating costs and other segment items from lease revenues and other property related income. Other segment items consist primarily of allocated costs and salaries, which are recognized at the respective properties and eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements. NOI reflects property acquisitions and dispositions, occupancy levels, rental rate increases or decreases, and the recoverability of operating expenses. Piedmont's calculation of NOI may not be directly comparable to similarly titled measures calculated by other REITs.

Asset value information and capital expenditures by segment are not reported because the CODM does not use these measures to assess performance.

The following table presents accrual-based revenues, expenses, and other segment items included in NOI by geographic reportable segment for the year ended December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>Property Operating Costs</u>	<u>Other Segment Items</u>	<u>NOI</u>
Atlanta	\$ 180,002	\$ 65,960	\$ 1,965	\$ 116,007
Dallas	102,293	41,992	442	60,743
Orlando	65,816	26,987	197	39,026
Northern Virginia/Washington, D.C.	51,674	23,725	661	28,610
Minneapolis	45,190	22,596	706	23,300
New York	58,503	26,949	80	31,634
Boston	41,424	15,801	46	25,669
Total reportable segments	<u>544,902</u>	<u>224,010</u>	<u>4,097</u>	<u>324,989</u>
Other	20,092	3,864	(3,990)	12,238
Totals	<u>\$ 564,994</u>	<u>\$ 227,874</u>	<u>\$ 107</u>	<u>\$ 337,227</u>

The following table presents accrual-based revenues, expenses, and other segment items included in NOI by geographic reportable segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

	Total Revenues	Property Operating Costs	Other Segment Items	NOI
Atlanta	\$ 172,129	\$ 63,211	\$ 1,797	\$ 110,715
Dallas	108,266	46,352	418	62,332
Orlando	59,542	25,836	154	33,860
Northern Virginia/Washington, D.C.	58,846	25,418	658	34,086
Minneapolis	48,578	25,655	630	23,553
New York	55,916	25,796	80	30,200
Boston	45,766	17,512	42	28,296
Total reportable segments	<u>549,043</u>	<u>229,780</u>	<u>3,779</u>	<u>323,042</u>
Other	21,281	4,344	(4,439)	12,498
Totals	<u>\$ 570,324</u>	<u>\$ 234,124</u>	<u>\$ (660)</u>	<u>\$ 335,540</u>

The following table presents accrual-based revenues, expenses, and other segment items included in NOI by geographic reportable segment for the year ended December 31, 2023 (in thousands):

	Total Revenues	Property Operating Costs	Other Segment Items	NOI
Atlanta	\$ 161,310	\$ 59,232	\$ 1,396	\$ 103,474
Dallas	111,592	47,574	548	64,566
Orlando	61,688	25,110	61	36,639
Northern Virginia/Washington, D.C.	60,324	24,902	911	36,333
Minneapolis	63,713	30,954	543	33,302
New York	54,040	24,764	81	29,357
Boston	42,847	17,181	39	25,705
Total reportable segments	<u>555,514</u>	<u>229,717</u>	<u>3,579</u>	<u>329,376</u>
Other	22,242	5,374	(3,899)	12,969
Totals	<u>\$ 577,756</u>	<u>\$ 235,091</u>	<u>\$ (320)</u>	<u>\$ 342,345</u>

A reconciliation of Net loss applicable to Piedmont to NOI is presented below (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net loss applicable to Piedmont	\$ (83,620)	\$ (79,069)	\$ (48,387)
Management fee revenue ⁽¹⁾	(325)	(1,091)	(1,004)
Depreciation and amortization	227,089	226,540	236,214
Impairment charges	—	33,832	29,446
General and administrative expenses	30,587	35,423	29,190
Interest expense	128,005	122,984	101,258
Other income	(303)	(3,915)	(3,256)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	37,788	386	820
(Gain)/loss on sale of real estate assets	(2,013)	445	(1,946)
Net income applicable to noncontrolling interests	19	5	10
NOI	\$ 337,227	\$ 335,540	\$ 342,345

⁽¹⁾ Presented net of related operating expenses incurred to earn such management fee revenue. Such operating expenses are a component of property operating costs in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc.
Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation
December 31, 2025
(dollars in thousands)

Description ⁽¹⁾	Location	Ownership Percentage	Encumbrances	Initial Cost to Piedmont				Gross Amount of Which Carried at December 31, 2025				Date of Construction	Date Acquired	Life on which Depreciation and Amortization in Latest Statements of Comprehensive Income is Computed (in years) ⁽⁵⁾
				Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽²⁾	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition ⁽³⁾	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽⁴⁾	Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization			
1430 ENCLAVE PARKWAY	Houston, TX	100 %	None	7,100	37,915	45,015	7,248	5,506	46,757	52,263	29,653	1994	12/21/2000	0 - 40
CRESCENT RIDGE II	Minnetonka, MN	100 %	None	7,700	45,154	52,854	23,992	8,021	68,825	76,846	37,361	2000	12/21/2000	0 - 40
6031 CONNECTION DRIVE	Irving, TX	100 %	None	3,157	43,656	46,813	16,809	3,157	60,465	63,622	32,590	1999	8/15/2002	0 - 40
6021 CONNECTION DRIVE	Irving, TX	100 %	None	3,157	42,662	45,819	12,415	3,157	55,077	58,234	35,926	2000	8/15/2002	0 - 40
6011 CONNECTION DRIVE	Irving, TX	100 %	None	3,157	29,034	32,191	18,573	3,157	47,607	50,764	23,845	1999	8/15/2002	0 - 40
US BANCORP CENTER	Minneapolis, MN	100 %	None	11,138	175,629	186,767	48,970	11,138	224,599	235,737	114,183	2000	5/1/2003	0 - 40
GLENRIDGE HIGHLANDS TWO	Atlanta, GA	100 %	None	6,662	69,031	75,693	1,739	6,662	70,770	77,432	39,955	2000	8/1/2003	0 - 40
400 VIRGINIA AVE	Washington, DC	100 %	None	22,146	49,740	71,886	6,304	22,146	56,044	78,190	30,173	1985	11/19/2003	0 - 40
4250 NORTH FAIRFAX DRIVE	Arlington, VA	100 %	None	13,636	70,918	84,554	23,380	13,636	94,298	107,934	50,262	1998	11/19/2003	0 - 40
1225 EYE STREET	Washington, DC	98.1 %	None	21,959	47,602	69,561	16,181	21,959	63,783	85,742	35,888	1986	11/19/2003	0 - 40
1201 EYE STREET	Washington, DC	98.6 %	None	31,985	63,139	95,124	15,128	31,985	78,267	110,252	43,879	2001	11/19/2003	0 - 40
60 BROAD STREET	New York, NY	100 %	None	32,522	168,986	201,508	115,316	60,708	256,116	316,824	103,516	1962	12/31/2003	0 - 40
3100 CLARENDON BOULEVARD	Arlington, VA	100 %	None	11,700	69,705	81,405	51,607	11,791	121,221	133,012	60,741	1987	12/9/2004	0 - 40
INTERLINK I	Irving, TX	100 %	None	3,912	18,830	22,742	4,821	2,543	25,020	27,563	9,894	1998	8/31/2006	0 - 40
INTERLINK II	Irving, TX	100 %	None	4,496	29,881	34,377	7,707	2,543	39,541	42,084	18,374	1998	8/31/2006	0 - 40
ONE MERIDIAN	Richfield, MN	100 %	None	2,919	24,398	27,317	3,205	2,919	27,603	30,522	9,366	1997	10/1/2010	0 - 40
TWO MERIDIAN	Richfield, MN	100 %	None	2,661	25,742	28,403	21,166	2,661	46,908	49,569	11,431	1998	10/1/2010	0 - 40
THE MEDICI	Atlanta, GA	100 %	None	1,780	11,510	13,290	12,904	1,780	24,414	26,194	9,858	2008	6/7/2011	0 - 40
400 TOWNPARK	Lake Mary, FL	100 %	None	2,570	20,555	23,125	5,184	2,570	25,739	28,309	12,722	2008	11/10/2011	0 - 40

