

KILROY REALTY CORP
Form 424B3
October 24, 2003
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FILED PURSUANT TO RULE 424(b)(3)

UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF

1933 IN CONNECTION WITH

REGISTRATION NO. 333-49948

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

dated October 23, 2003

(to Prospectus dated December 1, 2000)

KILROY REALTY CORPORATION

424,719 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus supplement relates to the issuance of 177,563 shares of common stock of Kilroy Realty Corporation, a Maryland corporation, issued in exchange for common units and the possible issuance of 247,156 shares of common stock to the holders of common units representing limited partnership interests in Kilroy Realty L.P., and the possible resale of shares of common stock by these holders. The holders identified in this prospectus supplement owned or currently own common limited partnership units and have tendered or may tender their common units to Kilroy Realty, L.P. for cash redemption. We may elect to exchange their tendered units on a one-for-one basis for shares of our common stock. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the issuance of the common stock to the holders or from the resale of the shares by the holders.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol **KRC**. On October 21, 2003 the last reported sales price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange was \$28.94 per share.

Before you invest in our common stock, you should consider the risks discussed in **Risk Factors** beginning on page S-1.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities, or determined if this prospectus supplement is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this prospectus supplement to we, us, our or the Company mean Kilroy Realty Corporation, including our consolidated subsidiaries.

You should rely only on the information contained in this document or incorporated by reference. Neither we nor the holders have authorized anyone to provide you with information or make any representation that is different. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. Neither this prospectus supplement nor the accompanying prospectus is an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the registered securities to which it relates. Neither this prospectus supplement nor the accompanying prospectus is an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy securities in any jurisdiction where, or to any person to whom, it is unlawful to make an offer or solicitation. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is correct on any date after the date of this prospectus supplement and the date on the front of the accompanying prospectus, respectively, even though this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is delivered or shares are sold pursuant to the prospectus and prospectus supplement at a later date. Since the date of this prospectus supplement, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed.

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RISK FACTORS

Investment in our common stock involves risks. In addition to other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or in the accompanying prospectus, you should carefully consider the following factors before acquiring shares of common stock offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. The occurrence of any of the following risks might cause you to lose all or a part of your investment. Please refer to the section entitled "Forward Looking Statements" on page S-13.

General economic conditions may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Periods of economic slowdown or recession in the United States and in other countries, declining demand for leased office or industrial properties or rising interest rates, or the public perception that any of these events may occur, could result in a general decline in rents or an increased incidence of defaults under existing leases, either of which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to you.

Future terrorist activity or declaration of war by the United States may have an adverse affect on our financial condition and operating results.

Future terrorist attacks in the United States, such as the attacks that occurred in New York and Washington, D.C. on September 11, 2001 and other acts of terrorism or war, may result in declining economic activity, which could harm the demand for and the value of our properties. In addition, the public perception that certain locations are at greater risk for attack, such as major airports, ports and rail facilities, may decrease the demand for and the value of our properties near such sites. A decrease in demand would make it difficult for us to renew or release our properties at these sites at lease rates equal to or above historical rates. Terrorist activities also could directly impact the value of our properties through damage, destruction or loss, and the availability of insurance for such acts may be less, and cost more, which would adversely affect our financial condition. To the extent that our tenants are impacted by future attacks, their businesses similarly could be adversely affected, including their ability to continue to honor their existing leases.

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

We depend on significant tenants.

As of June 30, 2003, our ten largest office tenants represented approximately 28.9% of our total annual base rental revenues and our ten largest industrial tenants represented approximately 9.0% of our total annual base rental revenues. Of this amount, our largest tenant, The Boeing Company, leased an aggregate of approximately 0.8 million rentable square feet of office space, representing approximately \$14.4 million of our total annual base rental revenues at June 30, 2003.

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As previously reported, Peregrine Systems, Inc. (Peregrine), our second largest tenant at March 31, 2003, filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy code on September 22, 2002. Peregrine had leased four office buildings totaling approximately 423,900 rentable square feet under four separate leases. Peregrine was also committed to lease a fifth building, encompassing approximately 114,800 rentable square feet, which was completed in the third quarter of 2002. On July 18, 2003, the bankruptcy court approved Peregrine s plan of reorganization. Under the terms of the plan of reorganization and in accordance with a settlement agreement previously approved by the bankruptcy court, we received a payment in August 2003 of

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\$18.3 million and are scheduled to receive four additional payments of approximately \$750,000 to be paid annually over the next four years.

As part of the bankruptcy court's approval of Peregrine's reorganization plan, the court approved Peregrine's rejection of its lease with us for 3811 Valley Centre Drive, which was effective July 31, 2003. This 112,067 rentable square foot building is currently 58% subleased by our tenant to other sub-tenants. The bankruptcy court also approved Peregrine's continuation, in part, of the lease with us for 3611 Valley Centre Drive. Under the revised terms of this lease, Peregrine will lease 78,037 rentable square feet of this 129,680 rentable square foot building that is currently 100% leased to Peregrine. The revised lease terms commenced on August 28, 2003. We have executed leases with new tenants for approximately 297,000 rentable square feet of the approximately 461,000 rentable square feet, or 64.4% rejected and/or terminated by Peregrine.

