

CoreSite Realty Corp
Form 10-K
February 10, 2017
Table of Contents

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, 2016

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 001-34877

CoreSite Realty Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland	27-1925611
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
1001 17th Street, Suite 500	
Denver, CO	80202
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(866) 777-2673

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Class	Name of Exchange On Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange
7.25% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange

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

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

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 and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$2,493.3 million as of June 30, 2016, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. For purposes of the foregoing calculation, all directors and executive officers of the registrant and holders of more than 10% of the registrant's common equity are assumed to be affiliates of the registrant. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of February 8, 2017, there were 33,895,316 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed in conjunction with the registrant's 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which is expected to be filed not later than 120 days after the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, are incorporated by reference in Part III of this report.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	4
<u>ITEM 1. BUSINESS</u>	17
<u>ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS</u>	38
<u>ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	38
<u>ITEM 2. PROPERTIES</u>	38
<u>ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	38
<u>ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES</u>	39
<u>PART II</u>	40
<u>ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	40
<u>ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA</u>	42
<u>ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	44
<u>ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	55
<u>ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA</u>	57
<u>ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE</u>	89
<u>ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	89
<u>ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	89
<u>PART III</u>	90
<u>ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	90
<u>ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION</u>	90
<u>ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS</u>	90
<u>ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE</u>	90
<u>ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES</u>	90
<u>PART IV</u>	91
<u>ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES</u>	91
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	95
Exhibit 12.1	
Exhibit 12.2	
Exhibit 21.1	
Exhibit 23.1	
Exhibit 31.1	
Exhibit 31.2	
Exhibit 32.1	
Exhibit 32.2	

Table of Contents

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (this “Annual Report”), together with other statements and information publicly disseminated by our company, contains certain forward looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (“PSLRA”), namely Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). We intend such forward looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward looking statements contained in the PSLRA and include this statement for purposes of complying with these safe harbor provisions.

In particular, statements pertaining to our capital resources, portfolio performance, business strategies and results of operations contain forward looking statements. You can identify forward looking statements by the use of forward looking terminology such as “believes,” “expects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “seeks,” “intends,” “plans,” “pro forma” “anticipates” or the negative of these words and phrases or similar words or phrases that are predictions of or indicate future events or trends and that do not relate solely to historical matters. You can also identify forward looking statements by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions and are not guarantees of future performance, which may be affected by known and unknown risks, trends, uncertainties and factors that are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. The following factors, among others, could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those set forth or contemplated in the forward looking statements: (i) the geographic concentration of our data centers in certain markets and any adverse developments in local economic conditions or the demand for data center space in these markets; (ii) fluctuations in interest rates and increased operating costs; (iii) difficulties in identifying properties to acquire and completing acquisitions; (iv) the significant competition in our industry and an inability to lease vacant space, renew existing leases or release space as leases expire; (v) lack of sufficient customer demand to realize expected returns on our investments to expand our property portfolio; (vi) decreased revenue from costs and disruptions associated with any failure of our physical infrastructure or services; (vii) our ability to lease available space to existing or new customers; (viii) our failure to obtain necessary outside financing; (ix) our failure to qualify or maintain our status as a Real Estate Investment Trust (“REIT”); (x) financial market fluctuations; (xi) changes in real estate and zoning laws and increases in real property tax rates; (xii) delays or disruptions in third party network connectivity; (xiii) service failures or price increases by third party power suppliers; (xiv) inability to renew net leases on the data center properties we lease; and (xv) other factors affecting the real estate industry generally.

In addition, important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward looking statements include the risk factors in Item 1A. “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Annual Report. New risks and uncertainties arise from time to time, and we cannot predict those events or how they might affect us. We assume no obligation to update any forward looking statements after the date of this Annual Report, except as required by applicable law. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward looking statements as a prediction of actual results.

When we use the terms “we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company,” “CoreSite” and “our company” in this Annual Report, we are referring to CoreSite Realty Corporation, a Maryland corporation, together with our consolidated subsidiaries, including CoreSite, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership of which we are the sole general partner and which we refer to as “our Operating Partnership.”

Table of Contents

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

The Company

We deliver secure, reliable, high performance data center and interconnection solutions to a growing customer ecosystem across eight key North American markets. More than 1,000 of the world's leading enterprises, network operators, cloud providers, and supporting service providers choose CoreSite to connect, protect and optimize their performance-sensitive data, applications and computing workloads.

Our Business

We are a fully integrated, self administered, and self managed real estate investment trust ("REIT") for federal income tax purposes and we conduct certain activities through our taxable REIT subsidiaries. Through our controlling interest in CoreSite, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, our "Operating Partnership," we are engaged in the business of ownership, acquisition, construction and operation of strategically located data centers in some of the largest and fastest growing data center markets in the United States, including the Northern Virginia (including Washington D.C.), New York, and San Francisco Bay areas, Chicago, Los Angeles, Boston, Miami and Denver. We are a Maryland corporation organized in 2010.

Our data centers are highly specialized and secure buildings that house networking, storage and communications technology infrastructure, including servers, storage devices, switches, routers and fiber optic transmission equipment. These buildings are designed to provide the power, cooling and network connectivity necessary to efficiently operate this mission critical equipment. Data centers located at points where many communications networks converge can also function as interconnection hubs where customers are able to connect to multiple networks and exchange traffic with each other. Our data centers feature advanced reliable and efficient power, cooling and security systems, including generally twenty-four-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week in house security staffing, and many are points of network interconnection that provide the evolved ecosystems our customers need to meet their own competitive challenges and business goals. We believe we have the flexibility and scalability to satisfy the full spectrum of our customers' growth requirements and corresponding data center needs by providing data center space ranging in size from an entire building or large dedicated suite to a cage or half cabinet.

The first data center in our portfolio was purchased in 2000 by certain real estate funds (the "Funds") affiliated with The Carlyle Group, our Predecessor, and since then we have continued to acquire, develop and operate these types of data center facilities. Our properties are self managed, including construction project management in connection with our development initiatives. As of December 31, 2016, our property portfolio included 20 operating data center facilities, office and light industrial space and multiple development projects and space, which collectively comprise over 3.5 million net rentable square feet ("NRSF"), of which over 2.2 million NRSF is existing data center space.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe the following key competitive strengths position us to efficiently scale our business, capitalize on the demand for data center space and interconnection services, and thereby grow our cash flow.

Secure, Reliable, and Compliant. We help businesses protect mission critical data, performance sensitive applications and IT infrastructure by delivering secure, reliable, and compliant data center solutions. Our data centers feature advanced efficient power and cooling infrastructure to support our customers' IT infrastructure with additional power capacity to support continued growth. We provide twenty four hours a day, seven days a week in house security guard

monitoring with customizable security features. We also provide the infrastructure and physical security required to support many of our customers' information, data, and security compliance needs.

High Performance. We offer cloud-enabled, network rich data center campuses with over 20,000 interconnections across our portfolio and direct access to over 375 carriers and ISPs (Internet Service Providers), over 300 leading cloud and IT service providers and inter site connectivity. Our offerings include the CoreSite Open Cloud Exchange and the Any2 Internet Exchange. We believe that the diverse network connectivity options at many of our data centers provide us with a competitive advantage because network dense facilities offering high levels of connectivity

Table of Contents

typically take many years to establish. Many providers in our data center facilities can leverage our sites as revenue opportunities by offering their services directly to other customers within our data centers, while enterprises can reduce their total cost of operations by directly connecting to service providers in the same data center in a cost effective manner.

Scalable. Across 20 operating data centers in eight key North American markets, we lease space to enterprises, cloud and IT service providers, and network and mobility providers. We believe our ability to be both flexible and scalable is a key differentiator. We offer many space, power, and interconnection options that allow customers to select products and services that meet their needs. We believe we have a compelling combination of presence in most of the top data center markets in the U.S. with the ability to meet customers' growing capacity requirements within those markets.

At December 31, 2016, our data center facilities have approximately 281,000 NRSF of unoccupied space. We have the ability to increase our occupied data center square footage by approximately 1,275,000 NRSF, or 66%, through leasing our unoccupied space and the development of 27,000 NRSF space under construction as of December 31, 2016, and approximately 967,000 NRSF at multiple facilities that are available for future development based on market supply and demand.

Best in Class Customer Experience. We believe our 422 professionals deliver best in class service by placing customer needs first in supporting the planning, implementation and operating requirements of customers. We provide dedicated implementation resources to ensure a seamless onboarding process for customers. Our leasing and sales professionals can develop complex data center solutions for the most demanding customer requirements and our experienced and committed operations and facilities personnel are available for extensive management support.

Facilities in Key Markets. Our portfolio is concentrated in some of the largest and most important U.S. metropolitan markets and we expect to continue benefitting from this concentration as customers seek new, high quality data center space and interconnections within our markets, which are many of the key North American network, financial, cloud and commercial hubs. Our data centers are located in the Northern Virginia (including Washington D.C.), New York and San Francisco Bay areas, Chicago, Los Angeles, Boston, Miami and Denver. Many of our facilities are also situated in close proximity to a concentration of key businesses and corporations, driving demand for our data center space and interconnection services.

Diversified Customer Base. We have a diverse, global customer base, which we believe is a reflection of our strong reputation and proven track record, as well as our customers' trust in our ability to house their mission critical applications and vital communications technology. Our diverse customer base spans many industries across eight key North America markets. In addition to geographic markets, we group our customers into the following industry verticals:

- Enterprises: digital content and multimedia, systems integrators and managed services providers ("SI & MSP"), financial, healthcare, education, government, manufacturing and professional services
- Cloud and IT Service Providers
- Networks and Mobility: domestic and international telecommunications carriers, ISPs and CDNs (Content Delivery Networks)

Business and Growth Strategies

Our business objective is to continue growing our position as a provider of strategically located data center space in North America. Key components of our strategy include the following:

Increase Cash Flow of In Place Data Center Space. We actively manage and lease our properties to increase cash flow by:

- Leasing Available Space. We have the ability to increase both our revenue and our revenue per square foot by leasing additional space, power and interconnection services to new and existing data center customers. As of December 31, 2016, substantially all of our data center facilities had space and power available to offer our customers the ability to increase their square footage under lease as well as the amount of power

Table of Contents

they use per square foot. Our existing data center facilities have approximately 281,000 NRSF, or 12.6% of space currently unoccupied. We believe this space, together with available power, enables us to generate incremental revenue within our existing data center footprint.

· **Increasing Interconnection in our Facilities.** As more customers locate in our data center facilities, it benefits their business partners and customers to colocate with CoreSite in order to gain the full economic and performance benefits of our interconnection services. We believe this ecosystem of customers continues to drive new and existing customer growth, and in turn, increases the volume of interconnection services and the amount of value add power services such as breakered AC and DC primary and redundant power.

Capitalize on Embedded Expansion Opportunities. We plan to grow by developing new secure, reliable and high performance data center space. Our development opportunities include leveraging existing in place infrastructure and entitlements in currently operating properties or campuses. In many cases, we are able to strategically deploy capital by developing space in incremental phases to meet customer demand. Including the space currently under construction at December 31, 2016, vacant space and land targeted for future development, we own land and buildings sufficient to develop approximately 994,000 NRSF of data center space.

The following table summarizes the NRSF under construction and NRSF held for development throughout our portfolio, each as of December 31, 2016:

Facilities	Development Opportunities (in NRSF)		
	Under Construction(1)	Held for Development(2)	Total
One Wilshire campus			
LA1	—	10,352	10,352
LA2	4,726	122,476	127,202
Los Angeles Total	4,726	132,828	137,554
Northern Virginia			
Reston Campus Expansion(3)	—	611,072	611,072
Boston			
BO1	13,735	59,884	73,619
New York			
NY2	—	134,508	134,508
Miami			
MI1	—	13,154	13,154
Denver			
DE1	8,276	15,630	23,906
Total Facilities(4)	26,737	967,076	993,813

- (1) Represents NRSF for which substantial construction activities are ongoing to prepare the property for its intended use following development. The NRSF reflects management's estimate of engineering drawings and required support space and is subject to change based on final demising of space.
- (2) Represents estimated incremental data center capacity currently vacant in existing facilities in our portfolio that requires significant capital investment in order to develop into data center facilities.
- (3) During the fourth quarter of 2016, we acquired a 21.75-acre light-industrial / flex office park consisting of four operating buildings (the "Reston Campus Expansion"). Based upon our expectations regarding entitlements for the campus, we may build approximately 611,000 NRSF of incremental data center capacity across multiple phases. Currently, 178,712 NRSF and 48,928 NRSF is operating office and light-industrial space and powered shell data center space, respectively. We plan to begin construction of the first phase of the Reston Campus Expansion in the first quarter of 2017.

(4) In addition to our development opportunities disclosed within this table, we have entitled and unentitled land adjacent to our NY2 and LA2 facilities, in the form of existing parking lots. By utilizing existing parking lots, we

6

Table of Contents

believe that we could develop 100,000 NRSF and 200,000 NRSF buildings at NY2 and LA2, respectively, upon receipt of necessary entitlements.

Selectively Pursue Acquisition and Development Opportunities in New and Existing Markets. We evaluate opportunities to acquire or develop data center space with abundant power and/or dense points of interconnection in key markets that will expand our customer base and broaden our geographic footprint. Such acquisitions may entail subsequent development, which requires significant capital expenditures. We also intend to continue to implement the “hub and spoke strategy” that we have deployed in our four largest markets, namely Los Angeles, New York, the San Francisco Bay area and Northern Virginia. In these markets, we have extended our data center footprint by connecting our newer facilities, the spokes, to our established data centers, our hubs, which allows our customers leasing space at the spokes to leverage the significant interconnection capabilities of our hubs. In order to deploy our “hub and spoke strategy,” we typically rely on third party providers of network connectivity to establish highly reliable network connectivity within and between facilities.

Leverage Existing Customer Relationships and Reach New Customers. Our strong customer and industry relationships, combined with our national footprint and sales force, afford us insight into the size, timing and location of customers’ planned growth. We historically have been successful in leveraging this market visibility to expand our footprint and customer base in existing and new markets. We intend to continue to strengthen and expand our relationships with existing customers and to further grow and diversify our customer base by targeting growing customers and segments, such as domestic and international telecommunications carriers, content and media entertainment providers, cloud providers and other enterprise customers, including financial, health care, educational institutions and government agencies.

Table of Contents

Our Portfolio

As of December 31, 2016, our property portfolio included 20 operating data center facilities, office and light industrial space and multiple development projects that collectively comprise over 3.5 million NRSF, of which over 2.2 million NRSF is existing data center space. The approximately 1.0 million NRSF of development projects includes space available for development and construction of new data center facilities. We expect that this development potential plus any incremental investment into existing or new markets will enable us to accommodate existing and future customer demand and position us to continue to increase our operating cash flows. The following table provides an overview of our property portfolio as of December 31, 2016:

	Data Center Operating NRSF (1)			Pre-Stabilized (2)		Total		Development NRSF (3)		Total
	Annualized Rent (\$000)(4)	Stabilized Total	Percent Occupied(5)	Total	Percent Occupied(5)	Total	Percent Occupied(5)	Total		
Bay	\$ 6,335	85,932	82.3	% —	—	% 85,932	82.3	% —	8	
	8,367	76,676	93.7	—	—	76,676	93.7	—	7	
Bay	61,508	538,615	99.4	76,885	25.5	615,500	90.2	—	6	
	76,210	701,223	96.7	76,885	25.5	778,108	89.6	—	7	
Total	28,930	139,053	93.7	—	—	139,053	93.7	10,352	1	
Virginia	30,910	254,343	92.0	43,345	24.3	297,688	82.1	127,202	4	
	59,840	393,396	92.6	43,345	24.3	436,741	85.8	137,554	5	
us	26,779	201,719	94.0	—	—	201,719	94.0	—	2	
Virginia	13,238	115,336	100.0	73,111	20.2	188,447	69.0	—	1	
	3,306	22,137	86.4	—	—	22,137	86.4	—	2	
Virginia	1,125	48,928	100.0	—	—	48,928	100.0	611,072	6	
	44,448	388,120	96.1	73,111	20.2	461,231	84.1	611,072	1	
	18,403	178,407	93.8	—	—	178,407	93.8	—	1	
	17,209	166,026	98.7	14,031	56.1	180,057	95.3	73,619	2	
	4,999	48,404	71.8	—	—	48,404	71.8	—	4	
Total	9,901	68,822	95.5	32,920	46.5	101,742	79.7	134,508	2	
	14,900	117,226	85.7	32,920	46.5	150,146	77.1	134,508	2	
	1,357	30,176	61.0	—	—	30,176	61.0	13,154	4	
	1,418	5,878	100.0	—	—	5,878	100.0	23,906	2	
	442	5,140	99.3	—	—	5,140	99.3	—	5	

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

center	1,860	11,018	99.7	—	—	11,018	99.7	23,906	3
	\$ 234,227	1,985,592	94.5	% 240,292	28.3	% 2,225,884	87.4	% 993,813	3
al(8)	7,748	354,721	76.2	—	—	354,721	76.2	—	3
and	2,865	178,712	100.0	—	—	178,712	100.0	(178,712)	-
al(7)									
	\$ 244,840	2,519,025	92.3	% 240,292	28.3	% 2,759,317	86.7	% 815,101	3

*Indicates properties in which we hold a leasehold interest.

- (1) Represents NRSF at each operating facility that is currently occupied or readily available for lease as data center space and pre-stabilized data center space. Both occupied and available data center NRSF includes a factor based on management's estimate to account for a customer's proportionate share of the required data center support space (such as the mechanical, telecommunications and utility rooms) and building common areas, which may be updated on a periodic basis to reflect the most current build-out of our properties. Operating data center NRSF may require investment of Deferred Expansion Capital, see definition on page 11.
- (2) Pre-stabilized NRSF represents projects or facilities that recently have been developed and are in the initial lease-up phase. Pre-stabilized projects or facilities become stabilized operating properties at the earlier of achievement of 85% occupancy or 24 months after development completion.
- (3) Represents incremental data center capacity currently vacant in existing facilities in our portfolio that requires significant capital investment in order to develop into data center facilities. Includes NRSF under construction for which substantial activities are ongoing to prepare the property for its intended use following development. The

Table of Contents

NRSF reflects management's estimate of engineering drawings and required support space and is subject to change based on final demising of space.

- (4) Represents the monthly contractual rent under existing commenced customer leases as of December 31, 2016, multiplied by 12. This amount reflects total annualized base rent before any one time or non recurring rent abatements and excludes power revenue, interconnection revenue and operating expense reimbursement. On a gross basis, our total portfolio annualized rent was approximately \$250.8 million as of December 31, 2016, which includes \$6.0 million in operating expense reimbursements under modified gross and triple net leases. See footnote (6) below for more information regarding annualized rent for the Santa Clara campus.
- (5) Includes customer leases that have commenced and are occupied as of December 31, 2016. The percent occupied is determined based on leased square feet as a proportion of total operating NRSF as of December 31, 2016. The percent occupied for stabilized data center space would have been 95.0%, rather than 94.5%, if all leases signed in the current and prior periods had commenced. The percent occupied for our total portfolio, including stabilized data center space, pre stabilized space and office and light industrial space, would have been 87.6%, rather than 86.7%, if all leases signed in current and prior periods had commenced.
- (6) The annualized rent for the Santa Clara campus includes amounts associated with a restructured lease agreement involving a customer that has vacated its leased space and is paying discounted rent payments that may be applied to new lease arrangements elsewhere in our portfolio on a dollar for dollar basis until the original lease term expires. The \$4.2 million payable pursuant to this agreement is scheduled to expire in the second quarter of 2017.
- (7) During the fourth quarter of 2016, we acquired a 21.75-acre light-industrial / flex office park consisting of four operating buildings (the "Reston Campus Expansion"). Based upon our expectations regarding entitlements for the Reston Campus Expansion, we may build approximately 611,000 NRSF of incremental data center capacity across multiple phases. Currently, 178,712 NRSF and 48,928 NRSF is operating office and light-industrial space and powered shell data center space, respectively. We plan to begin construction of the first phase of the Reston Campus Expansion in the first quarter of 2017, subject to obtaining the necessary permits and approvals. In the second quarter of 2017, a customer is scheduled to vacate its 28,337 NRSF office lease, which will result in a decrease of \$0.8 million to annualized rent. This office space will not be re-leased based on our development plans.
- (8) Represents space that is currently occupied or readily available for lease as space other than data center space, which typically is offered for office or light industrial uses.

Table of Contents

“Same Store” statistics are based on space within each data center facility that was leased or available to be leased as of December 31, 2014, excluding space for which development was completed and became available to be leased after December 31, 2014. We track Same Store space leased or available to be leased at the computer room level within each data center facility. The following table shows the December 31, 2016, Same Store operating statistics. For comparison purposes, the operating activity totals as of December 31, 2015, and 2014, for this space are provided at the bottom of this table.