Description ⁽¹⁾	Location	Ownership Percentage	Encumbrances	Initial Cost			Gross Amount of Which Carried at December 31, 2025					Date of Construction	Date Acquired	Life on which Depreciation and Amortization in Latest Statements of Comprehensive Income is Computed (in years) ⁽⁵⁾
				Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽²⁾	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition ⁽³⁾	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽⁴⁾	Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization			
ARLINGTON GATEWAY	Arlington, VA	100 %	None	36,930	129,070	166,000	10,655	36,930	139,725	176,655	46,718	2005	3/4/2013	0 - 40
5 & 15 WAYSIDE ROAD	Burlington, MA	100 %	None	7,190	55,445	62,635	30,977	7,190	86,422	93,612	28,978	1999 / 2001	3/22/2013	0 - 40
6565 MACARTHUR BOULEVARD	Irving, TX	100 %	None	4,820	37,767	42,587	8,098	4,820	45,865	50,685	16,995	1998	12/5/2013	0 - 40
5 WALL STREET	Burlington, MA	100 %	None	9,560	50,276	59,836	6,357	9,560	56,633	66,193	20,549	2008	6/27/2014	0 - 40
1155 PERIMETER CENTER WEST	Atlanta, GA	100 %	None	5,870	66,849	72,719	28,431	5,870	95,280	101,150	33,194	2000	8/28/2014	0 - 40
500 TOWNPARK	Lake Mary, FL	100 %	None	2,147	21,925	24,072	5,123	2,147	27,048	29,195	8,783	2016	N/A	0 - 40
PARK PLACE ON TURTLE CREEK	Dallas, TX	100 %	None	4,470	38,048	42,518	12,072	4,470	50,120	54,590	16,338	1986	1/16/2015	0 - 40
ENCLAVE PLACE	Houston, TX	100 %	None	1,890	60,094	61,984	35,319	1,890	95,413	97,303	28,164	2015	N/A	0 - 40
200 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE	Orlando, FL	100 %	None	11,660	139,015	150,675	59,042	11,660	198,057	209,717	48,309	1988	11/4/2015	0 - 40
GALLERIA 300	Atlanta, GA	100 %	None	4,000	73,554	77,554	29,704	4,000	103,258	107,258	25,938	1987	11/4/2015	0 - 40
GLENRIDGE HIGHLANDS ONE	Atlanta, GA	100 %	None	5,960	50,013	55,973	13,609	5,960	63,622	69,582	17,361	1998	11/24/2015	0 - 40
CNL CENTER I	Orlando, FL	99 %	None	6,470	77,858	84,328	6,481	6,470	84,339	90,809	25,616	1999	8/1/2016	0 - 40
CNL CENTER II	Orlando, FL	99 %	None	4,550	55,609	60,159	861	4,550	56,470	61,020	16,336	2006	8/1/2016	0 - 40
ONE WAYSIDE ROAD	Boston, MA	100 %	None	6,240	57,124	63,364	2,029	6,240	59,153	65,393	17,780	1997 / 2008	8/10/2016	0 - 40
GALLERIA 200	Atlanta, GA	100 %	None	6,470	55,825	62,295	29,351	6,470	85,176	91,646	24,284	1984	10/7/2016	0 - 40
NORMAN POINTE I	Bloomington, MN	100 %	None	4,358	22,322	26,680	7,866	4,361	30,185	34,546	11,630	2000	12/28/2017	0 - 40
501 WEST CHURCH STREET	Orlando, FL	100 %	None	2,805	28,119	30,924	42,666	2,805	70,785	73,590	5,852	2003	2/23/2018	0 - 40
9320 EXCELSIOR BOULEVARD	Hopkins, MN	100 %	None	3,760	35,289	39,049	(10,573)	3,707	24,769	28,476	5,096	2010	10/25/2018	0 - 40
25 BURLINGTON MALL ROAD	Burlington, MA	100 %	None	10,230	54,787	65,017	5,862	10,230	60,649	70,879	13,583	1987	12/12/2018	0 - 40
GALLERIA 100	Atlanta, GA	100 %	None	7,285	72,449	79,734	10,898	7,285	83,347	90,632	20,066	1982	5/6/2019	0 - 40