One of our other significant tenants, Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, LLP (Brobeck) dissolved in February 2003, and as a result we terminated the two leases Brobeck had with us encompassing 161,500 rentable square feet. One of the buildings totaling approximately 72,300 rentable square feet was re-leased on an interim basis to one tenant in conjunction with a longer-term lease at another one of our buildings. The interim lease terminated on August 31, 2003. We have also executed a fifteen-year lease with another tenant for the same 72,300 rentable square foot building and approximately 23,900 rentable square feet in the adjacent 89,200 rentable square foot building, which is expected to commence in the fourth quarter of 2003.

Although we have been able to mitigate the impact of tenant defaults to our financial condition, revenues and results of operations, our financial condition, revenues and results of operations could be adversely affected if we are unable to re-lease the remaining space vacated by Peregrine or Brobeck on a long-term basis. In addition, our financial condition, revenues and results of operations would be adversely affected if any of our other significant tenants fail to renew their leases, renew their leases on terms less favorable to us or if any of them become bankrupt or insolvent or are otherwise unable to satisfy their lease obligations.

Downturns in our tenants' businesses may reduce our cash flows.

For the six months ended June 30, 2003, we derived 95.3% of our revenues from continuing operations from rental income and tenant reimbursements. A tenant may experience a downturn in its business, which may weaken its financial condition and result in its failure to make timely rental payments or any payments at all. In the event of default by a tenant, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment. As discussed under the caption "We depend on significant tenants," our second largest tenant at March 31, 2003, Peregrine, filed for bankruptcy in September 2002. Prior to filing for bankruptcy the leases with Peregrine represented approximately 7.9% of our annual base rental revenues. In addition, as discussed above, Brobeck dissolved and began winding up its operations in February 2003.

The bankruptcy or insolvency of a major tenant also may adversely affect the income produced by our properties. If any tenant becomes a debtor in a case under the Bankruptcy Code, we cannot evict the tenant solely because of the bankruptcy. In addition, the bankruptcy court might authorize the tenant to reject and terminate its lease with us. Our claim against the tenant for unpaid, future rent would be subject to a statutory cap that might be substantially less than the remaining rent actually owed under the lease. Even so, our claim for unpaid rent would likely not be paid in full. Any losses resulting from the bankruptcy of any of our other tenants could adversely impact our financial condition, results from operations, cash flows, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to you.

We may be unable to renew leases or re-let available space.

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As of June 30, 2003, we had office and industrial space available for lease representing approximately 9.1% of the total square footage of our stabilized portfolio. In addition, leases representing approximately 4.4% and

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10.0% of the rentable square footage of our properties are scheduled to expire during the remainder of 2003 and in 2004, respectively. Above market rental rates on some of our properties may force us to renew or re-lease expiring leases at rates below current contract lease rates. We believe that the average rental rates for all of our properties generally are equal to the current average quoted market rate, although individual properties within any particular submarket presently may be leased at above or below the rental rates within that submarket. For leases scheduled to expire in the remainder of 2003 and in 2004, we believe the rental rates on average are 10% to 15% above current average quoted market rates, which is primarily related to one lease expiring in 2004. We cannot give any assurance that leases will be renewed or that available space will be re-leased at rental rates equal to or above the current rental rates. If the average rental rates for our properties decrease, our existing tenants do not renew their leases or we do not re-lease a significant portion of our available space, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to you would be adversely affected.

Most of our properties depend upon the Southern California economy.

As of June 30, 2003, 93.0% of the aggregate rentable square footage of our stabilized portfolio and 94.9% of our annualized base rent, excluding expense reimbursements and rental abatements, came from properties located in Southern California. In addition, as of June 30, 2003, all of our lease-up, in-process and future development projects were located in Southern California. Our ability to make expected distributions to you depends on our ability to generate funds from operations, as defined by NAREIT, in excess of scheduled principal payments on debt, payments on the preferred limited partnership units issued by Kilroy Realty, L.P. and capital expenditure requirements. Events and conditions applicable to owners and operators of real property that are beyond our control may decrease funds available for distribution and the value of our properties. These events include:

local oversupply or reduction in demand of office, industrial or other commercial space;

inability to collect rent from tenants;

vacancies or our inability to rent spaces on favorable terms;

inability to finance property development and acquisitions on favorable terms;

increased operating costs, including insurance premiums, utilities and real estate taxes;

costs of complying with changes in governmental regulations;

the relative illiquidity of real estate investments;

changing submarket demographics; and

property damage resulting from seismic activity.