Market/Facilities	Same-Store Property Portfolio (in NRSF)						Total Total	Percent Occupied(2)	Percent Occupied(2)
	Data Center			Office and Light-Industrial					
	Annualized Rent (\$000)(1)	Total	Percent Occupied(2)	Total	Percent Occupied(2)	Total	Percent Occupied(2)		
San Francisco Bay									
SV1	\$ 11,994	85,932	82.3	% 234,238	78.5	% 320,170	79.5	%	
SV2	8,367	76,676	93.7	—	—	76,676	93.7		
Santa Clara campus(3)	33,971	252,009	98.7	712	84.3	252,721	98.6		
San Francisco Bay Total	54,332	414,617	94.4	234,950	78.5	649,567	88.6		
Los Angeles One Wilshire campus									
LA1*	29,101	139,053	93.7	4,373	76.4	143,426	93.2		
LA2	26,486	234,801	91.7	7,029	84.3	241,830	91.4		
Los Angeles Total	55,587	373,854	92.4	11,402	81.3	385,256	92.1		
Northern Virginia VA1	27,852	201,719	94.0	61,050	87.2	262,769	92.4		
DC1*	3,306	22,137	86.4	—	—	22,137	86.4		
Northern Virginia Total	31,158	223,856	93.3	61,050	87.2	284,906	92.0		
Chicago CH1	15,501	166,776	94.3	4,946	71.3	171,722	93.7		
Boston BO1	16,133	166,026	98.7	19,495	75.7	185,521	96.2		
New York NY1*	5,013	48,404	71.8	209	100.0	48,613	72.0		
NY2	6,451	52,692	94.2	20,735	19.4	73,427	73.1		
New York Total	11,464	101,096	83.5	20,944	20.2	122,040	72.6		
Miami MI1	1,380	30,176	61.0	1,934	37.3	32,110	59.6		
Denver DE1*	1,169	4,726	100.0	—	—	4,726	100.0		
DE2*	442	5,140	99.3	—	—	5,140	99.3		
Denver Total	1,611	9,866	99.6	—	—	9,866	99.6		
Total Facilities at December 31, 2016(4)	\$ 187,166	1,486,267	92.8	% 354,721	76.2	% 1,840,988	89.6	%	

Total Facilities at December 31, 2015	\$ 178,041	89.9	%	71.9	%	86.5	%
Total Facilities at December 31, 2014	\$ 156,646	81.9	%	75.8	%	80.7	%

*Indicates properties in which we hold a leasehold interest.

- (1) Represents the monthly contractual rent under existing commenced customer leases as of each respective period, multiplied by 12. This amount reflects total annualized base rent before any one time or non recurring rent abatements and excludes power revenue, interconnection revenue and operating expense reimbursement.
- (2) Includes customer leases that have commenced and are occupied as of each respective period. The percent occupied is determined based on leased square feet as a proportion of total operating NRSF.
- (3) The annualized rent for the Santa Clara campus includes amounts associated with a restructured lease agreement involving a customer that has vacated its leased space and is paying discounted rent payments that may be applied to new lease arrangements elsewhere in our portfolio on a dollar for dollar basis until the original lease term expires. The \$4.2 million payable pursuant to this agreement is scheduled to expire in the second quarter of 2017.
- (4) The percent occupied for data center space, office and light industrial space, and total space would have been 93.4%, 76.8% and 90.2%, respectively, if all leases signed in the current and prior periods had commenced. Same Store annualized rent increased to \$187.2 million at December 31, 2016, compared to \$178.0 million at December 31, 2015. The increase of \$9.1 million in Same-Store annualized rent is due primarily to an increase of 38,612 occupied NRSF at our Los Angeles campus.

Table of Contents

Capital Expenditures

The following table sets forth information regarding capital expenditures during the year ended December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2016
Data center expansion	\$ 340,452
Non-recurring investments	10,250
Tenant improvements	6,865
Recurring capital expenditures	6,081
Total capital expenditures	\$ 363,648

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we incurred approximately \$363.6 million of capital expenditures, of which approximately \$340.5 million related to data center expansion activities, including new data center construction, the development of capacity within existing data centers and other revenue generating investments. As we construct data center capacity, we work to optimize both the amount of the capital we deploy on power and cooling infrastructure and the timing of that capital deployment; as such, we generally construct our power and cooling infrastructure supporting our data center NRSF based on our estimate of customer utilization. This practice can result in our investment at a later time in Deferred Expansion Capital. We define Deferred Expansion Capital as our estimate of the incremental capital we may invest in the future to add power or cooling infrastructure to support existing or anticipated future customer utilization of NRSF within our operating data centers.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we completed development of SV6, a 136,580 NRSF powered shell data center and SV7, a new 226,911 NRSF turn-key data center building, at our Santa Clara campus, as well as seven computer rooms within existing properties. We also acquired a 21.75 operating light-industrial / flex office park located in Reston, Virginia, we plan to build over 611,000 NRSF of incremental data center capacity across multiple phases, referred to as the Reston Campus Expansion. We plan to begin the first phase of the Reston Campus Expansion during the first quarter of 2017. The following table sets forth capital expenditures spent on data center NRSF placed into service or under construction during the year ended December 31, 2016:

Property	Data Center Expansion	NRSF	
		Placed into Service	Under Construction
BO1	\$ 3,075	14,031	13,735
DE1	6,380	—	8,276
LA2	12,321	43,345	4,726
SV6	11,351	136,580	—
SV7	204,803	226,911	—
VA2	14,698	96,274	—
Reston Expansion	66,089	—	—
Other	21,735	—	—
Total	\$ 340,452	517,141	26,737

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we incurred approximately \$10.3 million in non-recurring investments, of which \$6.5 million is a result of internal IT software development and the remaining \$3.8 million is a result of other non-recurring investments, such as remodel or upgrade projects.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we incurred approximately \$6.9 million in tenant improvements, which relates to numerous small tenant improvement projects at various properties.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we incurred approximately \$6.1 million of recurring capital expenditures within our portfolio for required equipment upgrades that have a future economic benefit.

Table of Contents

Customer Diversification

The following table sets forth information regarding the ten largest customers in our portfolio based on total portfolio annualized rent as of December 31, 2016:

CoreSite Vertical	Customer Industry	Number of Locations	Total Occupied NRSF(1)	Percentage of Total Operating NRSF(2)	Annualized Rent (\$000)(3)	Percentage of Total Annualized Rent(4)	Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term in Months(5)
1 Cloud	Public Cloud	5	86,839	3.1	% \$ 16,933	6.9	% 111
2 Cloud	Public Cloud	10	286,240	10.4	14,807	6.0	69
3 Enterprise	Travel / Hospitality	3	104,732	3.8	10,439	4.3	30
4 Cloud	Private Cloud	2	95,225	3.5	8,984	3.7	71
5 Enterprise	SI & MSP	3	63,859	2.3	8,597	3.5	26
6 Enterprise	SI & MSP	3	16,480	0.6	5,778	2.4	23
7 Networks & Mobility	Global Carrier	5	27,871	1.0	4,849	2.0	28
8 Enterprise	Government*(6)	2	164,757	6.0	4,743	1.9	61
9 Enterprise	SI & MSP	2	26,081	0.9	4,726	1.9	6
10 Cloud	Software as a Service	1	31,283	1.1	4,347	1.8	22
Total/Weighted Average			903,367	32.7	% \$ 84,203	34.4	% 56

*Denotes customer using space for general office purposes.

- (1) Total occupied NRSF is determined based on contractually leased square feet for leases that have commenced on or before December 31, 2016. We calculate occupancy based on factors in addition to contractually leased square feet, including required data center support space (such as the mechanical, telecommunications and utility rooms) and building common areas.
- (2) Represents the customer's total occupied square feet divided by the total operating NRSF in the portfolio as of December 31, 2016.
- (3) Represents the monthly contractual rent under existing commenced customer leases as of December 31, 2016, multiplied by 12. This amount reflects total annualized base rent before any one time or non recurring rent abatements and excludes power revenue, interconnection revenue and operating expense reimbursement.
- (4) Represents the customer's total annualized rent divided by the total annualized rent in the portfolio as of December 31, 2016.
- (5) Weighted average based on percentage of total annualized rent expiring calculated as of December 31, 2016.
- (6) In connection with the acquisition of our Reston Campus Expansion during the fourth quarter of 2016, we assumed a 28,337 NRSF office lease for this customer which is reflected in the totals above. This customer is scheduled to vacate the 28,337 NRSF office lease during the second quarter of 2017, which will not be re-leased given our current development plans.

Lease Expirations

The following summary table sets forth a schedule of the expirations for leases in place as of December 31, 2016, plus unoccupied space, for each of the five full calendar years beginning January 1, 2017, at the properties in our

Table of Contents

portfolio (excluding space held for development or under construction). The information set forth in the table assumes that customers exercise no renewal options or early termination rights.

Year of Lease Expiration	Number of Leases Expiring(1)	Total Operating NRSF of Expiring Leases	Percentage of Total Operating NRSF	Annualized Rent (\$000)(2)	Percentage of Total Annualized Rent	Annualized Rent Per Leased NRSF(3)	Annualized Rent at Expiration (\$000)(4)	Annualized Rent Per Leased NRSF at Expiration(5)
Unoccupied data center	—	281,392	10.2	% \$ —	—	% \$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Unoccupied office and light-industrial	—	84,541	3.1	—	—	—	—	—
2017	1,020	460,730	16.6	73,544	30.1	151	74,077	152
2018	547	357,726	12.9	53,399	21.8	149	55,875	156
2019	294	341,204	12.4	35,581	14.5	104	40,327	118
2020	45	150,730	5.5	13,767	5.6	91	16,856	112
2021	57	88,191	3.2	9,267	3.8	105	14,553	165
2022-Thereafter	34	545,911	19.8	48,668	19.9	89	61,732	113
Office and light-industrial (6)	114	448,892	16.3	10,613	4.3	24	11,337	25
Portfolio Total / Weighted Average	2,111	2,759,317	100.0	% \$ 244,839	100.0	% \$ 101	\$ 274,757	\$ 113

- (1) Includes leases that upon expiration will automatically renew, primarily on a year to year basis. Number of leases represents each agreement with a customer; a lease agreement could include multiple spaces and a customer could have multiple leases.
- (2) Represents the monthly contractual rent under existing commenced customer leases as of December 31, 2016, multiplied by 12. This amount reflects total annualized base rent before any one time or non recurring rent abatements and excludes power revenue, interconnection revenue and operating expense reimbursements.
- (3) The annualized rent per leased NRSF and per leased NRSF at expiration does not include annualized rent of \$4.2 million associated with a restructured lease agreement involving a customer at the Santa Clara campus that has vacated its leased space and is paying discounted rent payments that may be applied to new lease arrangements elsewhere in our portfolio on a dollar for dollar basis until the original lease term expires in the second quarter of 2017.
- (4) Represents the final monthly contractual rent under existing customer leases as of December 31, 2016, multiplied by 12. This amount reflects total annualized base rent before any one time or non recurring rent abatements and excludes operating expense reimbursement, power revenue and interconnection revenue. Leases expiring during 2017 include annualized rent of \$6.2 million associated with lease terms currently on a month-to-month basis.
- (5) Annualized rent at expiration as defined above, divided by the square footage of leases expiring in the given year. This metric reflects the rent growth inherent in the existing base of lease agreements.
- (6) The occupied office and light-industrial leases, 56,669 NRSF, 46,943 NRSF, 43,630 NRSF, 18,553 NRSF, 26,655 NRSF and 256,442 NRSF are scheduled to expire in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 and thereafter, respectively, which accounts for (in thousands) \$1,580, \$980, \$1,001, \$431, \$916 and \$5,705 of annualized rent scheduled to expire during each respective period.

Table of Contents

Lease Distribution

The following table sets forth information relating to the distribution of leases in the properties in our portfolio, based on NRSF (excluding space held for development or under construction) under lease as of December 31, 2016:

	Number of Leases(2)	Percentage of All Leases	Total Operating NRSF of Leases	Percentage of Total Operating NRSF	Annualized Rent (\$000)(3)	Percentage of Total Annualized Rent
NRSF Under Lease(1)						
Unoccupied data center	—	—	% 281,392	10.2	% \$ —	—
Unoccupied office and light-industrial Data center NRSF:	—	—	84,541	3.1	—	—
5,000 or less	1,919	90.9	683,147	24.8	111,536	45.6
5,001 - 10,000	35	1.7	227,022	8.2	31,190	12.7
10,001 - 25,000	20	0.9	319,495	11.6	39,405	16.1
Greater than 25,000	5	0.2	231,639	8.4	31,457	12.8
Powered shell and other(4)	18	0.9	483,189	17.5	20,638	8.4
Office and light-industrial	114	5.4	448,892	16.2	10,613	4.4
Portfolio Total	2,111	100.0	% 2,759,317	100.0	% \$ 244,839	100.0

(1) Represents all leases in our portfolio, including data center and office and light industrial leases.

(2) Number of leases represents each agreement with a customer; a lease agreement could include multiple spaces and a customer could have multiple leases.

(3) Represents the monthly contractual rent under existing commenced customer leases as of December 31, 2016, multiplied by 12. This amount reflects total annualized base rent before any one time or non recurring rent abatements and excludes power revenue, interconnection revenue and operating expense reimbursement.

(4) The annualized rent for powered shell and other includes \$4.2 million associated with a restructured lease agreement involving a customer at the Santa Clara campus that has vacated its leased space and is paying discounted rent payments that may be applied to new lease arrangements elsewhere in our portfolio on a dollar for dollar basis until the original term expires in the second quarter of 2017.

Competition

We compete with numerous developers, owners and operators of technology related real estate and data centers, many of which own properties similar to ours in the same markets in which our properties are located, including AT&T Inc., CenturyLink Inc., Savvis, Inc., a CenturyLink company, CyrusOne, Inc., Digital Realty Trust, Inc., DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc., Equinix, Inc., Internap Network Services Corporation, Quality Technology Services, RagingWire Data Centers, a NTT Communications company, SABEY Corporation, Verizon / Terremark Worldwide, Inc., Shaw Communications Inc. / ViaWest, Inc., and Zayo Inc. Certain of our above competitors have entered into purchase and sale agreements which are expected to close in 2017. In addition, we may face competition from new entrants into the data center market. Some of our competitors and potential competitors may have significant advantages over us, including greater name recognition, longer operating histories, pre existing relationships with current or potential customers, significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources, ownership of more data centers more broadly distributed geographically, access to less expensive power, and more robust interconnected hubs in certain

geographic markets, all of which could allow them to respond more quickly to new or changing opportunities. If our competitors offer space, power and/or interconnection services at rates below current market rates, or below the rates we currently charge our customers, we may lose potential customers and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge in order to retain customers when our customers' leases expire.

As a developer of data center space and provider of interconnection services, we also compete for the services of key third party providers of services, including engineers and contractors with expertise in the development of data centers. The competition for the services of specialized contractors and other third party providers required for the development of data centers is intense, increasing the cost of engaging such providers and the risk of delays in completing our development projects.

Table of Contents

In addition, we face competition from real estate developers in our sector and in other industries for the acquisition of additional properties suitable for the development of data centers. Such competition may reduce the number of properties available for acquisition or development, increase the price of these properties and reduce the demand for data center space in the markets we seek to serve.

Regulation

General

Data centers in our markets are subject to various laws, ordinances and regulations, including regulations relating to common areas. We believe that each of our properties has the necessary permits and approvals to operate our business.

Americans with Disabilities Act

Our properties must comply with Title III of the American with Disabilities Act, or the ADA, to the extent that such properties are places of “public accommodation” or “commercial facilities” as defined by the ADA. The ADA requires properties that are places of “public accommodation” to, among other things, remove existing barriers to access by persons with disabilities where such removal is readily achievable. The ADA also requires places of “public accommodation” as well as “commercial facilities” undergoing new construction or alterations to conform to the ADA Accessibility Guidelines, which provide design standards that permit accessibility by individuals with disabilities. Further, if entities on our properties offer certain examinations or courses (i.e., those related to applications, licensing, certification, or credentialing for secondary or postsecondary education, professional, or trade purposes), they must be offered in an accessible place and manner or with alternative accessible arrangements. We believe that our properties are in substantial compliance with the ADA and that we will not be required to make substantial capital expenditures to those properties to address the requirements of the ADA. However, noncompliance with the ADA could result in imposition of monetary damages and civil penalties in lawsuits brought by the Attorney General or an award of attorneys’ fees to private litigants. The obligation to make readily achievable accommodations as required by the ADA is an ongoing one, and we will continue to assess our properties and make alterations as appropriate.

Environmental Matters

Under various federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, a current or previous owner or operator of real estate may be liable for contamination resulting from the presence or discharge of hazardous or toxic substances at that property, and may be required to investigate and clean up such contamination at that property or emanating from that property. Such laws and regulations often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of the contaminants, and a party may be liable for all of the cleanup costs, even when more than one person was responsible for the contamination. Previous owners used some of our properties for industrial and retail purposes, so those properties may contain some level of environmental contamination. The presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination at our properties may expose us to third party liability or materially adversely affect our ability to sell, lease or develop the real estate or to borrow using the real estate as collateral. In addition, we could incur costs to comply with such laws and regulations, the violation of which could lead to substantial fines and penalties.

Environmental laws and regulations also require that asbestos containing building materials be properly managed and maintained and may impose fines and penalties on building owners or operators for failure to comply with these requirements. Further, third parties could potentially seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury associated with exposure to asbestos containing building materials.

In addition, certain of our customers, particularly those that lease light industrial space from us, routinely handle hazardous substances and wastes as part of their operations at our properties. Environmental laws and regulations subject our customers, and potentially us, to liability resulting from these activities or from previous industrial or other uses of those properties. Environmental liabilities could also affect a customer's ability to make rental payments to us. We require our customers to comply with these environmental laws and regulations and to indemnify us for any related liabilities.

Table of Contents

Independent environmental consultants have conducted Phase I or similar environmental site assessments on all owned properties in our portfolio. Each of the site assessments has been either completed or updated since 2005. Site assessments are intended to collect and evaluate information regarding the environmental condition of the surveyed property and surrounding properties. These assessments do not generally include soil sampling, subsurface investigations or asbestos sampling. Although prior commercial or industrial operations at some of our properties may have released hazardous materials and some of our properties contain or may contain asbestos containing building materials, none of the recent site assessments revealed any past or present environmental liability that we believe would have a material adverse effect on our business, assets or results of operations. However, the assessments may have failed to reveal all environmental conditions, liabilities or compliance concerns. Material environmental conditions, liabilities or compliance concerns may have arisen after the reviews were completed or may arise in the future; and future laws, ordinances or regulations may impose material additional environmental liability. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Operations—Environmental problems are possible and can be costly.”

Insurance

We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage, earthquake, business interruption, rental loss, and umbrella liability insurance covering all of the properties in our portfolio augmented by excess liability coverage in an amount that we believe to be appropriate. We select policy specifications and insured limits which we believe to be appropriate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage and industry practice and, in the opinion of our management, the properties in our portfolio are currently adequately insured. We do not carry insurance for generally uninsured losses such as loss from riots, war or acts of God. In addition, we carry earthquake insurance on our properties in an amount and with deductibles which we believe are commercially reasonable. Certain of the properties in our portfolio are located in areas believed to be seismically active. Potential losses to our properties may not be covered by insurance or may exceed our policy coverage limits. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Operations—Potential losses to our properties may not be covered by insurance or may exceed our policy coverage limits” in Item 1A. of this Annual Report.

Employees

As of December 31, 2016, we had 422 full time and part time employees, of which 218 employees are salaried with the remainder paid on an hourly basis. None of our employees is a member of a labor union and we believe that our relations with employees are good.

Offices

Our corporate offices are located at 1001 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, CO 80202.

How to Obtain Our SEC Filings

All reports we file with the SEC are available free of charge via EDGAR through the SEC website at www.sec.gov. In addition, the public may read and copy materials we file with the SEC at the SEC’s public reference room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. We also provide copies of our Forms 8 K, 10 K, 10 Q, Proxy Statement, Annual Report and amendments to those documents at no charge to investors upon request and make electronic copies of such reports available through our website at www.coresite.com as soon as reasonably practicable after filing such material with the SEC. The information found on, or otherwise accessible through, our website is not incorporated by reference into, nor does it form a part of, this Annual Report on Form 10 K, or any other document that we file with the SEC.

Financial Information

We manage our business as one reportable segment consisting of investments in data centers located in the United States. For required financial information related to our operations and assets, please refer to our consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, included in Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” in this Annual Report.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. The risks and uncertainties described below are those that we currently believe may materially affect our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties of which we are unaware or that we currently deem immaterial also may become important factors that affect our Company.

Risks Related to Our Business and Operations

Our portfolio of properties consists primarily of data centers geographically concentrated in certain markets and any adverse developments in local economic conditions or the demand for data center space in these markets may negatively impact our operating results.

Our portfolio of properties consists of data centers geographically concentrated in the San Francisco Bay area, Los Angeles, the Northern Virginia area (including Washington D.C.), Chicago, Boston, the New York area, Denver and Miami. These markets comprised 32.5%, 25.5%, 19.0%, 7.9%, 7.3%, 6.4%, 0.8%, and 0.6%, respectively, of our annualized data center rent as of December 31, 2016. As such, we are susceptible to local economic conditions and the supply of and demand for data center space in these markets. If there is a downturn in the economy or an oversupply of or decrease in demand for data centers in these markets, our business could be materially adversely affected to a greater extent than if we owned a real estate portfolio that was more diversified in terms of both geography and industry focus.

We may be vulnerable to security breaches and cyber attacks which could disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our financial performance and operating results.