Description ⁽¹⁾	Location	Ownership Percentage	Encumbrances	Initial Cost			Gross Amount of Which Carried at December 31, 2025				Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	Date of Construction	Date Acquired	Life on which Depreciation and Amortization in Latest Statements of Comprehensive Income is Computed (in years) ⁽⁵⁾
				Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽²⁾	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition ⁽³⁾	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽⁴⁾				
GALLERIA 400	Atlanta, GA	100 %	None	5,687	92,915	98,602	6,543	5,687	99,458	105,145	19,523	1999	8/23/2019	0 - 40
GALLERIA 600	Atlanta, GA	100 %	None	5,418	81,003	86,421	38,954	5,418	119,957	125,375	21,070	2002	8/23/2019	0 - 40
ONE GALLERIA TOWER	Dallas, TX	100 %	None	5,286	107,767	113,053	36,183	5,286	143,950	149,236	33,773	1982	2/12/2020	0 40
TWO GALLERIA TOWER	Dallas, TX	100 %	None	3,835	109,605	113,440	16,875	3,836	126,479	130,315	22,768	1985	2/12/2020	0 40
THREE GALLERIA TOWER	Dallas, TX	100 %	None	6,541	125,490	132,031	13,578	6,541	139,068	145,609	22,530	1991	2/12/2020	0 40
222 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE	Orlando, FL	100 %	None	1,899	18,417	20,316	29,973	1,899	48,390	50,289	1,466	1959	10/29/2020	0 40
999 PEACHTREE STREET	Atlanta, GA	100 %	None	49,067	156,109	205,176	46,094	49,067	202,203	251,270	38,875	1987	10/22/2021	0 40
1180 PEACHTREE STREET	Atlanta, GA	100 %	188,822	56,932	389,654	446,586	3,582	56,932	393,236	450,168	50,960	2005	8/10/2022	0 40
UNDEVELOPED LAND PARCELS	Various	100 %	None	48,667	—	48,667	4,035	45,782	6,920	52,702	272	N/A	Various	N/A
Total—All Properties				\$524,354	\$ 3,306,485	\$3,830,839	\$ 943,294	\$545,102	\$ 4,229,031	\$4,774,133	\$ 1,352,424			

(1) All of Piedmont's properties are office buildings, except for the separately described Undeveloped Land Parcels.

(2) Total initial cost excludes purchase price allocated to intangible lease origination costs and intangible lease liabilities.

(3) Includes improvements and carrying costs capitalized subsequent to acquisition, as well as reductions related to write-offs of fully depreciated/amortized capitalized assets and impairment charges related to real estate assets.

(4) The net carrying value of Piedmont's total assets for federal income tax purposes is approximately \$3.9 billion.

(5) Piedmont's assets are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets by class. Generally, Tenant Improvements and Lease Intangibles are amortized over the lease term. Generally, Building Improvements are depreciated over 5 - 25 years, Land Improvements are depreciated over 20 - 25 years, and Buildings are depreciated over 40 years.

Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc.
Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation
December 31, 2025
(dollars in thousands)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Real Estate:			
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 4,688,113	\$4,647,105	\$4,506,328
Additions to/improvements of real estate	165,886	227,737	191,305
Assets disposed	(50,302)	(89,666)	—
Assets impaired ⁽¹⁾	—	(33,832)	—
Write-offs of fully amortized intangible assets	(18,266)	(34,194)	(34,419)
Write-offs of fully depreciated assets	(11,298)	(29,037)	(16,109)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$4,774,133</u>	<u>\$4,688,113</u>	<u>\$4,647,105</u>
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization:			
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$1,226,874	\$1,134,578	\$1,005,704
Depreciation and amortization expense	181,165	177,622	179,402
Assets disposed	(26,051)	(22,095)	—
Write-offs of fully amortized intangible assets	(18,266)	(34,194)	(34,419)
Write-offs of fully depreciated assets	(11,298)	(29,037)	(16,109)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>\$1,352,424</u>	<u>\$1,226,874</u>	<u>\$1,134,578</u>

⁽¹⁾ Piedmont recognized an impairment loss on the One Lincoln Park, 750 West John Carpenter Freeway, 80 and 90 Central Street, and 161 Corporate Center during the year ended December 31, 2024. (See [Note 6](#) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements).

Insider Trading Policy

The board of directors (the "Board") of Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation (the "Company"), has adopted this Insider Trading Policy (this "Policy") for its directors, officers, employees and select consultants. This Policy concerns: (1) the handling of material, nonpublic information relating to the Company and other companies with which the Company has had a business relationship, and (2) the buying, selling or otherwise transacting in securities of the Company and such other companies.

Federal and state securities laws prohibit the purchase or sale of a company's securities by persons who are aware of material information about that company that is not generally known or available to the public. These laws also prohibit persons who are aware of such material, nonpublic information from disclosing this information to others who may trade. Companies and their Board, officers and supervising employees are also subject to liability if they fail to take reasonable steps to prevent insider trading by company personnel.

It is important that you understand the breadth of activities that constitute illegal insider trading and the consequences, which can be severe. Both the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and the New York Stock Exchange investigate and are very effective at detecting insider trading. The SEC, together with the U.S. Attorneys, pursue insider trading violations vigorously. Cases have been successfully prosecuted against trading by employees through foreign accounts, trading by family members and friends, and trading involving only a small number of shares.

This policy is designed to prevent insider trading or allegations of insider trading, and to protect the Company's reputation for integrity and ethical conduct. In addition, to promote compliance with insider trading laws, it is the Company's policy not to engage in any transactions in Company securities in violation of insider trading laws. It is your obligation to understand and comply with this policy. Should you have any questions regarding this policy, please contact the Compliance Officer of the Company.

I. Groups; Summary of Restrictions

For purposes of this Policy, each Company director, officer, employee and consultant will be categorized into one of three groups. Different restrictions contained in this Policy apply to each group. All employees are in Group One unless otherwise described below or notified of being placed in a different category by the Compliance Officer. The Compliance Officer will work with the Company's management team to determine the appropriate group for each director, officer, employee and consultant, and the Compliance Officer will notify each director, officer, employee and consultant of the group into which he or she is placed initially and if at any time he or she is placed into a different group.

For reference, the Chair of the Audit Committee is Kelly Barrett and the designated Compliance Officer is Pierre Dait.

You should read this entire Policy. However, for your convenience, the following is a summary of the restrictions that apply to each group under this Policy:

Group One – Members of Group One are required to comply with the restrictions on (1) trading in securities while in possession of material, nonpublic information (“insider trading”), as described in Section II, and (2) disclosing material, nonpublic information to others (“tipping”), as described in Section III.

Group Two – Certain of the Company’s officers, and other individuals with regular access to material, nonpublic information are in Group Two (including but not limited to employees who prepare or have access to financial reporting and forecasting information and senior leadership team members who are not placed in Group Three). In addition to the general prohibitions against insider trading and tipping, members of Group Two may only purchase or sell Company securities during the trading windows described in Section IV and are required to pre-clear most transactions with the Compliance Officer, as described in Section V.

Group Three – Members of the Board and certain senior officers are in Group Three, whose members are subject to the same restrictions as apply to Group Two. In addition, members of Group Three will be notified separately of certain other trading restrictions and reporting requirements imposed on them by the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations of the SEC.

In addition, regardless of group affiliation, any director, officer, employee or consultant of the Company may be temporarily prohibited from buying or selling Company securities during special blackout periods. These special blackout periods are described in Section IV.

This Policy is designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations, as well as listing standards applicable to the Company. In addition, it is the Company policy not to engage in transactions involving the Company securities in violation of applicable laws.