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The geographic concentration of our properties may expose us to greater economic risks than if we owned properties in several geographic regions. Any adverse economic or real estate developments in the Southern California region could adversely impact our financial condition, results from operations, cash flows, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to you.

Increasing utility costs and power outages in California may have an adverse effect on our operating results and occupancy levels.

The State of California continues to address issues related to the supply of electricity and natural gas. Since June 2000, shortages of electricity have resulted in increased costs for consumers and certain interruptions in service. Increased consumer costs and consumer perception that the State is not able to effectively manage its energy needs may reduce demand for leased space in California office and industrial properties. A significant reduction in demand for office and industrial space would adversely affect our future financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to you.

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Our debt level reduces cash available for distribution and may expose us to the risk of default under our debt obligations.

Payments of principal and interest on borrowings may leave us with insufficient cash resources to operate our properties or to pay the distributions necessary to maintain our REIT qualification. Our level of debt and the limitations imposed on us by our debt agreements may have important consequences, including the following:

we may be unable to refinance our indebtedness at maturity or the refinancing terms may be less favorable than the terms of our original indebtedness;

cash flow may be insufficient to meet required principal and interest payments;

we may be forced to dispose of one or more of our properties, possibly on disadvantageous terms;

we may default on our obligations and the lenders or mortgagees may foreclose on our properties that secure their loans and receive an assignment of rents and leases; and

our default under one mortgage loan with cross default provisions could result in a default on other indebtedness.

If any one or more of these events were to occur, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to you could be adversely affected. In addition, foreclosures could create taxable income without accompanying cash proceeds, a circumstance which could require us to pay income or excise tax notwithstanding our tax status as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. As of June 30, 2003, we had approximately \$765.5 million aggregate principal amount of indebtedness outstanding, \$71.6 million of which is contractually due prior to December 31, 2003. Our total debt represented 42.6% of our total market capitalization at June 30, 2003.

We face significant competition which may decrease the occupancy and rental rates of our properties.

We compete with several developers, owners and operators of office, industrial and other commercial real estate, many of which own properties similar to ours in the same submarkets in which our properties are located, but which have lower occupancy rates than our properties. For instance, occupancy rates for our El Segundo stabilized office property portfolio at June 30, 2003 was 93.9% in comparison to 81.5% for the El Segundo office submarkets in total. Leases representing approximately 7,000 and 330,000 rentable square feet, or 1.0% and 45.7% of the total leased square feet in our El Segundo office property portfolio, are scheduled to expire during the remainder of 2003 and in 2004, respectively. In addition, we have one development project in the lease-up phase and one redevelopment office project under construction in El Segundo encompassing approximately 133,700 and 248,100 rentable square feet, respectively. We believe that our higher occupancy rates mean that, on average, our competitors have more space currently available for lease than we do. As a result, our competitors have an incentive to decrease rental rates until their available space is leased. If our competitors offer space at rental rates below the rates currently charged by us for comparable space, we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those currently charged in order to retain tenants when our tenant leases expire. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to you may be adversely affected.

Potential losses may not be covered by insurance.

We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage and rental loss insurance covering all of our properties. We believe the policy specifications and insured limits are appropriate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage and industry practice. We do not carry insurance for generally uninsurable losses such as loss from riots or acts of God. Some of our policies, like those covering losses due to floods, are subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments and policy limits.

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Earthquake damage to our properties could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results. We carry earthquake insurance on our properties located in areas known to be subject to earthquakes in an amount and with deductibles which we believe are commercially reasonable. As of June 30, 2003, 128 of our 129 properties, representing approximately 98.9% of our stabilized portfolio based on aggregate square footage and approximately 99.6% based on annualized base rent, were located in areas known to be subject to earthquakes. While we presently carry earthquake insurance on these properties, the amount of our earthquake insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover losses from earthquakes. In addition, we may discontinue earthquake insurance on some or all of our properties in the future if the cost of premiums for earthquake insurance exceeds the value of the coverage discounted for the risk of loss. If we experience a loss which is uninsured or which exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties as well as the anticipated future cash flows from those properties. In addition, if the damaged properties are subject to indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if the properties were irreparable.

We may be unable to complete acquisitions and successfully operate acquired properties.

We continue to evaluate the market of available properties and may acquire office and industrial properties when strategic opportunities exist. Our ability to acquire properties on favorable terms and successfully operate them is subject to the following risks:

potential inability to acquire a desired property because of competition from other real estate investors with significant capital, including both publicly traded REITs and institutional investment funds;

even if we enter into agreements for the acquisition of office and industrial properties, these agreements are subject to customary conditions to closing, including completion of due diligence investigations to our satisfaction and may never close;

we may be unable to finance an acquisition on favorable terms;

we may spend more than budgeted amounts to make necessary improvements or renovations to acquired properties; and

we may lease the acquired properties at below expected rental rates.