A party who is able to compromise the security measures on our networks or the security of our infrastructure could misappropriate our proprietary information and the personal information of our customers and employees and cause interruptions or malfunctions in our or our customers' operations. We expend significant financial resources to protect against such threats and may be required to further expend financial resources to alleviate problems caused by security breaches. As techniques used to breach security are growing in frequency and sophistication and are generally not recognized until launched against a target, regardless of our expenditures and protection efforts, we may not be able to implement security measures in a timely manner or, if and when implemented, these measures could be circumvented. Any breaches that may occur could expose us to increased risk of lawsuits, loss of existing or potential future customers, harm to our reputation and increases in our security costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial performance and operating results.

Our properties depend upon the demand for technology related real estate.

Our portfolio of properties consists primarily of technology related real estate and data center facilities in particular. A decrease in the demand for data center space, Internet gateway facilities or other technology related real estate would have a greater adverse effect on our business and financial condition than if we owned a portfolio with a more diversified tenant base or less specialized use. Our substantial development activities make us particularly susceptible to general economic slowdowns, including recessions, as well as adverse developments in the corporate data center, Internet and data communications and broader technology industries. Any such slowdown or adverse development could lead to reduced corporate IT spending or reduced demand for data center space. Reduced demand could also result from business relocations, including to markets that we do not currently serve. Changes in industry practice or in technology, such as virtualization technology, more efficient or miniaturization of computing or networking

devices, or devices that require higher power densities than today's devices, could also reduce demand for the physical data center space and infrastructure we provide or make the tenant improvements in our facilities obsolete or in need of significant upgrades to remain viable. The development of new technologies, the adoption of new industry standards or other factors could render many of our customers' current products and services obsolete or unmarketable and contribute to a downturn in their businesses, thereby increasing the likelihood that they default under their leases, become insolvent or file for bankruptcy. In addition, existing initiatives relating to the formation of Internet exchange alternatives could have a negative effect on the demand for and pricing of the subset of our interconnection revenue relating to Internet exchanges.

Table of Contents

Our products and services have a long sales cycle that may harm our revenues and operating results.

A customer's decision to lease space in one of our data centers and to purchase additional services typically involves a significant commitment of resources. In addition, some customers will be reluctant to commit to locating in our data centers until they are confident that the data center has adequate network connections. As a result, we have a long sales cycle. Furthermore, we may expend significant time and resources in pursuing a particular sale or customer that ultimately does not result in revenue.

Macroeconomic conditions, including economic and market downturns may further impact this long sales cycle by making it extremely difficult for customers to accurately forecast and plan future business activities. This could cause customers to slow spending or delay decision making on our products and services, which would delay and lengthen our sales cycle.

Delays due to the length of our sales cycle may materially and adversely affect our revenues and operating results, which could harm our ability to meet our financial forecasts for a given quarter and cause volatility in our stock price.

Our interconnection and value add power services depend on establishing highly evolved customer ecosystems and we may not be able to establish those ecosystems within a particular market.

One of our corporate objectives is to increase the volume of higher margin interconnection services and value add power services, as well as to increase rental rates and obtain attractive customers, by developing highly evolved ecosystems comprised of cross connected customers within each market. We have attained varying levels of success in developing these customer ecosystems across our markets. While we believe that we are able to attract network and cloud deployments and to grow the customer ecosystem to some degree in all markets, it may be difficult in some markets to develop ecosystems on the scale of our most highly evolved interconnected ecosystems due to the presence of incumbent interconnection and network dense data centers in those markets. Our ability to establish highly interconnected data centers in certain markets may be further negatively impacted by industry consolidation. If we are unable to establish highly evolved customer ecosystems within a particular market, we may have difficulty attracting customer deployments requiring such ecosystems, and increasing the volume of higher margin interconnection services and value add power services within that market to levels that are comparable to our most highly evolved interconnected ecosystems, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our data center infrastructure may become obsolete and we may not be able to upgrade our power and cooling systems cost effectively or at all.

The markets for the data centers that we own and operate, as well as the industries in which our customers operate, are characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions and changing customer demands. Our ability to deliver technologically sophisticated power and cooling is a significant factor in our customers' decisions to lease space in our data centers. Our data center infrastructure may become obsolete due to the development of new systems that deliver power to, or eliminate heat from, the servers and other customer equipment that we house. Additionally, our data center infrastructure could become obsolete as a result of the development of new technology that requires levels of power and cooling that our facilities are not designed to provide. Our power and cooling systems are also sophisticated, expensive and time consuming to upgrade. Accordingly, we may not be able to efficiently upgrade or change these systems to meet new demands without incurring significant costs that we may not be able to pass on to our customers. The obsolescence of our power and cooling systems would have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, evolving customer demand could require services or infrastructure improvements that we do not provide or that would be difficult or expensive for us to provide in our current data centers, and we may be unable to adequately adapt our properties or acquire new properties

that can compete successfully. We risk losing customers to our competitors if we are unable to adapt with in this rapidly evolving marketplace.

Furthermore, potential future regulations that apply to industries we serve may require customers in those industries to seek specific requirements from their data centers that we are unable to provide. These may include physical security requirements applicable to the defense industry and government contractors and privacy and security regulations applicable to the financial services and health care industries. If such regulations were adopted or such extra

Table of Contents

requirements demanded by certain customers, we could lose some customers or be unable to attract new customers in certain industries, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Any failure of our physical infrastructure or services could lead to significant costs and disruptions that could reduce our revenues, harm our business reputation and have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

Our business depends on providing customers with highly reliable service. We may fail to provide such service as a result of numerous factors, including:

- human error;
- power loss;
- exposure to temperature, humidity, smoke and other environmental hazards;
- improper building maintenance by our landlords in the buildings that we lease;
- physical or electronic security breaches;
- fire, earthquake, hurricane, flood and other natural disasters;
- water damage;
- war, terrorism and any related conflicts or similar events worldwide; and
- sabotage and vandalism.

Problems at one or more of our data centers, whether or not within our control, could result in service interruptions or equipment damage. We provide service level commitments to substantially all of our customers. As a result, service interruptions or equipment damage in our data centers could result in billing abatements to these customers. In addition, although we have given such abatements to our customers in the past, there can be no assurance that our customers will accept these abatements as compensation in the future. Service interruptions and equipment failures may also expose us to additional legal liability and damage our brand image and reputation. Service interruptions, especially if significant or frequent, could cause our customers to terminate or not renew their leases. In addition, we may be unable to attract new customers if we have a reputation for significant or frequent service disruptions in our data centers.

We depend on third parties to provide network connectivity within and between certain of our data centers, and any delays or disruptions in this connectivity may adversely affect our operating results and cash flow.

We depend upon carriers and other network providers to deliver network connectivity to customers within our data centers as well as the fiber network interconnection between certain of our data centers. Our hub and spoke approach makes us dependent on these third parties to provide these services between our data centers. There can be no assurance that any network provider will elect to offer its services within new data centers that we develop or that once a network provider decides to provide connectivity to or between our data centers, it will continue to do so for any period of time. A significant interruption in or loss of these services could impair our ability to attract and retain customers and have a material adverse effect on our business.

Enabling connectivity within and between our data centers requires construction and operation of a sophisticated redundant fiber network. The construction required to connect our data centers is complex and may involve factors outside of our control, including the availability of construction resources. If highly reliable network connectivity within and between certain of our data centers is not established, is materially delayed, is discontinued or fails, our reputation could be harmed, which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to attract new customers or retain existing ones.

Table of Contents

We are dependent upon third party suppliers for power and certain other services, and we are vulnerable to service failures of our third party suppliers and to price increases by such suppliers.

We rely on third parties to provide power to our data centers, and we cannot ensure that these third parties will deliver such power in adequate quantities or on a consistent basis. Since our properties have access to a finite amount of power, it may be inadequate to support our customer requirements and we may be unable to satisfy our obligations to our customers. As current and future customers increase their power usage in our facilities over time, the remaining available power for future customers could limit our ability to grow our business and increase occupancy rates or network density within our existing facilities. At certain of our data centers, our aggregate maximum contractual obligation to provide power and cooling to our customers may exceed the physical capacity at such data centers if customers were to quickly increase their demand for power and cooling. If we are not able to increase the available power and/or cooling or move the customer to another location within our data center portfolio with sufficient power and cooling to meet such demand, we could lose the customer as well as be exposed to liability under our leases. Any such material loss of customers or material liability could adversely affect our results of operations.

In addition, our data centers are susceptible to power shortages and planned or unplanned power outages caused by these shortages. While we attempt to limit exposure to power shortages by using backup generators and batteries, power outages may last beyond our backup and alternative power arrangements, which would harm our customers and our business. In the past, a limited number of our customers have experienced temporary losses of power and/or cooling. Pursuant to the terms of some of our customer leases, continuous or chronic power or cooling outages may give certain of our tenants the right to terminate their leases or cause us to incur financial obligations in connection with a power or cooling loss. In addition, any loss of services or equipment damage could reduce the confidence of our customers in our services, thereby impairing our ability to attract and retain customers, which would adversely affect both our ability to generate revenues and our operating results, and harm our reputation.

Furthermore, we may be subject to risks and unanticipated costs associated with obtaining power from various utility companies. Municipal utilities in areas experiencing financial distress may increase rates to compensate for financial shortfalls unrelated to either the cost of production or the demand for electricity. Other utilities that serve our data centers may be dependent on, and sensitive to price increases for a particular type of fuel, such as coal, oil or natural gas. In addition, the price of these fuels and the electricity generated from them could increase as a result of proposed legislative measures related to climate change, including efforts to regulate carbon emissions and increase supply from more expensive renewable energy sources. In any of these cases, increases in the cost of power at any of our data centers would put those locations at a competitive disadvantage relative to data centers served by utilities that can provide less expensive power.

Because we depend on the development and growth of a balanced customer base, including key customers, failure to attract, grow and retain this base of customers could harm our business and operating results.

Our ability to maximize operating revenues depends on our ability to develop and grow a balanced customer base, consisting of a variety of companies, including enterprises, cloud and IT service providers and network and mobility providers. We consider certain of these customers to be key in that they attract and assist in retaining other customers. The more balanced the customer base within each data center, the better we will be able to generate significant interconnection revenues, which in turn increases our overall operating revenues. Our ability to attract customers to our data centers will depend on a variety of factors, including the presence of multiple network carriers and cloud operators, the mix of products and services offered by us, the overall mix of customers, the presence of key customers attracting business through vertical market ecosystems, the data center's operating reliability and security and our ability to effectively market and sell our services. However, some of our customers may face competitive pressures and may ultimately not be successful or may be consolidated through merger or acquisition. If these customers do not continue to use our data centers it may be disruptive to our business. Finally, an uncertain economic climate may harm

our ability to attract and retain customers if customers slow spending, or delay decision making, on our products and services, or if customers begin to have difficulty paying us and we experience increased churn in our customer base. Any of these factors may hinder the development, growth and retention of a balanced customer base and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

20

Table of Contents

Declining real estate valuations and impairment charges could adversely affect our earnings and financial condition.

We periodically review each of our properties for indicators that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Examples of such indicators may include a significant decrease in the market prices of similar properties, a significant adverse change in the extent or manner in which the property is being used or expected to be used based on the underwriting at the time of acquisition, or a change in its physical condition, an accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or development, or a history of operating or cash flow losses. When such impairment indicators exist, we review an estimate of the future cash flows (excluding interest charges) expected to result from the real estate investment's use and eventual disposition and compare the estimated future cash flows to the carrying value of the property. We consider factors such as future operating income, trends and prospects, as well as the effects of leasing demand, competition and other factors. If our undiscounted net cash flow evaluation indicates that we are unable to recover the carrying value of a real estate investment, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the property. Recording an impairment loss would result in an immediate negative adjustment to net income. The evaluation of estimated future cash flows is highly subjective and is based in part on assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results in future periods. A decline in real estate prices where we operate may cause us to reevaluate the assumptions used in our impairment analysis. Impairment charges could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and the market price of our stock.

Potential losses to our properties may not be covered by insurance or may exceed our policy coverage limits.

We do not carry insurance for generally uninsured losses, such as acts of war. Our properties in our portfolio are subject to risks from earthquakes, tropical storms, hurricanes, floods and other natural disasters. While we do carry earthquake, hurricane and flood insurance on our properties, the amount of our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to fully cover such losses. In addition, we may discontinue earthquake, hurricane or flood insurance on some or all of our properties in the future if the cost of premiums for any of these policies exceeds, in our judgment, the value of the coverage relative to the risk of loss.

If we experience a loss which is uninsured or which exceeds our policy coverage limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties as well as the anticipated future cash flows from those properties.

In addition, even if damage to our properties is covered by insurance, a disruption of our business caused by a casualty event may result in the loss of business or customers. We carry business interruption insurance, but such insurance may not fully compensate us for the loss of business or customers due to an interruption caused by a casualty event.

While we monitor the solvency of our insurance carriers, it can be difficult to evaluate the stability and net assets or capitalization of insurance companies, and any insurer's ability to meet its claim payment obligations. A failure of an insurance company to make payments to us upon an event of loss covered by an insurance policy could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Global economic conditions could adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition.

General economic conditions and the cost and availability of capital may be adversely affected in some or all of the markets in which we own properties and conduct our operations. Instability in the U.S., Asian, European and other international financial markets and economies may adversely affect our ability, and the ability of our tenants, to replace or renew maturing liabilities on a timely basis, access the capital markets to meet liquidity and capital expenditure requirements and may result in adverse effects on our, and our tenants' financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, our access to funds under our revolving credit facility and other lines of credit we may enter into depend on the ability of the lenders that are parties to such facilities to meet their funding commitments to us. There can be no assurance that long term disruptions in the global economy and the return of tighter credit conditions, and potential failures or nationalizations of, third party financial institutions as a result of such disruptions will not have an adverse effect on our lenders. If our lenders are not able to meet their funding commitments to us, our business, results of operation, cash flows and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Table of Contents

If we do not have sufficient cash flow to continue operating our business and are unable to borrow additional funds, access our existing lines of credit or raise equity or debt capital, we may need to find alternative ways to increase our liquidity. Such alternatives may include, without limitation, curtailing development activity, disposing of one or more of our properties possibly on disadvantageous terms or entering into or renewing leases on less favorable terms than we otherwise would.

The market price of our stock may continue to be highly volatile, and the value of an investment in our common stock may decline.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the closing sale price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) has ranged from \$55.30 to \$91.49 per share. The market price of the shares of our common stock has been and may continue to be highly volatile. General economic and market conditions, and market conditions for telecommunications and real estate stocks in general, may affect the market price of our common stock.

Announcements by us or others, or speculations about our future plans, may also have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock. These may relate to:

- our operating results or forecasts;
- new issuances of equity, debt or convertible debt by us;
- changes to our capital allocation or business strategy;
- developments in our relationships with our customers;
- announcements by our customers or competitors;
- changes in regulatory policy or interpretation (including changes in federal, state, and local tax policies);
- governmental investigations;
- litigation;
- changes in the ratings of our debt or stock by rating agencies or securities analysts;
- our purchase or development of real estate and/or additional data centers;
- overall market demand for data center space and services;
- changes in prices for utilities, connectivity and other services we provide;
- personnel changes;
- changes in customers’ budgets for information technology services;
- our acquisitions of complementary businesses or dispositions of properties; or
- the operational performance of our data centers.

The stock market has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which have particularly affected the market prices for emerging telecommunications and real estate companies, and which have often been unrelated to their operating performance. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Table of Contents

To fund our growth strategy and refinance our indebtedness, we depend on external sources of capital, which may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required under the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”) to distribute at least 90% of our net taxable income annually, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding any net capital gains. We will also be subject to income tax at regular corporate rates to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our net taxable income, including any net capital gains. These distribution requirements may limit our ability to fund future capital needs, including any necessary acquisition financing, from operating cash flow. Consequently, we intend to rely on third party sources for debt or equity financing to fund our growth strategy. In addition, we may need external sources of capital to refinance our indebtedness at maturity. We may not be able to obtain such financing or refinancing on favorable terms or at all. Our access to third party sources of capital depends, in part, on:

- general economic and financial market conditions;
- limited subset of lenders that have historically committed debt capital to REITs that own technology based real estate;
- the market’s perception of our growth potential;
- our then current debt levels;
- our historical and expected future earnings, cash flow and cash distributions; and
- the market price per share of our capital stock.

In addition, our ability to access additional capital may be limited by the terms of our existing indebtedness, which restricts our incurrence of additional indebtedness. If we cannot obtain capital when needed, we may not be able to acquire or develop properties when strategic opportunities arise or refinance our debt at maturity, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our level of indebtedness and debt service obligations could have adverse effects on our business.

As of December 31, 2016, we had total principal indebtedness of approximately \$694.0 million and the ability to borrow up to an additional \$151.5 million under our revolving credit facility, subject to satisfying certain financial and covenant tests. While there are limits in our revolving credit facility and senior unsecured term loans on the amount of debt that we may incur, and additional limits on our indebtedness which may be imposed by future agreements or by a policy adopted by our board of directors, we have the ability to increase our indebtedness over current levels. A substantial increase in our indebtedness may have adverse consequences for our business, results of operations and financial condition because it could, among other things:

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing our cash flow available to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes, including to pay dividends on our common and preferred stock as currently contemplated or necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT;
- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our financial obligations, including borrowings under our revolving credit facility;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- expose us to increases in interest rates for our variable rate debt;
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds on favorable terms or at all to expand our business or ease liquidity constraints;

Table of Contents

- limit our ability to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity on the same or more favorable terms or at all;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to competitors that have less indebtedness; and
- require us to dispose of one or more of our properties at disadvantageous prices or raise equity that may dilute the value of our common stock in order to service our indebtedness or to raise funds to pay such indebtedness at maturity.

The agreements governing our indebtedness place restrictions on us and our subsidiaries, reducing operational flexibility and creating default risks.

The agreements governing our indebtedness contain covenants that place restrictions on us and our subsidiaries. These covenants may restrict, among other things, our and our subsidiaries' ability to:

- merge, consolidate or transfer all or substantially all of our or our subsidiaries' assets;
- incur additional debt or issue additional preferred stock, including use of our existing capacity under our revolving credit facility;
- make certain investments or acquisitions;
- create liens on our or our subsidiaries' assets;
- sell assets;
- make capital expenditures;
- pay dividends on or repurchase our capital stock;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- issue or sell stock of our subsidiaries; and
- change the nature of our business.

These covenants could impair our ability to grow our business, take advantage of attractive business opportunities or successfully compete. In addition, our revolving credit facility requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy financial condition tests. Our ability to comply with these ratios or tests may be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. A breach of any of these covenants or covenants under any other agreements governing our indebtedness could result in an event of default. Cross default provisions in our debt agreements could cause an event of default under one debt agreement to trigger an event of default under our other debt agreements. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under any of our debt agreements, the lenders could elect to declare all outstanding debt under such agreements to be immediately due and payable. If we were unable to repay or refinance the accelerated debt, the lenders could proceed against any assets pledged to secure that debt, including foreclosing on or requiring the sale of our data centers, and our assets may not be sufficient to repay such debt in full.

Fluctuations in interest rates could materially affect our financial results.

Because a significant portion of our debt bears interest at variable rates, increases in interest rates could materially increase our interest expense. Based on our debt outstanding as of December 31, 2016, if interest rates were to increase by 1%, the corresponding increase in interest expense on our variable rate debt would decrease future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$3.7 million per year. If the United States Federal Reserve increases short term interest

Table of Contents

rates, this would have a significant upward impact on shorter term interest rates, including the interest rates that our variable rate debt is based upon. Potential future increases in interest rates and credit spreads may increase our interest expense and therefore negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations, and reduce our access to the debt or equity capital markets.

Any hedging transactions involve costs and may limit our gains or result in material losses.

Hedging agreements enable us to convert floating rate liabilities to fixed rate liabilities or fixed rate liabilities to floating rate liabilities. We may use derivatives to hedge our liabilities from time to time. Any hedging transactions into which we enter could expose us to certain risks, including:

- losses on a hedge position reducing the cash available for distribution to stockholders and such losses exceeding the amount invested in such instruments;
- counterparties to a hedging arrangement defaulting on their obligations;
- paying certain fees, such as transaction or brokerage fees; and
- incurring costs if we elect to terminate a hedging agreement early.

As of December 31, 2016, we are a party to a five year interest rate swap agreement that effectively fixes the interest rate on \$100 million of outstanding debt at approximately 3.23% per annum through January 31, 2019, and a five year interest rate swap agreement that effectively fixes the interest rate on \$75 million of outstanding debt at approximately 2.93% per annum through May 5, 2020.

Our growth depends on the successful development of our properties and any delays or unexpected costs associated with such projects may harm our growth prospects, future operating results and financial condition.

As of December 31, 2016, we had the ability to expand our operating data center square footage by approximately 994,000 NRSF, or 45%, as set forth in our development table in Item 1. Our growth depends upon the successful completion of the development of this space and similar projects in the future. Current and future development projects and expansion into new markets will involve substantial planning, allocation of significant company resources and certain risks, including risks related to financing, zoning, regulatory approvals, construction costs and delays. These projects will also require us to carefully select and rely on the experience of one or more general contractors and associated subcontractors during the construction process. Should a general contractor or significant subcontractor experience financial or other problems during the construction process, we could experience significant delays, increased costs to complete the project and other negative impacts to our expected financial returns. Site selection in current and expansion markets is also a critical factor in our expansion plans, and there may not be suitable properties available in our markets at a location that is attractive to our customers and has the necessary combination of access to multiple network providers, a significant supply of electrical power, high ceilings and the ability to sustain heavy floor loading. Furthermore, while we may prefer to locate new data centers adjacent to or in close proximity to our existing data centers, we may be limited by the size and location of suitable properties.