II. Insider Trading Prohibited

General Rule. No Company director, officer, employee or consultant may purchase or sell Company securities while he or she is in possession of material, nonpublic information relating to the Company. This restriction does not apply to certain “Permitted Transfers,” which are discussed in Section VI of this Policy.

Directors, Officers, Employees and Consultants. This Policy applies to all directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries. Each provision of this Policy that applies to a director, officer, employee and

consultant also applies to:

- family members or other persons with whom they share a household;
- family members or other persons who principally rely on the director, officer, employee or consultant for their financial support, regardless of where those persons reside; and
- any entity (a) over which they have control or influence with respect to a transaction in securities (e.g., a trustee of a trust or an executor of an estate) or (b) in which they have a material financial interest (for example, a trust of which the employee is a beneficiary).

Likewise, references to “you” in this Policy also include each of the people and entities listed above with respect to you. Because the people and entities listed above are covered by this Policy, you will be responsible for their transactions in Company securities and, in order to maintain your compliance with this Policy, you should ensure that they do not purchase, sell, or make a bona fide gift of Company securities without your clearance.

This Policy continues to apply to your transactions in Company securities even after you have terminated employment or other services to the Company as follows: if you are aware of material, nonpublic information when your employment or service relationship terminates, you may not trade in the Company’s securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

Other Persons. It may be appropriate, in some circumstances, for persons who are not employed by the Company (in addition to those listed above) to be subject to the same restrictions as Company employees and other “insiders.” If you are aware of a situation in which a consultant, advisor, contractor or other person not employed by the Company will have access to material, nonpublic information about the Company, you should bring this situation to the attention of the Compliance Officer, who will make appropriate arrangements to protect the Company.

Material, Nonpublic Information.

Material. Information is considered “material” if:

- a reasonable investor would consider it important in making a decision on whether to buy, sell or hold the security;
 - a reasonable investor would view the information as significantly altering the total mix of information in the marketplace about the company that issued the security; or
 - the information could reasonably be expected to have a substantial effect on the price of the security.
-

Nonpublic. Information is nonpublic until it has been “publicly disclosed,” meaning that it:

- is published in such a way as to provide broad, non-exclusionary distribution of the information to the public; and
- has been in the public domain for a sufficient period of time to be absorbed by the market and reflected in the price of the related securities.

Examples of public disclosure include the issuance of a press release, publication in a widely available newspaper, magazine or news website, posting on the Company’s website or public disclosure documents filed with the SEC that are available on the SEC’s website. Information is generally considered to be “nonpublic” until the expiration of a period of two full trading days after the information is released to the general public. However, this period varies depending on the type of information released, the market’s expectations relating to the subject matter of the release, and the market’s reaction after the information is released.

Examples of material, nonpublic information might include information about:

- the Company’s financial or operating results, whether for completed periods or relating to expectations for future periods;
 - the gain or loss of a substantial tenant or any significant change in the business relationship with such a business partner;
 - the Company entering into or the termination of any significant contract;
 - a material impairment or change in the value of the Company’s assets;
 - the filing of litigation or claims against the Company, developments in pending litigation or governmental investigations or proceedings, or other contingent liabilities affecting the Company;
 - negotiation of a joint venture, merger or acquisition;
 - a Company restructuring;
 - the establishment of a repurchase program for Company Securities;
 - news of a significant purchase or sale of assets;
 - changes in top management;
 - significant labor negotiations or disputes;
 - significant accounting developments;
 - changes in dividend policies;
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- the declaration of a stock split;
- the Company's plans relating to its capital structure or outstanding securities, including issuances or repurchases of common stock or debt securities;
- information about possible changes in the Company's credit ratings;
- information concerning data securities breaches or other cyber security events impacting the Company or any of its substantial tenants or business partners;
- a significant disruption in the Company's operations; and
- any other events that require the Company to file a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC.

Information may be material whether it is favorable or unfavorable to the Company. The list of examples provided above is merely illustrative, and there are many other types of information and events that may be material at any particular time, depending on the circumstances. Where there is any possibility that an item may be considered "material," you should treat it as such and you should confer with the Compliance Officer if you would like to review any specific situation.

Other Companies. While this Policy prohibits trading in Company securities while you are in possession of material, nonpublic information about the Company, it also prohibits trading in securities of any other company about which you learn material, nonpublic information in the course of performing your duties for the Company. For example, you may be involved in a transaction in which the Company expects to enter into (or terminate) a substantial business relationship with another company, or acquire another company, buy a substantial amount of its stock or enter into a joint venture with the company. Even though the size of the transaction may be immaterial to the Company, it may be material to the other company. This Policy prohibits you from trading in the securities of that company, or any other company that may be directly or indirectly impacted by such transaction, while aware of this nonpublic information or from tipping others regarding the information.

Securities; All Transactions. This Policy prohibits certain transactions in the "securities" of the Company. Although it is usually the case that the information you gain will be material with respect to the Company's common stock, any securities that the Company issues, such as debt securities or preferred stock, are also subject to this Policy. This Policy also applies to stock options and other derivatives related to Company securities, as discussed below. Purchases, sales, and bona fide gifts of Company securities are subject to the insider trading laws and the provisions of this Policy, whether they are executed in the public markets or in private transactions, and whether you execute the transaction directly or indirectly through another person or entity.

Investments. The Company expects its directors, officers, employees and consultants not to engage in speculative transactions that are designed to result in profit based on short-term fluctuations in the price of Company securities. If you do purchase Company securities, the Company strongly encourages you to do so with the expectation of

owning those securities for an extended period of time—at a minimum, for six months. The Company recognizes, of course, that your personal circumstances may change due to unforeseen events, in which case you may be forced to more quickly liquidate Company securities that you originally purchased with the intent of holding as a long-term investment.

Derivative and hedging transactions in Company securities by directors, officers, employees and consultants are strictly prohibited, including, but not limited to:

Short Sales. A “short sale” is a transaction involving securities which the seller does not own at the time of sale or, if the securities are owned by the seller, where they will be delivered on a delayed basis (meaning that the securities are not delivered within 20 days after the sale or deposited in the mail or other usual channels of transportation within five days after the sale). Selling securities “short” is consistent with an expectation that the price of the securities will decline in the near future and is often speculative in nature. Short selling may arouse suspicion in the eyes of the SEC that the person was trading on the basis of material, nonpublic information, particularly when the trading occurs before a major company announcement or event. Accordingly, the Company’s directors, officers, employees and consultants are prohibited from engaging in “short sales” of Company securities.