If we cannot finance property acquisitions on favorable terms or operate acquired properties to meet our financial expectations, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to you could be adversely affected.

We may be unable to successfully complete and operate developed properties.

Property development involves the following significant risks:

we may be unable to obtain construction financing on favorable terms or at all;

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we may be unable to obtain permanent financing at all or on advantageous terms if we finance development projects through construction loans;

we may not complete development projects on schedule or within budgeted amounts;

we may be unable to lease developed properties at expected rental rates or within projected time-frames;

we may expend funds on and devote our time to projects which we may not complete; and

we may encounter delays or refusals in obtaining all necessary zoning, land use, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations.

For example, during the fourth quarter of 1998, we withdrew our participation from a master planned commercial development prior to the commencement of construction. Also, during the third quarter of 2000, we

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delayed commencement of construction on one of our projects by four months. The project was an assemblage in an urban infill location that required the relocation of some existing businesses. We encountered delays when one of the existing tenants experienced difficulty in relocating as a result of the high leasing demand and tight supply constraints in that submarket.

Lastly, in the second quarter of 2003, we added an office development project to our stabilized portfolio since it had been one year since substantial completion. As of June 30, 2003, this property was not occupied. We have executed leases for 48% of the space in this building commencing in the third quarter of 2003.

If one or more of these events were to occur in connection with our projects currently planned for development, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to you could be adversely affected.

While we primarily develop office and industrial properties in Southern California markets, we may in the future develop properties for retail or other use and expand our business to other geographic regions where we expect the development of property to result in favorable risk-adjusted returns on our investment. Presently, we do not possess the same level of familiarity with development of other property types or outside markets, which could adversely affect our ability to develop properties or to achieve expected performance.

We could default on leases for land on which some of our properties are located.

As of June 30, 2003 we owned ten office buildings located on various parcels, each of which we lease on a long-term basis. If we default under the terms of any particular lease, we may lose our ownership rights to the property subject to the lease. Upon expiration of a lease and all of its options, we may not be able to renegotiate a new lease on favorable terms, if at all. The loss of our ownership rights to these properties or an increase of our rental expense would have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to you. As of June 30, 2003, we had approximately 1.5 million aggregate rentable square feet of rental space located on these leased parcels. The leases for the land under the Kilroy Airport Center, Long Beach expire in 2084. The leases for the land under the SeaTac Office Center, including renewal options, expire in 2062.

Real estate assets are illiquid and we may not be able to sell our properties when we desire.

Our investments in our properties are relatively illiquid which limits our ability to sell our properties quickly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, the Internal Revenue Code generally imposes a 100% prohibited transaction tax on profits we derive from sales of properties held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, which could affect our ability to sell properties. These restrictions on our ability to sell our properties could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to you.

Existing conditions at some of our properties may expose us to liability related to environmental matters.

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Independent environmental consultants have conducted Phase I or similar environmental site assessments on all of our properties. We generally obtain these assessments prior to our acquisition of a property and may later update them as required for subsequent financing of the property or as requested by a tenant. Site assessments generally include a historical review, a public records review, an investigation of the surveyed site and surrounding properties, and the issuance of a written report. These assessments do not generally include soil samplings or subsurface investigations. Through June 30, 2003, Phase I site assessments revealed that 33, or 26%, of our properties, representing approximately 30% of the aggregate square footage of our properties, contain asbestos-containing materials. No remedial action is necessary with respect to these properties in connection with the asbestos-containing materials.

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Our site assessments also revealed that historical operations at or near some of our properties, including the operation of underground storage tanks, may have caused soil or groundwater contamination. The prior owners of the affected properties conducted clean-up of known contamination in the soils on the properties and we do not believe that further clean-up of the soils is required. None of our site assessments revealed any other environmental liability that we believe would have a material adverse effect on our business, assets or results of operations. We are not aware of any such condition, liability or concern by any other means that would give rise to material environmental liability. However:

the assessments may have failed to reveal all environmental conditions, liabilities or compliance concerns;

there may be material environmental conditions, liabilities or compliance concerns that arose at a property after the review was completed;

future laws, ordinances or regulations may impose material additional environmental liability; and

current environmental conditions at our properties may be affected in the future by tenants, third parties or the condition of land or operations near our properties, such as the presence of underground storage tanks.

We cannot give assurance that costs of future environmental compliance will not affect our ability to make distributions to you.

The use of hazardous materials by some of our tenants may expose us to liability.

Some of our tenants routinely handle hazardous substances and wastes on our properties as part of their routine operations. Environmental laws and regulations subject these tenants, and potentially us, to liability resulting from such activities. We require our tenants, in their leases, to comply with these environmental laws and regulations and to indemnify us for any related liabilities. As of June 30, 2003, less than 5% of our tenants, representing less than 10% of the aggregate square footage of our properties, handled hazardous substances and/or wastes on our properties as part of their routine operations. These tenants are primarily involved in the life sciences and the light industrial and warehouse business. We are not aware of any material noncompliance, liability or claim relating to hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products in connection with any of our properties, and we do not believe that on-going activities by our tenants will have a material adverse effect on our operations.