In addition, we will be subject to risks and, potentially, unanticipated costs associated with obtaining access to a sufficient amount of power from local utilities, including the need, in some cases, to develop utility substations on our properties in order to accommodate our power needs, constraints on the amount of electricity that a particular locality's power grid is capable of providing at any given time, and risks associated with the negotiation of long term power contracts with utility providers. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully negotiate such contracts on acceptable terms or at all. Any inability to negotiate utility contracts on a timely basis or on acceptable financial terms or in volumes sufficient to supply the requisite power for our development properties would have a material negative impact on our growth and future results of operations and financial condition.

These and other risks could result in delays or increased costs or prevent the completion of our development projects, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, the trading price of our common stock and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations or pay dividends.

25

Table of Contents

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

We continually evaluate the market for available properties and may acquire data centers or properties suited for data center development when opportunities exist. Our ability to acquire properties on favorable terms and successfully develop and operate them involves significant risks including, but not limited to:

- we may be unable to acquire a desired property because of competition from other data center companies or real estate investors with more capital;
- even if we are able to acquire a desired property, competition from other potential acquirers may significantly increase the purchase price of such property;
- we may be unable to realize the intended benefits from acquisitions or achieve anticipated operating or financial results;
- we may be unable to finance the acquisition on favorable terms or at all;
- we may underestimate the costs to make necessary improvements to acquired properties;
- we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions into our existing operations resulting in disruptions to our operations or diversion of our management's attention from our core business activities;
- acquired properties may be subject to tax reassessments, which may result in higher than expected real estate tax payments;
- we may not be able to access sufficient power on favorable terms or at all; and
- market conditions may result in higher than expected vacancy rates and lower than expected rental rates.

In the past we have acquired properties that did not perform to our expectations and there can be no assurance that this will not happen again. If we are unable to successfully acquire, develop and operate data center properties, our ability to grow our business, compete and meet market expectations will be significantly impaired, which would have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

We may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities related to properties or businesses that we acquire for which we may have limited or no recourse against the sellers.

Assets and entities that we have acquired or may acquire in the future, including the properties contributed by the Funds or their affiliates, may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities for which we may have limited or no recourse against the sellers. Unknown or contingent liabilities might include liabilities for clean up or remediation of environmental conditions, claims of customers, vendors or other persons dealing with the acquired entities, tax liabilities and other liabilities whether incurred in the ordinary course of business or otherwise. In the future we may enter into transactions with limited representations and warranties or with representations and warranties that do not survive the closing of the transactions, in which event we would have no or limited recourse against the sellers of such properties. While we usually require the sellers to indemnify us with respect to breaches of representations and warranties that survive, such indemnification (including the indemnification by the Funds or their affiliates) is often limited and subject to various materiality thresholds, a significant deductible or an aggregate cap on losses.

As a result, there is no guarantee that we will recover any amounts with respect to losses due to breaches by the sellers of their representations and warranties. In addition, the total amount of costs and expenses that we may incur with respect to liabilities associated with acquired properties and entities may exceed our expectations, which may adversely affect our operating results and financial condition. Finally, indemnification agreements between us and the sellers typically provide that the sellers will retain certain specified liabilities relating to the assets and entities acquired by us. While the sellers are generally contractually obligated to pay all losses and other expenses relating to such retained liabilities, there can be no guarantee that such arrangements will not require us to incur losses or other expenses as well.

Table of Contents

Under the contribution agreement pursuant to which the Funds or their affiliates contributed the properties that comprise our portfolio to the Operating Partnership, each of the Funds or their affiliates made certain representations and warranties as to certain material matters related to the property being contributed by such fund or affiliate such as title to any owned property, compliance with laws (including environmental laws) and the enforceability of certain material customer contracts and leases. These representations and warranties made by the Funds or their affiliates have since expired without our becoming aware of any breach. Therefore, we have no further recourse against the contributors under the contribution agreement.

Our properties are not suitable for use other than as data centers, which could make it difficult to sell or reposition them if we are not able to lease available space and could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our data centers are designed solely to house and run computer servers and related information technology equipment and, therefore, contain extensive electrical and mechanical systems and infrastructure. As a result, they are not suited for use by customers as anything other than as data centers and major renovations and expenditures would be required in order for us to re lease vacant space for more traditional uses, or for us to sell a property to a buyer for use other than as a data center.

We are currently making significant investments in our back office information technology systems. Any difficulties or disruptions to these efforts may interrupt our normal operations, resulting in an adverse effect to our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Beginning in 2012 and continuing beyond 2016, we have invested in a significant project to overhaul our back office information technology systems that support the customer experience from initial quote to customer billing through to accounting and financial reporting. Difficulties with our systems may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows and interrupt our ability to accept and deliver customer orders and impact our overall financial operations, including our accounts payable, accounts receivable, general ledger, financial close processes, internal financial controls, and our ability to otherwise account for, report and monitor our business. We may need to expend significant attention, time and resources to correct problems or find alternative sources for performing these functions. Such significant investments in our back office systems may take longer to complete and cost more than originally planned. In addition, we may not realize the full benefits we hoped to achieve and we may recognize additional impairment charges if we decide that portions of these information technology system projects will not ultimately benefit the Company or are de scoped. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, we recognized zero, \$0.3 million, and \$2.0 million of impairment charges, respectively, as a result of internal use software previously under development that was discontinued and will no longer be placed into service.

We are continuing to invest in our expansion efforts, but we may not have sufficient customer demand in the future to realize expected returns on these investments.

As part of our growth strategy, we intend to commit substantial operational and financial resources to develop new data centers and expand existing ones. However, we typically do not require pre leasing commitments from customers before we develop or expand a data center, and we may not have sufficient customer demand to lease the new data center space when completed. Once development of a data center is complete, we incur a certain amount of operating expenses even if there are no tenants occupying the space. A lack of customer demand for data center space or excess capacity in the data center market could impair our ability to achieve our expected rate of return on our investment, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results and the market price of our common stock.

We face significant competition and may be unable to lease vacant space, renew existing leases or release space as leases expire, which may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We compete with numerous developers, owners and operators of technology related real estate and data centers, many of which own properties similar to ours in the same markets. In addition, we may face competition from new entrants into the data center market. Some of our competitors have significant advantages over us, including greater name recognition, longer operating histories, lower operating costs, pre-existing relationships with current or potential customers, greater financial, marketing and other resources, access to better networks and access to less expensive power. These advantages could allow our competitors to respond more quickly or effectively to strategic opportunities or

Table of Contents

changes in our industries or markets. If our competitors offer data center space that our existing or potential customers perceive to be superior to ours based on numerous factors, including cost and availability of power, security considerations, location or network connectivity, or if they offer rental rates below our current market rates, we may lose existing or potential customers, incur costs to improve our properties or be forced to reduce our rental rates. This risk is compounded by the fact that a significant percentage of our customer leases expire every year. For example, as of December 31, 2016, data center leases representing 30.1%, 21.8% and 14.5% of our total portfolio annualized rent will expire during 2017, 2018, and 2019, respectively. If the rental rates for our properties decrease, our existing customers do not renew their leases or we are unable to lease vacant data center space or re lease data center space for which leases are scheduled to expire at or above current lease rates, our business and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Future consolidation in the technology industry could have a material adverse effect on our financial performance and operating results.

Mergers or consolidations of technology companies in the future could reduce the number of our customers and potential customers. In addition, our competitors may consolidate to improve their portfolios and products offered. Any of these developments could cause our customers to discontinue or reduce the use of our data centers in the future and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows.

We have government customers, which subjects us to risks including early termination, audits, investigations, sanctions and penalties.

We derive some revenues from contracts with the U.S. government, state and local governments and their respective agencies. Some of these customers may terminate all or part of their contracts at any time, without cause.

There is increased pressure for governments and their agencies to reduce spending. Some of our federal government contracts are subject to the approval of appropriations being made by the U.S. Congress to fund the expenditures under these contracts. Similarly, some of our contracts at the state and local levels are subject to government funding authorizations.

Additionally, government contracts are generally subject to audits and investigations which could result in various civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, refund of a portion of fees received, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspensions or debarment from future government business.

A small number of customers account for a significant portion of our revenues, and the loss of any of these customers could significantly harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently depend, and expect to continue to depend, upon a relatively small number of customers for a significant percentage of our operating revenue. Our top ten customers accounted for an aggregate of approximately 34.4% of our total portfolio annualized rent as of December 31, 2016. Some of our customers may experience a downturn in their businesses or other factors that may weaken their financial condition and result in them failing to make timely rental payments, defaulting on their leases, reducing the level of interconnection services they obtain or the amount of space they lease from us or terminating their relationship with us. The loss of one or more of our significant customers or a significant customer exerting significant pricing pressure on us could also have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

In addition, our largest customers may choose to develop new data centers or expand existing data centers of their own. In the event that any of our key customers were to do so, it could result in a loss of business to us or increase

pricing pressure on us. If we lose a customer, there is no guarantee that we would be able to replace that customer at a comparative rental rate or at all.

Some of our largest customers may also compete with one another in various aspects of their businesses. The competitive pressures on our customers may have a negative impact on our operations. For instance, one customer could determine that it is not in that customer's interest to house mission critical servers or other telecommunications or information technology equipment in a facility operated by the same company that relies on a key competitor for a

Table of Contents

significant part of its annual revenue. Our loss of a large customer for this or any other reason could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

The bankruptcy or insolvency of a major tenant may adversely affect the income produced by our properties.

If any tenant becomes a debtor in a case under the federal 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. In either case, our claim for unpaid rent would likely not be paid in full. As of December 31, 2016, we had no material tenants in bankruptcy. Our revenues and cash available for distribution could be materially adversely affected if any of our significant tenants were to become bankrupt or insolvent, or suffer a downturn in their business, or fail to renew their lease or renew on terms less favorable to us than their current terms.

If we are unable to recruit or retain qualified personnel, our business could be harmed.

We must continue to identify, hire, train, and retain IT professionals, technical engineers, operations employees, and sales, marketing, finance and senior management personnel who maintain relationships with our customers and who can provide the technical, strategic and marketing skills required for our Company to grow. There is a shortage of qualified personnel in these fields, and we compete with other companies for the limited pool of talent. The failure to recruit and retain personnel, including, but not limited to, members of our executive team, could harm our business and our ability to grow our Company.

We do not own all of the buildings in which our data centers are located. Instead, we lease certain of our data center space and the ability to renew these leases could be a significant risk to our ongoing operations.

We do not own the buildings for five of our data centers and our business could be harmed if we are unable to renew the leases for these data centers at favorable terms or at all. The following table summarizes the remaining primary term and renewal rights associated with each of our leased properties:

Property	NRSF	Current Lease		
		Term Expiration	Renewal Rights	Base Rent Increases at Renewal
NY1	48,613	Apr. 2023	2 × 5 years	FMR(1)
LA1	153,778	July 2022	3 × 5 years	103% of previous monthly base rent
DC1	22,137	May 2021	2 × 5 years	Greater of 103% of previous monthly base rent or 95% of FMR(1)
DE1	5,878	Oct. 2019	4 × 5 years	102.5% of previous monthly base rent
DE1	23,906	Dec. 2026	4 × 5 years	102.5% of previous monthly base rent
DE2	5,140	Dec. 2024	N/A	

(1) FMR represents “fair market rent” as determined by mutual agreement between landlord and tenant, or in the case of a disagreement, mutual agreement by third party appraisers.

When the primary terms of our leases expire, we generally have the right to extend the terms of our leases as indicated above. For two of these leases, the rent will be determined based on the fair market value of rental rates for the property and the then prevailing rental rates may be higher than rental rates under the applicable lease. To maintain the operating profitability associated with our present cost structure, we must increase operating revenues within existing data centers to offset any potential increase in lease payments at the end of the original and renewal terms. Failure to increase operating revenues to sufficiently offset these projected higher lease costs would adversely impact our

operating income.

If we are not able to renew the lease at any of our data centers, the costs of relocating the equipment in such data centers and developing a new location into a high quality data center could be prohibitive. In addition, we could lose customers due to the disruptions in their operations caused by the relocation. We could also lose those customers that choose our data centers based primarily on their locations.

29

Table of Contents

Our tax protection agreements could limit our ability to sell or otherwise dispose of certain properties.

We have agreed with each of the Funds or their affiliates that have directly or indirectly contributed their interests in the properties in our portfolio to our Operating Partnership that if we directly or indirectly sell, convey, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or any portion of these interests in a taxable transaction, we will make an interest free loan to the contributors in an amount equal to the contributor's tax liabilities, based on an assumed tax rate, with respect to built in gains generated from the initial contribution. Any such loan would be repayable out of the after tax proceeds (based on an assumed tax rate) of any distribution from the Operating Partnership to, or any sale of common Operating Partnership units (or common stock issued by us in exchange for such units) by, the recipient of such loan, and would be non recourse to the borrower other than with respect to such proceeds. These tax protection provisions apply for a period expiring on the earliest of (i) the seventh anniversary of the completion of our IPO, or September 2017, and (ii) the date on which these contributors (or certain transferees) dispose in certain taxable transactions of 90% of the Operating Partnership units that were issued to them in connection with the contribution of these properties.

Increases in our property and other state and local taxes could adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders if they cannot be passed on to our customers.

We are subject to a variety of state and local taxes, including real and personal property taxes and sales and use taxes that may increase materially due to factors outside our control. In particular, real estate taxes on our properties may increase as tax rates change and as the properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. For example, in the State of California various groups have proposed repealing Proposition 13, which limits annual real estate tax increases to 2% of assessed value per annum. Such initiatives, if successful, would increase the assessed value and/or tax rates applicable to commercial property in California, including our data center properties. We expect to be notified by local taxing authorities that the assessed values of certain of our properties have increased. We plan to appeal these increased assessments, but we may not be successful in our efforts. Our leases with our customers generally do not allow us to increase their rent as a result of an increase in real estate or other taxes. If real estate or other taxes increase and we cannot pass these increases on to our customers through increased rent for new leases or upon lease renewals, our result of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders would be adversely affected.

We are exposed to potential risks from errors in our financial reporting systems and controls, including the potential for material misstatements in our consolidated financial statements.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires companies to evaluate their internal control over financial reporting. We performed our evaluation as of December 31, 2015, and concluded internal control over financial reporting is operating effectively. Although we believe our internal control over financial reporting is operating effectively, in the course of our internal audit program we have identified certain areas for ongoing improvement and we are in the process of evaluating and designing enhanced business processes and internal controls to address such areas, none of which we believe constitutes a material change. However, we cannot be certain that our efforts will be effective or sufficient for us, or our independent registered public accounting firm, to issue unqualified audit reports in the future, especially as our business continues to grow and evolve and if we acquire other businesses.

Our ability to manage our operations and growth will require us to improve our operational, financial and management controls, as well as our internal reporting systems and controls. We may not be able to implement improvements to our internal reporting systems and controls in an efficient and timely manner and have in the past, and may in the future, discover deficiencies in existing systems and controls. In addition, internal reporting systems

and controls are subject to human error. Any such deficiencies could result in material misstatements in our consolidated financial statements, which might involve restating previously issued financial statements. Additionally, as we expand, we will need to implement new systems to support our financial reporting business processes and controls. We may not be able to implement these systems such that errors would be identified in a timely manner, which could result in material misstatements in our consolidated financial statements.

Our expenses may not decrease if our revenue decreases.

Most of the expenses associated with our business, such as debt service payments, real estate, personal property and ad valorem taxes, insurance, utilities, employee wages and benefits and corporate expenses are relatively inflexible and do not necessarily decrease in tandem with a reduction in revenue from our business. Our expenses also will be affected by inflationary increases and certain of our costs may exceed the rate of inflation in any given period. As a

30

Table of Contents

result, we may not be able to fully offset our costs by higher lease rates, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial performance.

Environmental problems are possible and can be costly.

Environmental liabilities could arise and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and performance. Federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment may require a current or previous owner or operator of real estate to investigate and remediate hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum product releases at or from the property. In addition, we could incur costs to comply with such laws and regulations, the violation of which could lead to substantial fines and penalties.

We may have to pay governmental entities or third parties for property damage and for investigation and remediation costs that they incurred in connection with any contamination at our current and former properties without regard to whether we knew of or caused the presence of the contaminants. Even if more than one person may have been responsible for the contamination, each person covered by these environmental laws may be held responsible for all of the clean up costs incurred.

Some of our properties contain or may contain asbestos containing building materials. Environmental laws may impose fines and penalties on building owners or operators who fail to properly manage and maintain these materials, notify and train persons who may come into contact with asbestos and undertake special precautions, and third parties could potentially seek recovery from owners or operators for any personal injury associated with exposure to asbestos containing building materials.

Some of our properties may also contain or develop harmful mold or suffer from other air quality issues. As a result, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants at any of our properties could require us to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold or other airborne contaminants from the affected property or increase indoor ventilation. In addition, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants could expose us to liability from our customers, employees of our customers and others if property damage or health concerns arise.

We may be adversely affected by regulations related to climate change.

Climate change regulation is a rapidly developing area. New laws relating to climate change, including potential cap and trade systems, carbon taxes and other requirements relating to reduction of carbon footprints and/or greenhouse gas emissions all could negatively affect our business operations, results of operations and cash flow. Other countries have enacted climate change laws and regulations and the United States has been involved in discussions regarding international climate change treaties. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, and some of the states and localities in which we operate, have also enacted certain climate change laws and regulations and/or have begun regulating carbon footprints and greenhouse gas emissions. Our data centers consume significant amounts of power. These laws and regulations could limit our ability to develop new facilities or result in substantial compliance costs, retrofit costs and construction costs, including capital expenditures for environmental control facilities and other new equipment. We could also face a negative impact on our reputation with the public and our customers if we violate climate change laws or regulations.

We may incur significant costs complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act, or ADA, and similar laws, which could materially adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

Under the ADA, all places of public accommodation must meet federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. A number of additional federal, state and local laws may also require modifications to our

properties. We have not conducted an audit or investigation of all of our properties to determine our compliance with the ADA. If one of our properties is not in compliance with the ADA, we would be required to incur additional costs to bring the property into compliance. Additional federal, state and local laws may require modifications to our properties, or restrict our ability to renovate our properties. We cannot predict the ultimate amount of the cost of compliance with the ADA or other legislation. If we incur substantial costs to comply with the ADA and any other similar legislation, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Table of Contents

We may incur significant costs complying with other regulations.

Our properties are subject to various federal, state and local regulations, such as state and local fire and life safety regulations. If one of our properties is not in compliance with these various regulations, we may be required to pay fines or private damage awards. We do not know whether existing regulations will change or whether future regulations will require us to make significant unanticipated expenditures that will materially adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We may be subject to securities class action and other litigation, which may harm our business and operating results.

We may be subject to securities class action or other litigation from time to time. Companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been subject to securities class action litigation. We may be the target of this type of litigation in the future. Securities litigation against us could result in substantial costs and/or damages, and divert management's attention from other business concerns, which could seriously harm our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

We may also be called on to defend ourselves against lawsuits relating to our business operations. Some of these claims may seek significant damage amounts due to the nature of our business. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, we cannot accurately predict the ultimate outcome of any such current or future proceedings. A future unfavorable outcome in a legal proceeding could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, current and future litigation, regardless of its merits, could result in substantial legal fees, settlement or judgment costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources that are needed to successfully run our business.

We are subject to periodic litigation, which could result in unexpected expense of time and resources.

From time to time, we are called upon to defend ourselves against lawsuits relating to our business. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, we cannot accurately predict the ultimate outcome of any such proceedings. We are currently involved in material legal proceedings. For a detailed discussion of our current material legal proceedings, see Item 3. Legal Proceedings in Part I of this Form 10-K. An unfavorable outcome in these proceedings or any future legal proceedings could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, any significant litigation in the future, regardless of its merits, could divert management's attention from our operations and result in substantial legal fees. Any litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources that are needed to successfully run our business.

Risks Related to Our Organizational Structure

Our Board of Directors may change our major corporate, investment and financing policies without stockholder approval and those changes may adversely affect our business.

Our Board of Directors will determine our major corporate policies, including our acquisition, investment, financing, growth, operations and level of indebtedness and distribution policies and whether to maintain our status as a REIT. Our Board of Directors may alter or eliminate our current corporate policies, including our policy on borrowing at any time without stockholder approval. Accordingly, while our stockholders have the power to elect or remove directors, our stockholders will have limited direct control over changes in our policies and those changes could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, the market price of our common and preferred stock and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

While the Funds and their affiliates do not control our Company, they own approximately 29.2% of our Operating Partnership as of December 31, 2016, and have the right to nominate one director for so long as they hold at least 10% of our outstanding common stock or common stock equivalents, and their interests may differ from or conflict with the interests of our stockholders.