Options and Derivative Securities. Derivative securities are securities contracts or arrangements whose value varies in relation to the price of Company securities. For example, derivative securities would include exchange- traded put or call options, as well as individually arranged derivative transactions, such as prepaid forwards. Many forms of derivatives are speculative in nature (meaning that their value fluctuates based on short-term changes in the price of the Company’s securities), and the purchase or sale of such derivatives by Company employees could motivate them to take actions that are in conflict with the long-term interests of other stockholders and could also cause the appearance of misuse of material, nonpublic information. Accordingly, the Company’s directors, officers, employees and consultants are prohibited from purchasing or selling derivative securities, or entering into derivatives contracts relating to Company securities. The prohibition on transactions in derivatives does not apply to stock options and other interests issued under the Company’s employee benefit plans. If you have any question as to whether a particular type of arrangement or derivative transaction is permitted under this Policy, you should contact the Compliance Officer.

Pledged Stock; Margin Loans – General Rule. Sales of the Company’s securities that you have pledged as collateral for a loan or which are held in a margin account have no special exemption from insider trading laws or this Policy. Accordingly, even though entering into such arrangements would not be considered a sale, and would not be subject to restrictions under this Policy, you should be extremely careful when pledging Company securities, utilizing a margin loan in a brokerage account or otherwise using your Company securities as collateral for a loan.

Under pledge or margin arrangements, a lender or broker is entitled to sell securities which you have deposited as collateral for loans, if the value of your securities falls below a specified level or in certain other circumstances. Even though you did not initiate the sale or control its timing, because it is still a sale for your benefit, you may be subject to liability under insider trading laws if the sale is made at a time when the "window" is closed (as described below) or you are in possession of material, nonpublic information. Accordingly, such a sale must be made in compliance with the restrictions under this Policy that apply to you, such as trading windows and pre-clearance requirements. As a result, if you pledge your Company securities or use Company securities to secure a margin loan, you may be forced to take actions (for instance, depositing additional money or selling other securities) in order to avoid your lender or broker selling your Company securities at a time that would result in a violation of insider trading laws or this Policy. Similar cautions apply to any other arrangements under which you have used Company securities as collateral.

Pledged Stock; Margin Loans – Prohibited for Group Three. Pledging of Company securities or other uses of Company securities as collateral for a loan (margin loans in brokerage accounts, as collateral for a bank or other loan, or otherwise) are prohibited for members of Group Three.

Gifts Subject to Same Restrictions as All Other Securities Trades. No insider may give or make any other transfer of Company securities without consideration (e.g., a gift) during the period when the insider is not permitted to trade.

Safest Time for Transactions. All employees and consultants, whether or not subject to the trading windows or pre-clearance procedures described in this Policy, are reminded that the safest time for transactions in Company securities will generally be a few days after the release by the Company of financial information relating to a completed quarter. The appearance of improper trading may increase as the Company approaches the end of the next fiscal quarter.

III. Unauthorized Disclosure of Material, Nonpublic Information Prohibited

General Rule. No director, officer, employee or consultant may disclose material, nonpublic information about the Company or any company with which the Company deals to anyone outside of the Company, unless authorized to do so.

Tipping. Under the federal securities laws, you can be held responsible not only for your own insider trading, but also for securities transactions by anyone to whom you disclose material, nonpublic information. Even if those to whom you disclose such information do not trade while aware of the information, you can be responsible for the trades of persons who received material, nonpublic information indirectly from you, if you are the ultimate source of their information.

Discussing or Recommending Company Securities. The Company recognizes that employee enthusiasm for the Company and its business prospects is a vital element of the Company's success. You should, however, use extreme

caution when discussing the Company or its securities with anyone outside of the Company. In the course of discussing the Company or its securities, accidental disclosure of material, nonpublic information can occur and can be viewed as “tipping.” Likewise, recommendations of the Company’s securities can also result in embarrassing situations for you or the Company if you make a recommendation at a time when there is a pending announcement of material, nonpublic information by the Company, even if you are unaware of that information.

Internet Postings and Discussions. No director, officer, employee or consultant may disclose information about the Company on the Internet or in discussions or “chats,” regardless of whether such information is material or already public. More specifically, you may not post any information about the Company or its securities on any website or in any form of “chat,” including discussion forums, blogs and social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, Reddit, Pinterest, YouTube and other social media networks). Postings of information about public companies and their securities in these media are typically made by unsophisticated investors who are sometimes poorly informed, and such postings are often carelessly stated or, in some cases, malicious or manipulative and intended to benefit their own stock positions. In addition, disclosures of material, nonpublic information through this type of media may amount to a “tip” or leak of such information, in violation of this Policy and applicable law. Accordingly, no director, officer, employee or consultant of the Company may discuss the Company or Company-related information in these media, regardless of the situation.

Authorization to Disclose Material, Nonpublic Information. The Company authorizes only certain directors, officers, employees and consultants to make public disclosures of material, nonpublic information or to confer with persons outside the Company regarding such information (for example, the Company’s auditors, outside counsel and other advisors). Unless you are authorized to do so by the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer, you should not discuss material, nonpublic information with anyone not in the Company. Even in discussions with other Company employees, you should consider the consequences of disclosing material, nonpublic information to them. For example, by doing so, you would preclude those persons from trading in Company securities until the information is publicly disclosed. Accordingly, you should restrict the communication of material, nonpublic information to those directors, officers, employees and consultants having a need to know in order to serve the Company’s interests.

Regulation FD (Fair Disclosure). There are SEC rules and regulations banning selective disclosure of material information relating to public companies. Generally, these regulations provide that when a public company (such as the Company) discloses material, nonpublic information, it must provide broad, non-exclusionary public access to the information (for example, through press releases, conference calls or webcasts). Violations of these regulations can result in SEC enforcement actions, resulting in injunctions and severe monetary penalties. Regulation FD applies largely to a limited group of senior officers and the investor relations personnel who regularly communicate with securities market professionals and shareholders. Remember that no other Company directors, officers, employees or consultants are authorized to communicate information regarding the Company with securities market professionals, shareholders or members of the media.

Non-Disclosure Agreements. Directors, officers, employees and consultants involved in transactions or other negotiations that require disclosure of material, nonpublic information with parties outside of the Company should generally have those to whom such information is being disclosed sign a non-disclosure agreement. The non-disclosure agreement will require that the recipient of information not disclose the information to others and require the recipient not to trade in Company securities while in possession of such information. You should confer with the Compliance Officer whenever a non-disclosure agreement may be needed.

IV. Trading Windows

Standard Trading Windows. Members of Groups Two and Three may only purchase, sell or make a bona fide gift of Company securities:

- during the designated trading windows described below, and
- when the individual is not otherwise in possession of material, nonpublic information.

Outside of the trading windows, members of Groups Two and Three may not purchase or sell Company securities, even if they are not personally aware of any material, nonpublic information. However, members of Groups Two and Three may engage in Permitted Transactions (described in Section VI below) outside of the trading windows.