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

Under applicable environmental laws and regulations, we are liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances present or released on our properties. These laws could impose liability without regard to whether we are responsible for, or even knew of, the presence or release of the hazardous materials. Government investigations and remediation actions may have substantial costs and the presence or release of hazardous substances on a property could result in personal injury or similar claims by private plaintiffs. For instance, if asbestos-containing materials, toxic mold, or other hazardous or toxic substances were found on our properties, third parties might seek recovery from us for personal injuries associated with those substances. Various laws also impose liability on persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances for the cost of removal or remediation of hazardous substances at the disposal or treatment facility. These laws often impose liability whether or not the person arranging for the disposal ever owned or operated the disposal facility. As the owner and operator of our properties, we may be considered to have arranged for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances.

Potential environmental liabilities may exceed our environmental insurance coverage limits.

We carry what we believe to be sufficient environmental insurance to cover any potential liability for soil and groundwater contamination and the presence of asbestos-containing materials at the affected sites identified

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in the environmental site assessments. However, we cannot provide any assurance that our insurance coverage will be sufficient or that our liability, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and our ability to satisfy debt service obligations and to pay distributions to you.

We may incur significant costs complying with other governmental regulations.

Our properties are also subject to regulation under other laws, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, or the ADA, under which all public accommodations must meet federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons, and state and local laws addressing earthquake, fire and life safety requirements. Although we believe that our properties substantially comply with present requirements under applicable governmental regulations, none of our properties have been audited or investigated for compliance by any regulatory agency. If we were not in compliance with material provisions of the ADA or other regulations affecting our properties, we might be required to take remedial action which could include making modifications or renovations to our properties. Federal, state or local governments may also enact future laws and regulations that could require us to make significant modifications or renovations to our properties. If we were to incur substantial costs to comply with the ADA or any other regulations, our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows, quoted per share trading price of our common stock and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and make distributions to you could be adversely affected.

Common limited partners of Kilroy Realty, L.P. have limited approval rights which may prevent us from completing a change of control transaction which may be in the best interests of stockholders.

We may not withdraw from Kilroy Realty, L.P. or transfer our general partnership interest or admit another general partner without the approval of a majority of the common limited partnership unitholders, except in the case of a termination transaction described in the section entitled Description of Material Provisions of the Partnership Agreement of Kilroy Realty, L.P. Transferability of Partnership Interests, which requires the approval of 60% of the common unitholders, including the common units we hold in our capacity as general partner. The right of common limited partners to vote on these transactions could limit our ability to complete a change of control transaction that might otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Limited partners of Kilroy Realty, L.P. must approve the dissolution of Kilroy Realty, L.P. and the disposition of properties they contributed.

For as long as limited partners own at least 5% of all of the common units of Kilroy Realty, L.P., we must obtain the approval of limited partners holding a majority of the common units before we may:

dissolve the partnership, or

sell the property located at 2260 East Imperial Highway at Kilroy Airport Center in El Segundo prior to January 31, 2004.

As of June 30, 2003, limited partners owned approximately 13.3% of the outstanding interests in Kilroy Realty, L.P. In addition, Kilroy Realty, L.P. has agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to minimize the tax consequences to common limited partners resulting from the repayment, refinancing, replacement or restructuring of debt, or any sale, exchange or other disposition of any of its other assets. The exercise of

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one or more of these approval rights by the limited partners could delay or prevent us from completing a transaction which may be in the best interest of our stockholders.

The Chairman of our board of directors and our President and Chief Executive Officer each have substantial influence over our affairs.

John B. Kilroy, Sr. is the Chairman of our board of directors and John B. Kilroy, Jr. is our President and Chief Executive Officer. Each is a member of our board of directors and together they beneficially own 606,132

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shares of common stock, common limited partnership units exchangeable for an aggregate of 1,748,072 shares of common stock and currently vested options to purchase an aggregate of 207,715 shares of common stock, representing a total of approximately 8.7% of the total outstanding shares of common stock as of June 30, 2003, assuming the exchange, at our option, of the common limited partnership units held by Messrs. Kilroy into shares of our common stock and the exercise of their currently vested options. Pursuant to our charter no other stockholder may own, actually or constructively, more than 7.0% of our common stock without obtaining a waiver from the board of directors. The board of directors has waived the ownership limits with respect to John B. Kilroy, Sr., John B. Kilroy, Jr., members of their families and some affiliated entities. These named individuals and entities may own either actually or constructively, in the aggregate, up to 21% of our outstanding common stock. Consequently, Messrs. Kilroy have substantial influence on us and could exercise their influence in a manner that is not in the best interests of our stockholders. Also, they may in the future have a substantial influence on the outcome of any matters submitted to our stockholders for approval.