As of December 31, 2016, the Funds or their affiliates had an aggregate beneficial common ownership interest in our Operating Partnership of approximately 29.2% which, if exchanged for our common stock, would represent approximately 28.9% of our outstanding common stock. In addition, the operating agreement for our Operating

Table of Contents

Partnership grants the Funds and their affiliates the right to nominate one of the seven directors to our Board of Directors for so long as the Funds hold at least 10% of our outstanding common stock or common stock equivalents. As a result, the Funds and their affiliates have the ability to exercise substantial influence over our Company, including with respect to decisions relating to our capital structure, issuing additional shares of our common stock or other equity securities, paying dividends, incurring additional debt, making acquisitions, selling properties or other assets, merging with other companies and undertaking other extraordinary transactions. In any of these matters, the interests of the Funds and their affiliates may differ from or conflict with the interests of our other stockholders. In addition, the Funds and their affiliates are in the business of making investments in companies and may, from time to time, acquire interests in businesses that directly or indirectly compete with our business, as well as businesses that are significant existing or potential customers. The Funds and their affiliates may acquire or seek to acquire assets that we seek to acquire and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us or may be more expensive for us to pursue.

Our charter and bylaws contain provisions that may delay, defer or prevent an acquisition of our common stock or a change in control, which may not be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Our charter and bylaws contain a number of provisions, the exercise or existence of which could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for our stockholders or otherwise be in their best interests, including the following:

- **Our Charter Contains Restrictions on the Ownership and Transfer of Our Stock.** In order to assist us in complying with the limitations on the concentration of ownership of REIT stock imposed by the Code on REITs, our charter generally prohibits any person or entity (other than a person who or entity that has been granted an exception as described below) from actually or constructively owning more than 9.8% (by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of our common stock, 9.8% (by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of our outstanding shares of any series of preferred stock, or more than 9.8% (by value) of our capital stock. The value and number of the outstanding shares of common stock and preferred stock, and the value of the outstanding shares of capital stock shall be determined by the Board of Directors in good faith, which shall be conclusive for all purposes. We refer to these restrictions as the ownership limits. Our charter permits our Board of Directors to make, and our Board of Directors has made, certain exceptions to these ownership limits, where our Board of Directors has determined that such exceptions would not cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT. Our Board of Directors has granted exemptions from the ownership limits to the Funds and their affiliates and one registered broker dealer with respect solely to shares of our preferred stock for the benefit of multiple shareholders, none of whom individually holds more than 9.8% of our capital stock. Any attempt to own or transfer shares of our capital stock in excess of the ownership limits without the consent of our Board of Directors will result in the automatic transfer of the shares (and all dividends thereon) to a charitable trust. These ownership limitations may prevent a third party from acquiring control of us if our Board of Directors does not grant an exemption from the ownership limitations, even if our stockholders believe the change in control is in their best interests.
- **Our Charter Grants Our Board of Directors the Right to Classify or Reclassify Any Unissued Shares of Capital Stock, Increase or Decrease the Authorized Number of Shares and Establish the Preference and Rights of Any Preferred Stock without Stockholder Approval.** Our charter provides that the total number of shares of stock of all classes that we currently have authority to issue is 120,000,000, initially consisting of 100,000,000 shares of common stock and 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock. Our Board of Directors has the authority, without a stockholders' vote, to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of stock, including common stock, into preferred stock or vice versa, to increase or decrease the authorized number of shares of common stock and preferred stock and to establish the preferences and rights of any preferred stock or other class or series of shares to be issued. Because our Board of Directors has the power to establish the preferences and rights of additional classes or series of stock without a stockholders' vote, our Board of Directors may give the holders of any class or series of stock preferences, powers and rights, including voting rights, senior to the rights of holders of existing stock.

Certain provisions of Maryland law may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of us.

Certain provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law, or MGCL, may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making a proposal to acquire us or of impeding a change of control under circumstances that otherwise

33

Table of Contents

could provide our common stockholders 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 shares of voting stock or an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two year period immediately prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding stock of the corporation) or an affiliate of any interested stockholder for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder and thereafter imposes two super majority stockholder voting requirements on these combinations; and
- “control share” provisions that provide that “control shares” of our Company (defined as voting shares of stock which, when aggregated with all other shares controlled by the stockholder, entitle the stockholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a “control share acquisition” (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of “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 of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares.

We have opted out of these provisions of the MGCL, in the case of the business combination provisions of the MGCL, by resolution of our Board of Directors and, in the case of the control share provisions of the MGCL, by a provision in our bylaws. However, our Board of Directors may elect to opt into these provisions, if approved by our stockholders by the affirmative vote of a majority of votes cast and with the consent of the Funds or their affiliates, provided that the consent of the Funds will not be required unless, in the case of the control share provisions, such provisions would apply to the Funds and their affiliates or in either case at such time they own less than 10% of our outstanding common stock (assuming all common Operating Partnership units are exchanged into common stock).

Additionally, the MGCL permits our Board of Directors, without stockholder approval and regardless of what is currently provided in our charter or bylaws, to implement certain takeover defenses, such as a classified board, some of which we do not yet have.

The Company’s rights and the rights of its stockholders to take action against its directors and officers are limited.

According to Maryland law, our Board of Directors have no liability in their capacities as directors if they perform their duties in good faith, in a manner they reasonably believe to be in the Company’s best interests and with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. As permitted by the MGCL, the Company’s charter limits the liability of its directors and officers to the Company and its stockholders for money damages, except for liability resulting from:

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

Additionally, the charter authorizes the Company to obligate itself, and the bylaws require it, to indemnify the Company’s directors and officers for actions taken by them in those capacities and to pay or reimburse their reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and we have entered into indemnification agreements with the Company’s officers and directors. As a result, the Company and its stockholders may have more limited rights against its directors and officers than might otherwise exist under common law. Accordingly, in the event that actions taken in good faith by any of the Company’s directors or officers impede the performance of the Company, a stockholders’ ability to recover damages from that director or officer will be limited.

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

Preferred stock is senior to our common stock upon liquidation and for the purpose of distributions and may cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

In December 2012, we sold 4.6 million shares of 7.25% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock in an underwritten public offering. Upon liquidation, holders of our shares of preferred stock will receive a distribution of our

34

Table of Contents

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. Holders of our common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights or other protections against dilution. As data center acquisition or development opportunities arise from time to time, we may issue additional shares of common stock or preferred stock to raise the capital necessary to finance these acquisitions or developments or may issue common stock or preferred stock or common Operating Partnership units, which are redeemable for, at our option, cash or our common stock on a one to one basis, to acquire such properties. Such issuances could result in dilution of stockholders' equity. Thus, our stockholders bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our common stock and diluting their interest.

The conversion rights of preferred stock holders may be detrimental to holders of our common stock.

The holders of our preferred stock may convert their shares into a defined number of the Company's common stock upon the occurrence of specified changes in control. The conversion of series A preferred stock for our common stock would dilute stockholder and unitholder ownership, and could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities.

The number of shares available for future sale could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We cannot predict whether future issuances of shares of our common stock or the availability of shares of our common stock for resale in the open market will decrease the market price per share of our common stock. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, either by us or by holders of Operating Partnership units upon exchange of such Operating Partnership units for our common stock, or the perception that such sales might occur, could adversely affect the market price of the shares of our common stock. The Funds, as holders of the Operating Partnership units issued in the formation transactions, have the right to require us to register with the SEC the resale of the common stock issuable, if we so elect, upon redemption of these Operating Partnership units. In addition, we registered shares of common stock that we have reserved for issuance under our Long Term Incentive Plan, and they generally can be freely sold in the public market, assuming any applicable restrictions and vesting requirements are satisfied. If any or all of these holders, including the Funds, cause a large number of their shares to be sold in the public market, the sales could reduce the trading price of our common stock and could impede our ability to raise future capital. During the year ended December 31, 2016, 3,007,000 common Operating Partnership units held by the Funds and other third parties were redeemed for shares of our common stock in connection with the offer and sale of 3,007,000 shares of our common stock by the Funds. Refer to Item 8—Note 11 Noncontrolling Interests—Operating Partnership in “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” included in this Annual Report.

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

We have elected to be taxed and to operate in a manner that will allow us to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes under the Code. However, there can be no assurance that we will remain qualified as a REIT. If, in any taxable year, we lose our REIT status, we will face serious tax consequences that would substantially reduce our cash available for distribution to our stockholders for each of the years involved because:

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

Our failure to qualify as a REIT could also impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital, and would materially adversely affect the value of our common stock and preferred stock.

Table of Contents

Failure to qualify as a domestically controlled REIT could subject our non U.S. stockholders to adverse federal income tax consequences.

We will remain a domestically controlled REIT if, at all times during a specified testing period, less than 50% in value of our shares is held directly or indirectly by non U.S. stockholders. However, because our shares are publicly traded, we cannot guarantee that we will maintain the qualifications to be a domestically controlled REIT. If we fail to qualify as a domestically controlled REIT, our non U.S. stockholders that otherwise would not be subject to federal income tax on the gain attributable to a sale of our shares of common stock would be subject to taxation upon such a sale if either (1) the shares of common stock were not considered to be regularly traded under applicable Treasury Regulations on an established securities market, such as the NYSE, or (2) the selling non U.S. stockholder owned, actually or constructively, more than 5% in value of the outstanding shares of common stock being sold during specified testing periods. If gain on the sale or exchange of our shares of common stock was subject to taxation for these reasons, the non U.S. stockholder would be subject to regular U.S. income tax with respect to any gain on a net basis in a manner similar to the taxation of a taxable U.S. stockholder, subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax and special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals, and corporate non U.S. stockholders may be subject to an additional branch profits tax.

Our cash available for distribution to stockholders may not be sufficient to pay distributions at expected levels or at all, and we may be required to borrow funds on a short term basis during unfavorable market conditions.

In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required under the Code to distribute at least 90% of our net taxable income annually to our stockholders. In any period our net taxable income may be greater than our cash flow from operations, requiring us to fund such distributions from other sources, including borrowed funds, even if the market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings. In addition, we may become party to debt agreements that include cash management or similar provisions, pursuant to which revenues generated by properties subject to such indebtedness are immediately, or upon the occurrence of certain events, swept into an account for the benefit of the lenders under such debt agreements, which revenues would typically only become available to us after the funding of reserve accounts for, among other things, debt service, taxes, insurance and leasing commissions. In any event, if our properties do not generate sufficient distributable cash flow to satisfy our REIT distribution obligations, we may be required to fund distributions from working capital, borrowings under our revolving credit facility, the sale of assets or debt or equity financing, some or all of which may not be available or may not be available on favorable market conditions. As a result, any failure to generate cash greater than our REIT distribution obligation could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

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

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, the maximum tax rate applicable to “qualified dividends” paid to U.S. shareholders that are individuals, trusts and estates is 23.8% (taking into account the 3.8% Medicare tax applicable to net investment income). Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the reduced rates and will continue to be subject to tax at rates applicable to ordinary income, which will be as high as 43.4% (taking into account the 3.8% Medicare tax applicable to net investment income). The more favorable tax rates applicable to regular corporate qualified dividends could cause investors who are individuals, trusts and estates to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the shares of non REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs, including our common shares.

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

The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Changes to the tax laws, with or without retroactive

application, could materially and adversely affect CoreSite Realty Corporation's stockholders, Operating Partnership unit holders and/or us. We cannot predict how changes in the tax laws might affect our investors and/or us. New legislation, Treasury Regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could significantly and negatively affect our ability to qualify as a REIT or the federal income tax consequences of such qualification.

If tax rates were to change in a manner comparably favorable for regular corporate taxable income and dividends to that of REITs, investors could perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investment

Table of Contents

in dividend paying non-REIT corporations, which could adversely affect the value of our common stock. Stockholders and potential investors should consult their tax advisors regarding their respective tax considerations and rates.

Applicable REIT laws may restrict certain business activities.

As a REIT we are subject to various restrictions on our income, assets and activities. These include restrictions on our ability to pursue certain strategic acquisitions or business combinations and our ability to enter into other lines of business. Due to these restrictions, we anticipate that we will conduct certain business activities in one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. Our taxable REIT subsidiaries are taxable as regular C corporations and are subject to federal, state, local and, if applicable, foreign taxation on their taxable income at applicable corporate income tax rates. However, we may still be limited in the business activities we can pursue.

Despite our REIT status, we remain subject to various taxes.

Notwithstanding our status as a REIT, we will be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and property. For example, we will pay tax on certain types of income that we do not distribute and we will incur a 100% excise tax on transactions with our taxable REIT subsidiary (“TRS”) entities that are not conducted on an arm’s length basis. Moreover, our TRS entities are taxable as regular C corporations and will pay federal, state and local income tax on their net taxable income at the applicable corporate rates.

We could become subject to the imposition of prohibited transactions tax.

In the event a determination were made that we executed a prohibited transaction, defined as a sale or disposition of property held for sale in the ordinary course of business other than foreclosed property, a federal tax would be imposed on 100% of the net income derived from such a transaction. Safe harbor rules exist to avoid the prohibited transaction test. Otherwise, facts and circumstances would govern application of the tax to a particular transaction.

If the structural components of our properties were not treated as real property for purposes of the REIT qualification requirements, we would fail to qualify as a REIT.

A significant portion of the value of our properties is attributable to structural components related to the provision of electricity, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, humidification regulation, security and fire protection, and telecommunication services. We have received a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), holding, among other things, that our buildings, including the structural components, constitute real property for purposes of the REIT qualification requirements. We are entitled to rely upon that private letter ruling only to the extent that we did not misstate or omit a material fact in the ruling request we submitted to the IRS and that we operate in the future in accordance with the material facts described in that request. Moreover, the IRS, in its sole discretion, may revoke the private letter ruling. If our structural components are subsequently determined not to constitute real property for purposes of the REIT qualification requirements, including as a result of our being unable to rely upon the private letter ruling or the IRS revoking that ruling, we would fail to qualify as a REIT, which could have a material adverse effect on the value of our common stock.

If interconnection services were not treated as qualifying income for purposes of the REIT qualification requirements, we may fail to qualify as a REIT.

Interconnection services are a fundamental and growing part of our business. Based on representations we have made to the IRS that this activity is ordinary, necessary, usual, and customary in connection with the operation of our data center properties and those properties with similar character to ours, we have received a private letter ruling, holding, among other things, that amounts received from our customers for interconnection services will not be treated as other

than “rents from real property” under the Code. We are entitled to rely upon that private letter ruling only to the extent that we did not misstate or omit a material fact in the ruling request we submitted to the IRS and that we operate in the future in accordance with the material facts described in that request. Moreover, the IRS, in its sole discretion, may revoke the private letter ruling. If the revenue associated with our interconnection activity was determined to be non-qualifying REIT income, including as a result of our being unable to rely upon the private letter ruling or the IRS revoking that ruling, there would be significant risk to our ability to qualify as a REIT, which could have a material adverse effect on the value of our common stock.

Table of Contents

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities or liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, our sources of income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our stockholders and the ownership of our capital stock. If we fail to comply with one or more of the asset tests at the end of any calendar quarter, we must correct the failure within 30 days after the end of such calendar quarter or qualify for certain statutory relief provisions to avoid losing our REIT qualification and suffering adverse tax consequences. In order to meet these tests, we may be required to forego investments we might otherwise make or to liquidate otherwise attractive investments. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our financial performance and reduce amounts available for distribution to our stockholders.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The information set forth under the caption “Our Portfolio” in Item 1 of this Annual Report is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the ordinary course of our business, we are subject to claims and administrative proceedings. Except as described below, we are not presently party to any proceeding which we believe to be material or which we would expect to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

On February 4, 2014, U.S. Colo, LLC (“U.S. Colo”), a current customer, filed a complaint against us in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. In the complaint, U.S. Colo alleged that it should not have been charged for the use of various CoreSite interconnection services under the terms of an existing agreement between the parties.

On July 23, 2015, after amendments to the complaint, dismissal of several of U.S. Colo’s claims, and a remand of the case to the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles (the “Superior Court”), U.S. Colo filed an amended complaint alleging breach of contract and breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing. The amended complaint seeks \$802,564 in damages for charges paid to us for interconnection services; \$70,080,000 in damages for alleged losses of revenue and profits; attorney’s fees, interest, and costs of the suit; and declaratory and injunctive relief.

On February 4, 2016, the Superior Court granted our motion for summary adjudication, finding that U.S. Colo had contractually waived all claims for lost revenue or profits or other consequential damages. The case was set to start trial on August 29, 2016, but upon unopposed application, the Superior Court vacated the August 29, 2016, trial date, continued the trial date to July 24, 2017, set a final status conference for July 14, 2017, and reset other procedural deadlines in the action. We intend to vigorously defend this legal proceeding.

On July 9, 2015, a purported class action lawsuit was filed in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, against us, alleging various employment law violations related to overtime, meal and break periods, minimum wage, timely payment of wages, wage statements, payroll records and business expenses. On March 15,

2016, we filed a responsive pleading generally denying the allegations. On July 27, 2016, the parties entered into a Memorandum of Understanding, pursuant to which the parties agreed to settle the lawsuit. The settlement, which remains subject to Superior Court approval, resolves the matter on a class-wide basis, on behalf of all non-exempt employees in California, as well as a related class action lawsuit filed on July 22, 2016, alleging similar claims, in exchange for a \$600,000 payment to be made by us. We anticipate that a hearing for Superior Court approval of the settlement will occur during the first half of 2017. There can be no assurance that the settlement will be finally approved by the Superior Court. We intend to vigorously defend this legal proceeding if the settlement is not approved.

Table of Contents

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

39

Table of Contents

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 and traded on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “COR”. As of February 9, 2017, we had four holders of record of our common stock. This figure does not reflect the beneficial ownership of shares held in nominee name. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale prices in dollars on the NYSE for our common stock and the dividends we declared with respect to the periods indicated.

Distributions and Dividends

	Price Range		Dividends Declared
	High	Low	
2016:			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 80.45	\$ 64.81	\$ 0.80
Third Quarter	91.91	73.59	0.53
Second Quarter	88.74	69.04	0.53
First Quarter	71.10	54.23	0.53
2015:			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 60.10	\$ 50.60	\$ 0.53
Third Quarter	52.63	45.44	0.42
Second Quarter	51.04	44.51	0.42
First Quarter	51.32	39.28	0.42

In order to comply with the REIT requirements of the Code, we generally are required to make annual distributions to our shareholders of at least 90% of our net taxable income. Our common stock distribution policy is to distribute as dividends a percentage of our cash flow that ensures that we will meet the distribution requirements of the Code and that allows us to maximize the cash retained for meeting other cash needs, such as capital improvements and other investment activities.

We have made distributions in the form of dividends in every quarter since the completion of our IPO. While we plan to continue to make quarterly distributions, no assurances can be made as to the frequency or amounts of any future distributions. The payment of common share distributions is dependent upon our financial condition, operating results and REIT distribution requirements and may be adjusted at the discretion of our Board of Directors during the year. Dividends declared in the past two fiscal years are noted in the chart above.

Table of Contents

Performance Graph

The following line graph sets forth, for the period from December 31, 2011, through December 31, 2016, a comparison of the percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock compared to the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Market Index and the MSCI US REIT Index (“RMS”). The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2011, in shares of our common stock and each of the aforementioned indices and that all dividends were reinvested without the payment of any commissions. There can be no assurance that the performance of our shares will continue in line with the same or similar trends depicted in the graph below.

Pricing Date	COR	S&P 500	MSCI US REIT
December 31, 2011	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
December 31, 2012	\$ 155	\$ 113	\$ 114
December 31, 2013	\$ 181	\$ 147	\$ 112
December 31, 2014	\$ 219	\$ 164	\$ 140
December 31, 2015	\$ 318	\$ 163	\$ 138
December 31, 2016	\$ 445	\$ 178	\$ 144

Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities

None.

Repurchases of Equity Securities

None.

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial and operating data on an historical basis for CoreSite Realty Corporation. The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, included in Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" in this Annual Report and Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in this Annual Report.

(in thousands except share and per share data)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Statement of Operations Data					
Operating revenues	\$ 400,352	\$ 333,292	\$ 272,420	\$ 234,833	\$ 206,934
Operating expenses	305,735	269,208	228,233	200,163	189,891
Operating income	94,617	64,084	44,187	34,670	17,043
Gain on land disposal	—	36	1,208	—	—
Interest expense	(12,612)	(7,104)	(5,311)	(2,689)	(5,236)
Net income	81,921	56,859	40,052	31,612	10,716
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	23,212	22,153	17,287	12,771	5,668
Net income attributable to CoreSite Realty Corporation	58,709	34,706	22,765	18,841	5,048
Preferred stock dividends	(8,338)	(8,338)	(8,338)	(8,338)	(440)
Net income attributable to common shares	\$ 50,371	\$ 26,368	\$ 14,427	\$ 10,503	\$ 4,608
Earnings Per Share					
Net income per share attributable to common shares					
Basic	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.22
Diluted	1.54	1.03	0.66	0.49	0.22
Dividends declared per common share	2.39	1.79	1.47	1.16	0.81
Balance Sheet Data					
Gross investments in real estate	\$ 1,643,576	\$ 1,295,135	\$ 1,146,548	\$ 1,048,525	\$ 829,508
Total assets	1,451,303	1,162,543	1,074,604	1,016,346	844,992
Debt, net	690,450	391,007	317,679	232,352	59,410
Funds from Operations ("FFO")					
Net income	\$ 81,921	\$ 56,859	\$ 40,052	\$ 31,612	\$ 10,716
Real estate depreciation and amortization	103,136	87,287	73,955	62,040	61,700
Gain on land disposal	—	(36)	(1,208)	—	—
FFO	185,057	144,110	112,799	93,652	72,416
Preferred stock dividends	(8,338)	(8,338)	(8,338)	(8,338)	(440)
FFO attributable to common shares and units	\$ 176,719	\$ 135,772	\$ 104,461	\$ 85,314	\$ 71,976
FFO per common share and OP unit - diluted	\$ 3.71	\$ 2.86	\$ 2.22	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.55

We consider funds from operations ("FFO"), a non generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") measure, to be a supplemental measure of our performance which should be considered along with, but not as an alternative to, net income and cash provided by operating activities as a measure of operating performance and liquidity. We calculate FFO in accordance with the standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT"). FFO represents net income (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains (or losses) from sales

of property and undepreciated land and impairment write downs of depreciable real estate, plus real estate related depreciation and amortization (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs) and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. FFO attributable to common shares and units represents FFO less preferred stock dividends declared during the period.