The Company will communicate to each member of Groups Two and Three when each trading window will open and close. It is expected that the trading window generally will open two full trading days after the Company's quarterly release of earnings and will close 15 days prior to the end of the following quarter. However, you should not expect that the window will open on any particular date or remain open for any minimum period of time. Significant corporate developments may require changes to the schedule, including closing the window at the Company's option at any time.

Do not confuse the applicability of the trading windows with the broader prohibition on trading when you are in possession of material, nonpublic information described in Section II. Regardless of whether the trading window is open or closed, you may not trade in Company securities if you are in actual possession of material, nonpublic information about the Company.

Special Blackouts. The Company reserves the right to impose a trading blackout from time to time on all or any group of the Company's directors, officers, employees or consultants when, in the judgment of the Company's Compliance Officer and other senior officers, a blackout is warranted. During a special blackout, you will not be permitted to purchase or sell Company securities and you may or may not be allowed to execute Permitted Transactions (as defined below). A special blackout may also prohibit you from trading in the securities of other companies. If the Compliance Officer imposes or extends a blackout to which you are subject, the Company will notify you when the blackout begins and when it ends and the securities and transactions to which it applies.

Standing Orders; Limit Orders. Purchases or sales resulting from standing orders or limit orders may result in the execution of orders without your control over the transaction or your awareness of the timing of the transaction. Even though you placed the order at a time when you were permitted to enter into transactions, you must be certain that this type of order will not be executed when you are in possession of material, nonpublic information about the Company or during a blackout period or for members of Group Two and Three, outside of a designated trading window. Accordingly, any standing orders should be used only for a very brief period and with detailed instructions to the broker who will execute the transaction. (Standing orders under an approved Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan, described below, will not be subject to these limitations.)

V. Pre-Clearance of Transactions

General. Before purchasing or selling Company securities, members of Groups Two and Three must obtain clearance of the transaction from the Compliance Officer. This clearance must be obtained before you place the order for, or otherwise initiate, any transaction in Company securities. Any pre-clearance that you obtain will be valid for a transaction executed within the timeframe specified, unless you learn of material, nonpublic information during that time. Whether or not your request for pre-clearance is granted, you must not inform anyone else of the results of your request.

Do not confuse pre-clearance of transactions with the broader prohibition on trading when you are in possession of material, nonpublic information described in Section II. Regardless of whether you have received pre-clearance for a transaction or whether a trading window is open or closed, you may not trade in Company securities if you are in actual possession of material, nonpublic information about the Company.

Permitted Transactions. Members of Groups Two and Three are not required to receive pre-clearance prior to entering into any Permitted Transaction, except as noted below.

VI. Permitted Transactions

The following are "Permitted Transactions":

- acceptance or receipt of a stock option, shares of restricted stock or similar grants of securities under one of the Company's employee benefit plans (including elections to acquire stock options or securities in lieu of other compensation) or the cancellation or forfeiture of options, restricted shares or securities pursuant to the Company's plans;
 - election to participate in, cease participation in or purchase securities under a Company employee stock purchase plan, if such a plan is in effect (see further discussion which follows);
 - earning or vesting of stock options or shares of restricted stock and any related stock withholding;
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- exercise of stock options issued under the Company's stock option plans in a cash exercise, a stock-for-stock exercise or a net share exercise, payment of the exercise price in shares of already-owned stock and any related stock withholding transactions, but not (1) *the sale of any stock acquired in the option exercise*, (2) a *"cashless exercise" in which shares are sold in the market*, or (3) *the use of proceeds from the sale of any such shares to exercise additional options* (see further discussion which follows);
- transferring securities to an entity that does not involve a change in the beneficial ownership of the shares, for example, to an inter vivos trust of which you are the sole beneficiary during your lifetime (see further discussion which follows);
- making payroll contributions to a Company 401(k) plan, deferred compensation plan or any similar plan, but not (1) intraplan transfers involving any Company securities nor (2) a change in "investment direction" under such plan to increase or decrease your percentage investment contribution allocated to Company securities (see further discussion which follows);
- execution of a transaction pursuant to a contract, instruction, or plan described in Rule 10b5-1 (a "Trading Plan") promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") (see further discussion which follows);
- any other transaction designated by the Board or any Board committee or senior management, with reference to this Policy, as a Permitted Transaction: or
- earning shares of stock through the dividend reinvestment plan.

Pre-Disclosure of Undisclosed Material, Nonpublic Information. You may not enter into any Permitted Transaction unless you have disclosed any material, nonpublic information that you are aware of to the Company's Compliance Officer or his or her designee. If you are a director or a member of senior management, the information must be disclosed to the Compliance Officer, and the Compliance Officer must disclose any such information to the Chief Executive Officer before any transaction listed qualifies as a Permitted Transaction. This ensures that the Company is fully aware of any material information affecting any security before you enter into a transaction involving Company securities.

Employee Benefit Plan Transactions. Included in the definition of Permitted Transactions are most of the ongoing transactions you might enter into under the Company's equity-based benefit plans. For example, although your ongoing participation in a plan may involve the regular purchase of the Company's common stock, either directly pursuant to an investment election or indirectly through an employer matching contribution, those purchases are Permitted Transactions. *Please note, however, that the movement of balances in those plans into or out of Company securities or changes in your investment direction under those plans are not Permitted Transactions.* This means that you may not make such transfers or elections while you are in possession of material, nonpublic information and that

such transfers or elections must be made in compliance with any other restrictions under this Policy that apply to you (for instance, such transfers or elections could only be made during an open trading window and with pre-clearance if you are in Group Two or Three).

Transactions in employee stock options are also considered Permitted Transactions if there is no related sale on the market or to a person other than the Company. Please note, however, that a sale of stock following or in connection with an option exercise is not a transaction with the Company and is, therefore, not a Permitted Transaction. Thus, you may engage in a cash exercise of an option as long as you retain the stock you buy in the exercise. You can also engage in stock-for-stock exercises or elect stock withholding without violating the Policy. However, it would not be a Permitted Transaction for you to exercise a stock option, sell the resulting shares and then use the proceeds from that sale to pay for the exercise of additional stock options in a same day sale. Although exercises of Company stock options are Permitted Transactions, members of Groups Two and Three must pre-clear all stock option exercises.

Transactions in Which There is No Change in Beneficial Ownership. Certain transactions involve merely a change in the form in which you own securities. For example, you may transfer shares of stock to a trust if you are the only beneficiary of the trust during your lifetime. Likewise, changing the form of ownership to include a member of your household as a joint owner or as a sole owner is a Permitted Transaction since members of your household are considered the same as you for purposes of this Policy (and the shares will remain subject to the terms of this Policy).