There are limits on the ownership of our capital stock which limit the opportunities for a change of control at a premium to existing stockholders.

Provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law, our charter, our bylaws and Kilroy Realty, L.P.'s partnership agreement may delay, defer or prevent a change in control over us or the removal of existing management. Any of these actions might prevent our stockholders from receiving a premium for their shares of stock over the then prevailing market prices.

The Internal Revenue Code sets forth stringent ownership limits on us as a result of our decision to be taxed as a REIT, including:

no more than 50% in value of our capital stock may be owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals, including some entities, during the last half of a taxable year;

our shares of common stock must be held by a minimum of 100 persons for at least 335 days of a 12-month taxable year, or a proportionate part of a short taxable year; and

if we, or any entity which owns 10% or more of our capital stock, actually or constructively owns 10% or more of one of our tenants, or a tenant of any partnership in which we are a partner, then any rents that we receive from the tenant in question will not be qualifying income for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code's REIT gross income tests, regardless of whether we receive the rents directly or through a partnership.

Our charter establishes clear ownership limits to protect our REIT status. No single stockholder may own, either actually or constructively, absent a waiver from our board, more than 7.0% (by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of our common stock outstanding. Similarly, absent a waiver from our board, no single holder of our Series A Preferred Stock, Series C Preferred Stock and Series D Preferred Stock may actually or constructively own any class or series of our preferred stock, so that their total capital stock ownership would exceed 7.0% by value of the outstanding shares of our capital stock, and no single holder of Series B Preferred Stock, if issued, may actually or constructively own more than 7.0% (by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of our Series B Preferred Stock.

The board of directors may waive the ownership limits if it is satisfied that the excess ownership would not jeopardize our REIT status and if it believes that the waiver would be in our best interests. The board of directors has waived the ownership limits with respect to John B. Kilroy, Sr., John B. Kilroy, Jr., members of their families and some affiliated entities. These named individuals and entities may own either actually or constructively, in the aggregate, up to 21% of the outstanding common stock.

If anyone acquires shares in excess of any ownership limits:

the transfer to the transferee will be void with respect to these excess shares;

the excess shares will be automatically transferred from the transferee or owner to a trust for the benefit of a qualified charitable organization;

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the purported transferee or owner will have no right to vote those excess shares; and

the purported transferee or owner will have no right to receive dividends or other distributions from these excess shares.

Our charter contains provisions that may delay, defer or prevent a change of control transaction.

Our board of directors is divided into classes that serve staggered terms. Our board of directors is divided into three classes with staggered terms. The staggered terms for directors may reduce the possibility of a tender offer or an attempt to complete a change of control transaction even if a tender offer or a change in control were in our stockholders' interests.

We could issue preferred stock without stockholder approval. Our charter authorizes our board of directors to issue up to 30,000,000 shares of preferred stock, including convertible preferred stock, without stockholder approval. The board of directors may establish the preferences, rights and other terms, including the right to vote and the right to convert into common stock any shares issued. The issuance of preferred stock could delay or prevent a tender offer or a change of control even if a tender offer or a change of control were in our stockholders' interests. Kilroy Realty, L.P. has issued 1,500,000 Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units which in the future may be exchanged one-for-one into shares of 8.075% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, 700,000 Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units which in the future may be exchanged one-for-one into shares of 9.375% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock and 900,000 Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units which in the future may be exchanged one-for-one into shares of 9.25% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock. In addition, we have designated and authorized the issuance of up to 400,000 shares of Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock in connection with our stockholders' rights plan. However, no shares of preferred stock of any series are currently issued or outstanding.

We have a stockholders' rights plan. Each share of our common stock includes the right to purchase one one-hundredth (1/100th) of a share of our Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock. The rights have anti-takeover effects and would cause substantial dilution to a person or group that attempts to acquire us on terms that our board of directors does not approve. We may redeem the rights for \$.01 per right prior to the time that a person or group has acquired beneficial ownership of 15% or more of our common stock. Therefore, the rights should not interfere with any merger or business combination approved by our board of directors.

The staggered terms for directors, provisions for removal of directors, the future issuance of additional common or preferred stock and our stockholders' rights plan may:

delay or prevent a change of control over us, even if a change of control might be beneficial to our stockholders;

deter tender offers that may be beneficial to our stockholders; or

limit stockholders' opportunity to receive a potential premium for their shares if an investor attempted to gain shares beyond our ownership limits or otherwise to effect a change of control.

Loss of our REIT status would have significant adverse consequences to us and the value of our stock.

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We currently operate and have operated since 1997 in a manner that is intended to allow us to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code.

