

COUSINS PROPERTIES INCORPORATED DISCUSSION OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Company uses non-GAAP financial measures in its filings and other public disclosures. The following is a list of non-GAAP financial measures that the Company commonly uses and a description for each measure of (1) the reasons that management believes the measure is useful to investors and (2) if material, any additional uses of the measure by management of the Company.

“2nd Generation Tenant Improvements and Leasing Costs and Building Capital Expenditures” is used in the valuation and analysis of real estate. Because the Company develops and acquires properties, in addition to operating existing properties, its property acquisition and development expenditures included in the Statements of Cash Flows includes both initial costs associated with developing and acquiring investment assets and those expenditures necessary for operating and maintaining existing properties at historic performance levels. The latter costs are referred to as second generation costs and are useful in evaluating the economic performance of the asset and in valuing the asset. Accordingly, the Company discloses the portion of its property acquisition and development expenditures that pertain to second generation space in its operating properties. The Company excludes from second generation costs amounts incurred to lease vacant space and other building improvements associated with properties acquired for redevelopment or repositioning.

“Cash Basis Net Operating Income” represents Net Operating Income excluding straight-line rents, amortization of lease inducements and amortization of acquired above and below market rents.

“EBITDA” represents FFO plus consolidated and Company share of unconsolidated interest expense, non-real estate depreciation and amortization, income taxes, impairment losses, predevelopment charges, loss on debt extinguishment, gain on sale of third party business, participation interest income and preferred stock dividends. Management believes that EBITDA provides analysts and investors with appropriate information to use in various ratios that evaluate the Company’s level of debt.

“Funds Available for Distribution” (“FAD”) represents FFO adjusted to exclude the effect of straight-line rent and above and below market lease amortization less 2nd Generation Tenant Improvements and Leasing Costs and Building Capital Expenditures. Management believes that FAD provides analysts and investors with information that assists in the comparability of the Company’s dividend policy with other real estate companies.

“FAD Before Certain Charges” represents FAD before non-depreciable impairment losses, predevelopment and other charges, loss on debt extinguishment, gain on sale of third party business, participation interest income and separation charges. Management believes that FAD Before Certain Charges provides analysts and investors with appropriate information related to the Company’s core operations and for comparability of the results of its operations and dividend policy with other real estate companies.

“Funds From Operations Available to Common Stockholders” (“FFO”) is a supplemental operating performance measure used in the real estate industry. The Company calculates FFO in accordance with the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts’ (“NAREIT”) definition, which is net income (loss) available to common stockholders (computed in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”)), excluding extraordinary items, cumulative effect of change in accounting principle and gains or losses from sales of depreciable real property, plus depreciation and amortization of real estate assets, impairment losses on depreciable investment property and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures to reflect FFO on the same basis.

FFO is used by industry analysts and investors as a supplemental measure of an equity REIT’s operating performance. Historical cost accounting for real estate assets implicitly assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values instead have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, many industry investors and analysts have considered presentation of operating results for real estate companies that use historical cost accounting to be insufficient by themselves. Thus, NAREIT created FFO as a supplemental measure of REIT operating performance that excludes historical cost depreciation, among other items, from GAAP net income. Management believes that the use of FFO, combined with the required primary GAAP presentations, has been fundamentally beneficial, improving the understanding of operating results of REITs among the investing public and making comparisons of REIT operating results more meaningful. Company management evaluates operating performance in part based on FFO. Additionally, the Company uses FFO and FFO per share, along with other measures, as a performance measure for incentive compensation to its officers and other key employees.

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“Net Operating Income” is used by industry analysts, investors and Company management to measure operating performance of the Company’s properties. Net Operating Income, which is rental property revenues less rental property operating expenses, excludes certain components from net income in order to provide results that are more closely related to a property’s results of operations. Certain items, such as interest expense, while included in FFO and net income, do not affect the operating performance of a real estate asset and are often incurred at the corporate level as opposed to the property level. As a result, management uses only those income and expense items that are incurred at the property level to evaluate a property’s performance. Depreciation and amortization are also excluded from Net Operating Income for the reasons described under FFO above.

“Same Property Net Operating Income” represents Net Operating income for those office and retail properties that have been fully operational in each of the comparable reporting periods. A fully operational property is one that achieved 90% economic occupancy for each of the two periods presented or has been substantially complete and owned by the Company for each of the two periods presented and the preceding year. Same-Property Net Operating Income allows analysts, investors and management to analyze continuing operations and evaluate the growth trend of the Company’s portfolio.