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans. The SEC has enacted a rule (Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act) that provides an affirmative defense against violations of the insider trading laws for certain transactions if you enter into a contract, provide instructions, or adopt a written plan for a transaction in securities when you are not in possession of material, nonpublic information, even if it turns out that you had such information when the transaction is actually completed. The initiation of, and any modification to (including termination), any such Trading Plan will be deemed to be a transaction in the Company's securities, and such initiation or modification (including termination) is subject to all limitations and prohibitions relating to transactions in the Company's securities. Each such Trading Plan, and any modification (including termination) thereof, must be submitted to and pre-approved by the Compliance Officer, who may impose such conditions on the implementation and operation of the Trading Plan as the Compliance Officer deems necessary or advisable. However, compliance of the Trading Plan to the terms of Rule 10b5-1 and the execution of transactions pursuant to the Trading Plan are the sole responsibility of the person initiating the Trading Plan, not the Company or the Compliance Officer.

Trading Plans do not exempt individuals from complying with Section 16 short-swing profit rules or liability.

Rule 10b5-1 presents an opportunity for insiders to establish arrangements to sell (or purchase) Company stock without the restrictions of trading windows and black-out periods, even when there is undisclosed material information. A Trading Plan may also help reduce negative publicity that may result when key executives sell the Company's stock. Rule 10b5-1 only provides an "affirmative defense" in the event there is an insider trading lawsuit. It does not prevent someone from bringing a lawsuit.

A director, officer or employee may enter into a Trading Plan only when he or she is not in possession of material, nonpublic information, and only during a trading window period outside of the trading black-out period. Although transactions effected under a Trading Plan will not require further pre-clearance at the time of the trade, any transaction (including the quantity and price) made pursuant to a Trading Plan of a Section 16 reporting person must be reported to the Company promptly on the day of each trade to permit the Company's filing coordinator to assist in the preparation and filing of a required Form 4. Such reporting may be oral or in writing (including by e-mail) and should include the identity of the reporting person, the type of transaction, the date of the transaction, the number of shares involved and the purchase or sale price. However, the ultimate responsibility, and liability, for timely filing remains with the Section 16 reporting person.

The Company reserves the right from time to time to suspend, discontinue or otherwise prohibit any transaction in the Company's securities, even pursuant to a previously approved Trading Plan, if the Compliance Officer, in its discretion, determines that such suspension, discontinuation or other prohibition is in the best interests of the Company. Any Trading Plan submitted for approval hereunder should explicitly acknowledge the Company's right to prohibit transactions in the Company's securities. Failure to discontinue purchases and sales as directed shall constitute a violation of the terms of this Policy and result in a loss of the exemption set forth herein.

Officers, directors and employees may adopt Trading Plans with brokers that outline a pre-set plan for trading of the Company's stock, including the exercise of options. Trades pursuant to a Trading Plan generally may occur at any time. Trading Plans must be reviewed, approved and counter-signed by the Company, and must comply in all respects with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1, which include the following:

- a cooling-off period for insiders of the later of (1) 90 days following adoption of the Trading Plan; or (2) two business days following the disclosure in certain periodic reports of the Company's financial results for the fiscal quarter in which the plan was adopted (but not to exceed 120 days following adoption of the Trading Plan) before any trading can commence under the Trading Plan;
 - a cooling-off period of 30 days for other persons;
 - a condition for insiders to include a representation in their Trading Plan certifying, at the time of the adoption, that: (1) they are not aware of material nonpublic information about the Company or its securities; and (2) they are adopting the Trading Plan in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b-5;
 - a limitation on using multiple overlapping Trading Plans (except as otherwise permitted by Rule 10b5-1);
 - a limitation on the ability of anyone other than issuers to rely on the affirmative defense for a single trade plan to one such Trading Plan during any consecutive 12-month period; and
 - a condition that all persons entering into a Trading Plan must act in good faith with respect to that plan.
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Please review the following description of how a Trading Plan works.

Pursuant to Rule 10b5-1, an individual's purchase or sale of securities will not be "on the basis of" material, nonpublic information if:

- First, before becoming aware of the information, the individual enters into a binding contract to purchase or sell the securities, provides instructions to another person to sell the securities or adopts a written plan for trading the securities (i.e., the Trading Plan).

Second, the Trading Plan must either:

- specify the amount of securities to be purchased or sold, the price at which the securities are to be purchased or sold and the date on which the securities are to be purchased or sold;
 - include a written formula or computer program for determining the amount, price and date of the transactions; or
 - prohibit the individual from exercising any subsequent influence over the purchase or sale of the Company's stock under the Trading Plan in question.
- Third, the purchase or sale must occur pursuant to the Trading Plan and the individual must not enter into a corresponding hedging transaction or alter or deviate from the Trading Plan.
- Fourth, the Trading Plan must satisfy the requirements set forth above.

Revocation of Trading Plans should occur only in unusual circumstances. Effectiveness of any revocation or amendment of a Trading Plan will be subject to the prior review and approval of the Compliance Officer. Revocation is effected upon written notice to the broker. Once a Trading Plan has been revoked, the participant must wait until the applicable cooling-off period has expired as described above before trading outside of a Trading Plan or establishing a new Trading Plan. You should note that revocation of a Trading Plan can result in the loss of an affirmative defense for past or future transactions under a Trading Plan. You should consult with your own legal counsel before deciding to revoke a Trading Plan. In any event, you should not assume that compliance with the aforementioned cooling-off period will protect you from possible adverse legal consequences of a Trading Plan revocation.

A person acting in good faith may amend a prior Trading Plan so long as such amendments are made outside of a quarterly trading black-out period and at a time when the Trading Plan participant does not possess material, nonpublic information. Plan amendments must not take effect for at least 30 days after the plan amendments are made.

Under certain circumstances, a Trading Plan must be revoked. This may include circumstances such as the announcement of a merger or the occurrence of an event that would cause the transaction either to violate the law

or to have an adverse effect on the Company. The Compliance Officer or administrator of the Company's stock plans is authorized to notify the broker in such circumstances, thereby insulating the insider in the event of revocation.

VII. Sanctions for Violations of this Policy

The SEC, the stock exchanges and plaintiffs' lawyers focus on uncovering insider trading and use sophisticated technologies to investigate suspicious activity.

A breach of the insider trading laws could expose the insider to criminal fines of up to \$5,000,000 and imprisonment of up to 20 years, in addition to civil penalties (up to three times the profits earned), and injunctive actions. In addition, punitive damages may be imposed under applicable state laws. Securities laws also subject controlling persons to civil penalties for illegal insider trading by employees. Controlling persons include directors, officers and supervisors. These persons may be subject to fines of up to the greater of \$2,479,282 (as adjusted from time to time) or three times the profit realized or loss avoided by the insider. Accordingly, it is incumbent on all Company employees to comply with this policy and applicable securities laws and to ensure that those employees who they supervise also comply.