If we were to lose our REIT status, we would face serious tax consequences that would substantially reduce the funds available for distribution to you for each of the years involved because:

we would not be allowed a deduction for distributions to stockholders in computing our taxable income and would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates;

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we also could be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax and possibly increased state and local taxes; and

unless entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we could not elect to be taxed as a REIT for four taxable years following the year during which we were disqualified.

In addition, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, we will not be required to make distributions to stockholders, and all distributions to stockholders will be subject to tax as regular corporate dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

As a result of all these factors, our failure to qualify as a REIT also could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital and would adversely affect the value of our common stock.

Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations. The complexity of these provisions and of the applicable treasury regulations that have been promulgated under the Internal Revenue Code is greater in the case of a REIT that, like us, holds its assets through a partnership. The determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control may affect our ability to qualify as a REIT. For example, in order to qualify as a REIT, at least 95% of our gross income in any year must be derived from qualifying sources. Also, we must make distributions to stockholders aggregating annually at least 90% of our net taxable income, excluding capital gains. In addition, legislation, new regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions may adversely affect our investors or our ability to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes or the desirability of an investment in a REIT relative to other investments. Although our management believes that we are organized and operate in a manner to qualify as a REIT, no assurance can be given that we have been or will continue to be organized or able to operate in a manner to qualify or remain qualified as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

To maintain our REIT status, we may be forced to borrow funds on a short-term basis during unfavorable market conditions.

To qualify as a REIT, we generally must distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our net taxable income each year, excluding capital gains, and we will be subject to regular corporate income taxes to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our net taxable income each year. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% non-deductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which distributions paid by us in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income and 100% of our undistributed income from prior years. In order to maintain our REIT status and avoid the payment of federal income and excise taxes, we may need to borrow funds on a short-term basis to meet the REIT distribution requirements even if the then prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings. These short-term borrowing needs could result from differences in timing between the actual receipt of income and inclusion of income for federal income tax purposes, or the effect of non-deductible capital expenditures, the creation of reserves or required debt or amortization payments.

Our growth depends on external sources of capital which are outside of our control.

We are required under the Internal Revenue Code to distribute at least 90% of our net taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends-paid deduction and excluding any net capital gain, and we will be subject to regular corporate income taxes to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our net taxable income each year. Because of this distribution requirement, we may not be able to fund future capital needs, including any necessary acquisition financing, from operating cash flow. Consequently, we rely on third-party sources of capital to fund our capital needs. We may not be able to obtain the financing on favorable terms or at all. Any additional debt we incur will increase our leverage. Access to third-party sources of capital depends, in part, on:

general market conditions;

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the market's perception of our growth potential;

our current and expected future earnings;

our cash flow and cash distributions; and

the market price per share of our common stock.

If we cannot obtain capital from third-party sources, we may not be able to acquire properties when strategic opportunities exist, satisfy our debt service obligations or make the cash distributions to our stockholders necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

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

We are not limited in our ability to incur debt. Our financing policies and objectives are determined by our board of directors. Our goal is to limit our dependence on leverage and maintain a conservative ratio of debt to total market capitalization. Total market capitalization is the market value of our capital stock, including common limited partnership units exchangeable for shares of capital stock, and the liquidation value of Series A, Series C and Series D Preferred Units plus total debt. However, our organizational documents do not limit the amount or percentage of indebtedness, funded or otherwise, that we may incur. At June 30, 2003, we had approximately \$765.5 million aggregate principal amount of indebtedness outstanding, which represented 42.6% of our total market capitalization. This ratio may be increased or decreased without the consent of our stockholders. Therefore, we could become more highly leveraged without stockholder approval, which would result in an increase in our debt service and which could adversely affect cash flow and the ability to make distributions to you. Higher leverage also increases the risk of default on our obligations and limits our ability to incur additional financing in the future.

We may issue additional shares of capital stock without stockholder approval which may dilute your investment. We may issue shares of our common stock, preferred stock or other equity or debt securities without stockholder approval. Similarly, we may cause Kilroy Realty, L.P. to offer its common or preferred units for contributions of cash or property without approval by the limited partners of Kilroy Realty, L.P. or our stockholders. Existing stockholders have no preemptive rights to acquire any of these securities, and any issuance of equity securities may dilute your investment.

We may invest in securities related to real estate which could adversely affect our ability to make distributions to you. We may purchase securities issued by entities which own real estate and may in the future also invest in mortgages. In general, investments in mortgages are subject to several risks, including:

borrowers may fail to make debt service payments or pay the principal when due;

the value of the mortgaged property may be less than the principal amount of the mortgage note securing the property; and

interest rates payable on the mortgages may be lower than our cost for the funds used to acquire these mortgages.

Owning these securities may not entitle us to control the ownership, operation and management of the underlying real estate. In addition, we may have no control over the distributions with respect to these securities, which could adversely affect our ability to make distributions to you.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock, or the perception that this could occur, could result in decreasing the market price per share for our common stock. We cannot predict whether future issuances of shares of our common stock or the availability of shares for resale in the open market will result in decreasing the market price per share of our common stock.