Our management uses FFO as a supplemental performance measure because, in excluding real estate related depreciation and amortization and gains and losses from property dispositions, it provides a performance measure that, when compared year over year, captures trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs.

We offer this measure because we recognize that FFO will be used by investors as a basis to compare our operating performance with that of other REITs. However, because FFO excludes real estate related depreciation and amortization and captures neither the changes in the value of our properties that result from use or market conditions, nor the level of capital expenditures and capitalized leasing commissions necessary to maintain the operating performance of our properties, all of which have real economic effect and could materially impact our financial condition and results from operations, the utility of FFO as a measure of our performance is limited. FFO is a non GAAP measure and should not be considered a measure of liquidity, an alternative to net income, cash provided by operating activities or any other performance measure determined in accordance with GAAP, nor is it indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to pay dividends or make distributions. In addition, our calculations of FFO are not

Table of Contents

necessarily comparable to FFO as calculated by other REITs that do not use the same definition or implementation guidelines or interpret the standards differently from us. Investors in our securities should not rely on these measures as a substitute for any GAAP measure, including net income.

43

Table of Contents

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this annual report. Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis or set forth elsewhere in this annual report, including information with respect to our plans and strategies for our business, statements regarding the industry outlook, our expectations regarding the future performance of our business and the other non-historical statements contained herein are forward-looking statements. See "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." You should also review the "Risk Factors" in Item 1A. of this Annual Report for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described herein or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are engaged in the business of ownership, acquisition, construction and operation of strategically located data centers in some of the largest and fastest growing data center markets in the United States, including the Northern Virginia (including Washington D.C.), New York and San Francisco Bay areas, Chicago, Los Angeles, Boston, Miami, and Denver.

We deliver secure, reliable, high-performance data center and interconnection solutions to a growing customer ecosystem across eight key North American markets. More than 1,000 of the world's leading enterprises, network operators, cloud providers, and supporting service providers choose us to connect, protect and optimize their performance-sensitive data, applications and computing workloads.

Our focus is to bring together a network and cloud community to support the needs of enterprises, and create a diverse customer ecosystem. Our growth strategy includes (i) increasing cash flow from in-place data center space, (ii) capitalizing on embedded expansion opportunities within existing data centers, (iii) selectively pursuing acquisition and development opportunities in existing and new markets, (iv) expanding existing customer relationships, and (v) attracting new customers.

Factors which May Influence our Results of Operations

Market and economic conditions. We are impacted by general business and economic conditions in the United States and globally. These conditions include short-term and long-term interest rates, inflation, money supply, political issues, legislative and regulatory changes, fluctuations in both debt and equity capital markets and broad trends in industry and finance, all of which are beyond our control. Macro-economic conditions that affect the economy and the economic outlook of the United States and the rest of the world could adversely affect our customers and vendors, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. We currently plan to adopt the provisions of ASC Topic 842, Leases, effective January 1, 2018. For additional information with respect to the impact of ASC Topic 842 on our financial condition and results of operations, refer to Item 8—Note 2—Summary of Significant Account Policies in "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" included in this Annual Report.

Operating revenue. The amount of revenue generated by the properties in our portfolio depends on several factors, including our ability to maintain or improve the occupancy rates of currently leased space and to lease currently available space. As of December 31, 2016, we have approximately 281,000 NRSF of unoccupied data center space of which approximately 21,000 NRSF is leased with a future commencement date. The loss of one or more significant

customers could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we entered into new and expansion leases totaling approximately 246,000 NRSF. The following table summarizes our leasing activity during the year ended December 31, 2016:

44

Table of Contents

		Number of	GAAP Annualized	Total Leased	GAAP Rental	GAAP Rent	
	Three Months Ended	Leases(1)	Rent	NRSF(2)	Rates(3)	Growth(4)	
New/expansion leases commenced	December 31, 2016	153	\$ 34,891	189,050	\$ 185		
	September 30, 2016	178	7,493	50,455	148		
	June 30, 2016	152	8,699	157,642	55	(5)	
	March 31, 2016	133	7,549	45,965	164		
New/expansion leases signed	December 31, 2016	127	\$ 7,412	35,037	\$ 212		
	September 30, 2016	162	11,214	59,991	187		
	June 30, 2016	171	7,656	48,147	159		
	March 31, 2016	119	22,478	102,678	219		
Renewal leases signed	December 31, 2016	173	\$ 9,490	51,775	\$ 183	5.5	%
	September 30, 2016	157	10,872	76,735	142	6.8	
	June 30, 2016	173	8,512	70,028	122	9.4	
	March 31, 2016	171	9,732	56,333	173	9.2	

-
- (1) Number of leases represents each agreement with a customer; a lease agreement could include multiple spaces and a customer could have multiple leases.
- (2) Total leased NRSF is determined based on contractually leased square feet, including required data center support space (such as the mechanical, telecommunications and utility rooms) and building common areas.
- (3) GAAP rental rates represent annual contractual rent per NRSF adjusted for straight line rents in accordance with GAAP.
- (4) GAAP rent growth represents the increase in rental rates on renewed leases commencing during the period, as compared with the previous period's rental rates for the same space.
- (5) During the three months ended June 30, 2016, a 136,580 build-to-suit powered shell lease at our SV6 facility commenced.

Operating expenses. Our operating expenses primarily consist of utility costs, including power, site maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance, personnel salaries and benefits, including stock based compensation, depreciation, as well as rental expenses on our properties in which we hold a leasehold interest. A substantial majority of our operating expenses are fixed in nature and should not vary significantly from period to period, unless we expand our existing

data centers or acquire new data centers, which would entail additional operations, security and facility personnel, as well as utility, operating and maintenance expenses. Our buildings require significant power to support data center operations. We expect the cost of power will generally increase in the future on a per unit or fixed basis in addition to the variable increase related to the growth in consumption by our customers. In addition, the cost of power is generally higher in summer months as compared to other times of the year. Furthermore, to the extent we incur increased electricity costs as a result of either climate change policies or the physical effects of climate change; such increased costs could materially impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Substantially all of our data center NRSF is subject to the breakered amp or sub metered (branch circuit monitoring) power pricing models. We recover all or substantially all of our electricity costs for our leased data center space under either model. Under the sub metered model, a customer pays us monthly for the power attributable to its equipment in the data center as well as for its ratable allocation of the power used to provide the cooling, lighting, security and other requirements supporting the data center, in each case, at a rate substantially equivalent to our then current utility cost. Under the breakered amp model, a customer pays a fixed monthly fee per committed available ampere of connected power. The extent to which this fixed monthly fee correlates to the monthly amount we pay to our utility provider for electricity at each data center facility varies depending upon the amount of power each customer utilizes each month relative to the amount of committed power and related infrastructure purchased.

Scheduled Lease Expirations. Our ability to re lease expiring space at rental rates equal to or in excess of current rental rates will impact our results of operations. In addition to approximately 366,000 NRSF of data center and office and light-industrial space currently unoccupied in our total portfolio, 1,020 and 547 data center leases representing

Table of Contents

approximately 16.6% and 12.9% of the NRSF in our operating data center portfolio with current average annualized rental rates of \$151 per NRSF and \$149 per NRSF are scheduled to expire during the years ending December 31, 2017, and 2018, respectively. Our past performance may not be indicative of future results, and there can be no assurance that leases will be renewed or that our properties will be re-leased at all or at rental rates equal to or above the current average rental rates. Further, re-leased/renewed rental rates in a particular market may not be consistent with rental rates across our portfolio as a whole and may fluctuate from one period to another due to a number of factors, including local real estate conditions, local supply and demand for datacenter space, competition from other datacenter developers or operators, the condition of a particular property and whether a property, or space within a property, has been developed.

Acquisitions, Development and Financing. Our ability to grow rental and operating revenue depends on our ability to acquire, develop and lease data center space at favorable rental rates. As of December 31, 2016, we had approximately 994,000 NRSF of space available for future data center development and space currently under development, or approximately 28% of the total space in our portfolio. We may encounter development delays, excess development costs, or delays in leasing developed space to customers. We generally fund the cost of data center development from additional capital, which, for future developments, we would expect to obtain through our revolving credit facility and other unsecured and secured borrowings, construction financings and the issuance of additional equity and debt securities if needed and when market conditions permit. We will require additional capital to finance future development activities, which may not be available or may not be available on terms acceptable to us.

Conditions in Significant Markets. Positive or negative changes in conditions including supply and demand, rental rates, utility costs, and general economic conditions in any of our markets could impact our overall performance. The following table provides a geographic overview of our property portfolio as a percentage of total data center annualized rent as of December 31, 2016:

Metropolitan Market	Percentage of Total Data Center Annualized Rent	
San Francisco Bay	32.5	%
Los Angeles	25.5	
Northern Virginia	19.0	
Chicago	7.9	
Boston	7.3	
New York	6.4	
Denver	0.8	
Miami	0.6	
Total	100.0	%

Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2016, Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2015

The discussion below relates to our financial condition and results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2016, and 2015. A summary of our operating results for the years ended December 31, 2016, and 2015, is as follows (in thousands).

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

	Year Ended December				
	31,				
	2016	2015	\$	% Change	
			Change		%
Operating revenue	\$ 400,352	\$ 333,292	\$ 67,060	20.1	%
Operating expense	305,735	269,208	36,527	13.6	
Operating income	94,617	64,084	30,533	47.6	
Interest expense	12,612	7,104	5,508	77.5	
Net income	81,921	56,859	25,062	44.1	

Table of Contents

Operating Revenue

Operating revenue during the years ended December 31, 2016, and 2015, was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change	
	2016	2015			
Data center revenue:					
Rental revenue	\$ 218,060	\$ 183,300	\$ 34,760	19.0	%
Power revenue	111,541	89,495	22,046	24.6	
Interconnection revenue	53,077	44,234	8,843	20.0	
Tenant reimbursement and other	9,086	8,295	791	9.5	
Total data center revenue	391,764	325,324	66,440	20.4	
Office, light-industrial and other revenue	8,588	7,968	620	7.8	
Total operating revenues	\$ 400,352	\$ 333,292	\$ 67,060	20.1	%

A majority of the increase in operating revenues was due to a \$56.8 million increase in data center rental and power revenue during the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to the 2015 period. The increase in data center rental and power revenue is due primarily to the commencement of new and expansion leases of approximately 443,000 NRSF at an average rental rate of \$132 per NRSF. This includes the commencement of a 136,580 build-to-suit powered shell lease at our SV6 facility. The increase in operating revenues was also attributable to the renewal of approximately 255,000 NRSF at a rent growth rate of 7.6% during the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase was partially offset by the move-out of customer leases totaling approximately 92,000 NRSF at an average rental rate of \$167 per NRSF during the year ended December 31, 2016.

In addition, interconnection revenue increased \$8.8 million, or 20.0%, during the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to the 2015 period, primarily as a result of an increase in the volume and pricing of cross connects from new and existing customers. During the year ended December 31, 2016, total cross connect volume grew 11.6%.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses during the years ended December 31, 2016, and 2015, were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change	
	2016	2015			
Property operating and maintenance	\$ 107,212	\$ 89,805	\$ 17,407	19.4	%
Real estate taxes and insurance	14,250	12,144	2,106	17.3	
Depreciation and amortization	108,652	95,702	12,950	13.5	
Sales and marketing	17,495	15,930	1,565	9.8	
General and administrative	35,369	34,179	1,190	3.5	
Rent	22,631	21,075	1,556	7.4	
Impairment of internal-use software	—	322	(322)	(100.0)	
Transaction costs	126	51	75	147.1	

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

Total operating expenses	\$ 305,735	\$ 269,208	\$ 36,527	13.6	%
--------------------------	------------	------------	-----------	------	---

Property operating and maintenance expense increased \$17.4 million, or 19.4%, primarily as a result of an increase in power expense due to increased customer consumption as a result of the commencement of new and expansion leases during the year ended December 31, 2016, that resulted in a 30.5% increase in occupied data center NRSF from 1,489,611 NRSF as of December 31, 2015, to 1,944,492 NRSF as of December 31, 2016. In addition, payroll and benefits expense also increased due to an increase in facilities and operations headcount associated with increased occupied data center NRSF.

Real estate taxes and insurance increased \$2.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to the 2015 period, primarily as a result of \$2.8 million of increased tax assessments and audits at various properties partially offset by \$0.7 million of tax credits from the over assessment of two properties in our Santa Clara campus.

Table of Contents

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$13.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, as a result of an increase in depreciation expense from approximately 517,000 NRSF of new data center capital projects placed into service, with a cost basis of approximately \$358.3 million.

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$1.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily due to an increase in headcount and additional marketing expenses.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$1.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily due to an increase in headcount and software license fees, partially offset by a decrease in litigation fees.

Rent expense increased \$1.6 million, or 7.4%, due to the extension of certain spaces within our LA1 lease, resulting in additional straight-line rent expense recognized during the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to the 2015 period.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized a \$0.3 million impairment charge as a result of writing off the costs incurred for internal use software previously under development. No impairment was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased \$5.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to the 2015 period, primarily as a result of the increase in overall debt outstanding during the year ended December 31, 2016. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we entered into a \$100.0 million, variable rate, senior unsecured term loan and an aggregate principal amount of \$150.0 million, 4.19%, senior unsecured notes. The total principal debt outstanding was \$694.0 million and \$392.3 million as of December 31, 2016, and 2015, respectively. A summary of interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2016, and 2015, is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		\$	% Change	
	2016	2015			
Interest expense and fees	\$ 15,400	\$ 9,556	\$ 5,844	61.2	%
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,333	1,246	87	7.0	
Capitalized interest	(4,121)	(3,698)	(423)	(11.4)	
Total interest expense	\$ 12,612	\$ 7,104	\$ 5,508	77.5	%
Percent capitalized	24.6 %	34.2 %			

Year Ended December 31, 2015, Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2014

The discussion below relates to our financial condition and results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, and 2014. A summary of our operating results for the years ended December 31, 2015, and 2014, is as follows (in thousands).

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

Year Ended December
31,

	2015	2014	\$ Change	% Change	
Operating revenue	\$ 333,292	\$ 272,420	\$ 60,872	22.3	%
Operating expense	269,208	228,233	40,975	18.0	
Operating income	64,084	44,187	19,897	45.0	
Interest expense	7,104	5,311	1,793	33.8	
Net income	56,859	40,052	16,807	42.0	

48

Table of Contents

Operating Revenue

Operating revenue during the years ended December 31, 2015, and 2014, was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		\$	% Change	
	2015	2014			
Data center revenue:					
Rental revenue	\$ 183,300	\$ 149,294	\$ 34,006	22.8	%
Power revenue	89,495	71,227	18,268	25.6	
Interconnection revenue	44,234	35,355	8,879	25.1	
Tenant reimbursement and other	8,295	8,702	(407)	(4.7)	
Total data center revenue	325,324	264,578	60,746	23.0	
Office, light-industrial and other revenue	7,968	7,842	126	1.6	
Total operating revenues	\$ 333,292	\$ 272,420	\$ 60,872	22.3	%

A majority of the increase in operating revenues was due to a \$52.3 million increase in data center rental and power revenue during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to the 2014 period. The increase in data center rental and power revenue was due primarily to the net commencement of new and expansion leases during the year ended December 31, 2015, which increased occupied data center NRSF from 1,217,248 NRSF as of December 31, 2014, to 1,489,611 NRSF as of December 31, 2015. Leases that contributed to the increase in data center rental and power revenue include new leases representing 42,318 NRSF at the recently developed first and second phases of NY2 and new leases representing 87,538 NRSF at the recently developed first and second phases of VA2. Also, at our Santa Clara campus, we restructured a 50,000 NRSF lease agreement involving a customer that vacated its leased space and is paying discounted rent payments that may be applied to new lease arrangements elsewhere in our portfolio until its original lease terms expire. The \$4.2 million payable pursuant to this agreement expires in the second quarter of 2017. In addition to these reservation payments, we successfully secured new leases for the vacated 50,000 NRSF to new customers as of December 31, 2015. These new leases increased data center rental and power revenue by \$18.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to the 2014 period, which represented 35% of the total increase in data center rental and power revenue. The remainder of the increase in data center revenue was due to an additional 174,472 NRSF of customer leases that commenced during the year ended December 31, 2015, partially offset by expiring leases that were not renewed.

In addition, interconnection revenue increased \$8.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to the 2014 period, primarily as a result of an increase in the volume and pricing of cross connects from new and existing customers. During the year ended December 31, 2015, total cross connect volume grew 13.4%.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses during the years ended December 31, 2015, and 2014, were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		\$	% Change	
	2015	2014			
Property operating and maintenance	\$ 89,805	\$ 75,119	\$ 14,686	19.6	%

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

Real estate taxes and insurance	12,144	7,578	4,566	60.3	
Depreciation and amortization	95,702	80,722	14,980	18.6	
Sales and marketing	15,930	14,554	1,376	9.5	
General and administrative	34,179	27,842	6,337	22.8	
Rent	21,075	20,397	678	3.3	
Impairment of internal-use software	322	1,959	(1,637)	(83.6)	
Transaction costs	51	62	(11)	(17.7)	
Total operating expenses	\$ 269,208	\$ 228,233	\$ 40,975	18.0	%

Property operating and maintenance expense increased \$14.7 million as a result of an increase in power expense due to the commencement of new and expansion leases during the year ended December 31, 2015, that resulted in a 22% increase in occupied data center NRSF from 1,217,248 NRSF as of December 31, 2014, to 1,489,611 NRSF as of December 31, 2015. In addition, payroll and benefits expense increased due to an increase in facilities and operations headcount associated with increased occupied data center NRSF.

Table of Contents

Real estate taxes and insurance increased \$4.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to the 2014 period, primarily as a result of a true up in 2014 of accrued real estate tax liabilities associated with estimated amounts from 2010 due to the change in ownership of our acquired properties at our IPO. The final tax assessments for two properties acquired at our IPO became known in the second quarter of 2014 and, therefore, the estimated real estate tax liabilities were reconciled to the actual tax liabilities, resulting in a \$3.7 million reduction in the 2014 expense. In addition, real estate taxes and insurance increased \$1.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to the 2014 period, as a result of an increased tax assessment at our CH1 property and a decrease in capitalized real estate taxes and insurance due to less construction activity at NY2 and VA2 during the year.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$15.0 million as a result of approximately 174,000 NRSF of new data center capital projects placed into service during the year ended December 31, 2015, with a cost basis of approximately \$115.6 million. Also, we recognized a \$4.2 million increase in amortization expense from deferred leasing commissions related to new leases signed and lease renewals.

General and administrative expense increased \$6.3 million primarily as a result of \$2.4 million in litigation accruals, an increase in payroll, benefits and bonus expense due to an increase in headcount and fees associated with the redemption by the Funds of 8,500,000 Operating Partnership units. See additional discussion of the litigation accruals in Item 8—Note 15 Commitments and Contingencies in “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

During the years ended December 31, 2015, and 2014, we recognized \$0.3 million and \$2.0 million impairment charges, respectively, as a result of writing off the costs incurred for internal use software previously under development that was discontinued and will no longer be placed into service.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to the 2014 period, as a result of the increase in overall debt outstanding and a decrease in capitalized interest due to construction projects at NY2 and VA2 being placed into service during the year. Overall debt outstanding increased \$73.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2015. A summary of interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2015, and 2014, is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		\$	% Change	
	2015	2014			
Interest expense and fees	\$ 9,556	\$ 8,047	\$ 1,509	18.8	%
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,246	1,897	(651)	(34.3)	
Capitalized interest	(3,698)	(4,633)	935	20.2	
Total interest expense	\$ 7,104	\$ 5,311	\$ 1,793	33.8	%
Percent capitalized	34.2 %	46.6 %			

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Discussion of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31, 2016, Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2015

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$170.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$142.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. This increase of \$28.0 million, or 20%, was primarily due to growth in cash receipts from data center rental, power and interconnection services from existing customers and the commencement of new and expansion leases of approximately 443,000 NRSF at an average rental rate of \$132 per NRSF and the renewal of approximately 255,000 NRSF at a rent growth rate of 7.6%.

Net cash used in investing activities increased by \$236.7 million, or 186%, to \$364.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$127.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. This increase was due primarily to our \$65.0 million acquisition of the Reston Campus Expansion, and construction spend on our SV6 and SV7 properties at our Santa Clara campus.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$191.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared

Table of Contents

to \$18.8 million used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2015. This \$210.1 million change was primarily a result of cash proceeds from debt issuances of \$250.0 million and net cash proceeds from the revolving credit facility of \$51.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to cash proceeds from debt issuances of \$150.0 million and net cash payments on the revolving credit facility of \$76.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase in cash proceeds from debt instruments was partially offset by an increase of \$21.4 million in dividends and distributions paid on our common stock and Operating Partnership units during the year ended December 31, 2016, as a result of an increase in the quarterly dividend from \$0.42 per share or unit paid during the year ended December 31, 2015, to \$0.53 per share or unit paid during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Year Ended December 31, 2015, Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2014

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$142.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$99.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase in cash provided by operating activities of \$43.1 million, or 43%, was due primarily to the growth in data center rental, power and interconnection revenue from existing customers and completion and subsequent leasing of new data center space at several properties. Also, we paid \$3.8 million more leasing commissions during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the 2015 period.

Net cash used in investing activities increased by \$21.3 million, or 20%, to \$127.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$106.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. This increase was due primarily to construction commencing on our SV6 and SV7 buildings at our Santa Clara campus. The increase was partially offset by the receipt of \$2.4 million of cash proceeds during the year ended December 31, 2015, from a real estate disposal related to the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority acquiring 52,248 square feet of land at BO1 pursuant to an order of taking during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$18.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$12.0 million provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2014. The \$30.8 million change in financing activities was primarily a result of net cash proceeds from debt instruments of \$73.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to net cash proceeds of \$86.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. The remaining change was due to an increase of \$13.6 million in dividends and distributions paid on our common stock and Operating Partnership units during the year ended December 31, 2015, as a result of an increase in the quarterly dividend from \$0.35 per share or unit paid during the year ended December 31, 2014, to \$0.42 per share or unit paid during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Analysis of Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have an effective shelf registration statement that allows us to offer for sale various unspecified classes of equity and debt securities. As circumstances warrant, we may issue debt and/or equity securities from time to time on an opportunistic basis, dependent upon market conditions and available pricing. We make no assurance that we can issue and sell such securities on acceptable terms or at all.

Our short term liquidity requirements primarily consist of funds needed for interest expense, operating costs including utilities, site maintenance costs, real estate and personal property taxes, insurance, rental expenses, sales and marketing and general and administrative expenses, certain capital expenditures, including for the development of data center space and future distributions to common and preferred stockholders and holders of our common Operating Partnership units during the next twelve months. As of December 31, 2016, we had \$4.4 million of cash and cash equivalents. Subject to our ability to obtain capital upon favorable terms, we estimate our anticipated development activity over the next twelve months will require approximately \$243.0 million to \$271.0 million of

capital investment to expand our operating data center portfolio. We plan to begin construction of the first phase of the Reston Campus Expansion in the first quarter of 2017.

Table of Contents

The table below summarizes our current projects under construction as of December 31, 2016, and the remaining estimated capital required:

Projects/Facilities	Metropolitan Market	Estimated Completion	NRSF	Costs Incurred to-Date	Estimated Total	Per NRSF	Per Lease
TKD(1)							
LA2	Los Angeles	Q1 2017	4,726	\$ 1,699	\$ 2,000	\$ 423	100.0
DE1(2)	Denver	Q2 2017	8,276	5,951	12,500	1,510	1.2
BO1	Boston	Q3 2017	13,735	10	7,800	568	-
Total TKD			26,737	\$ 7,660	\$ 22,300		18.0
Deferred Expansion Capital							
NY2	New York	Q1 2017	—	\$ 5,029	\$ 6,100		
	Northern		—				
VA2	Virginia	Q1 2017		7,705	10,400		
CH1	Chicago	Q2 2017	—	6,296	10,000		
Total Deferred Expansion Capital			—	\$ 19,030	\$ 26,500		
Total			26,737	\$ 26,690	\$ 48,800		

(1) Turn Key Data Center (“TKD”) estimated development costs includes two components: (1) general construction to ready the NRSF as data center space and (2) power, cooling and other infrastructure to provide the designed amount of power capacity for the project. Following development completion, incremental capital, referred to as Deferred Expansion Capital, may be invested to support existing or anticipated future customer utilization of NRSF within our operating data centers.

(2) Includes a portion of the cost of infrastructure to support later phases of the development.

We expect to meet our short term liquidity requirements, including our anticipated development activity over the next twelve months, through net cash provided by operations and we expect to add incremental debt financing in the first half of 2017 to increase liquidity and continue to term out some of the debt drawn on our credit facility. Timing, pricing, and the type of debt is dependent on market conditions and we have targeted a total issuance amount of approximately \$150 million - \$250 million.

In June 2015, our Operating Partnership and certain subsidiary co-borrowers entered into a third amended and restated credit agreement (the “Credit Agreement”), which provides a total commitment of \$600.0 million, including a \$350.0 million revolving credit facility and \$250.0 million of term loans. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we entered into a \$100.0 million senior unsecured term loan under the Credit Agreement, maturing on February 2, 2021, and issued \$150.0 million of senior unsecured notes due June 15, 2023. The proceeds from these two transactions were used to pay down the revolving credit facility and increase our short-term liquidity. The total amount available for borrowing under our revolving credit facility is equal to the lesser of \$350.0 million or the availability calculated on our unencumbered asset pool. As of December 31, 2016, \$194.0 million was borrowed and outstanding, \$4.5 million was outstanding under letters of credit and therefore \$151.5 million remained available for us to borrow under our revolving credit facility. Our Credit Agreement contains an accordion feature which allows our

Operating Partnership to increase the total commitment by \$200.0 million under specified circumstances, including securing capital from new or existing lenders. Our indebtedness maturity schedule is summarized below.

Our long term liquidity requirements primarily consist of the costs to fund the Reston Campus Expansion, Deferred Expansion Capital, additional phases of our current projects under development, future development of other space in our portfolio not currently scheduled, property acquisitions, future distributions to common and preferred stockholders and holders of our common Operating Partnership units, scheduled debt maturities, and other capital expenditures. We expect to meet our long term liquidity requirements through net cash provided by operations, after payment of dividends, and by incurring long term indebtedness, such as drawing on our revolving credit facility, exercising our senior unsecured term loan accordion features or entering into new debt agreements with our bank group or certain accredited investors. We also may raise capital in the future through the issuance of additional equity or debt securities, subject to prevailing market conditions, and/or through the issuance of common Operating Partnership units. However, there is no assurance that we will be able to successfully raise additional capital on acceptable terms or at all.

Table of Contents

Inflation

Substantially all of our leases contain annual rent increases and our leases have an average lease term of three to four years. As a result, we believe that we are largely insulated from the effects of inflation. However, any increases in the costs of development of our data center properties will generally result in increased cash requirements to develop our data center properties and increased depreciation expense in future periods, and, in some circumstances, we may not be able to directly pass along the increase in these development costs to our customers in the form of higher rents.

Indebtedness

A summary of outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2016, and 2015, is as follows (in thousands):

	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Revolving credit facility	2.32% and 1.98% at December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015, respectively	June 24, 2019	\$ 194,000	\$ 142,250
2019 Senior unsecured term loan	3.23% at December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015	January 31, 2019	100,000	100,000
2020 Senior unsecured term loan	2.60% and 2.43% at December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015	June 24, 2020	150,000	150,000
2021 Senior unsecured term loan	2.27% at December 31, 2016	February 2, 2021	100,000	—
2023 Senior unsecured notes	4.19% at December 31, 2016	June 15, 2023	150,000	—
Total principal outstanding			694,000	392,250
Unamortized deferred financing costs			(3,550)	(1,243)
Total debt			\$ 690,450	\$ 391,007

As of December 31, 2016, we were in compliance with the covenants under our revolving credit facility, senior unsecured term loans and senior unsecured notes. For additional information with respect to our outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2016, and 2015, as well as the available borrowing capacity under our existing revolving credit facility, debt covenant requirements, and future debt maturities, refer to Item 8—Note 8—Debt in “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” included in this Annual Report.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2016, including the maturities and scheduled principal repayments of indebtedness (in thousands):

Obligation	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	Total
Operating leases	\$ 22,203	\$ 22,567	\$ 23,233	\$ 23,641	\$ 23,231	\$ 24,675	\$ 139,550
Revolving credit facility(1)	4,504	4,504	196,177	—	—	—	205,185

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

Senior unsecured term loans (2)	9,403	9,403	106,442	154,157	100,203	—	379,608
Senior unsecured notes (3)	6,285	6,285	6,285	6,285	6,285	159,166	190,591
Construction contracts (4)	18,593	—	—	—	—	—	18,593
Other (5)	1,530	1,085	552	455	467	6,237	10,326
Total	\$ 62,518	\$ 43,844	\$ 332,689	\$ 184,538	\$ 130,186	\$ 190,078	\$ 943,853

- (1) Includes \$194.0 million outstanding and estimated annual interest payments assuming no draws or payments on the revolving credit facility through the maturity date of June 24, 2019. The revolving credit facility is subject to variable rates. We estimated interest payments on the revolving credit facility based on the interest rate as of December 31, 2016.
- (2) Includes \$100.0 million outstanding and estimated annual interest payments through the maturity date of January 31, 2019. We estimated interest payments based on our \$100 million interest rate swap agreement, which effectively fixes the interest rate at 3.23%. Includes \$150 million outstanding and estimated annual interest payments through the maturity date of June 24, 2020. We estimated interest payments based on our \$75 million interest rate swap agreement, which effectively fixes the interest rate at 2.93%. The remaining \$75 million is subject to variable rates, which we estimated based on the interest rate as of December 31, 2016. Also includes \$100 million

Table of Contents

outstanding and estimated annual interest payments through the maturity date of February 2, 2021. We estimated interest payments based on the interest rate as of December 31, 2016.

- (3) Includes \$150.0 million outstanding and estimated annual interest payments, fixed at 4.19%, through the maturity date of June 15, 2023.
- (4) Consists of obligations for construction contracts for properties under construction, tenant related capital expenditures, and other capital improvements.
- (5) Consists of obligations for power contracts, telecommunications leases, and contracts for company wide improvements that are ancillary to revenue generation.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2016, the Company did not have any off balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Our actual results may differ from these estimates. We have provided a summary of our significant accounting policies in Note 2 “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” in Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Annual Report. We describe below those accounting policies that require material subjective or complex judgments and that have the most significant impact on our financial condition and results of operations. Our management evaluates these estimates on an ongoing basis, based upon information currently available and on various assumptions management believes are reasonable as of the date hereof.

Acquisition of Investment in Real Estate. When accounting for business combinations and asset acquisitions, we are required to make subjective assessments to allocate the purchase price paid to the acquired tangible assets, consisting primarily of land, building and improvements, and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above market and below market leases, value of in-place leases and the value of customer relationships. These allocation assessments involve significant judgment and complex calculations and have a direct impact on our results of operations.

Capitalization of Costs. Capitalized lease commissions consist of commissions paid to third party leasing agents and internal sales commissions paid to employees for the successful execution of lease agreements. We also capitalize a portion of internal sales employees’ compensation and payroll related fringe benefits that directly relate to time spent executing successful lease agreements. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, we capitalized \$10.6 million, \$11.9 million, and \$10.3 million, respectively, of internal sales commissions, salaries, and payroll related fringe benefits.

Direct and indirect costs that are clearly associated with the development of properties are capitalized as incurred. During the land development and construction periods, we capitalize construction costs, legal fees, financing costs (including interest), real estate taxes and insurance and internal costs of personnel performing development, if such costs are incremental and identifiable to a specific development project. We cease cost capitalization on development space once the space is ready for its intended use and held available for occupancy. Indirect costs that do not clearly

Table of Contents

relate to the projects under development are not capitalized and are charged to expense as incurred. Indirect costs capitalized for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Interest	\$ 4,121	\$ 3,698	\$ 4,633
Real estate taxes and insurance	1,614	1,166	1,117
Employee salaries and benefits	3,336	1,458	2,375
Capitalized indirect development costs	\$ 9,071	\$ 6,322	\$ 8,125

Recoverability of Long Lived Assets. We review the carrying value of our properties for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Impairment is recognized when estimated expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) from an asset are less than the carrying amount of the asset. The estimation of expected future net cash flows is inherently uncertain and relies to a considerable extent on assumptions regarding current and future economic and market conditions and the availability of capital. If, in future periods, there are changes in the estimates or assumptions incorporated into an impairment review analysis, these changes could result in an adjustment to the carrying amount of our long lived assets. To the extent that impairment has occurred, the excess of the carrying amount of the property over its estimated fair value would be charged against net income. No such impairment losses have been recognized to date.

Revenue Recognition. Rental revenue is recognized on a straight line basis over the customer's lease term. The excess of rents recognized over amounts contractually due pursuant to the underlying leases are recorded as deferred rent receivable on our consolidated balance sheets. Some of our leases contain provisions under which our customers reimburse us for a portion of direct operating expenses, including power, as well as real estate taxes and insurance. Such customer reimbursements are recognized in the period that the expenses are recognized.

Interconnection, utility services, and additional space services are considered separate earnings processes that are typically provided and completed on a month to month basis and revenue is recognized in the period that the services are performed. Non recurring customer set up charges and utility installation fees are initially deferred and recognized over the lease term or the expected period of performance unless management determines a separate earnings process exists related to an installation charge. We recognized revenue on a gross basis when we act as the primary obligor and principal to the transaction, thereby taking on the risks and rewards associated with the delivery of services and products.

We must make subjective estimates as to when our revenue is earned and the collectability of our accounts receivable related to rent, deferred rent, expense reimbursements and other revenue. We analyze individual accounts receivable and historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer creditworthiness and current economic trends when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for bad debts. These estimates have a direct impact on our net income because a higher bad debt allowance for a particular period would result in lower net income in that period and recognizing rental revenue as earned in one period versus a different period.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk refers to the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and interest rates. The primary market risk to which we believe we are exposed is interest rate risk. Our future income, cash flows and fair values relevant to financial instruments are dependent upon prevalent market interest rates. 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.

As of December 31, 2016, we had \$544.0 million of consolidated principal debt outstanding that bore variable interest based on one month LIBOR. As of December 31, 2016, we have two interest rate swap agreements in place to fix the interest rate on \$175.0 million of our one month LIBOR variable rate debt. Our interest rate risk not covered by an interest rate swap agreement is \$369.0 million of variable rate debt outstanding as of December 31, 2016.

We monitor our market interest rate risk exposures using a sensitivity analysis. Our sensitivity analysis estimates the exposure to market interest rate risk sensitive instruments assuming a hypothetical 1% change in interest rates on our \$369.0 million unhedged variable rate debt. If interest rates were to increase or decrease by 1%, the

Table of Contents

corresponding increase or decrease, as applicable, in interest expense on our variable rate debt would increase or decrease, as applicable, future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$3.7 million per year.

These analyses do not consider the effect of any change in overall economic activity that could impact interest rates. Further, in the event of an increase in interest rates of significant magnitude, we may take actions to further mitigate our exposure to the change. However, due to the uncertainty of the specific actions that would be taken and their possible effects, these analyses assume no changes in our financial structure.

Table of Contents

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

INDEX TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Financial Statements of CoreSite Realty Corporation

	Page No.
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	58
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2016, and 2015</u>	59
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014</u>	60
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014</u>	61
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014</u>	62
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014</u>	63
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	64
<u>Supplemental Schedule—Schedule III—Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation</u>	87

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

CoreSite Realty Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CoreSite Realty Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the financial statement schedule, Schedule III—Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation. We also have audited CoreSite Realty Corporation’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). CoreSite Realty Corporation’s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements and the financial statement schedule, 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 Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and the financial statement schedule and an opinion on CoreSite Realty Corporation’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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.

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CoreSite Realty Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three - year period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the financial statement schedule, Schedule III—Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein. Also in our opinion, CoreSite Realty Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

/s/ KPMG LLP

Denver, Colorado

February 10, 2017

Table of Contents

CORESITE REALTY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands except share data)

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Investments in real estate:		
Land	\$ 100,258	\$ 74,819
Buildings and improvements	1,472,580	1,037,127
	1,572,838	1,111,946
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(369,303)	(284,219)
Net investment in operating properties	1,203,535	827,727
Construction in progress	70,738	183,189
Net investments in real estate	1,274,273	1,010,916
Cash and cash equivalents	4,429	6,854
Accounts and other receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$209 and \$56 as of December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015, respectively	25,125	12,235
Lease intangibles, net of accumulated amortization of \$12,385 and \$11,437 as of December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015, respectively	9,913	4,714
Goodwill	41,191	41,191
Other assets, net	96,372	86,633
Total assets	\$ 1,451,303	\$ 1,162,543
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Debt, net of unamortized deferred financing costs of \$3,550 and \$1,243 as of December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015, respectively	\$ 690,450	\$ 391,007
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	72,519	75,783
Accrued dividends and distributions	41,849	28,104
Deferred rent payable	7,694	7,934
Acquired below-market lease contracts, net of accumulated amortization of \$5,439 and \$5,279 as of December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015, respectively	4,292	4,693
Unearned revenue, prepaid rent and other liabilities	37,413	28,717
Total liabilities	854,217	536,238
Stockholders' equity:		
Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock 7.25%, \$115,000 liquidation preference (\$25.00 per share, \$0.01 par value), 4,600,000 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015	115,000	115,000
Common Stock, par value \$0.01, 100,000,000 shares authorized and 33,896,771 and 30,650,703 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015, respectively	334	301
Additional paid-in capital	438,531	390,200

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(101)	(493)
Distributions in excess of net income	(118,038)	(88,891)
Total stockholders' equity	435,726	416,117
Noncontrolling interests	161,360	210,188
Total equity	597,086	626,305
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,451,303	\$ 1,162,543

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

59

Table of Contents

CORESITE REALTY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands except share and per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Operating revenues:			
Data center revenue:			
Rental revenue	\$ 218,060	\$ 183,300	\$ 149,294
Power revenue	111,541	89,495	71,227
Interconnection revenue	53,077	44,234	35,355
Tenant reimbursement and other	9,086	8,295	8,702
Office, light-industrial and other revenue	8,588	7,968	7,842
Total operating revenues	400,352	333,292	272,420
Operating expenses:			
Property operating and maintenance	107,212	89,805	75,119
Real estate taxes and insurance	14,250	12,144	7,578
Depreciation and amortization	108,652	95,702	80,722
Sales and marketing	17,495	15,930	14,554
General and administrative	35,369	34,179	27,842
Rent	22,631	21,075	20,397
Impairment of internal-use software	—	322	1,959
Transaction costs	126	51	62
Total operating expenses	305,735	269,208	228,233
Operating income	94,617	64,084	44,187
Gain (loss) on real estate disposal	—	36	1,208
Interest income	35	6	6
Interest expense	(12,612)	(7,104)	(5,311)
Income before income taxes	82,040	57,022	40,090
Income tax expense	(119)	(163)	(38)
Net income	\$ 81,921	\$ 56,859	\$ 40,052
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	23,212	22,153	17,287
Net income attributable to CoreSite Realty Corporation	\$ 58,709	\$ 34,706	\$ 22,765
Preferred stock dividends	(8,338)	(8,338)	(8,338)
Net income attributable to common shares	\$ 50,371	\$ 26,368	\$ 14,427
Net income per share attributable to common shares:			
Basic	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.68
Diluted	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.66
Weighted average common shares outstanding			
Basic	32,289,414	25,218,500	21,161,614
Diluted	32,732,059	25,706,568	21,740,707

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

CORESITE REALTY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income	\$ 81,921	\$ 56,859	\$ 40,052
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative contracts	(1,112)	(2,426)	(1,409)
Reclassification of other comprehensive income to interest expense	1,740	1,930	1,134
Comprehensive income	82,549	56,363	39,777
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	23,242	21,724	17,137
Comprehensive income attributable to CoreSite Realty Corporation	\$ 59,307	\$ 34,639	\$ 22,640

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

CORESITE REALTY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(in thousands except share data)

	Preferred Stock	Common Shares Number	Common Shares Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Distributions in Excess of Net Income	Total Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 115,000	21,387,152	\$ 209	\$ 267,465	\$ —	\$ (50,264)	\$ 332,410	\$ 355,897	\$ 688,307
Change of balance of stock awards, of feitures exercise of stock options, of settlements share-based compensation dividends declared on preferred stock dividends and distributions net income other comprehensive loss	—	181,124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	189,090	1	944	—	—	945	—	945
	—	—	2	6,629	—	—	6,631	—	6,631
	—	—	—	—	—	(8,338)	(8,338)	—	(8,338)
	—	—	—	—	—	(31,701)	(31,701)	(37,280)	(68,981)
	—	—	—	—	—	22,765	22,765	17,287	40,052
	—	—	—	—	(125)	—	(125)	(150)	(275)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 115,000	21,757,366	\$ 212	\$ 275,038	\$ (125)	\$ (67,538)	\$ 322,587	\$ 335,754	\$ 658,341
Redemption of noncontrolling interests	—	8,500,000	85	110,396	(301)	—	110,180	(110,180)	—
Change of balance of stock awards, of feitures exercise of stock options, of settlements share-based compensation	—	207,937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	185,400	3	(2,866)	—	—	(2,863)	—	(2,863)
	—	—	1	7,632	—	—	7,633	—	7,633
	—	—	—	—	—	(8,338)	(8,338)	—	(8,338)

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

Dividends declared on preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	(47,721)	(47,721)	(37,110)	(84,831)
Dividends and distributions	—	—	—	—	—	34,706	34,706	22,153	56,859
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(67)	—	(67)	(429)	(496)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 115,000	30,650,703	\$ 301	\$ 390,200	\$ (493)	\$ (88,891)	\$ 416,117	\$ 210,188	\$ 626,305
Redemption of noncontrolling interests	—	3,007,000	30	37,550	(206)	—	37,374	(37,374)	—
Issuance of stock awards, including restricted stock	—	164,408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercise of stock options	—	74,660	1	1,289	—	—	1,290	—	1,290
Share-based compensation	—	—	2	9,492	—	—	9,494	—	9,494
Dividends declared on preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	(8,338)	(8,338)	—	(8,338)
Dividends and distributions	—	—	—	—	—	(79,518)	(79,518)	(34,696)	(114,214)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	58,709	58,709	23,212	81,921
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	598	—	598	30	628
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 115,000	33,896,771	\$ 334	\$ 438,531	\$ (101)	\$ (118,038)	\$ 435,726	\$ 161,360	\$ 597,086

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

CORESITE REALTY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 81,921	\$ 56,859	\$ 40,052
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	108,652	95,702	80,722
Amortization of above/below market leases	(541)	(520)	(556)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,333	1,246	1,897
Gain on real estate disposal	—	(36)	(1,208)
Share-based compensation	8,892	7,114	6,125
Bad debt expense	398	201	648
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(13,199)	(2,146)	(599)
Deferred rent receivable	(7,083)	(7,799)	(4,245)
Deferred leasing costs	(14,395)	(17,555)	(21,390)
Other assets	(8,819)	(5,535)	(4,459)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,910	6,532	(4,160)
Unearned revenue, prepaid rent and other liabilities	8,696	9,561	7,350
Deferred rent payable	(240)	(1,051)	(661)
Net cash provided by operating activities	170,525	142,573	99,516
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Tenant improvements	(5,878)	(7,736)	(5,893)
Real estate improvements	(293,359)	(122,196)	(100,299)
Acquisition of Reston Campus Expansion	(64,965)	—	—
Proceeds from real estate disposal	—	2,399	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(364,202)	(127,533)	(106,192)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,290	1,393	2,354
Offering costs	—	—	(147)
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	299,500	87,000	88,250
Payments on revolving credit facility	(247,750)	(163,250)	(44,000)
Proceeds from unsecured debt	250,000	150,000	100,000
Repayments of mortgage loans payable	—	—	(58,250)
Payments of loan fees and costs	(2,981)	(2,315)	(1,000)
Payments to net settle equity awards	—	(4,256)	(1,410)
Dividends and distributions	(108,807)	(87,420)	(73,772)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	191,252	(18,848)	12,025
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(2,425)	(3,808)	5,349
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	6,854	10,662	5,313
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 4,429	\$ 6,854	\$ 10,662
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION			

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized amounts	\$ 11,528	\$ 6,219	\$ 4,072
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Construction costs payable capitalized to real estate	\$ 28,805	\$ 37,033	\$ 16,142
Accrual of dividends and distributions	\$ 41,849	\$ 28,104	\$ 22,355
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.			

63

Table of Contents

CORESITE REALTY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization

CoreSite Realty Corporation (the “Company,” “we,” or “our”) was organized in the state of Maryland on February 17, 2010 and is a fully integrated, self-administered, and self-managed real estate investment trust (“REIT”). Through our controlling interest in CoreSite, L.P. (our “Operating Partnership”), we are engaged in the business of owning, acquiring, constructing and operating data centers. As of December 31, 2016, the Company owns a 70.7% common interest in our Operating Partnership and affiliates of The Carlyle Group and others own a 29.3% interest in our Operating Partnership. See additional discussion in Note 11, Noncontrolling Interests – Operating Partnership.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by our management in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and in compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

In 2016, we adopted ASU 2015-02, Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis. This standard amends certain guidance applicable to the consolidation of various legal entities, including variable interest entities (“VIE”). We evaluated the application of ASU 2015-02 and concluded that no change was required to the accounting for our interest in our Operating Partnership. However, under the new guidance, our Operating Partnership now meets the definition and criteria of a VIE and we are the primary beneficiary of the VIE. Our sole significant asset is the investment in our Operating Partnership, and consequently, substantially all of our assets and liabilities represent those assets and liabilities of our Operating Partnership. Our debt is an obligation of our Operating Partnership where the creditors also have recourse against the credit of the Company.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the FASB issued guidance codified in ASC Topic 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business. The standard changes the definition of a business to assist entities with evaluating when a set of transferred assets and activities is a business. In accordance with the transition guidance of ASC Topic 2017-01, we early adopted the standard on October 1, 2016. As a result of this new guidance acquisitions may now result in an asset purchase rather than a business combination.

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued guidance codified in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. The standard provides guidance on eight specific cash flow classification issues including debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, and separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. The standard will be effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2018, and subsequent interim periods. We do not expect the provisions of ASC 2016-15 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance codified in ASC Topic 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. The standard simplifies several aspects related to the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the accounting for income taxes, statutory tax withholding requirements and classification in the statement of cash flows. The standard will be effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2017 and subsequent interim periods. We do not expect the provisions of ASC 2016-09 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance codified in ASC Topic 842, Leases, which amends the guidance in former ASC 840, Leases. The main principle of ASC 842 requires lessees to recognize the assets and liabilities that arise from nearly all leases on the consolidated balance sheet. Lessor accounting remains mainly consistent with current

Table of Contents

guidance, with the majority of changes allowing for better alignment with the new lessee model and ASC Topic 606. The standard is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The standard requires a modified retrospective transition approach.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance codified in ASC Topic 606, Revenue Recognition – Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which amends the guidance in former ASC 605, Revenue Recognition. The standard establishes a five-step model framework which recognizes revenue as an entity transfers control of goods or services to customer and requires enhanced disclosures. This standard does not apply to leases, which will be accounted for under ASC Topic 842, Leases. The revenue standard is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. As ASC Topic 606 does not impact lessor accounting, we do not believe this standard will significantly impact our accounting for rental revenue. In addition, we do not anticipate a significant impact to our accounting for power, interconnection, tenant reimbursement and other revenue.

We plan to adopt ASC Topic 842 and ASC Topic 606 effective January 1, 2018. As a lessee we do not anticipate the classification of our leases to change, but we will be required to recognize a lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset on our consolidated balance sheets for all of our operating leases. Using the fixed noncancellable term of all existing data center leases, excluding renewal options, we estimate the initial lease liability and right-of-use asset will be approximately \$100 million on our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016. As we continue to evaluate the provisions of ASC Topic 842, we will evaluate our existing renewal options within our data center leases and ultimately conclude as to whether we are, or are not, reasonably certain, based on relevant factors that may create an economic incentive for us, to exercise renewal options for each of our data center leases. If we determine that we are reasonably certain to exercise all renewal options for each lease, we estimate the initial lease liability and right of use asset will be approximately \$300 million on our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016. Subject to our evaluation of whether we are reasonably certain to exercise renewal options for each of our data center leases as well as resolution of other implementation items, we estimate our straight-line rental expense could increase up to \$6 million within our consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016.

In accordance with ASC Topic 842, lessor accounting for our leases remains largely unchanged, apart from the narrower scope of initial direct costs that can be capitalized. The new standard defines initial direct costs as only incremental costs of signing a lease. For the year ended December 31, 2016, we estimate that \$1 million to \$2 million of internal sales employees' compensation, payroll-related fringe benefits and certain external legal fees related to the execution of successful lease agreements will no longer meet the definition of initial direct costs and will be accounted for as a sales and marketing expense in the consolidated statement of operations upon adoption of ASC Topic 842. We are currently evaluating the other impacts of ASC Topic 842 and ASC Topic 606 on our significant accounting policies and consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingencies at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We evaluate our estimates, including those related to assessing the carrying values of our real estate properties, goodwill, accrued liabilities and performance-based equity compensation plans. We base our estimates on historical experience, current market conditions, and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may vary from those estimates and those estimates could vary under different assumptions or conditions.

Investments in Real Estate

Real estate investments are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The cost of real estate includes the purchase price of property and leasehold improvements. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Significant renovations and betterments that extend the economic useful lives of assets are capitalized. During land development and construction periods, we capitalize construction costs, legal fees, financing costs, real estate taxes and insurance, rental expense and internal costs of personnel performing development, if such costs are incremental and identifiable to a specific development project. Capitalization of costs begins upon commencement of development efforts and ceases when the property is ready for its intended use and held available for

Table of Contents

occupancy. Interest is capitalized during the period of development based upon applying the weighted-average borrowing rate to the actual development costs expended. Capitalized interest costs were \$4.1 million, \$3.7 million and \$4.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight line method over the following useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	27 to 40 years
Building improvements	1 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	The shorter of the lease term or useful life of the asset

Depreciation expense was \$89.2 million, \$76.1 million and \$65.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Acquisition of Investment in Real Estate

When accounting for business combinations and asset acquisitions, the fair value of the real estate acquired is allocated to the acquired tangible assets, consisting primarily of land, building and building improvements, and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above-market and below-market leases, value of in-place leases and the value of customer relationships.

The fair value of the land and building of an acquired property is determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant, and the “as-if-vacant” fair value is then allocated to land and building based on management’s determination of the fair values of these assets. Management determines the as-if-vacant 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.

The fair value of intangibles related to in-place leases includes the value of lease intangibles for above-market and below-market leases, lease origination costs, and customer relationships, determined on a lease-by-lease basis. Above-market and below-market leases are valued 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 fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a time period equal to the remaining noncancelable term of the lease and, for below-market leases, over a period equal to the initial term plus any below-market fixed rate renewal periods. Lease origination costs include estimates of costs avoided associated with leasing the property, including tenant allowances and improvements and leasing commissions. Customer relationship intangibles relate to the additional revenue opportunities expected to be generated through interconnection services and utility services to be provided to the in-place lease tenants.

The capitalized values for above and below-market lease intangibles, lease origination costs, and customer relationships are amortized over the term of the underlying leases or the expected customer relationship. Amortization related to above-market and below-market leases where the Company is the lessor is recorded as either a reduction of or an increase to rental revenue, amortization related to above-market and below-market leases where the Company is the lessee is recorded as either a reduction of or an increase to rent expense. If a lease is terminated prior to its stated expiration, all unamortized amounts relating to that lease are written off. The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment in connection with its respective asset group whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of the

asset group is not recoverable and its carrying amount exceeds its estimated fair value. No impairment loss related to these intangible assets was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, or 2014.

The excess of the cost of an acquired business over the net of the amounts assigned to assets acquired (including identified intangible assets) and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. As of December 31, 2016, and 2015, we had approximately \$41.2 million of goodwill at each date. The Company's goodwill has an indeterminate life and is not amortized, but is tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. No impairment loss was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, or 2014.

Table of Contents

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all non restricted cash held in financial institutions and other non restricted highly liquid short term investments with original maturities at acquisition of three months or less.

Deferred Costs

Deferred leasing costs include commissions paid to third parties, including brokers, leasing agents, referral agents, and internal sales commissions paid to employees for successful execution of lease agreements. These commissions and other direct and incremental costs incurred to obtain new customer leases are capitalized and amortized over the term of the related leases using the straight-line method. If a lease terminates prior to the expiration of its initial term, any unamortized deferred costs related to the lease are written off to amortization expense. Deferred leasing costs are included within other assets in the consolidated balance sheets and consisted of the following, net of amortization, as of December 31, 2016, and 2015 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Internal sales commissions	\$ 18,748	\$ 17,558
Third party commissions	13,643	15,866
External legal counsel	730	718
Total	\$ 33,121	\$ 34,142

Deferred financing costs include costs incurred in connection with obtaining debt and extending existing debt. These financing costs are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis, which approximates the effective-interest method, over the term of the loan and the amortization is included as a component of interest expense. Depending on the type of debt instrument, deferred financing costs are reported either in other assets or as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

Recoverability of Long Lived Assets

We review our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Impairment is recognized when estimated expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) are less than the carrying amount of the assets. The estimation of expected future net cash flows is inherently uncertain and relies, to a considerable extent, on assumptions regarding current and future economics and market conditions and the availability of capital. If, in future periods, there are changes in the estimates or assumptions incorporated into the impairment review analysis, the changes could result in an adjustment to the carrying amount of the long-lived assets. To the extent that impairment has occurred, the excess of the carrying amount of long-lived assets over its estimated fair value would be recognized as an impairment loss charged to net income. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, no impairment of long-lived assets was recognized.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We reflect all derivative instruments at fair value as either assets or liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, we record the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instruments as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income or loss. Any

ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value is immediately recognized within net income. For derivatives that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting, changes in fair value are immediately recognized within net income. See additional discussion in Note 9 Derivatives and Hedging Activities.

Internal-Use Software

We recognize internal-use software development costs based on the development stage of the project and nature of the cost. Internal and external costs incurred during the preliminary project stage are expensed as they are incurred. Internal and external costs incurred to develop internal-use software during the application development stage are capitalized. Internal and external training costs and maintenance costs during the post-implementation-operation stage are expensed as incurred. Completed projects are placed into service and amortized over the estimated useful life of the

Table of Contents

software. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, we recorded zero, \$0.3 million, and \$2.0 million, respectively, related to impairment of internal use software.

Revenue Recognition

All customer leases are classified as operating leases and minimum rents are recognized on a straight-line basis over the customer's lease term. The excess of rents recognized over amounts contractually due pursuant to the underlying leases are included in deferred rent receivable, and included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. If a lease terminates prior to its stated expiration, the deferred rent receivable relating to that lease is written off as a reduction of rental revenue.

When arrangements include multiple elements, the revenue associated with separate elements is allocated based on the relative fair values of those elements. The revenue associated with each element is then recognized as earned. Interconnection services and additional space services are considered as separate earnings processes that are provided and completed on a month-to-month basis and revenue is recognized in the period that services are performed. Customer set-up charges and utility installation fees are initially deferred and recognized over the term of the lease arrangement as revenue.

Tenant reimbursements for real estate taxes, common area maintenance, and other recoverable costs are recognized as revenue in the period that the related expenses are incurred.

A provision for uncollectible accounts is recorded if a receivable balance relating to contractual rent, rent recorded on a straight-line basis, tenant reimbursements or other billed amounts is considered by management to be uncollectible. At December 31, 2016, and 2015, the allowance for doubtful accounts totaled \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

Share Based Compensation

We account for share-based compensation using the fair value method of accounting. The estimated fair value of the stock options granted by us is calculated based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of restricted share-based and Operating Partnership unit compensation is based on the fair value of our common stock on the date of the grant. The fair value of performance share awards, which have a market condition, is based on a Monte Carlo simulation. The fair value for all share-based compensation is amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

Asset Retirement and Environmental Remediation Obligations

We record accruals for estimated asset retirement and environmental remediation obligations. The obligations relate primarily to the removal of asbestos during development of properties as well as the estimated equipment removal costs upon termination of a certain lease where we are the lessee. At December 31, 2016, and 2015, the amounts included in unearned revenue, prepaid rent and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets were approximately \$1.4 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.

Income Taxes

We elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2010. To qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute at least 90% of our taxable income to our stockholders and meet various other requirements imposed by the Code relating to such matters as operating results, asset holdings, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership. Provided we qualify for

taxation as a REIT, we generally are not subject to corporate level federal income tax on the earnings distributed currently to our stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, and are unable to avail ourselves of certain savings provisions set forth in the Code, all of our taxable income would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates, including any applicable alternative minimum tax.

To maintain REIT status, we must distribute a minimum of 90% of our taxable income. However, it is our policy and intent, subject to change, to distribute 100% of our taxable income and therefore, no provision is required in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for federal income taxes with regards to activities of the REIT and

Table of Contents

its subsidiary pass through entities. The allocable share of taxable income is included in the income tax returns of its stockholders. The Company is subject to the statutory requirements of the locations in which it conducts business. State and local income taxes are accrued as deemed required in the best judgment of management based on analysis and interpretation of respective tax laws.

We have elected to treat certain subsidiaries as a TRS. Certain activities that we undertake must be conducted by a TRS, such as services for our tenants that could be considered otherwise impermissible for us to perform and holding assets that we cannot hold directly. A TRS is subject to corporate level federal and state income taxes.

Deferred income taxes are recognized in certain taxable entities. Deferred income tax generally is a function of the period's temporary differences (items that are treated differently for tax purposes than for financial reporting purposes), the utilization of tax net operating losses generated in prior years that previously had been recognized as deferred income tax assets and the reversal of any previously recorded deferred income tax liabilities. A valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets is provided if we believe all or some portion of the deferred income tax asset may more likely than not be realized. Any increase or decrease in the valuation allowance resulting from a change in circumstances that causes a change in the estimated realizability of the related deferred income tax asset is included in deferred tax expense. As of December 31, 2016, and 2015, the gross deferred income taxes were not material.

We currently have no liabilities for uncertain income tax positions. The earliest tax year for which we are subject to examination is 2013.

Concentration of Credit Risks

Our cash and cash equivalents are maintained in various financial institutions, which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. We have not experienced any losses in such accounts, and management believes that the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk in this area. We have no off balance sheet concentrations of credit risk, such as foreign exchange contracts, option contracts, or foreign currency hedging arrangements.

Segment Information

We manage our business as one reportable segment consisting of investments in data centers located in the United States. Although we provide services in several markets, these operations have been aggregated into one reportable segment based on the similar economic characteristics amongst all markets, including the nature of the services provided and the type of customers purchasing these services.

3. Acquisitions

On November 10, 2016, we paid cash consideration of \$65.0 million to acquire a 21.75-acre operating light-industrial / flex office park located in Reston, Virginia, referred to as the Reston Campus Expansion. The transaction was accounted for as an asset acquisition. We plan to redevelop the existing buildings into over 611,000 of incremental data center NRSF across multiple phases as existing customers vacate their existing space upon expiration of their leases. The acquisition and redevelopment of the Reston Campus Expansion will extend our position as a multi-tenant data center provider in the Northern Virginia market.

Table of Contents

4. Acquired Intangible Assets and Liabilities

During the year ended December 31, 2016, through the acquisition of the Reston Campus Expansion, we added \$7.5 million of new intangible assets and \$0.4 million of new intangible liabilities with a weighted average life of 4.3 years and 5.7 years, respectively. We did not add new intangible assets or liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Above-market and below-market lease intangibles and other intangibles balances at December 31, 2016, and 2015, are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Lease contracts above-market value	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,191
Accumulated amortization	(1,698)	(1,756)
Lease contracts above-market value, net	\$ 382	\$ 435
Lease contracts below-market value	\$ 9,731	\$ 9,972
Accumulated amortization	(5,439)	(5,279)
Lease contracts below-market value, net	\$ 4,292	\$ 4,693
Other identified intangible assets	\$ 20,218	\$ 13,960
Accumulated amortization	(10,687)	(9,681)
Other identified intangible assets, net	\$ 9,531	\$ 4,279

The net effect of amortization of acquired above market and below market leases resulted in an increase to rental revenue of \$0.5 million, \$0.5 million, and \$0.6 million, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. The estimated amortization of acquired below market leases, net of acquired above market leases for each of the five succeeding fiscal years, which will be a net increase to rental revenue, is as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	
2017	\$ 600
2018	603
2019	280
2020	175
2021	168
Thereafter	2,084
Total	\$ 3,910

Amortization of all other identified intangible assets was \$2.0 million, \$2.0 million, and \$3.4 million, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. The estimated amortization of all other identified intangible assets for each of the five succeeding fiscal years is as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	
2017	\$ 3,410
2018	2,028

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

2019	1,509
2020	851
2021	807
Thereafter	926
Total	\$ 9,531

Table of Contents

5. Investment in Real Estate

The following is a summary of the properties owned or leased by market at December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

Market	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Construction in Progress	Total Cost
Boston	\$ 5,154	\$ 96,470	\$ 167	\$ 101,791
Chicago	5,493	98,872	6,877	111,242
Denver	—	5,377	5,955	11,332
Los Angeles	28,467	235,073	5,987	269,527
Miami	728	10,499	—	11,227
New York	2,388	128,078	38,632	169,098
Northern Virginia	26,642	292,173	12,085	330,900
San Francisco Bay	31,386	606,038	1,035	638,459
Total	\$ 100,258	\$ 1,472,580	\$ 70,738	\$ 1,643,576

In November 2014, the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority acquired 52,248 square feet of land at BO1 pursuant to an order of taking. Based on the relative fair value of the parcel, the carrying value of land was allocated to the disposed parcel. The Company recognized a \$1.2 million gain on land disposal in the consolidated statements of operations during the period ended December 31, 2014.

6. Other Assets

Our other assets consisted of the following, net of amortization and depreciation, if applicable, as of December 31, 2016, and 2015 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deferred leasing costs	\$ 33,121	\$ 34,142
Deferred rent receivable	36,393	29,309
Internal-use software	14,440	10,467
Prepaid expenses	4,390	2,689
Corporate furniture, fixtures and equipment	5,356	6,157
Deferred financing costs	1,604	2,251
Other	1,068	1,618
Total	\$ 96,372	\$ 86,633

Deferred leasing costs are amortized as amortization expense on a straight line basis over the remaining lease terms of the underlying leases. The estimated amortization of deferred leasing costs for each of the five succeeding fiscal years is as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31, 2017	\$ 14,066
----------------------------------	-----------

Edgar Filing: CoreSite Realty Corp - Form 10-K

2018	9,644
2019	4,190
2020	1,672
2021	1,303
Thereafter	2,246
Total	\$ 33,121

Table of Contents

7. Leases

The future minimum lease payments to be received under noncancelable operating leases in effect at December 31, 2016, are as follows (in thousands):