Inside information does not belong to any of the Company's individual directors, officers, employees or consultants. This information is an asset of the Company. For any person to use such information for personal benefit or to disclose it to others outside of the Company violates the Company's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, this Policy and federal securities laws. More particularly, insider trading is a fraud against members of the investing public and against the Company. Whether or not there is any actual trading of Company securities, any violation of this Policy will be grounds for discipline, up to termination of employment for cause.

VIII. Administration of this Policy

Administration by the Compliance Officer. The day-to-day administration of this Policy will be carried out by the Compliance Officer. If you have any questions concerning the interpretation of this Policy, you should direct your questions to the Compliance Officer. In all cases, the responsibility for determining whether an individual is in possession of material non public information rests with that individual, and any action on the part of the Company, the Compliance Officer or any other employee or director pursuant to this Policy (or otherwise) does not in any way constitute legal advice or insulate an individual from liability under applicable securities laws. You could be subject to severe legal penalties and disciplinary action by the Company for any conduct prohibited by this Policy or applicable securities laws.

Reporting Violations. If you become aware of any violation of this Policy, you should report it immediately to the Compliance Officer.

Exemptions. An individual subject to the trading windows or special blackout periods described in Section IV may request the Compliance Officer to grant him or her a hardship exemption from those restrictions if he or she is not otherwise prohibited from trading under Section II. However, the Company anticipates that exemptions will be given very rarely and only in extreme circumstances.

Amendment of the Policy. The Company's senior officers reserve the right to amend this Policy from time to time in consultation with the Chair of the Audit Committee. If they do so, the Company will communicate to you through normal communications channels the substance of any such changes.

Please bear in mind that the ultimate responsibility for complying with this Policy and applicable laws and regulations rests with you. You should use your best judgment and consult with the Compliance Officer and your legal and financial advisors, as needed.

Subsidiaries of Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc. and Piedmont Operating Partnership, LP

<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>State of Organization</u>
Piedmont Operating Partnership, LP	Delaware
Piedmont Government Services, LLC	Georgia
Piedmont Leasing, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont Lending II, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont Office Holdings, Inc.	Georgia
Piedmont Office Holdings II, Inc.	Georgia
Piedmont Office Management, LLC	Georgia
Piedmont Washington Properties, Inc.	Maryland
1201 Equity LLC	Delaware
1201 Eye Street, N.W. Associates LLC	Delaware
1215 ESDI, LLC	Delaware
1225 Equity LLC	Delaware
1225 Eye Street, N.W. Associates LLC	Delaware
400 TownPark, LLC	Delaware
400 Virginia Avenue LLC	Delaware
4250 N. Fairfax Owner, LLC	Delaware
4250 North Fairfax Property LLC	Delaware
Enclave Place, GP, LLC	Delaware
Enclave Place, LP	Delaware
Gavitello Atlanta, LLC	Delaware
Glenridge Highlands III, LLC	Delaware
Medici Atlanta, LLC	Delaware
Meridian Crossings, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont - 1430 Enclave Parkway, GP, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont - 1430 Enclave Parkway, L.P.	Delaware
Piedmont - 3100 Clarendon LLC	Delaware
Piedmont - 800 Nicollet Avenue Owner, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont - 800 Nicollet Avenue Springing Member, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont - 800 Nicollet Avenue, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont – 901 N. Glebe, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont - Las Colinas Corporate Center I, GP, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont - Las Colinas Corporate Center I, LP	Delaware
Piedmont - Las Colinas Corporate Center II, GP, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont - Las Colinas Corporate Center II, LP	Delaware
Piedmont - Las Colinas Springing Member, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 100 Galleria, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 1155 PCW, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 1180 Peachtree, LLC	Delaware
Upper Tier Piedmont 1180 Peachtree, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 400 Galleria, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 500 Galleria Land, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 500 Galleria Roundabout, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 600 Galleria, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 200 & 250 South Orange Avenue, LLC	Delaware

Piedmont 200 Galleria Owner, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 200 Galleria, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 25 Mall Road, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 300 Galleria, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 5 & 15 Wayside, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 5 Wall Street Burlington, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 500 TownPark, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 501 W Church Street, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 60 Broad Street, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 6565 MacArthur Boulevard GP, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 6565 MacArthur Boulevard, LP	Delaware
Piedmont 9320 Excelsior, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 999 Peachtree One, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont 999 Peachtree Two, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont Dallas Galleria, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont Galleria Park, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont Galleria Common Areas, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont Glenridge Highlands One, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont HBC, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont Norman Pointe I, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont One Wayside, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont Park Place GP, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont Park Place, LP	Delaware
Piedmont Royal Lane GP, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont Royal Lane, LP	Delaware
Piedmont SOAB Building, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont Towers Orlando Member, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont TownPark Land, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont-CNL Towers Orlando Owner, LLC	Delaware
Piedmont-CNL Towers Orlando, LLC	Delaware
TTF Lending LLC	Delaware
TZO Lending LLC	Delaware

Subsidiary Issuer of Guaranteed Securities

Piedmont Operating Partnership, LP (“Piedmont OP”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the registrant, Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc., is the issuer of (i) \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 9.250% Senior Notes due 2028, of which \$287.3 million aggregate principal amount remains outstanding, (ii) \$400 million aggregate principal amount of 6.875% Senior Notes due 2029, (iii) \$300 million aggregate principal amount of 3.15% Senior Notes due 2030, (iv) \$300 million aggregate principal amount of 2.75% Senior Notes due 2032, and (v) \$400 million aggregate principal amount of 5.625% Senior Notes due 2033 (collectively, the “Senior Notes”). The Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the registrant, who consolidates Piedmont OP and all other subsidiaries.

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statements No. 333-289089 on Form S-3 and Nos. 333-279192, 333-256710, and 333-218087 on Form S-8 of our reports dated February 17, 2026, relating to the consolidated financial statements of Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries, and the effectiveness of Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting, appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2025.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Atlanta, Georgia

February 17, 2026

EXHIBIT 31.1
PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER CERTIFICATION
PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, C. Brent Smith, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: February 17, 2026

By: /s/ C. BRENT SMITH
C. Brent Smith
Principal Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER CERTIFICATION
PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Sherry L. Rexroad, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Piedmont Realty Trust, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: February 17, 2026

By: /s/ SHERRY L. REXROAD
Sherry L. Rexroad
Principal Financial Officer