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As of June 30, 2003, 27,564,739 shares of our common stock and no shares of our preferred stock were issued and outstanding and we had reserved for future issuance the following shares of common stock:

4,218,752 shares issuable upon the exchange, at our option, of common units issued in connection with the formation of Kilroy Realty, L.P. and in connection with property acquisitions;

1,386,770 shares issuable under our 1997 Stock Option and Incentive Plan; and

1,000,000 shares issuable under our Dividend Reinvestment and Direct Stock Purchase Plan.

Of the 27,564,739 shares of common stock outstanding at June 30, 2003, all but 153,271 restricted shares were freely tradable in the public market. In addition, we have filed or have agreed to file registration statements covering all of the shares of common stock reserved for future issuance. Consequently, if and when the shares are issued, they may be freely traded in the public markets.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the documents that we incorporate by reference, contain forward-looking statements. Also, documents we subsequently file with the SEC and incorporate by reference will contain forward-looking statements. In particular, statements pertaining to our capital resources, portfolio performance and results of operations contain forward-looking statements. Likewise, our pro forma financial statements and other pro forma information incorporated by reference and all our statements regarding anticipated growth in our funds from operations and anticipated market conditions, demographics and results of operations are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve numerous risks and uncertainties and you should not rely on them as predictions of future events. Forward-looking statements depend on assumptions, data or methods which may be incorrect or imprecise and we may not be able to realize them. We do not guarantee that the transactions and events described will happen as described (or that they will happen at all). You can identify forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking terminology such as believes, expects, may, will, should, seeks, approximately, intends, plans, pro forma, estimates or anticipates or the negative of these words and phrases or similar phrases. You can also identify forward-looking statements by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions.

Our success also depends upon economic trends generally, as well as income tax laws, governmental regulation, legislation, population changes and other matters discussed above in the section entitled Risk Factors. We caution you that this list of risk factors may not be exhaustive.

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

In October 2003 Kilroy Realty Corporation priced a public offering of 1,400,000 shares of its 7.80% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock at a price of \$25.00 per share. Kilroy Realty Corporation also granted the underwriters an option to purchase a maximum of 210,000 additional shares of the Series E Preferred Stock to cover over-allotments, and the underwriters have exercised the option. The Company intends to use the proceeds from the offering to redeem all 700,000 of its outstanding 9.375% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

We have summarized the material terms and provisions of our capital stock in this section. For more detail you should refer to our charter, which we have previously filed with the SEC and which we incorporate by reference as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus supplement is a part.

Common stock.

General. Our charter authorizes us to issue 150,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. As of June 30, 2003, we had 27,564,739 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. The 27,564,739 outstanding shares excludes the 4,218,752 shares of common stock, as of June 30, 2003, which we may issue in exchange for presently outstanding common units which may be tendered for redemption to Kilroy Realty, L.P.

Shares of our common stock:

are entitled to one vote per share on all matters presented to stockholders generally for a vote, including the election of directors, with no right to cumulative voting;

do not have any conversion rights;

do not have any exchange rights;

do not have any sinking fund rights;

do not have any redemption rights;

do not have any appraisal rights;

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do not have any preemptive rights to subscribe for any of our securities; and

are subject to restrictions on ownership and transfer.

We may pay distributions on shares of common stock, subject to the preferential rights of, when issued, our Series A Preferred Stock, the Series B Preferred Stock, the Series C Preferred Stock, the Series D Preferred Stock, the Series E Preferred Stock and any other series or class of capital stock which we may issue in the future. However, we may only pay distributions when our board of directors authorizes a distribution out of legally available funds. We make, and intend to continue to make, quarterly distributions on outstanding shares of common stock.

Our board of directors may:

reclassify any unissued shares of common stock into other classes or series of capital stock;

establish the number of shares in each of these classes or series of capital stock;

establish any preference rights, conversion rights and other rights, including voting powers, of each of these classes or series of capital stock;

establish restrictions, such as limitations and restrictions on ownership, dividends or other distributions of each of these classes or series of capital stock; and

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establish qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each of these classes or series of capital stock.

Material provisions of Maryland General Corporation Law. Under the Maryland General Corporation Law, our stockholders are generally not liable for our debts or obligations. If we liquidate, we will first pay all debts and other liabilities, including debts and liabilities arising out of our status as general partner of Kilroy Realty, L.P., and any preferential distributions on any outstanding shares of preferred stock. Each holder of common stock then will share ratably in our remaining assets. All shares of common stock have equal distribution, liquidation and voting rights, and have no preference or exchange rights, subject to the ownership limits in our charter or as permitted by our board of directors pursuant to executed waiver agreements.

Under the Maryland General Corporation Law, we generally require approval by our stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to vote before we can: