

STAG Industrial, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 26, 2014

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ý **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

OR

o **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 1-34907**

STAG INDUSTRIAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

27-3099608
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

One Federal Street, 23rd Floor
Boston, Massachusetts
(Address of principal executive offices)

02110
(Zip Code)

(617) 574-4777
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

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

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

Title of each class
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value

Name of each exchange on which registered
New York Stock Exchange

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9.0% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value
6.625% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value

New York Stock Exchange
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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange 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 Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to 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 Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$836.9 million based on the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange as of June 28, 2013.

Number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of February 24, 2014: 45,101,276

Number of shares of 9.0% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock as of February 24, 2014: 2,760,000

Number of shares of 6.625% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock as of February 24, 2014: 2,800,000

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement with respect to its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed not later than 120 days after the end of the registrant's fiscal year are incorporated by reference into Part II, Item 5 and Part III, Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 hereof as noted therein.

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STAG INDUSTRIAL, INC.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the safe harbor from civil liability provided for such statements by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (set forth in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")). You can identify forward-looking statements by the use of words such as "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "may," "plans," "projects," "seeks," "should," "will," and variations of such words or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements in this report include, among others, statements about our future financial condition, results of operations, our business strategy and objectives, including our acquisition strategy, occupancy and leasing rates and trends, and expected liquidity needs and sources (including capital expenditures and the ability to obtain financing or raise capital). Our forward-looking statements reflect our current views about our plans, intentions, expectations, strategies and prospects, which are based on the information currently available to us and on assumptions we have made. Although we believe that our plans, intentions, expectations, strategies and prospects as reflected in or suggested by our forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that our plans, intentions, expectations, strategies or prospects will be attained or achieved and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Furthermore, actual results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements and may be affected by a variety of risks and factors including, without limitation:

the factors included in this report, including those set forth under the headings "Business," "Risk Factors," and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations;"

the competitive environment in which we operate;

real estate risks, including fluctuations in real estate values and the general economic climate in local markets and competition for tenants in such markets;

decreased rental rates or increasing vacancy rates;

potential defaults on or non-renewal of leases by tenants;

potential bankruptcy or insolvency of tenants;

acquisition risks, including failure of such acquisitions to perform in accordance with projections;

the timing of acquisitions and dispositions;

potential natural disasters such as hurricanes;

international, national, regional and local economic conditions;

the general level of interest rates;

potential changes in the law or governmental regulations that affect us and interpretations of those laws and regulations, including changes in real estate and zoning or real estate investment trust ("REIT") tax laws, and potential increases in real property tax rates;

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financing risks, including the risks that our cash flows from operations may be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest and we may be unable to refinance our existing debt upon maturity or obtain new financing on attractive terms or at all;

lack of or insufficient amounts of insurance;

our failure to complete acquisitions;

our failure to successfully integrate acquired buildings;

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our ability to maintain our qualification as a REIT;

litigation, including costs associated with prosecuting or defending claims and any adverse outcomes; and

possible environmental liabilities, including costs, fines or penalties that may be incurred due to necessary remediation of contamination of properties presently owned or previously owned by us.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made. New risks and uncertainties arise over time, and it is not possible for us to predict those events or how they may affect us. Except as required by law, we are not obligated to, and do not intend to, update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I.

Item 1. Business

As used herein, "our company," "we," "our" and "us," refer to STAG Industrial, Inc. and our consolidated subsidiaries and partnerships except where the context otherwise requires. The combined financial information presented for periods on or prior to April 19, 2011 relate solely to the STAG Predecessor Group or our "predecessor business", our "predecessor" for accounting purposes. The combined financial statements for the periods after April 20, 2011 include the financial information of our company, STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P. (our "operating partnership") and our subsidiaries.

Overview

STAG Industrial, Inc. is an industrial real estate company focused on the acquisition, ownership and management of single-tenant net-leased industrial buildings throughout the United States. We were incorporated in Maryland on July 21, 2010 to continue and grow the single-tenant industrial business conducted by our predecessor business. We completed our initial public offering on April 20, 2011.

As of December 31, 2013, we owned 209 buildings in 34 states with approximately 38.1 million rentable square feet, consisting of 142 warehouse/distribution properties, 47 light manufacturing properties and 20 flex/office properties. We also owned one vacant land parcel adjacent to one of our buildings. As of December 31, 2013, our buildings were 95.6% leased to 191 tenants, with no single tenant accounting for more than 2.8% of our total annualized rent and no single industry accounting for more than 12.6% of our total annualized rent. As used herein, the definition of annualized rent is the contractual monthly base rent as of December 31, 2013 multiplied by 12. If a tenant is in a free rent period as of December 31, 2013, the annualized rent is calculated based on the first contractual monthly base rent amount multiplied by 12.

We own our interests in all of our properties and conduct substantially all of our business through our operating partnership. We serve as the sole member of the sole general partner of, and own approximately 86.65% of the outstanding limited partnership interests in, our operating partnership as of December 31, 2013. The remaining 13.35% limited partnership interests in our operating partnership are owned by certain of our executive officers, directors, certain of their affiliates and other outside investors. On April 20, 2011, we closed on our initial public offering ("IPO") of common stock and completed our formation transactions (the "formation transactions").

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We target the acquisition of individual Class B, single-tenant industrial properties predominantly in secondary markets throughout the United States with purchase prices ranging from \$5 million to \$50 million. We believe, due to observed market inefficiencies, that our focus on owning and expanding a portfolio of such properties will, when compared to other real estate portfolios, generate returns for our stockholders that are attractive in light of the risks associated with these returns because we believe:

Industrial properties generally require less capital expenditure than other commercial property types and single-tenant properties generally require less expenditure for leasing, operating and capital costs per property than multi-tenant properties.

Investment yields on single-tenant individual property acquisitions are typically greater than investment yields on portfolio acquisitions. With appropriate asset diversification, individual asset risk can be mitigated across an aggregated portfolio.

Class B industrial properties tend to have higher current returns and lower volatility than Class A industrial properties.

Secondary markets generally have less occupancy and rental rate volatility than primary markets.

Other institutional industrial real estate buyers tend to focus on larger properties in select primary markets, resulting in our typical competitors being local investors who often do not have ready access to debt or equity capital.

Tenants in our target properties tend to manage their properties directly, which allows us to grow our portfolio without substantially increasing the size of our asset management infrastructure.

For a description of what we consider to be Class A and Class B properties, see "Item 2. Properties" below.

Reflecting the market inefficiencies we have observed, our target properties are generally leased to:

investment grade credit tenants on shorter term leases (less than four to six years);

sub-investment grade credit tenants on longer term leases (greater than four to six years); or

a variable combination of the above.

We believe the market inefficiently prices our target properties because investors typically either underestimate the probability of tenant retention beyond the primary lease term or overestimate the expected cost of tenant default. Further, we believe our relationships with a national network of commercial real estate brokers and our underwriting processes, utilizing our proprietary model, allow us to acquire properties at a discount to their intrinsic values, where intrinsic values are determined by the properties' future cash flows. We elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), beginning with our taxable year ended December 31, 2011 and intend to continue to qualify as REIT. So long as we qualify as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal income taxes to the extent we currently distribute our income to our stockholders and maintain our qualification as a REIT.

Competitive Strengths

We believe that our investment strategy and operating model distinguish us from other owners, operators and acquirers of industrial real estate in a number of ways, including:

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Proven Growth Profile: Since January 1, 2013, we have acquired 39 buildings representing approximately 9.0 million square feet for a total cost of approximately \$346 million. Since

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January 1, 2012, we have acquired 109 buildings representing approximately 21.9 million square feet for a total cost of approximately \$773 million. Since the closing of our IPO offering on April 20, 2011, we have acquired 124 buildings representing approximately 25.3 million square feet for a total cost of approximately \$898 million.

Established Intermediary Relationships: We believe we have developed a reputation as a credible and active buyer of single-tenant industrial real estate, which provides us access to significant acquisition opportunities that may not be available to our competitors.

Scalable Platform: Our focus on net lease properties ensures that our current staff of 44 employees as of December 31, 2013 (with incremental additions of employees) is sufficient to support our continued growth.

Expertise in Underwriting Single-Tenant Properties: We have developed a proprietary underwriting process that integrates real estate and corporate credit analysis to project the future cash flows of potential acquisitions. We believe that our expertise and procedures in assessing tenant retention and vacancy costs are advantages in identifying, underwriting and closing on attractive acquisition opportunities.

Stable and Predictable Cash Flows: Our portfolio is diversified by tenant, industry and geography, which tends to reduce risk and earnings volatility. As of December 31, 2013, no single tenant accounted for more than 2.8% of our total annualized rent; no single industry represented more than 12.6% of our total annualized rent; and no single state was the site for properties generating more than 8.9% of our total annualized rent. Cash flow consistency across our portfolio is enhanced by our weighted (by rental revenue per square foot) average in-place remaining lease term of approximately 4.8 years as of December 31, 2013, low costs for tenant improvements and leasing commissions and low capital expenditures.

Experienced Management Team: The five senior members of our management team have significant real estate industry experience, averaging approximately 27 years, with four members having previous public REIT or public real estate company experience.

Our Strategies

Our primary business objectives are to own and operate a balanced and diversified portfolio of single-tenant industrial properties that maximizes cash flows available for distribution to our stockholders, and to enhance stockholder value over time by achieving sustainable long-term growth in funds from operations per share through the following strategies:

Investment Strategy

Our primary investment strategy is to acquire individual Class B, single-tenant industrial properties predominantly in secondary markets throughout the United States through third-party purchases and structured sale-leasebacks featuring high initial yields and strong ongoing cash-on-cash returns. Where appropriate potential returns present themselves, we also may acquire assets in primary markets.

Growth Strategy

External Growth through Acquisitions: Our target acquisitions are predominantly in the \$5 million to \$50 million range. The competition for our target assets is primarily local investors who are not likely to have ready access to debt or equity capital. We focus our acquisition activities on our core property types: warehouse/distribution facilities and light manufacturing facilities. From time to time, if an attractive opportunity presents itself, we may consider portfolio acquisitions. As of December 31, 2013, we were evaluating approximately \$728 million of specific potential acquisitions that we have identified as warranting further investment consideration after an initial review.

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Internal Growth through Asset Management: Our asset management team utilizes our tenant relationships and leasing expertise to maintain occupancy and increase rental rates. It also collaborates with our internal credit function to actively monitor the credit profile of each of our tenants on an ongoing basis. The team's efforts have resulted in our achieving a tenant retention rate of 59% for those tenants whose leases were scheduled to expire in 2013 and 84% for those tenants whose leases were scheduled to expire in 2012. The 2013 non-renewal total is dwarfed by the approximately 1.4 million square feet of new leases executed by us for previously vacant space. As of December 31, 2013, our portfolio had approximately 1.7 million square feet, or 4.4% of our total rentable square feet, available for lease, compared to 1.4 million square feet or 4.9% as of December 31, 2012.

Underwriting Strategy

We blend fundamental real estate analysis with corporate credit analysis in our proprietary model to make a probabilistic assessment of cash flows that will be realized in future periods. For each asset, our analysis focuses on:

Real Estate. We evaluate the physical real estate within the context of the market (and submarket) in which it is located and the prospect for re-tenanting the building if it becomes vacant by estimating the following:

market rent for this building in this location;

downtime to re-lease and related carrying costs;

cost (tenant improvements, leasing commissions and required capital expenditures) to achieve the projected market rent within the projected downtime; and

single-tenant or multi-tenant reuse.

Deal Parameters. We evaluate the tenant and landlord obligations contained within the existing or proposed lease and other transaction documents.

Tenant Credit. We apply fundamental credit analysis to evaluate the tenant's credit profile by focusing on the tenant's current and historical financial status, general business plan, operating risks, capital sources and earnings expectations. We also analyze Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings, press releases, management calls, rating agency reports and other public information. In the case of a private, non-rated firm, we will obtain financial information from the tenant and calculate common measures of credit strength such as debt-to-EBITDA and coverage ratios. For publicly rated firms, we use the credit information issued by Moody's Investor Services, Standard & Poor's, and Fitch Ratings. Using this data and publicly available bond default studies of comparable tenant credits, we estimate the probability of future rent loss due to tenant default.

Tenant Retention. We assess the tenant's use of the property and the degree to which the property is central to the tenant's ongoing operations, the tenant's potential cost to relocate, the supply/demand dynamic in the relevant submarket and the availability of suitable alternative properties. We believe tenant retention tends to be greater for properties that are critical to the tenants' businesses.

Financing Strategy

Our main focus is to preserve a flexible capital structure. We will utilize the capital markets through secondary equity offerings including but not limited to "at the market" equity offerings while also obtaining primarily unsecured debt, which is more efficient than secured debt given our granular acquisition strategy.

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Regulation

General

Our properties are subject to various laws, ordinances and regulations, including regulations relating to common areas and fire and safety requirements. We believe that we and/or our tenants, as applicable, have the necessary permits and approvals to operate each of our properties.

Americans with Disabilities Act

Our properties must comply with Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (the "ADA") to the extent that such properties are "public accommodations" as defined under the ADA. Under the ADA, all public accommodations must meet federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. The ADA may require removal of structural barriers to access by persons with disabilities in certain public areas of our properties where such removal is readily achievable. Although we believe that the properties in our portfolio in the aggregate substantially comply with current requirements of the ADA, and we have not received any notice for correction from any regulatory agency, we have not conducted a comprehensive audit or investigation of all of our properties to determine whether we are in compliance and therefore we may own properties that are not in compliance with the ADA.

ADA compliance is dependent upon the tenant's specific use of the property, and as the use of a property changes or improvements to existing spaces are made, we will take steps to ensure compliance. Noncompliance with the ADA could result in additional costs to attain compliance, imposition of fines by the U.S. government or an award of damages or attorney's fees to private litigants. The obligation to make readily achievable accommodations is an ongoing one, and we will continue to assess our properties and to make alterations to achieve compliance as necessary.

Environmental Matters

Our properties are subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws. Under these laws, courts and government agencies have the authority to require us, as owner of a contaminated property, to clean up the property, even if we did not know of or were not responsible for the contamination. These laws also apply to persons who owned a property at the time it became contaminated, and therefore it is possible we could incur these costs even after we sell some of our properties. In addition to the costs of cleanup, environmental contamination can affect the value of a property and, therefore, an owner's ability to borrow using the property as collateral or to sell the property. Under applicable environmental laws, courts and government agencies also have the authority to require that a person who sent waste to a waste disposal facility, such as a landfill or an incinerator, pay for the clean-up of that facility if it becomes contaminated and threatens human health or the environment. We invest in properties historically used for industrial, light manufacturing and commercial purposes. Certain of our properties are on or are adjacent to or near other properties upon which others, including former owners or tenants of our properties have engaged, or may in the future engage, in activities that may generate or release petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances.

Environmental laws in the United States also require that owners or operators of buildings containing asbestos properly manage and maintain the asbestos, adequately inform or train those who may come into contact with asbestos and undertake special precautions, including removal or other abatement, in the event that asbestos is disturbed during building renovation or demolition. These laws may impose fines and penalties on building owners or operators who fail to comply with these requirements and may allow third parties to seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury associated with exposure to asbestos. According to Phase I environmental assessments prepared at the time of acquisition, 17 of our buildings are known to have asbestos containing materials. No immediate action was recommended to address these instances and, as a result, we do not currently plan to take

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any actions to address these instances. Additionally, 31 of our buildings are suspected of having asbestos containing materials due to the age of the building and observed conditions. No immediate action was recommended to address these instances and, as a result, we do not currently plan to take any actions to address these instances. In the event of a building renovation or demolition, a comprehensive asbestos inspection would be performed to determine proper handling and disposal of any asbestos containing materials.

Furthermore, various court decisions have established that third parties may recover damages for injury caused by property contamination. For instance, a person exposed to asbestos at one of our properties may seek to recover damages if he or she suffers injury from the asbestos. Lastly, some of these environmental laws restrict the use of a property or place conditions on various activities. An example would be laws that require a business using chemicals to manage them carefully and to notify local officials that the chemicals are being used.

We could be responsible for any of the costs discussed above. The costs to clean up a contaminated property, to defend against a claim, or to comply with environmental laws could be material and could adversely affect the funds available for distribution to our shareholders. All of our properties were subject to a Phase I or similar environmental assessment by independent environmental consultants at the time of acquisition. We generally expect to continue to obtain a Phase I or similar environmental assessment by independent environmental consultants on each property prior to acquiring it. However, these environmental assessments may not reveal all environmental costs that might have a material adverse effect on our business, assets, results of operations or liquidity and may not identify all potential environmental liabilities.

At the time of acquisition, we add each property to our portfolio environmental insurance policy that provides coverage for potential environmental liabilities, subject to the policy's coverage conditions and limitations.

We can make no assurances that future laws, ordinances or regulations will not impose material environmental liabilities on us, or the current environmental condition of our properties will not be affected by tenants, the condition of land or operations in the vicinity of our properties (such as releases from underground storage tanks), or by third parties unrelated to us.

Insurance

We carry comprehensive general liability, fire, extended coverage and rental loss insurance covering all of the properties in our portfolio under a blanket insurance policy. In addition, we maintain a portfolio environmental insurance policy that provides coverage for potential environmental liabilities, subject to the policy's coverage conditions and limitations. Generally, we do not carry insurance for certain losses, including, but not limited to, losses caused by floods (unless the property is located in a flood plain), earthquakes, acts of war, acts of terrorism or riots. We believe the policy specifications and insured limits are appropriate and adequate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage and standard industry practice; however, our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to fully cover all of our losses. We carry employment practices liability insurance that covers us against claims by employees, former employee or potential employees for various employment related matters including wrongful termination, discrimination, sexual harassment in the workplace, hostile work environment, and retaliation, subject to the policy's coverage conditions and limitations. We also carry comprehensive cyber liability insurance coverage that covers us against claims related to certain first party and third party losses including data restoration costs, crisis management expenses, credit monitoring costs, failure to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures, invasion of customer's privacy and negligence, subject to the policy's coverage conditions and limitations.

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Competition

In acquiring our target properties, we compete with other public industrial property sector REITs, single-tenant REITs, income oriented non-traded REITs, private real estate fund managers and local real estate investors and developers. Local real estate investors and developers historically have represented our predominant competition for deals but they typically do not have ready access to credit. We also face significant competition from owners and managers of competing properties in leasing our properties to prospective tenants and in re-leasing space to existing tenants.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we employed 44 full-time employees. We believe that our relationships with our employees are good. None of our employees are represented by a labor union.

Our Corporate Information

Effective January 27, 2014, our principal executive offices are located at One Federal Street, 23rd Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02110. Prior to January 27, 2014, our principal executive offices were located at 99 High Street, 28th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02110. Our telephone number is (617) 574-4777. Our website is www.stagindustrial.com. The information found on, or otherwise accessible through, our website is not incorporated into, and does not form a part of, this report or any other report or document we file with or furnish to the SEC.

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. Information on the operation of the public reference room can be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to any of those reports that we file with the SEC are available free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable through our website at www.stagindustrial.com. The information found on, or otherwise accessible through, our website is not incorporated into, and does not form a part of, this report or any other report or document we file with or furnish to the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following risk factors and other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K should be carefully considered. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we may currently deem immaterial also may impair our business operations. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Business and Operations

Our investments are concentrated in the industrial real estate sector, and our business would be adversely affected by an economic downturn in that sector.

As of December 31, 2013, all of our 209 buildings were industrial properties, including 142 warehouse/distribution facilities, 47 light manufacturing facilities and 20 flex/office facilities. This concentration may expose us to the risk of economic downturns in the industrial real estate sector to a greater extent than if our properties were more diversified across other sectors of the real estate industry.

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Adverse economic conditions will negatively affect our returns and profitability.

Our operating results may be affected by market and economic challenges, including the current global economic credit environment and economic uncertainties, which may result from a continued or exacerbated general economic slowdown experienced by the nation as a whole or by the local economies where our properties may be located, or by the real estate industry, including the following:

poor economic conditions may result in tenant defaults under leases;

re-leasing may require concessions or reduced rental rates under the new leases due to reduced demand;

adverse capital and credit market conditions may restrict our operating activities; and

constricted access to credit may result in tenant defaults, non-renewals under leases or inability of potential buyers to acquire properties held for sale.

Also, to the extent we purchase real estate in an unstable market, we are subject to the risk that if the real estate market ceases to attract the same level of capital investment in the future that it attracts at the time of our purchases, or the number of companies seeking to acquire properties decreases, the value of our investments may not appreciate or may decrease significantly below the amount we pay for these investments. The length and severity of any economic slowdown or downturn cannot be predicted. Our operations could be negatively affected to the extent that an economic slowdown or downturn is prolonged or becomes more severe.

Substantial international, national and local government deficits and the weakened financial condition of these governments may adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The values of, and the cash flows from, the properties we own may be affected by developments in global, national and local economies. As a result of the recent global economic crisis and the significant government interventions, federal, state and local governments have incurred record deficits and assumed or guaranteed liabilities of private financial institutions or other private entities. These increased budget deficits and the weakened financial condition of federal, state and local governments may lead to reduced governmental spending, tax increases, public sector job losses, increased interest rates, currency devaluations, defaults on debt obligations or other adverse economic events, which may directly or indirectly adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

There can be no assurance that the global market disruptions, including the increased cost of funding for certain governments and financial institutions, will improve, nor can there be any assurance that future assistance packages will be available or, even if provided, will be sufficient to stabilize the affected countries and markets. Risks and ongoing concerns about the global economic crisis could have a detrimental impact on economic recovery, financial markets and institutions and the availability of debt financing, which may directly or indirectly adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Events or occurrences that affect areas in which our properties are geographically concentrated may impact financial results.

In addition to general, regional, national and international economic conditions, our operating performance is impacted by the economic conditions of the specific markets in which we have concentrations of properties. We have holdings in the following states, which, as of December 31, 2013, accounted for the percentage of our total annualized rent indicated: Illinois (8.9%); North Carolina (8.7%); Ohio (8.3%); Michigan (7.2%); and Indiana (6.9%). Our operating performance could be adversely affected if conditions become less favorable in any of the states or regions in which we have a concentration of properties.

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We are subject to industry concentrations that make us susceptible to adverse events with respect to certain industries.

We are subject to certain industry concentrations with respect to our properties, including the following, which, as of December 31, 2013, accounted for the percentage of our total annualized rent indicated: Automotive (12.5%); Containers & Packaging (11.1%); Industrial Equipment, Components & Metals (10.6%); Air Freight and Logistics (9.3%); and Food and Beverages (7.7%). Such industries are subject to specific risks that could result in downturns within the industries. Any downturn in one or more of these industries, or in any other industry in which we may have a significant concentration now or in the future, could adversely affect our tenants who are involved in such industries. If any of these tenants is unable to withstand such downturn or is otherwise unable to compete effectively in its business, it may be forced to declare bankruptcy, fail to meet its rental obligations, seek rental concessions or be unable to enter into new leases, which could materially and adversely affect us.

We are subject to risks involved in single-tenant leases, and the default by one or more tenants could materially and adversely affect us.

Any of our tenants may experience a downturn in its business at any time that may significantly weaken its financial condition or cause its failure. As a result, such a tenant may decline to extend or renew its lease upon expiration, fail to make rental payments when due or declare bankruptcy. The default, financial distress or bankruptcy of a single tenant could cause interruptions in the receipt of rental revenue and/or result in a vacancy, which is likely to result in the complete reduction in the operating cash flows generated by the property leased to that tenant and may decrease the value of that property. In addition, a majority of our leases generally require the tenant to pay all or substantially all of the operating expenses normally associated with the ownership of the property, such as utilities, real estate taxes, insurance and routine maintenance. Following a vacancy at a single-tenant property, we will be responsible for all of the operating costs at such property until it can be re-let, if at all.

If our tenants are unable to obtain financing necessary to continue to operate their businesses and pay us rent, we could be materially and adversely affected.

Many of our tenants rely on external sources of financing to operate their businesses. The U.S. financial and credit markets may continue to experience liquidity disruptions, resulting in the unavailability of financing for many businesses. If our tenants are unable to obtain financing necessary to continue to operate their businesses, they may be unable to meet their rent obligations to us or enter into new leases with us or be forced to declare bankruptcy and reject our leases, which could materially and adversely affect us.

We depend on key personnel, the loss of their full service could adversely affect us.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of certain key personnel including, but not limited to, our executive officers, whose continued service is not guaranteed, and each of whom would be difficult to replace. While we have entered into employment contracts with our executive officers, they may nevertheless cease to provide services to us at any time. If any of our key personnel were to cease employment with us, our operating results could suffer. Our ability to retain our management group or to attract suitable replacements should any members of the management group leave is dependent on the competitive nature of the employment market. The loss of services from key members of the management group or a limitation in their availability could adversely impact our financial condition and cash flows. Further, such a loss could be negatively perceived in the capital markets. We have not obtained and do not expect to obtain key man life insurance on any of our key personnel except for Mr. Benjamin S. Butcher, the founder of our

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predecessor business and our Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman. The policy has limits in the amount of \$5.0 million and covers us in the event of Mr. Butcher's death.

We also believe that, as we expand, our future success depends, in large part, upon our ability to hire and retain highly skilled managerial, investment, financing, operational and marketing personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense, and we cannot assure you that we will be successful in attracting and retaining such skilled personnel.

Our growth will depend upon future acquisitions of properties, and we may be unable to consummate acquisitions on advantageous terms or acquisitions may not perform as we expect.

We acquire and intend to continue to acquire primarily generic warehouse/distribution properties and light manufacturing properties. The acquisition of properties entails various risks, including the risks that our investments may not perform as we expect. Further, we face competition for attractive investment opportunities from other well-capitalized real estate investors, including both publicly-traded REITs and private institutional investment funds, and these competitors may have greater financial resources than we and a greater ability to borrow funds to acquire properties. This competition will increase as investments in real estate become increasingly attractive relative to other forms of investment. As a result of competition, we may be unable to acquire additional properties for the purchase price we desire. In addition, we expect to finance future acquisitions through a combination of secured and unsecured borrowings, proceeds from equity or debt offerings by us or our operating partnership or its subsidiaries and proceeds from property contributions and divestitures which may not be available and which could adversely affect our cash flows. Any of the above risks could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to pay distributions on, and the market price of, our securities.

We may be unable to source "limited marketing" deal flow in the future, which could adversely affect our ability to locate and acquire additional properties at attractive prices.

A key component of our growth strategy is to continue to acquire additional industrial real estate assets. Many of the acquisitions we sourced, based on total purchase price, were acquired before they were widely marketed by real estate brokers, or "limited marketing" transactions. Properties that are acquired by "limited marketing" transactions are typically more attractive to us as a purchaser because of the absence of a formal sales process, which could lead to higher prices. If we cannot obtain "limited marketing" deal flow in the future, our ability to locate and acquire additional properties at attractive prices could be somewhat adversely affected.

The cash available for distribution to stockholders may not be sufficient to pay dividends at expected levels, nor can we assure you of our ability to make distributions in the future.

Distributions will be authorized and determined by our board of directors in its sole discretion from time to time and will depend upon a number of factors, including:

cash available for distribution;

our results of operations;

our financial condition, especially in relation to the anticipated future capital needs of our properties;

the distribution requirements for REITs under the Code;

our operating expenses; and

other factors our board of directors deems relevant.

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Consequently, we may not continue our current level of distributions to stockholders, and our distribution levels may fluctuate.

In addition, some of our distributions may include a return of capital. To the extent that we make distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, such distributions would generally be considered a return of capital for federal income tax purposes to the extent of the holder's adjusted tax basis in its shares. A return of capital is not taxable, but it has the effect of reducing the holder's adjusted tax basis in its investment. To the extent that distributions exceed the adjusted tax basis of a holder's shares, they will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of such stock. If we borrow to fund distributions, our future interest costs would increase, thereby reducing our earnings and cash available for distribution from what they otherwise would have been.

We have owned our properties for a limited time, and we may not be aware of characteristics or deficiencies involving any one or all of them.

The majority of our properties have been under management for less than five years. In addition, since the completion of our initial public offering, we have acquired an additional 124 buildings totaling approximately 25.3 million rentable square feet. These properties may have characteristics or deficiencies unknown to us that could affect their valuation or revenue potential and such properties may not ultimately perform up to our expectations. We cannot assure you that the operating performance of the properties will not decline under our management.

We face risks associated with security breaches through cyber attacks, cyber intrusions or otherwise, as well as other significant disruptions of our information technology (IT) networks and related systems.

We face risks associated with security breaches, whether through cyber attacks or cyber intrusions over the Internet, malware, computer viruses, attachments to e-mails, persons inside our organization or persons with access to systems inside our organization, and other significant disruptions of our IT networks and related systems. The risk of a security breach or disruption, particularly through cyber attack or cyber intrusion, including by computer hackers, foreign governments and cyber terrorists, has generally increased as the number, intensity and sophistication of attempted attacks and intrusions from around the world have increased. Our IT networks and related systems are essential to the operation of our business and our ability to perform day-to-day operations and, in some cases, may be critical to the operations of certain of our tenants. Although we make efforts to maintain the security and integrity of these types of IT networks and related systems, and we have implemented various measures to manage the risk of a security breach or disruption, there can be no assurance that our security efforts and measures will be effective or that attempted security breaches or disruptions would not be successful or damaging. Even the most well protected information, networks, systems and facilities remain potentially vulnerable because the techniques used in such attempted security breaches evolve and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, and in some cases are designed to not be detected and, in fact, may not be detected. Accordingly, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate security barriers or other preventative measures, and thus it is impossible for us to entirely mitigate this risk. A security breach or other significant disruption involving our IT networks and related systems could disrupt the proper functioning of our networks and systems; result in misstated financial reports, violations of loan covenants and/or missed reporting deadlines; result in our inability to properly monitor our compliance with the rules and regulations regarding our qualification as a REIT; result in the unauthorized access to, and destruction, loss, theft, misappropriation or release of proprietary, confidential, sensitive or otherwise valuable information of ours or others, which others could use to compete against us or for disruptive, destructive or otherwise harmful purposes and outcomes; require significant management attention and resources to remedy any damages that result; subject us to claims for breach of contract, damages, credits, penalties or termination of leases or other agreements; or damage our reputation among our tenants and investors generally.

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Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

Certain of our officers and directors have duties to Fund II, which may create conflicts of interest and may impede business decisions that could benefit our stockholders.

Certain of our executive officers and one of our directors also serve as officers or on the board of managers of STAG Investments II, LLC ("Fund II"), a private equity real estate fund that continues to operate as a private, fully invested fund. Our officers and director may have conflicting duties because they have a duty to both us and to Fund II, which retained ownership of certain of its properties and continues as a private, fully-invested fund until liquidated. Prior to the completion of the formation transactions, Fund II was fully invested and, as a result, will not be making any additional investments in income properties. However, some Fund II properties may be competitive with our current or future properties. It is possible that the officers' and board members' fiduciary duty to Fund II, including, without limitation, their interests in Fund II, will conflict with what will be in the best interests of our company.

Our fiduciary duties as sole member of the general partner of our operating partnership could create conflicts of interest, which may impede business decisions that could benefit our stockholders.

We, as the sole member of the general partner of our operating partnership, have fiduciary duties to the other limited partners in our operating partnership, the discharge of which may conflict with the interests of our stockholders. The limited partners of our operating partnership have agreed that, in the event of a conflict in the fiduciary duties owed by us to our stockholders and, in our capacity as indirect general partner of our operating partnership, to such limited partners, we are under no obligation to give priority to the interests of such limited partners. In addition, those persons holding common units will have the right to vote on certain amendments to the operating partnership agreement (which require approval by a majority in interest of the limited partners, including us) and individually to approve certain amendments that would adversely affect their rights. These voting rights may be exercised in a manner that conflicts with the interests of our stockholders. For example, we are unable to modify the rights of limited partners to receive distributions as set forth in the operating partnership agreement in a manner that adversely affects their rights without their consent, even though such modification might be in the best interest of our stockholders.

In addition, conflicts may arise when the interests of our stockholders and the limited partners of our operating partnership diverge, particularly in circumstances in which there may be an adverse tax consequence to the limited partners. Tax consequences to holders of common units upon a sale or refinancing of our properties may cause the interests of our senior management to differ from your own. As a result of unrealized built-in gain attributable to contributed property at the time of contribution, some holders of common units, including our principals, may suffer different and more adverse tax consequences than holders of our securities upon the sale or refinancing of the properties owned by our operating partnership, including disproportionately greater allocations of items of taxable income and gain upon a realization event. As those holders will not receive a correspondingly greater distribution of cash proceeds, they may have different objectives regarding the appropriate pricing, timing and other material terms of any sale or refinancing of certain properties, or whether to sell or refinance such properties at all.

We may experience conflicts of interest with several members of our senior management team and board who have or may become limited partners in our operating partnership through the receipt of common units or long-term incentive plan units in our operating partnership ("LTIP units") granted under our 2011 Equity Incentive Plan.

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Our growth depends on external sources of capital which are outside of our control, which may affect our ability to seize strategic opportunities, satisfy debt obligations and make distributions to our stockholders.

In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are generally required under the Code to distribute annually at least 90% of our net taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding any net capital gain. In addition, we will 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. Because of these distribution requirements, we may not be able to fund future capital needs, including any necessary acquisition financing, from operating cash flow. Consequently, we may rely on third-party sources to fund our capital needs. We may not be able to obtain financing on favorable terms or at all. Any additional debt we incur will increase our leverage. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends, in part, on:

general market conditions;

the market's perception of our growth potential;

our current debt levels;

our current and expected future earnings;

our cash flow and cash dividends; and

the market price per share of our common stock.

If we cannot obtain capital from third-party sources, we may not be able to acquire properties when strategic opportunities exist, meet the capital and operating needs of our existing properties or satisfy our debt service obligations. Further, in order to meet the REIT distribution requirements and maintain our REIT status and to avoid the payment of income and excise taxes, we may need to borrow funds on a short-term basis even if the then-prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings. These short-term borrowing needs could result from differences in timing between the actual receipt of cash and inclusion of income for federal income tax purposes or the effect of non-deductible capital expenditures, the creation of reserves, certain restrictions on distributions under loan documents or required debt or amortization payments.

To the extent that capital is not available to acquire properties, profits may not be realized or their realization may be delayed, which could result in an earnings stream that is less predictable than some of our competitors and result in us not meeting our projected earnings and distributable cash flow levels in a particular reporting period. Failure to meet our projected earnings and distributable cash flow levels in a particular reporting period could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and on the market price of our stock.

STAG Predecessor Group and STAG Industrial, Inc. have experienced historical net losses and accumulated deficits after depreciation and amortization and we may experience future losses.

STAG Industrial, Inc. had historical net losses attributable to common stockholders for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 of \$4.2 million and \$12.8 million, and for the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 of \$6.8 million, respectively. STAG Predecessor Group had historical net losses of \$0.2 million for the period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011. We would have been profitable had the net losses excluded the non-cash impacts of depreciation and amortization. STAG Predecessor Group had historical accumulated deficits after effects of depreciation and amortization of \$14.0 million as of April 19, 2011. There can be no assurance that we will not incur net losses in the future after excluding the effects of depreciation and amortization, which could adversely affect our ability to service our indebtedness and our ability to pay dividends or make distributions, any of which could adversely affect the trading price of our stock.

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We are subject to financial reporting and other requirements for which our accounting, internal audit and other management systems and resources may not be adequately prepared and we may not be able to accurately report our financial results.

We are subject to reporting and other obligations under the Exchange Act, including the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Section 404 requires annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting and a report by our independent registered public accounting firm addressing these assessments. These reporting and other obligations place significant demands on our management, administrative, operational, internal audit and accounting resources and cause us to incur significant expenses. We may need to upgrade our systems or create new systems; implement additional financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures; expand our internal audit function; and hire additional accounting, internal audit and finance staff. Any failure to maintain effective internal controls could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and price of our securities.

Our charter, the partnership agreement of our operating partnership and Maryland law contain provisions that may delay or prevent a change of control transaction.

Our charter contains 9.8% ownership limits. Our charter, subject to certain exceptions, authorizes our directors to take such actions as are necessary and desirable to limit any person to actual or constructive ownership of no more than 9.8% in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of the outstanding shares of our capital stock and no more than 9.8% in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of the outstanding shares of our common stock. In addition, the articles supplementary for our 9.0% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (the "series A preferred stock") and our 6.625% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (the "series B preferred stock"), provide that generally no person may own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Code, either more than 9.8% in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding series A preferred stock or series B preferred stock. Our board of directors, in its sole discretion, may exempt a proposed transferee from the ownership limits. However, our board of directors may not grant an exemption from the ownership limits to any proposed transferee whose ownership, direct or indirect, of more than 9.8% of the value or number of our outstanding shares of our common stock, our series A preferred stock or our series B preferred stock could jeopardize our status as a REIT. The ownership limits contained in our charter and the restrictions on ownership of our common stock may delay or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might be in the best interest of our stockholders.

Our board of directors may create and issue a class or series of preferred stock without stockholder approval. Subject to the rights of holders of series A preferred stock and series B preferred stock to approve the classification or issuance of any class or series of stock ranking senior to the series A preferred stock or our series B preferred stock, our board of directors is empowered under our charter to amend our charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of our common stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have authority to issue, to designate and issue from time to time one or more classes or series of preferred stock and to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock without stockholder approval. Subject to the rights of holders of series A preferred stock and the series B preferred stock discussed above, our board of directors may determine the relative rights, preferences and privileges of any class or series of preferred stock issued. The issuance of preferred stock could also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control transaction that might otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Certain provisions in the partnership agreement for our operating partnership may delay or prevent unsolicited acquisitions of us. Provisions in the partnership agreement for our operating partnership may delay or make more difficult unsolicited acquisitions of us or changes in our control. These

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provisions could discourage third parties from making proposals involving an unsolicited acquisition of us or change of our control, although some stockholders might consider such proposals, if made, desirable. These provisions include, among others:

redemption rights of qualifying parties;

transfer restrictions on our common units;

the ability of the general partner in some cases to amend the partnership agreement without the consent of the limited partners; and

the right of the limited partners to consent to transfers of the general partnership interest and mergers under specified circumstances.

Any potential change of control transaction may be further limited as a result of provisions of the partnership unit designation for the LTIP units, which require us to preserve the rights of LTIP unit holders and may restrict us from amending the partnership agreement for our operating partnership in a manner that would have an adverse effect on the rights of LTIP unit holders.

Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit changes in control. Certain provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law ("MGCL") may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making a proposal to acquire us or impeding a change of control under circumstances that might be in the best interest of our stockholders, 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 shares or an affiliate thereof) for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, and thereafter impose special appraisal rights and special stockholder voting requirements on these combinations; and

"control share" provisions that provide that "control shares" of our company (defined as shares which, when aggregated with other shares controlled by the stockholder, 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 the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares.

We have elected to opt 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, pursuant to a provision in our bylaws. Only upon the approval of our stockholders, our board of directors may by resolution elect to repeal the foregoing opt-outs from the business combination provisions of the MGCL and we may, only upon the approval of our stockholders, by amendment to our bylaws, opt in to the control share provisions of the MGCL in the future.

Additionally, Title 8, Subtitle 3 of the MGCL, permits our board of directors, without stockholder approval and regardless of what is currently provided in our charter or our bylaws, to implement takeover defenses, some of which (for example, a classified board) we do not currently have. These provisions may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making an acquisition proposal for our company or of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company under circumstances that might be in the best interest of our stockholders.

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Our charter, bylaws, the partnership agreement for our operating partnership and Maryland law also contain other provisions that may delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might be in the best interest of our stockholders.

Under their employment agreements, our executive officers have the right to terminate their employment and, under certain conditions, receive severance, which may adversely affect us.

The employment agreements with our executive officers provide that each executive may terminate his or her employment and, under certain conditions, receive severance based on two or three times (depending on the officer) the annual total of salary and bonus and immediate vesting of all outstanding equity-based awards. In the case of certain terminations, they would not be restricted from competing with us after their departure.

Compensation awards to our management may not be tied to or correspond with our improved financial results or the share price of our common stock, which may adversely affect us.

The compensation committee of our board of directors is responsible for overseeing our compensation and employee benefit plans and practices, including our executive compensation plans and our incentive compensation and equity-based compensation plans. Our compensation committee has significant discretion in structuring compensation packages and may make compensation decisions based on any number of factors. As a result, compensation awards may not be tied to or correspond with improved financial results at our company or the share price of our common stock.

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

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

amend or revise at any time and from time to time our investment, financing, borrowing and dividend policies and our policies with respect to all other activities, including growth, debt, capitalization and operations;

amend our policies with respect to conflicts of interest provided that such changes are consistent with applicable legal requirements;

within the limits provided in our charter, prevent the ownership, transfer and/or accumulation of shares in order to protect our status as a REIT or for any other reason deemed to be in the best interests of us and our stockholders;

issue additional shares without obtaining stockholder approval, which could dilute the ownership of our then-current stockholders;

amend our charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series, without obtaining stockholder approval;

subject to the rights of holders of our series A preferred stock and of our series B preferred stock, classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock, set the preferences, rights and other terms of such classified or reclassified shares, without obtaining stockholder approval;

employ and compensate affiliates;

direct our resources toward investments that do not ultimately appreciate over time;

change creditworthiness standards with respect to third-party tenants; and

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determine that it is no longer in our best interests to continue to qualify as a REIT.

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

Our rights and the rights of our stockholders to take action against our directors and officers are limited.

Maryland law provides that a director or officer has no liability in that capacity if he or she performs his or her duties in good faith, in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in our best interests and with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. In addition, our charter eliminates our directors' and officers' liability to us and our stockholders for money damages except for liability resulting from actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment and which is material to the cause of action. Our bylaws require us to indemnify our directors and officers to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law for liability actually incurred in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made, or threatened to be made, a party, except to the extent that the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and was either committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services, or, in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. As a result, we and our stockholders may have more limited rights against our directors and officers than might otherwise exist under common law. In addition, we may be obligated to fund the defense costs incurred by our directors and officers.

The number of shares of our common stock available for future sale, including by our affiliates and other continuing investors, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock, and future sales by us of shares of our common stock may be dilutive to existing stockholders.

Sales of substantial amounts of shares of our common stock in the public market, or upon exchange of common units or exercise of any options, or the perception that such sales might occur could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. The exchange of common units for common stock, the exercise of any stock options or the vesting of any restricted stock granted under our 2011 Equity Incentive Plan, the issuance of our common stock or common units in connection with property, portfolio or business acquisitions and other issuances of our common stock or common units could have an adverse effect on the market price of the shares of our common stock. Also, continuing investors in our initial public offering and the related formation transactions that hold common units are parties to an agreement that provides for registration rights. These registration rights required us to file a "shelf" registration statement covering all shares of our common stock for which their common units may be redeemed or exchanged pursuant to the partnership agreement of our operating partnership. A shelf registration statement covering these shares has been filed and is currently effective. The existence of shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under our 2011 Equity Incentive Plan or upon exchange of common units may adversely affect the terms upon which we may be able to obtain additional capital through the sale of equity securities. In addition, future sales by us of our common stock may be dilutive to existing stockholders.

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

Our common stock is ranked junior to our series A preferred stock and series B preferred stock. Our outstanding series A preferred stock and series B preferred stock also has or will have a preference upon our dissolution, liquidation or winding up in respect of assets available for distribution to our stockholders. Holders of our common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights or other

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

The market price and trading volume of our common stock may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile. In addition, the trading volume in our common stock may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. If the market price of our common stock declines significantly, you may be unable to resell your shares at or above the price at which they traded when you acquired them. We cannot assure you that the market price of our common stock will not fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. Some of the factors that could negatively affect the market price of our common stock or result in fluctuations in the market price or trading volume of our common stock include:

actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;

changes in our operations or earnings estimates or publication of research reports about us or the industry;

changes in our dividend policy;

increases in market interest rates that lead purchasers of our shares to demand a higher yield;

changes in market valuations of similar companies;

adverse market reaction to any increased indebtedness we incur in the future;

our ability to comply with applicable financial covenants in our unsecured credit facility, unsecured term loans and other loan agreements;

additions or departures of key management personnel;

actions by institutional stockholders;

the realization of any of the other risk factors presented in this report;

speculation in the press or investment community; and

general U.S. and worldwide market and economic conditions.

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General Real Estate Risks

Our performance and value are subject to general economic conditions and risks associated with our real estate assets.

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

changes in general or local economic climate;

the attractiveness of our properties to potential tenants;

changes in supply of or demand for similar or competing properties in an area;

bankruptcies, financial difficulties or lease defaults by our tenants;

changes in interest rates and availability of permanent mortgage funds that may render the sale of a property difficult or unattractive or otherwise reduce returns to stockholders;

changes in operating costs and expenses and our ability to control rents;

changes in or increased costs of compliance with governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, including changes in tax, real estate, environmental and zoning laws, and our potential liability thereunder;

our ability to provide adequate maintenance and insurance;

changes in the cost or availability of insurance, including coverage for mold or asbestos;

unanticipated changes in costs associated with known adverse environmental conditions or retained liabilities for such conditions;

periods of high interest rates and tight money supply;

tenant turnover;

general overbuilding or excess supply in the market; and

disruptions in the global supply chain caused by political, regulatory or other factors including terrorism.

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In addition, periods of economic slowdown or recession, rising interest rates or declining demand for real estate, or public perception that any of these events may occur, would result in a general decrease in rents or an increased occurrence of defaults under existing leases, which would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Future terrorist attacks may result in declining economic activity, which could reduce the demand for, and the value of, our properties. To the extent that future attacks impact our tenants, their businesses similarly could be adversely affected, including their ability to continue to honor their existing leases.

For these and other reasons, we cannot assure you that we will be profitable or that we will realize growth in the value of our real estate properties.

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Actions by our competitors may decrease or prevent increases in the occupancy and rental rates of our properties.

We compete with other owners, operators and developers of real estate, some of which own properties similar to ours in the same markets and submarkets in which our properties are located. If our competitors offer space at rental rates below current market rates or below the rental rates we currently charge our tenants, we may lose potential tenants, and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge in order to retain tenants when our tenants' leases expire. As a result, our financial condition, cash flows, cash available for distribution, trading price of our securities and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations could be materially adversely affected.

A significant portion of our properties have leases that expire in the next three years and we may be unable to renew leases, lease vacant space or re-lease space as leases expire, which could adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows, cash available for distribution, and the value of our securities.

Our results of operations, cash flows, cash available for distribution, and the value of our securities would be adversely affected if we are unable to lease, on economically favorable terms, a significant amount of space in our operating properties. As of December 31, 2013, leases with respect to 33.0% of our total annualized rent will expire before December 31, 2016. We cannot assure you that expiring leases will be renewed or that our properties will be re-leased at base rental rates equal to or above the current average base rental rates. In addition, the number of vacant or partially vacant industrial properties in a market or submarket could adversely affect our ability to re-lease the space at attractive rental rates.

A property that incurs a vacancy could be difficult to sell or re-lease, which could adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows, cash available for distribution, and the value of our securities.

A property may incur a vacancy either by the continued default of a tenant under its lease or the expiration of one of our leases. In addition, certain of the properties we acquire may have some level of vacancy at the time of closing. Certain of our properties may be specifically suited to the particular needs of a tenant. We may have difficulty obtaining a new tenant for any vacant space we have in our properties. If the vacancy continues for a long period of time, we may suffer reduced revenue resulting in less cash available to be distributed to stockholders. In addition, the resale value of a property could be diminished because the market value of a particular property will depend principally upon the value of the leases of such property.

We may not have funding for future tenant improvements, which could adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows, cash available for distribution, and the value of our securities.

When a tenant at one of our properties does not renew its lease or otherwise vacates its space in one of our buildings, it is likely that, in order to attract one or more new tenants, we will be required to expend funds to construct new tenant improvements in the vacated space. Except with respect to our current reserves for capital expenditures, tenant improvements and leasing commissions, we cannot assure you that we will have adequate sources of funding available to us for such purposes in the future.

Bankruptcy laws will limit our remedies if a tenant becomes bankrupt and rejects the lease and we may be unable to collect balances due on our leases.

If a tenant becomes bankrupt or insolvent, that could diminish the income we receive from that tenant's leases. Our tenants may experience downturns in their operating results due to adverse changes to their business or economic conditions, and those tenants that are highly leveraged may have a higher possibility of filing for bankruptcy or insolvency. We may not be able to evict a tenant solely because of

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its bankruptcy. On the other hand, a bankruptcy court might authorize the tenant to terminate its leases with us. If that happens, our claim against the bankrupt tenant for unpaid future rent would be an unsecured prepetition claim subject to statutory limitations, and therefore such amounts received in bankruptcy are likely to be substantially less than the remaining rent we otherwise were owed under the leases. In addition, any claim we have for unpaid past rent could be substantially less than the amount owed. If the lease for such a property is rejected in bankruptcy, our revenue would be reduced and could adversely impact our ability to pay distributions to stockholders.

Real estate investments are not as liquid as other types of assets, which may reduce economic returns to investors.

Real estate investments are not as liquid as other types of investments, and this lack of liquidity may limit our ability to react promptly to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, significant expenditures associated with real estate investments, such as mortgage payments, real estate taxes and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in income from the investments. In addition, we intend to comply with the safe harbor rules relating to the number of properties that can be disposed of in a year, the tax bases and the costs of improvements made to these properties, and other items that enable a REIT to avoid punitive taxation on the sale of assets. Thus, our ability at any time to sell assets or contribute assets to property funds or other entities in which we have an ownership interest may be restricted. This lack of liquidity may limit our ability to vary our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions and, as a result, could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and our ability to pay distributions on, and the market price of, our securities.

Acquired properties may be located in new markets where we may face risks associated with investing in an unfamiliar market.

We have acquired, and may continue to acquire, properties in markets that are new to us. When we acquire properties located in these markets, we may face risks associated with a lack of market knowledge or understanding of the local economy, forging new business relationships in the area and unfamiliarity with local government and permitting procedures.

Uninsured losses relating to real property may adversely affect your returns.

We attempt to ensure that all of our properties are adequately insured to cover casualty losses. However, there are certain losses, including losses from floods, earthquakes, acts of war, acts of terrorism or riots, that are not generally insured against or that are not generally fully insured against because it is not deemed economically feasible or prudent to do so. In addition, changes in the cost or availability of insurance could expose us to uninsured casualty losses. In the event that any of our properties incurs a casualty loss that is not fully covered by insurance, the value of our assets will be reduced by the amount of any such uninsured loss, and we could experience a significant loss of capital invested and potential revenue in these properties and could potentially remain obligated under any recourse debt associated with the property. Moreover, we, as the indirect general partner of our operating partnership, generally will be liable for all of our operating partnership's unsatisfied recourse obligations, including any obligations incurred by our operating partnership as the general partner of joint ventures. Any such losses could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to pay distributions on, and the market price of, our securities. In addition, we may have no source of funding to repair or reconstruct the damaged property, and we cannot assure you that any such sources of funding will be available to us for such purposes in the future. We evaluate our insurance coverage annually in light of current industry practice through an analysis prepared by outside consultants.

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Contingent or unknown liabilities could adversely affect our financial condition.

As part of the formation transactions, we assumed existing liabilities of contributed operating companies and liabilities in connection with contributed properties, some of which may be unknown or unquantifiable. Unknown liabilities might include liabilities for cleanup or remediation of undisclosed environmental conditions beyond the scope of our environmental insurance coverage, claims of tenants, vendors or other persons dealing with the entities prior to our initial public offering, tax liabilities, and accrued but unpaid liabilities whether incurred in the ordinary course of business or otherwise. In addition, we may in the future acquire properties, or may have previously owned properties, subject to liabilities and without any recourse, or with only limited recourse, with respect to unknown liabilities. As a result, if a liability were asserted against us based on ownership of any of these entities or properties, then we might have to pay substantial sums to settle it, which could adversely affect our cash flows.

Environmentally hazardous conditions may adversely affect our operating results.

Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, a current or previous owner or operator of real property may be liable for the cost of removing or remediating hazardous or toxic substances on such property. Such laws often impose liability whether or not the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such hazardous or toxic substances. Even if more than one person may have been responsible for the contamination, each person covered by the environmental laws may be held responsible for all of the clean-up costs incurred. In addition, third parties may sue the owner or operator of a site for damages based on personal injury, natural resources or property damage or other costs, including investigation and clean-up costs, resulting from the environmental contamination. The presence of hazardous or toxic substances on one of our properties, or the failure to properly remediate a contaminated property, could give rise to a lien in favor of the government for costs it may incur to address the contamination, or otherwise adversely affect our ability to sell or lease the property or borrow using the property as collateral. Environmental laws also may impose restrictions on the manner in which property may be used or businesses may be operated. A property owner who violates environmental laws may be subject to sanctions which may be enforced by governmental agencies or, in certain circumstances, private parties. In connection with the acquisition and ownership of our properties, we may be exposed to such costs. The cost of defending against environmental claims, of compliance with environmental regulatory requirements or of remediating any contaminated property could materially adversely affect our business, assets or results of operations and, consequently, amounts available for distribution to our stockholders.

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

We invest in properties historically used for industrial, light manufacturing and commercial purposes. Some of these properties contain, or may have contained, underground storage tanks for the storage of petroleum products and other hazardous or toxic substances. All of these operations create a potential for the release of petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. Some of our properties are adjacent to or near other properties that have contained or currently contain underground storage tanks used to store petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. In addition, certain of our properties are on or are adjacent to or near other properties upon which

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others, including former owners or tenants of our properties, have engaged, or may in the future engage, in activities that may release petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances.

From time to time, we may acquire properties, or interests in properties, with known adverse environmental conditions where we believe that the environmental liabilities associated with these conditions are quantifiable and that the acquisition will yield a superior risk-adjusted return. In such an instance, we underwrite the costs of environmental investigation, clean-up and monitoring into the cost. Further, in connection with property dispositions, we may agree to remain responsible for, and to bear the cost of, remediating or monitoring certain environmental conditions on the properties.

Preliminary assessments of environmental conditions at a property that meet certain specifications are often referred to as "Phase I environmental site assessments" or "Phase I environmental assessments." They are intended to discover and evaluate information regarding the environmental condition of the surveyed property and surrounding properties. Phase I environmental assessments generally include an historical review, a public records review, an investigation of the surveyed site and surrounding properties, and preparation and issuance of a written report, but do not include soil sampling or subsurface investigations and typically do not include an asbestos survey. Material environmental conditions, liabilities or compliance concerns may arise after the environmental assessment has been completed. Moreover, there can be no assurance that:

future laws, ordinances or regulations will not impose any material environmental liability; or

the current environmental condition of our properties will not be affected by tenants, by the condition of land or operations in the vicinity of our properties (such as releases from underground storage tanks), or by third parties unrelated to us.

Compliance or failure to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and other similar regulations could result in substantial costs.

Under the ADA, places of public accommodation must meet certain federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Noncompliance could result in the imposition of fines by the federal government or the award of damages to private litigants. If we are required to make unanticipated expenditures to comply with the ADA, including removing access barriers, then our cash flows and the amounts available for distributions to our stockholders may be adversely affected. While we believe that our properties are currently in material compliance with these regulatory requirements, the requirements may change or new requirements may be imposed that could require significant unanticipated expenditures by us that will affect our cash flows and results of operations.

Four of our properties are subject to a ground lease that exposes us to the loss of such property upon breach or termination of the ground lease and may limit our ability to sell the property.

We own four of our properties through a leasehold interest in the land underlying the building and we may acquire additional buildings in the future that are subject to similar ground leases. As lessee under a ground lease, we are exposed to the possibility of losing the property upon expiration, or an earlier breach by us, of the ground lease, which may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders, and the trading price of our securities.

In the future, our ground leases may contain certain provisions that may limit our ability to sell certain of our properties. In addition, in the future, in order to assign or transfer our rights and obligations under certain of our ground leases, we may be required to obtain the consent of the landlord which, in turn, could adversely impact the price realized from any such sale.

We also own one property that benefits from payment in lieu of tax ("PILOT") programs and to facilitate such tax treatment our ownership in this property is structured as a leasehold interest with the

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relevant municipality serving as lessor. With respect to such arrangements, we have the right to purchase the fee interest in the property for a nominal purchase price, so the risk factors set forth above for traditional ground leases are mitigated by our ability to convert such leasehold interests to fee interests. In the event of such a conversion of our ownership interests, however, any preferential tax treatment offered by the PILOT programs will be lost.

We may be unable to sell a property if or when we decide to do so, including as a result of uncertain market conditions, which could adversely affect the return on your investment.

We expect to hold the various real properties in which we invest until such time as we decide that a sale or other disposition is appropriate given our investment objectives. Our ability to dispose of properties on advantageous terms depends on factors beyond our control, including competition from other sellers and the availability of attractive financing for potential buyers of our properties. We cannot predict the various market conditions affecting real estate investments which will exist at any particular time in the future. Due to the uncertainty of market conditions which may affect the future disposition of our properties, we cannot assure you that we will be able to sell our properties at a profit in the future. Accordingly, the extent to which you will receive cash distributions and realize potential appreciation on our real estate investments will be dependent upon fluctuating market conditions.

Furthermore, we may be required to expend funds to correct defects or to make improvements before a property can be sold. We cannot assure you that we will have funds available to correct such defects or to make such improvements.

If we sell properties and provide financing to purchasers, defaults by the purchasers would adversely affect our cash flows.

If we decide to sell any of our properties, we presently intend to use our best efforts to sell them for cash. However, in some instances we may sell our properties by providing financing to purchasers. If we provide financing to purchasers, we will bear the risk that the purchaser may default, which could negatively impact our cash distributions to stockholders and result in litigation and related expenses. Even in the absence of a purchaser default, the distribution of the proceeds of sales to our stockholders, or their reinvestment in other assets, will be delayed until the promissory notes or other property we may accept upon a sale are actually paid, sold, refinanced or otherwise disposed of.

Risks Related to Our Debt Financings

Our operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected if we are unable to make required payments on our debt.

Our charter and bylaws do not limit the amount or percentage of indebtedness that we may incur, and we are subject to risks normally associated with debt financing, including the risk that our cash flows will be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest. There can be no assurance that we will be able to refinance any maturing indebtedness, that such refinancing would be on terms as favorable as the terms of the maturing indebtedness or that we will be able to otherwise obtain funds by selling assets or raising equity to make required payments on maturing indebtedness.

In particular, loans obtained to fund property acquisitions may be secured by first mortgages on such properties. If we are unable to make our debt service payments as required, a lender could foreclose on the property or properties securing its debt. This could cause us to lose part or all of our investment, which in turn could cause the value of our stock to decrease and negatively impact our ability to pay distributions. Certain of our existing and secured future indebtedness is and may be cross-collateralized and, consequently, a default on this indebtedness could cause us to lose part or all of our investment in multiple properties.

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Increases in interest rates could increase the amount of our debt payments and adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

As of December 31, 2013, we had total outstanding debt of approximately \$556.1 million, including \$130.5 million of debt subject to variable interest rates (excluding amounts outstanding under our unsecured term loans that were hedged to fix rates), and we expect that we will incur additional indebtedness in the future. Interest we pay reduces our cash available for distributions. Since we have incurred and may continue to incur variable rate debt, increases in interest rates raise our interest costs, which reduces our cash flows and our ability to make distributions to you. If we are unable to refinance our indebtedness at maturity or meet our payment obligations, the amount of our distributable cash flows and our financial condition would be adversely affected, and we may lose the property securing such indebtedness. In addition, if we need to repay existing debt during periods of rising interest rates, we could be required to liquidate one or more of our investments in properties at times which may not permit realization of the maximum return on such investments.

Covenants in our mortgage loans, our unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans and any future debt instruments could limit our flexibility, prevent us from paying distributions, and adversely affect our financial condition or our status as a REIT.

The terms of certain of our mortgage loans require us to comply with loan-to-collateral-value ratios, debt service coverage ratios and, in the case of an event of default, limitations on the ability of our subsidiaries that are borrowers under our mortgage loans to make distributions to us or our other subsidiaries. In addition, our unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans require us to comply with loan-to-collateral-value ratios, debt service coverage ratios, leverage ratios, recourse indebtedness thresholds, fixed charge coverage ratios and tangible net worth thresholds and limits. Our existing loan covenants may reduce flexibility in our operations, and breaches of these covenants could result in defaults under the instruments governing the applicable indebtedness even if we have satisfied our payment obligations. In addition, upon a default, our unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans will limit, among other things, our ability to pay dividends, even if we are otherwise in compliance with our financial covenants. Other indebtedness that we may incur in the future may contain financial or other covenants more restrictive than those in our mortgage loans, unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans.

As of December 31, 2013, we had certain secured loans that are cross-collateralized by multiple properties. If we default on any of these loans we may then be required to repay such indebtedness, together with applicable prepayment charges, to avoid foreclosure on all cross-collateralized properties within the applicable pool. Moreover, our unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans contain, and future secured corporate credit facilities may contain, certain cross-default provisions which are triggered in the event that our other material indebtedness is in default. These cross-default provisions may require us to repay or restructure the facilities in addition to any mortgage or other debt that is in default. If our properties were foreclosed upon, or if we are unable to refinance our indebtedness at maturity or meet our payment obligations, the amount of our distributable cash flows and our financial condition would be adversely affected.

We are a holding company and conduct all of our operations through our operating partnership. We do not have, apart from our ownership of our operating partnership, any independent operations. As a result, we will rely on distributions from our operating partnership to pay any dividends we might declare on our securities. We will also rely on distributions from our operating partnership to meet our debt service and other obligations, including our obligations to make distributions required to maintain our REIT status. The ability of subsidiaries of our operating partnership to make distributions to our operating partnership, and the ability of our operating partnership to make distributions to us in turn, will depend on their operating results and on the terms of any loans that encumber the properties owned by them. Such loans may contain lockbox arrangements, reserve requirements, financial

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covenants and other provisions that restrict the distribution of funds. In the event of a default under these loans, the defaulting subsidiary would be prohibited from distributing cash. For example, our subsidiaries are party to mortgage loans that prohibit, in the event of default, their distribution of any cash to a related party, including our operating partnership. As a result, a default under any of these loans by the borrower subsidiaries could cause us to have insufficient cash to make the distributions required to maintain our REIT status.

If we enter into financing arrangements involving balloon payment obligations, it may adversely affect our ability to make distributions.

Some of our financing arrangements require us to make a lump-sum or "balloon" payment at maturity. Our ability to make a balloon payment at maturity is uncertain and may depend upon our ability to obtain additional financing or our ability to sell the property. At the time the balloon payment is due, we may or may not be able to refinance the existing financing on terms as favorable as the original loan or sell the property at a price sufficient to make the balloon payment. The effect of a refinancing or sale could affect the rate of return to stockholders and the projected time of disposition of our assets. In addition, payments of principal and interest made to service our debts may leave us with insufficient cash to pay the distributions that we are required to pay to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

If mortgage debt or unsecured debt is unavailable at reasonable rates, we may not be able to finance or refinance our properties, which could reduce the number of properties we can acquire and the amount of cash distributions we can make.

If mortgage debt or unsecured debt is unavailable at reasonable rates, we may not be able to finance the purchase of properties. In addition, we run the risk of being unable to refinance mortgage debt or unsecured debt when the loans come due or of being unable to refinance such debt on favorable terms. If interest rates are higher when we refinance such debt, our income could be reduced. We may be unable to refinance such debt at appropriate times, which may require us to sell properties on terms that are not advantageous to us or could result in the foreclosure of any mortgaged properties. If any of these events occur, our cash flows would be reduced. This, in turn, would reduce cash available for distribution to you and may hinder our ability to raise more capital by issuing more stock or by borrowing more money.

Our hedging strategies may not be successful in mitigating our risks associated with interest rates and could reduce the overall returns on your investment.

We use various derivative financial instruments to provide a level of protection against interest rate risks, but no hedging strategy can protect us completely. These instruments involve risks, such as the risk that the counterparties may fail to honor their obligations under these arrangements, that these arrangements may not be effective in reducing our exposure to interest rate changes and that a court could rule that such agreements are not legally enforceable. These instruments may also generate income that may not be treated as qualifying REIT income for purposes of the 75% or 95% REIT income tests. In addition, the nature and timing of hedging transactions may influence the effectiveness of our hedging strategies. Poorly designed strategies or improperly executed transactions could actually increase our risk and losses. Moreover, hedging strategies involve transaction and other costs. We cannot assure you that our hedging strategy and the derivatives that we use will adequately offset the risk of interest rate volatility or that our hedging transactions will not result in losses that may reduce the overall return on your investment.

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U.S. Federal Income Tax Risks

Failure to qualify as a REIT would reduce our net earnings available for investment or distribution.

Our qualification as a REIT will depend upon our ability to meet requirements regarding our organization and ownership, distributions of our income, the nature and diversification of our income and assets and other tests imposed by the Code. If we fail to qualify as a REIT for any taxable year after electing REIT status, we will be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. In addition, we would generally be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which we failed to qualify as a REIT. Losing our REIT status would reduce our net earnings available for investment or distribution to stockholders because of the additional tax liability. In addition, dividends to stockholders would no longer qualify for the dividends-paid deduction and we would no longer be required to make distributions. If this occurs, we might be required to borrow funds or liquidate some investments in order to pay the applicable tax.

Even if we qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we may be subject to other tax liabilities that reduce our cash flow and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Even if we qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we may be subject to some federal, state and local taxes on our income or property. For example:

To qualify as a REIT, we must distribute annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income to our stockholders (which is determined without regard to the dividends-paid deduction or net capital gain). To the extent that we satisfy the distribution requirement but distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income, we will be subject to federal corporate income tax on the undistributed income.

We will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which distributions we pay in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income and 100% of our undistributed income from prior years.

If we have net income from the sale of foreclosure property that we hold primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or other non-qualifying income from foreclosure property, we must pay a tax on that income at the highest corporate income tax rate.

If we sell an asset, other than foreclosure property, that we hold primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, our gain would be subject to the 100% "prohibited transaction" tax unless such sale were made by our taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS") or if we qualify for a safe harbor from tax.

We intend to make distributions to our stockholders to comply with the REIT requirements of the Code.

REIT distribution requirements could adversely affect our ability to execute our business plan.

From time to time, we may generate taxable income greater than our income for financial reporting purposes, or our taxable income may be greater than our cash flow available for distribution to stockholders. If we do not have other funds available in these situations, we could be required to borrow funds, sell investments at disadvantageous prices, make taxable distributions of our stock or debt securities or find another alternative source of funds to make distributions sufficient to enable us to pay out enough of our taxable income to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement and to avoid corporate income tax and the 4% excise tax in a particular year. These alternatives could increase our costs or reduce the value of our equity. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

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To maintain our REIT status, we may be forced to forego otherwise attractive opportunities, which may delay or hinder our ability to meet our investment objectives and reduce our stockholders' overall return.

To qualify as a REIT, we must satisfy certain tests on an ongoing basis concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, nature of our assets and the amounts we distribute to our stockholders. We may be required to make distributions to stockholders at times when it would be more advantageous to reinvest cash in our business or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution. Compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits and the value of our stockholders' investment.

Recharacterization of sale-leaseback transactions may cause us to lose our REIT status.

In certain circumstances, we expect to purchase real properties and lease them back to the sellers of such properties. While we intend to structure any such sale-leaseback transaction such that the lease will be characterized as a "true lease" for tax purposes, thereby allowing us to be treated as the owner of the property for federal income tax purposes, we cannot assure you that the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") will not challenge such characterization. In the event that any such sale-leaseback transaction is challenged and recharacterized as a financing transaction or loan for federal income tax purposes, deductions for depreciation and cost recovery relating to such property would be disallowed. If a sale-leaseback transaction were so recharacterized, we might fail to satisfy the REIT qualification "asset tests" or "income tests" and, consequently, lose our REIT status effective with the year of recharacterization. Alternatively, the amount of our REIT taxable income could be recalculated which might also cause us to fail to meet the distribution requirement for a taxable year.

We may be subject to adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes affecting REITs that 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 adversely affect our stockholders or us. We cannot predict how changes in the tax laws might affect our stockholders 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.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Our target properties fit into two general categories:

Warehouse/Distribution properties generally 200,000 to 1,000,000 square feet in size with ceiling heights between 22 feet and 36 feet and used to store and ship various materials and products.

Light Manufacturing properties generally 75,000 to 250,000 square feet in size with ceiling heights between 16 feet and 22 feet and used to manufacture all types of goods and products.

We target Class B properties, as compared to Class A properties. The distinction between Class A industrial and Class B industrial properties is subjective. However, we consider Class A and Class B industrial properties to be as follows:

Class A industrial properties typically possess most of the following characteristics: concrete tilt-up construction, clear height in excess of 26 feet, a ratio of dock doors to floor area that is more than one door per 10,000 square feet, truck courts sized to accommodate easy maneuvering of long-haul tractor trailer trucks, energy efficient design characteristics, less than 15 years old and square footage generally in excess of 200,000 square feet.

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Class B industrial properties typically vary from Class A industrial properties in that they have some but not all of the features of the Class A industrial properties. These properties remain functional but are less attractive to high volume distribution users.

Our definition of Class A and Class B may be different from those used by other companies.

As of December 31, 2013, we owned the properties listed below. Except as otherwise noted in the footnotes, we own fee simple interests in all of the properties.

State	City	Number of Buildings	Asset Type(12)	Total Rentable Square Feet
Alabama				
	Phenix City(9)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	117,568
Arkansas				
	Rogers(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	400,000
Colorado				
	Golden(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	227,500
Connecticut				
	Avon(3)	1	Light Manufacturing Warehouse /	78,400
	East Windsor(11)	1	Distribution	145,000
Delaware				
	Newark(3)	1	Flex / Office	28,653
	Newark(3)	1	Flex / Office	24,012
Florida				
	Daytona Beach	1	Light Manufacturing Warehouse /	142,857
	Ocala(3)	1	Distribution	619,466
	Orlando(3)	1	Light Manufacturing Warehouse /	215,900
	Orlando(3)	1	Distribution	155,000
	Pensacola(3)	1	Flex / Office	30,620
	Pensacola(3)	1	Flex / Office	7,409
	Tavares(3)	1	Light Manufacturing	148,298
Georgia				
	Atlanta(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	407,981
	Conyers(4)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	226,256
	Dallas(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	92,807
	LaGrange(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	249,716
	Shannon	1	Warehouse / Distribution	568,516
	Smyrna(3)	1	Distribution	102,000
	Statham(3)	1		225,680

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		Warehouse / Distribution	
Idaho			
	Idaho Falls(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	90,300
	Pocatello(3)	1 Flex / Office	43,353
Illinois			
	Belvidere(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	105,000
	Belvidere(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	105,000
	Belvidere(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	70,000
	Belvidere(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	176,960
	Belvidere(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	105,000
	Belvidere(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	100,000
	Belvidere(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	90,000
	Belvidere(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	255,000
	Dekalb(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	146,740
	Gurnee(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	223,760

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State	City	Number of Buildings	Asset Type(12)	Total Rentable Square Feet
	Harvard	1	Light Manufacturing Warehouse /	126,304
	Montgomery(3)	1	Distribution Warehouse /	584,301
	Mt. Prospect(3)	1	Distribution Warehouse /	87,380
	Sauk Village	1	Distribution Warehouse /	375,785
	South Holland	1	Distribution	202,902
	Woodstock(3)	1	Light Manufacturing	129,803
Indiana				
	Albion(3)	7	Light Manufacturing Warehouse /	261,013
	Elkhart(3)	1	Distribution Warehouse /	18,000
	Elkhart(3)	1	Distribution Warehouse /	152,100
	Franklin(3)	1	Distribution Warehouse /	703,496
	Goshen(4)	1	Distribution	366,000
	Kendallville(3)	1	Light Manufacturing Warehouse /	58,500
	Lafayette(9)	1	Distribution Warehouse /	71,400
	Lafayette(9)	1	Distribution Warehouse /	120,000
	Lafayette(9)	1	Distribution Warehouse /	275,000
	Marion(9)	1	Distribution	249,600
	Mishawaka(3)	1	Light Manufacturing Warehouse /	308,884
	Portage(2)	1	Distribution Warehouse /	212,000
	South Bend(3)	1	Distribution	225,000
Iowa				
			Warehouse /	
	Marion(3)	1	Distribution	95,500
	Sergeant Bluff(3)	1	Flex / Office	148,131
Kansas				
	Kansas City(9)	1	Light Manufacturing	56,580
	Parsons(9)	1	Light Manufacturing Warehouse /	120,000
	Wichita(9)	1	Distribution Warehouse /	80,850
	Wichita(9)	1	Distribution Warehouse /	120,000
	Wichita(9)	1	Distribution Warehouse /	44,760
	Wichita(9)	1	Distribution	47,700
Kentucky				
			Warehouse /	
	Danville(3)	1	Distribution	757,047
	Georgetown(4)	1		97,500

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		Warehouse / Distribution	
	Louisville(4)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	191,820
	Louisville(4)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	306,000
	Bardstown(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	102,318
Maine			
	Belfast(3)	5 Flex / Office	318,979
	Lewiston(3)	1 Flex / Office	60,000
	Portland(10)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	100,600
Maryland			
	Hampstead(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	1,035,249
	Sparks	2 Flex / Office	34,800
Massachusetts			
	Chicopee(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	217,000
	Malden(3)	1 Light Manufacturing	46,129
	Malden(3)	1 Light Manufacturing	63,814
	Norton(6)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	200,000
Michigan			
	Auburn Hills	1 Warehouse / Distribution	87,932
	Chesterfield(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	68,300
	Chesterfield(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	49,612

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State	City	Number of Buildings	Asset Type(12)	Total Rentable Square Feet
	Chesterfield(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	49,849
	Chesterfield(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	311,042
	Holland(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	307,576
	Holland(9)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	195,000
	Holland(3)	1	Light Manufacturing	198,822
	Kentwood(3)	1	Warehouse / Light Manufacturing	85,157
	Lansing(4)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	231,000
	Lansing(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	129,325
	Lansing(9)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	250,100
	Lansing	1	Warehouse / Distribution	160,000
	Marshall(3)	1	Warehouse / Light Manufacturing	57,025
	Novi(9)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	120,800
	Southfield(3)(13)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	113,000
	Sterling Heights(9)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	108,000
	Walker(4)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	210,000
Minnesota	Alexandria(3)	1	Warehouse / Light Manufacturing	172,170
	New Hope(3)	1	Warehouse / Light Manufacturing	107,348
	Rogers(4)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	386,724
Mississippi	Jackson(3)	1	Warehouse / Flex / Office	11,600
	Jackson(3)	1	Warehouse / Flex / Office	39,909
Missouri	St. Louis(5)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	305,550
	Kansas City(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	226,576
	O'Fallon(4)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	77,000
	Hazelwood	1	Warehouse / Distribution	249,441
New Hampshire	Londonderry(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	125,060
New Jersey	Lopatcong(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	87,500
	Piscataway(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	228,000

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New York

	Warehouse /	
Buffalo(3)	1 Distribution	117,000
	Warehouse /	
Cheektowaga(3)	1 Distribution	121,760
	Warehouse /	
Farmington(3)	1 Distribution	149,657
	Warehouse /	
Gloversville(9)	1 Distribution	50,000
	Warehouse /	
Gloversville(9)	1 Distribution	101,589
Gloversville(9)	1 Flex / Office	26,529
	Warehouse /	
Gloversville(9)	1 Distribution	59,965
	Warehouse /	
Johnstown(9)	1 Distribution	52,500
	Warehouse /	
Johnstown(9)	1 Distribution	60,000
Johnstown(9)	1 Light Manufacturing	42,325
	Warehouse /	
Johnstown(9)	1 Distribution	57,102

North Carolina

	Warehouse /	
Charlotte(4)	1 Distribution	491,025
	Warehouse /	
Charlotte(4)	1 Distribution	465,323
	Warehouse /	
Huntersville(3)	1 Distribution	185,570
Jefferson(3)	2 Light Manufacturing	103,577
	Warehouse /	
Lexington(3)	1 Distribution	201,800
	Warehouse /	
Mebane(3)	1 Distribution	223,340
Mebane(3)	1 Light Manufacturing	202,691

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State	City	Number of Buildings	Asset Type(12)	Total Rentable Square Feet
			Warehouse /	
	Mebane	1	Distribution	383,500
			Warehouse /	
	Mooreville(4)	1	Distribution	300,000
			Warehouse /	
	Newton(3)	1	Distribution	187,200
	Pineville(3)	1	Light Manufacturing	75,400
			Warehouse /	
	Rural Hall(3)	1	Distribution	250,000
			Warehouse /	
	Smithfield(3)	1	Distribution	191,450
Ohio			Warehouse /	
	Bellevue(3)	1	Distribution	181,838
			Warehouse /	
	Boardman(3)	1	Distribution	175,900
	Boardman(3)	1	Light Manufacturing	95,000
			Warehouse /	
	Canton	1	Distribution	448,000
	Cincinnati(8)	1	Flex / Office	114,532
	Dayton	1	Flex / Office	113,000
			Warehouse /	
	Gahanna(7)	1	Distribution	383,000
	Salem(3)	1	Light Manufacturing	251,000
			Warehouse /	
	North Jackson(4)	1	Distribution	307,315
			Warehouse /	
	North Jackson(3)	1	Distribution	209,835
			Warehouse /	
	Seville(3)	2	Distribution	345,000
			Warehouse /	
	Springfield(3)	1	Distribution	350,500
			Warehouse /	
	Streetsboro(4)	1	Distribution	343,416
			Warehouse /	
	Toledo(3)	1	Distribution	177,500
			Warehouse /	
	Twinsburg(3)	1	Distribution	120,774
Oklahoma				
	Catoosa(2)(3)	1	Light Manufacturing	100,100
Oregon			Warehouse /	
	Gresham(4)	1	Distribution	420,690
	Salem(4)	1	Light Manufacturing	108,000
	Salem(4)	1	Light Manufacturing	47,900
Pennsylvania			Warehouse /	
	Muhlenberg Township(3)	1	Distribution	394,289
			Warehouse /	
	O'Hara Township(9)	1	Distribution	887,084
			Warehouse /	
	Warrendale(3)	1	Distribution	148,065
	Williamsport(3)	1		250,000

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		Warehouse / Distribution	
South Carolina			
	Duncan(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	474,000
	Duncan(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	313,380
	Edgefield(3)	1 Light Manufacturing	126,190
	Greenwood(9)	1 Light Manufacturing	104,955
	Greenwood(9)	1 Light Manufacturing	70,100
	Orangeburg(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	319,000
	Simpsonville(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	204,952
	Simpsonville(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	207,042
	Spartanburg(3)	4 Distribution	409,600
	Ware Shoals(9)	1 Light Manufacturing	20,514
	West Columbia(3)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	273,280
South Dakota			
	Rapid City(3)	1 Flex / Office	137,000
Tennessee			
	Cleveland(4)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	151,704
	Jackson	1 Warehouse / Distribution	250,000
	Madison(4)	1 Warehouse / Distribution	418,406
	Mascot	1 Light Manufacturing	130,560

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State	City	Number of Buildings	Asset Type(12)	Total Rentable Square Feet
	Nashville(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	150,000
	Portland(3)(1)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	414,043
	Vonore(4)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	342,700
Texas				
	Arlington(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	94,132
	Arlington(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	196,000
	El Paso(2)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	269,245
	Fort Worth(4)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	101,500
	Houston(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	201,574
	Round Rock	1	Light Manufacturing	79,180
	Waco(2)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	66,400
Virginia				
	Buena Vista(3)	1	Light Manufacturing	172,759
	Lexington(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	15,085
	Fairfield(3)	1	Light Manufacturing	75,221
	Harrisonburg(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	357,673
	Independence(9)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	120,000
Wisconsin				
	Appleton	1	Light Manufacturing	145,519
	Chippewa Falls	1	Light Manufacturing	77,700
	Chippewa Falls	1	Light Manufacturing	19,700
	De Pere(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	200,000
	Janesville	1	Warehouse / Distribution	700,000
	Mayville(3)	1	Light Manufacturing	339,179
	Milwaukee(3)	2	Warehouse / Distribution	117,564
	Milwaukee(3)	1	Light Manufacturing	270,000
	New Berlin(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	205,063
	Sun Prairie(3)	1	Warehouse / Distribution	427,000
		209		38,086,376

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- (1) Subject to a PILOT agreement.
- (2) Subject to ground lease.
- (3) This property is part of the borrowing base for our unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans as of February 26, 2014.
- (4) The acquisition loan facilities with Connecticut General Life Insurance Company ("CIGNA") are collateralized by this property.
- (5) The Union Fidelity Life Insurance Co. loan is collateralized by this property.
- (6) The Webster Bank, N.A. loan is collateralized by this property.
- (7) The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.) loan is collateralized by this property.
- (8) The parking lot utilized by the tenant adjacent to the property is subject to a ground lease.
- (9) The Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. loan is collateralized by this property.
- (10) The Webster Bank, N.A. loan is collateralized by this property.
- (11) The Webster Bank, N.A. loan is collateralized by this property.
- (12) Flex / Office are properties that are generally 50,000 to 200,000 square feet in size and used for office space, light manufacturing, research and development and warehousing.
- (13) This property includes a vacant land parcel adjacent to the building.

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Property Diversification

The following table sets forth information relating to diversification by property type in our portfolio based on total annualized rent as of December 31, 2013.

Property Type	Total Number of Buildings	Occupancy(1)	Total Occupied Square Feet	Percentage of Total Occupied Square Feet	Total Annualized Rent	Annualized Rent Per Leased Square Foot	Percentage of Total Annualized Rent
Warehouse/Distribution	142	95.9%	30,600,349	84.0%	\$ 111,454,981	\$ 3.64	80.2%
Light Manufacturing	47	95.9%	4,827,541	13.3%	17,426,002	3.61	12.5%
Flex/Office	20	87.2%	992,636	2.7%	10,156,590	10.23	7.3%
Total/Weighted Average	209	95.6%	36,420,526	100.0%	\$ 139,037,573	\$ 3.82	100.0%

(1)

Calculated as the average economic occupancy weighted by each property's rentable square footage. As used herein, economic occupancy includes all square footage where an existing lease is in place whether or not such square footage is physically occupied.

Geographic Diversification

The following table sets forth information relating to geographic diversification by state in our portfolio based on total annualized rent as of December 31, 2013.

	Total Number of Buildings	Occupancy(1)	Total Occupied Square Feet	Percentage of Total Occupied Square Feet	Total Annualized Rent	Annualized Rent Per Leased Square Foot	Percentage of Total Annualized Rent
Illinois	16	97.9%	2,823,935	7.6%	\$ 12,354,820	\$ 4.38	8.9%
North Carolina	14	100.0%	3,260,876	8.6%	12,083,896	\$ 3.71	8.7%
Ohio	16	93.1%	3,368,162	9.5%	11,584,014	\$ 3.44	8.3%
Michigan	18	90.5%	2,473,474	7.2%	9,992,712	\$ 4.04	7.2%
Indiana	19	100.0%	3,020,993	7.9%	9,558,624	\$ 3.16	6.9%
Wisconsin	11	96.8%	2,421,860	6.6%	7,988,442	\$ 3.30	5.7%
South Carolina	14	100.0%	2,523,013	6.6%	7,566,354	\$ 3.00	5.4%
Pennsylvania	4	100.0%	1,679,438	4.4%	6,853,299	\$ 4.08	4.9%
Tennessee	7	92.6%	1,719,315	4.9%	5,729,015	\$ 3.33	4.1%
Florida	7	100.0%	1,319,550	3.5%	5,621,339	\$ 4.26	4.0%
All Others	83	92.6%	11,809,910	33.2%	49,705,058	\$ 4.21	35.9%
Total/Weighted Average	209	95.6%	36,420,526	100.0%	\$ 139,037,573	\$ 3.82	100.0%

(1)

Calculated as the average economic occupancy weighted by each property's rentable square footage.

Table of Contents**Industry Diversification**

The following table sets forth information relating to tenant diversification by industry in our portfolio based on total annualized rent as of December 31, 2013.

Industry	Total Number of Leases(1)	Total Leased Square Feet	Percentage of Leased Square Feet	Total Annualized Rent	Percentage of Total Annualized Rent
Automotive	31	4,412,530	12.1%	\$ 17,388,493	12.5%
Containers & Packaging	18	4,278,904	11.7%	15,458,583	11.1%
Industrial Equipment, Component & Metals	29	3,589,712	9.9%	14,704,932	10.6%
Air Freight & Logistics	19	3,547,099	9.8%	12,905,517	9.3%
Food & Beverages	12	2,929,147	8.0%	10,689,402	7.7%
Retail	12	2,551,756	7.0%	7,993,510	5.7%
Business Services	10	1,369,823	3.8%	7,889,170	5.7%
Office Supplies	10	2,020,973	5.5%	6,827,580	4.9%
Building Materials	12	1,660,481	4.6%	6,043,035	4.3%
Aerospace & Defense	14	1,387,700	3.8%	5,826,731	4.2%
Household Durables	7	1,698,530	4.7%	5,636,987	4.1%
Personal Products	6	1,664,466	4.6%	5,566,635	4.0%
Healthcare	9	1,123,204	3.1%	4,837,802	3.5%
Finance	3	429,045	1.2%	3,634,612	2.6%
Technology	6	805,769	2.2%	2,909,443	2.1%
Media & Entertainment	3	1,016,876	2.8%	2,572,954	1.9%
Non-Profit/Government	6	196,413	0.5%	1,863,148	1.3%
Education	3	69,862	0.2%	572,549	0.4%
Recreational Goods	2	121,776	0.3%	258,471	0.2%
Other	10	1,546,460	4.2%	5,458,019	3.9%
Total/Weighted Average	222	36,420,526	100.0%	\$ 139,037,573	100.0%

(1) A single lease may cover space in more than one building.

Tenants

Our portfolio of properties has a stable and diversified tenant base. As of December 31, 2013, our properties were 95.6% leased to 191 tenants in a variety of industries, with no single tenant accounting for more than 2.8% and no single industry accounting for more than 12.6% of our total annualized rent. Our 10 largest tenants account for approximately 16.7% of our annualized rent. We intend to continue to maintain a diversified mix of tenants to limit our exposure to any single tenant or industry. As of December 31, 2013, 57% of our tenants (or parents thereof) were publicly rated and 30% were investment grade rated based on annualized rent.

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The following table sets forth information about the 10 largest tenants in our portfolio based on total annualized rent as of December 31, 2013.

Tenants	Number of Leases	Total Leased Square Feet	Percentage of Total Leased Square Feet	Total Annualized Rent	Percentage of Total Annualized Rent
Solo Cup Company	1	1,035,249	2.8%	\$ 3,809,716	2.7%
International Paper Company	2	573,323	1.6%	2,952,291	2.1%
Bank of America, N.A.	1	318,979	0.9%	2,404,538	1.8%
Spencer Gifts, LLC	1	491,025	1.4%	2,122,404	1.5%
Jacobson Warehouse Company LLC	2	578,687	1.6%	2,119,712	1.5%
Closetmaid Corporation	2	619,466	1.7%	2,053,400	1.5%
Stream International Inc.	1	148,131	0.4%	1,999,769	1.5%
Armacell, LLC	3	518,838	1.4%	1,989,527	1.4%
American Beverage Corp	1	613,200	1.7%	1,876,392	1.3%
Archway Marketing Serv., Inc	1	386,724	1.1%	1,857,989	1.4%
Total	15	5,283,622	14.6%	\$ 23,185,738	16.7%

Lease Expirations

As of December 31, 2013, our weighted average in-place remaining lease term was approximately 4.8 years. For the year ended December 31, 2013, we have achieved a 59% tenant retention rate for those tenants whose leases were scheduled to expire in 2013. The following table sets forth a summary schedule of lease expirations for leases in place as of December 31, 2013, plus available space, for each of the 10 calendar years beginning with 2013 and thereafter in our portfolio (dollars in thousands, except per square foot data). The information set forth in the table assumes that tenants exercise no renewal options and no early termination rights.

Year Lease of Expiration	Number of Leases Expiring	Total Rentable Square Feet	Expiring Percentage of Total Square Feet	Total Annualized Rent	Percentage of Total Annualized Rent	Total Annualized Rent per Leased Square Foot
Available	0	1,665,850				
MTM(1)	4	71,825	0.2%	\$ 196,440	0.1%	\$ 2.73
2014(2)	27	2,892,847	7.6%	11,594,411	8.3%	\$ 4.01
2015	30	5,013,856	13.2%	15,388,346	11.1%	\$ 3.07
2016	35	4,634,298	12.2%	18,719,464	13.5%	\$ 4.04
2017	30	5,188,090	13.6%	20,341,351	14.6%	\$ 3.92
2018	31	4,970,706	13.0%	18,838,839	13.5%	\$ 3.79
2019	9	1,834,492	4.8%	8,837,917	6.4%	\$ 4.82
2020	8	2,478,222	6.5%	9,122,651	6.6%	\$ 3.68
2021	14	2,892,038	7.6%	12,871,530	9.3%	\$ 4.45
2022	9	1,238,920	3.2%	4,710,967	3.4%	\$ 3.80
Thereafter	25	5,205,232	13.7%	18,415,657	13.2%	\$ 3.54
Total/Weighted Average	222	38,086,376	95.6%	\$ 139,037,573	100.0%	\$ 3.82

(1)

Month-to-month leases.

(2)

Four leases containing 190,971 square feet expired on December 31, 2013. These leases are considered occupied on December 31, 2013; therefore, the expirations will not factor into period ending occupancy until 2014.

Table of Contents**Item 3. Legal Proceedings**

From time to time, we are a party to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business. We are not currently a party, as plaintiff or defendant, to any legal proceedings which, individually or in the aggregate, would be expected to have a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations if determined adversely to our company.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II.**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Information about our equity compensation plans and other related stockholder matters is incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2014 Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

Market Information

Our common stock has been listed on the NYSE since April 15, 2011 and is traded under the symbol "STAG." The closing share price for our common stock on February 24, 2014, as reported by the NYSE, was \$22.98. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale prices in dollars on the NYSE for our common stock as well as the dividends declared per share of common stock.

	High	Low	Dividends per common share(1)
Quarter ended December 31, 2013	\$ 22.45	\$ 19.28	\$ 0.30(2)
Quarter ended September 30, 2013	\$ 22.32	\$ 18.76	\$ 0.30
Quarter ended June 30, 2013	\$ 24.35	\$ 19.30	\$ 0.30
Quarter ended March 31, 2013	\$ 22.19	\$ 17.97	\$ 0.30
Quarter ended December 31, 2012	\$ 19.07	\$ 16.01	\$ 0.27
Quarter ended September 30, 2012	\$ 16.50	\$ 14.04	\$ 0.27
Quarter ended June 30, 2012	\$ 15.07	\$ 12.34	\$ 0.27
Quarter ended March 31, 2012	\$ 14.17	\$ 11.44	\$ 0.26

- (1) On December 18, 2013, our board of directors approved a 5% increase in our annual common stock dividend from the 2013 annual rate of \$1.20 per share to \$1.26 per share commencing with the payment of the January 2014 common stock dividend to be paid in February 2014.
- (2) On September 24, 2013, our board of directors declared dividends for each month of the fourth quarter of \$0.10 per share, which equates to \$0.30 per share on a quarterly basis.

Holder of Our Common Stock

As of February 24, 2014, we had approximately 41 stockholders of record. This figure does not reflect the beneficial ownership of shares held in the nominee name.

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Dividends

To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must make annual distributions to our stockholders of at least 90% of our taxable net income (not including net capital gains). We had adopted a policy of paying regular quarterly dividends on our common stock, and we had adopted a policy of paying regular quarterly distributions on the common units of our operating partnership. On August 15, 2013, our board of directors voted to increase the frequency of the payment of dividends on our common stock and common units from quarterly to monthly commencing with the fourth quarter of 2013. Cash distributions have been paid on our common stock and common units since our initial public offering. Dividends are declared at the discretion of our board of directors and depend on actual and anticipated cash from operations, our financial condition, capital requirements, the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Code and other factors our board of directors may consider relevant.

Common Units and Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we issued an aggregate of 2,186 shares of common stock in connection with the redemption of 2,186 common units of limited partnership held by certain limited partners of our operating partnership. The shares of common stock issued upon redemption of common units of limited partnership interest were registered with the SEC on our Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-181291), which was declared effective on May 18, 2012.

On June 19, 2013, in connection with our acquisition of eight buildings, our operating partnership issued 555,758 common units. The issuance of the common units was effected in reliance upon an exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. We relied on the exemption based on representations given by the holders of the common units. Common units may be redeemed for cash or, at our election, our common stock on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment, as provided in the operating partnership agreement.

Performance Graph

The following graph provides a comparison of the cumulative total return on our common stock with the cumulative total return on the Standard & Poor's 500 Index, the MSCI US REIT Index, and the FTSE NAREIT Equity Industrial Index. The MSCI US REIT Index represents performance of publicly traded REITs while the FTSE NAREIT Equity Industrial Index represents only the performance of our peers, publicly traded industrial REITs. Stockholders' returns over the indicated period are based on historical data and should not be considered indicative of future stockholder returns. The graph covers the period from April 15, 2011 to December 31, 2013 and assumed that \$100 was invested in STAG Industrial, Inc. common stock and in each index on April 15, 2011 and that all dividends were reinvested.

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The actual returns shown on the graph above are as follows:

Index	4/15/2011	6/30/2011	9/30/2011	12/30/2011	3/30/2012	6/29/2012	9/28/2012	12/31/2012	3/28/2013	6/28/2013	9/30/2013	12/31/2013
STAG Industrial, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 95.82	\$ 81.79	\$ 94.05	\$ 116.65	\$ 124.13	\$ 140.79	\$ 157.97	\$ 189.63	\$ 180.53	\$ 184.73	\$ 189.88
S&P 500	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.89	\$ 86.89	\$ 97.16	\$ 109.39	\$ 106.38	\$ 113.14	\$ 112.71	\$ 124.67	\$ 128.29	\$ 135.02	\$ 149.22
MSCI US REIT Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 104.01	\$ 88.90	\$ 102.48	\$ 113.48	\$ 117.74	\$ 117.74	\$ 120.69	\$ 130.43	\$ 128.37	\$ 124.51	\$ 123.67
FTSE NAREIT Equity Industrial Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.86	\$ 71.96	\$ 85.83	\$ 106.74	\$ 102.82	\$ 108.43	\$ 113.46	\$ 126.68	\$ 120.36	\$ 121.94	\$ 121.87

This performance graph shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or incorporated by reference into any filing by us under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following sets forth selected financial and operating data for our company on a historical consolidated basis. The following data should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Notes thereto and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The company's selected historical Consolidated Balance Sheet information as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and the company's selected historical Consolidated Statement of Operations data for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, have been derived from the audited financial statements of STAG Industrial, Inc. The selected historical Combined Balance Sheet information as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the selected historical Combined Statements of Operations data for the period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011 and the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, has been derived from the audited Combined Financial Statements of the

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STAG Predecessor Group. The results of operations for all periods presented have been adjusted to reflect discontinued operations:

	STAG Industrial, Inc.			STAG Predecessor Group		
	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011	Period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010 2009	
Statement of Operations Data:						
Revenue						
Total revenue	\$ 133,893	\$ 84,052	\$ 41,116	\$ 7,707	\$ 25,919	\$ 27,356
Expenses						
Property	24,010	12,841	7,180	2,067	6,122	7,213
General and administrative	17,840	14,549	8,365	484	874	981
Property acquisition costs	3,427	4,218	1,088			
Depreciation and amortization	67,556	42,427	21,325	2,345	8,931	9,640
Loss on impairment		622				
Other expenses	621	339	294			
Total expenses	113,454	74,996	38,252	4,896	15,927	17,834
Other income (expense)						
Interest income	13	19	28	1	16	66
Interest expense	(20,319)	(16,110)	(11,829)	(3,825)	(12,817)	(12,913)
Gain (loss) on interest rate swaps		215	2,179	762	(282)	(1,720)
Formation transaction costs			(3,674)			
Offering costs	(27)	(68)	(78)			
Loss on extinguishment of debt		(929)				
Total other income (expense)	(20,333)	(16,873)	(13,374)	(3,062)	(13,083)	(14,567)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 106	\$ (7,817)	\$ (10,510)	\$ (251)	\$ (3,091)	\$ (5,045)
Total Income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations	4,796	(2,382)	1,283	22	145	(515)
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,902	\$ (10,199)	\$ (9,227)	\$ (229)	\$ (2,946)	\$ (5,560)
Less: preferred stock dividends	9,495	6,210	1,018			
Less: amount allocated to unvested restricted stockholders	262	122				
	(620)	(3,720)	(3,396)			

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Less: loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends

Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders \$ (4,235) \$ (12,811) \$ (6,849)

Net loss per share from continuing operations attributable to the common stockholders \$ (0.20) \$ (0.44) \$ (0.49)

Income (loss) per share from discontinued operation attributable to common stockholders 0.10 (0.07) 0.05

Net loss per share attributable to the common stockholders \$ (0.10) \$ (0.51) \$ (0.44)

Balance Sheet Data (End of Period):

Rental property, before accumulated depreciation	\$ 1,079,046	\$ 816,227	\$ 502,258	\$ 210,186	\$ 210,009
Rental property, after accumulated depreciation	1,007,393	770,052	472,254	190,925	195,383
Total assets	1,270,281	1,005,124	624,514	211,004	220,116
Total debt	556,091	479,215	296,779	207,550	212,132
Total liabilities	595,717	515,664	314,605	219,340	221,637
Total equity (deficit)	674,564	489,460	309,909	(8,336)	(1,521)

Other Data:

Dividend declared per common share	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.07	\$ 0.7257	\$	\$
Cash flow provided by operating activities	\$ 82,687	\$ 48,011	\$ 14,666	\$ 2,359	\$ 9,334
Cash flow used in investing activities	(325,231)	(417,203)	(114,458)	(581)	(2,088)
Cash flow (used in) provided by financing activities	230,228	371,700	116,013	(3,070)	(8,451)

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report. The combined financial information presented for periods on or prior to April 19, 2011 relate solely to the STAG Predecessor Group. The consolidated financial statements for the period April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 include the financial information of our company, our operating partnership and our subsidiaries. Where the "company" is referenced in comparisons of financial results between the year ended December 31, 2012 and any quarter or period ended in 2011, the financial information for such quarter or period prior to April 19, 2011 relates solely to the STAG Predecessor Group, notwithstanding "company" being the reference.

Overview

We are a fully-integrated, full-service real estate company focused on the acquisition, ownership and management of single-tenant industrial properties throughout the United States.

As of December 31, 2013, we owned 209 buildings in 34 states with approximately 38.1 million rentable square feet, consisting of 142 warehouse/distribution properties, 47 light manufacturing properties and 20 flex/office properties. We also owned one vacant land parcel adjacent to one of our buildings. Our properties were 95.6% leased to 191 tenants, with no single tenant accounting for more than 2.8% of our total annualized rent and no single industry accounting for more than 12.6% of our total annualized rent.

We were formed as a Maryland corporation on July 21, 2010 and our operating partnership, of which we, through our wholly owned subsidiary, STAG Industrial GP, LLC, are the sole general partner, was formed as a Delaware limited partnership on December 21, 2009. On April 20, 2011, we completed the formation transactions and became a public company. At December 31, 2013, we owned an 86.65% limited partnership interest in our operating partnership. We are organized and conduct our operations to qualify as a REIT under the Code, and generally are not subject to federal income tax to the extent we distribute our income to our stockholders and maintain our qualification as a REIT.

Factors That May Influence Future Results of Operations

Outlook

The lack of speculative development generally across the country and specifically in our markets may improve occupancy levels and rental rates in our owned portfolio. In addition, our acquisition activity is expected to enhance our overall financial performance. The continuation of low interest rates combined with the availability of attractively priced properties should allow us to deploy our capital on an attractive "spread investing" basis. In general, the economic environment for our tenants appears to be improving due in particular to the increasing availability of financing accessible by mid-sized companies. Additionally, based on various real estate publications, the outlook for the industrial real estate sector is positive as the United States economy continues to improve and as retailers and manufacturers have made the shortening of the supply chain their top priority for the foreseeable future.

Rental Revenue

We receive income primarily from rental revenue from our properties. The amount of rental revenue generated by the properties in our portfolio depends principally on our ability to maintain the occupancy rates of currently leased space and to lease currently available space. As of December 31, 2013, our properties were approximately 95.6% leased. The amount of rental revenue generated by us also depends on our ability to maintain or increase rental rates at our properties. Future economic

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downturns or regional downturns affecting our submarkets that impair our ability to renew or re-lease space and the ability of our tenants to fulfill their lease commitments, as in the case of tenant bankruptcies, could adversely affect our ability to maintain or increase rental rates at our properties.

Certain leases entered into by us contain tenant concessions. Any such rental concessions are accounted for on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Scheduled Lease Expirations

Our ability to re-lease space subject to expiring leases will impact our results of operations and is affected by economic and competitive conditions in our markets and by the desirability of our individual buildings. As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately 1.7 million rentable square feet of currently available space in our buildings. Of the 2.8 million square feet of leases that have expired during the year ended December 31, 2013, we have renewed 1.6 million square feet of leases, resulting in a 59% tenant retention rate as of December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, for the period January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014, one of our top ten tenants based on December 31, 2013 annualized revenue had their only lease expire in 2014. The tenant signed a new lease for five years to retain 47% of the space effective at the existing lease expiration. The base rent will remain flat on a per square foot basis. Subsequent to December 31, 2013, the tenant executed the first amendment to the lease, which allows the tenant to holdover in the entire space through April 30, 2014.

Conditions in Our Markets

The properties in our portfolio are located in markets throughout the United States. Positive or negative changes in economic or other conditions, adverse weather conditions and natural disasters in these markets may affect our overall performance.

Rental Expenses

Our rental expenses generally consist of utilities, real estate taxes, management fees, insurance and site repair and maintenance costs. For the majority of our tenants, our rental expenses are controlled, in part, by the triple net provisions in tenant leases. In our triple net leases, the tenant is responsible for all aspects of and costs related to the property and its operation during the lease term, including utilities, taxes, insurance and maintenance costs. However, we also have modified gross leases and gross leases in our property portfolio. The terms of those leases vary and on some occasions we may absorb property related expenses of our tenants. In our modified gross leases, we are responsible for some property related expenses during the lease term, but the cost of most of the expenses is passed through to the tenant for reimbursement to us. In our gross leases, we are responsible for all aspects of and costs related to the property and its operation during the lease term. Our overall performance will be impacted by the extent to which we are able to pass-through rental expenses to our tenants.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to use judgment in the application of accounting policies, including making estimates and assumptions. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These judgments affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. If our judgment or interpretation of the facts and circumstances relating to various transactions had been different, it is possible that different accounting policies would have been applied resulting in a different presentation of our financial statements. From time to time, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions. In the event estimates or assumptions prove to be different from actual results, adjustments are made in subsequent periods to reflect more current information. Below is a discussion of accounting policies that we consider critical in that they may require complex judgment in their application or require estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain.

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Real Estate and Deferred Lease Intangibles

Real estate investments are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The cost of real estate includes the purchase price of the 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.

We evaluate the carrying value of all tangible and intangible real estate assets held for use for possible impairment when an event or change in circumstance has occurred that indicates their carrying value may not be recoverable. The evaluation includes estimating and reviewing anticipated future undiscounted cash flows to be derived from the asset and the ultimate sale of the asset. If such cash flows are less than the asset's carrying value, an impairment charge is recognized to the extent by which the asset's carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value. Estimating future cash flows is highly subjective and such estimates could differ from actual results.

For properties considered held for sale, we cease depreciating the properties and value the properties at the lower of depreciated cost or fair value, less costs to dispose. We classify properties as held for sale when all criteria within the FASB's Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment* are met.

We present qualifying assets and liabilities and the results of operations that have been sold, or otherwise qualify as "held for sale," as discontinued operations in all periods presented if the property operations are expected to be eliminated and we will not have significant continuing involvement following the sale. The components of the property's net income (loss) are reflected as discontinued operations include operating results, depreciation and interest expense (if the property is subject to a secured loan).

Expenditures for tenant improvements, leasehold improvements and leasing commissions are capitalized and amortized or depreciated over the shorter of their useful lives or the terms of each specific lease. Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method based on the following useful lives:

Buildings	40 years
Building and land improvements	5 - 20 years
Tenant improvements	Shorter of useful life or terms of related lease

We evaluate acquisitions to determine if the acquisition represents an asset acquisition or business combination, and we account for all business combinations in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. Upon acquisition of a property, we allocate the purchase price of the property based upon the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired, which generally consist of land, buildings, tenant improvements and intangible assets including in-place leases, above market and below market leases and tenant relationships, as well as the fair value of debt assumed. We allocate the purchase price to the fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property by valuing the property as if it were vacant. Acquired above and below market leases are valued based on the present value of the difference between prevailing market rates and the in-place rates measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above market leases and the initial term plus the term of any below market fixed rate renewal options for below market leases that are considered bargain renewal options. The above market lease values are amortized as a reduction of rental income over the remaining term of the respective leases, and the below market lease values are amortized as an increase to rental income over the remaining initial terms plus the terms of any below market fixed rate renewal options that are considered bargain renewal options of the respective leases.

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The purchase price is further allocated to in-place lease values and tenant relationships based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and our overall relationship with the respective tenant. The value of in-place lease intangibles and tenant relationships, which are included as components of deferred leasing intangibles, are amortized over the remaining lease term (and expected renewal periods of the respective lease for tenant relationships) as adjustments to depreciation and amortization expense. If a tenant terminates its lease, the unamortized portion of leasing commissions, above and below market leases, the in-place lease value and tenant relationships are immediately written off.

In determining the fair value of the debt assumed, we discount the spread between the future contractual interest payments and hypothetical future interest payments on mortgage debt based on a current market rate. The associated fair market value debt adjustment is amortized through interest expense over the life of the debt.

Using information available at the time of acquisition, we allocate the total consideration to tangible assets and liabilities and identified intangible assets and liabilities. We may adjust the preliminary purchase price allocations after obtaining more information about asset valuations and liabilities assumed.

Use of Derivative Financial Instruments

We record all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative, whether we have elected to designate a derivative in a hedging relationship and apply hedge accounting and whether the hedging relationship has satisfied the criteria necessary to apply hedge accounting. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability, or firm commitment attributable to a particular risk, such as interest rate risk are considered fair value hedges. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges. Hedge accounting generally provides for the matching of the timing of gain or loss recognition on the hedging instrument with the recognition of the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk in a fair value hedge or the earnings effect of the hedged forecasted transactions in a cash flow hedge. We may enter into derivative contracts that are intended to economically hedge certain of its risks, even though hedge accounting does not apply or we elect not to apply hedge accounting

In accordance with the FASB's fair value measurement guidance, we made an accounting policy election to measure the credit risk of our derivative financial instruments that are subject to master netting arrangements on a net basis by counterparty portfolio. Credit risk is the risk of failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the contract. We minimize the credit risk in an interest rate swap by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties. Our exposure to credit risk at any point is generally limited to amounts recorded as assets or liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We adopted the fair value measurement provisions for its financial instruments recorded at fair value. The guidance establishes a three-tier value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

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Revenue Recognition

All current leases are classified as operating leases and rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease when collectability is reasonably assured. Differences between rental revenue earned and amounts due under the lease are charged or credited, as applicable, to accrued rental revenue. Additional rents from expense reimbursements for insurance, real estate taxes and certain other expenses are recognized in the period in which the related expenses are incurred.

Early lease termination fees are recorded in rental income on a straight-line basis from the notification date of such termination to the then remaining (not the original) lease term, if any, or upon collection if collection is not reasonably assured.

We earn revenue from asset management fees, which are included in our Consolidated Statements of Operations in other income. We recognize revenue from asset management fees when the related fees are earned and are realized or realizable.

By the terms of their leases, certain tenants are obligated to pay directly the costs of their properties' insurance, real estate taxes and certain other expenses and these costs are not reflected in our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements. To the extent any tenant responsible for these costs under its respective lease defaults on its lease or it is deemed probable that the tenant will fail to pay for such costs, we would record a liability for such obligation. We do not recognize recovery revenue related to leases where the tenant will pay expenses directly for real estate taxes, insurance, ground lease payments, and certain other expenses.

Results of Operations

The following discussion of our results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and the accompanying footnotes. We consider our same store (as defined below) portfolio to consist of only those buildings owned and operated at the beginning and at the end of both of the applicable periods presented. Same store results are considered to be useful to investors in evaluating our performance because they provide information relating to changes in building-level operating performance without taking into account the effects of acquisitions or dispositions.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2013 to the year ended December 31, 2012

Our results of operations are affected by the acquisition and disposition activity during the 2013 and 2012 periods as described below. On January 1, 2012, we owned 105 buildings including 57 warehouse/distribution buildings, 28 light manufacturing buildings and 20 flex/office buildings. Subsequent to January 1, 2012, we sold five buildings for which the results of operations are included in income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations and are not considered part of our same store portfolio. Therefore, there are 100 buildings which are considered our same store portfolio in the analysis below. Same store occupancy decreased 0.7% to 93.0% as of December 31, 2013 compared to 93.7% as of December 31, 2012. The results of operations from acquisitions relates to the 109 buildings acquired after January 1, 2012 for an aggregate cost of approximately \$767.2 million.

The following table summarizes selected operating information for our same store portfolio and our total portfolio for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 (dollars in thousands). This table includes a reconciliation from our same store portfolio to our total portfolio by

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also providing information for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 with respect to the buildings acquired after January 1, 2012.

	Same Store Portfolio				Acquisitions		Total Portfolio			
	Year ended December 31,		Change	%	Year ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,		Change	%
	2013	2012			2013	2012	2013	2012		
Revenue										
<i>Operating revenue</i>										
Rental income	\$ 57,664	\$ 59,270	\$ (1,606)	-2.7%	\$ 58,680	\$ 14,707	\$ 116,344	\$ 73,977	\$ 42,367	57.3%
Tenant recoveries	9,354	7,419	1,935	26.1%	6,995	1,344	16,349	8,763	7,586	86.6%
Other income(1)	283	92	191	207.6%	24	24	307	116	191	164.7%
<i>Total operating revenue</i>	67,301	66,781	520	0.8%	65,699	16,075	133,000	82,856	50,144	60.5%
Expenses										
<i>Operating expenses</i>										
Property	7,250	5,333	1,917	35.9%	3,384	650	10,634	5,983	4,651	77.7%
Real estate taxes and insurance	6,265	5,491	774	14.1%	7,111	1,367	13,376	6,858	6,518	95.0%
<i>Total operating expenses</i>	13,515	10,824	2,691	24.9%	10,495	2,017	24,010	12,841	11,169	87.0%
<i>Net operating income(2)</i>	\$ 53,786	\$ 55,957	\$ (2,171)	-3.9%	\$ 55,204	\$ 14,058	\$ 108,990	\$ 70,015	\$ 38,975	55.7%
<i>Other expenses (income)</i>										
General and administrative							17,840	14,549	3,291	22.6%
Asset management fees income							(893)	(1,196)	303	-25.3%
Property acquisition costs							3,427	4,218	(791)	-18.8%
Depreciation and amortization							67,556	42,427	25,129	59.2%
Loss on impairment								622	(622)	0.0%
Other expenses							621	339	282	83.2%
<i>Total other expenses (income)</i>							88,551	60,959	27,592	45.3%
<i>Total expenses</i>							112,561	73,800	38,761	52.5%
Other income (expense)										
Interest income							13	19	(6)	-31.6%
Interest expense							(20,319)	(16,110)	(4,209)	26.1%
Gain on interest rate swaps								215	(215)	0.0%
Offering costs							(27)	(68)	41	0.0%
Loss on extinguishment of debt								(929)	929	-100.0%
<i>Total other income (expense)</i>							(20,333)	(16,873)	(3,460)	20.5%
Discontinued operations										
Income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations							(509)	1,337	(1,846)	-138.1%
Loss on impairment attributable to discontinued operations								(3,941)	3,941	-100.0%

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Gain on sales of real estate	5,305	222	5,083	0.0%
Total income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations	4,796	(2,382)	7,178	-301.3%
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,902	\$ (10,199)	\$ 15,101	148.1%
Less: loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends	(620)	(3,720)	3,100	-83.3%
Net income (loss) attributable to STAG Industrial, Inc.	\$ 5,522	\$ (6,479)	\$ 12,001	-185.2%

-
- (1) Other income excludes asset management fee income, which is included below in Other expenses (income) for purposes of calculating net operating income.
- (2) Net operating income excludes the results of discontinued operations in the table above. For a detailed discussion of net operating income, including the reasons management believes net operating income is useful to investors, see "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below.

Same Store Total Operating Revenue

Same store operating revenue consists primarily of rental income from our properties, lease termination fees and tenant reimbursements for insurance, real estate taxes and certain other expenses.

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Same store rental income consisting of base rent, termination income, straight-line rent, and above and below market lease amortization decreased by \$1.6 million or 2.7% to \$57.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$59.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. Same store rental income decreased primarily as a result of vacancies and downtime in between leases resulting in a decrease of revenue of approximately \$2.5 million. This decrease was partially offset by approximately \$1.0 million of lease expansions and renewals at higher rental rates. There was also a decrease in net above market lease amortization of \$0.2 million. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2012, we had termination income of approximately \$0.3 million and there was no termination income within income from continuing operations during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Same store tenant recoveries increased by \$1.9 million or 26.1% to \$9.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$7.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to one of the properties where a single tenant occupied the building during the year ended December 31, 2012 and the tenant paid the utility expenses and real estate taxes directly to the third parties; therefore, the expenses were not directly paid by us. The tenant vacated during the fourth quarter of 2012 and the same building was occupied by multiple tenants during the year ended December 31, 2013 with leases that require us to pay the utility and real estate taxes expenses and to be reimbursed by the tenant, resulting in an increase of \$1.3 million. The remaining net increase was primarily attributable to \$0.6 million of increases in real estate tax income related to increased real estate tax rates, changes in leases where tenants paid expenses directly to third parties and now the expenses are being paid by us and recovered from the tenant during the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, and the increases were offset by tenant vacancies.

Same store other income increased by \$0.2 million or 207.6% to \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This was primarily as a result of the reimbursement of makes ready repair costs from tenants that vacated and settlements received in 2013 from prior tenants for reimbursement of damages under the lease agreement.

Same Store Operating Expenses

Same store operating expenses consist primarily of property operating expenses and real estate taxes and insurance.

Total same store expenses increased by \$2.7 million or 24.9% to \$13.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$10.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in utilities and real estate taxes of \$1.1 million related to one of the properties where a single tenant occupied the building during the year ended December 31, 2012 and the tenant paid the utility expenses directly to the third parties; therefore, the expenses were not directly paid by us. The tenant vacated during the fourth quarter of 2012 and the same building was occupied by multiple tenants during the year ended December 31, 2013 with leases that require us to pay the utility and real estate tax expenses and to be reimbursed by the tenants. Additionally, there was an increase of \$0.8 million related to repair and maintenance work completed in preparation of a new tenant at one building. Real estate taxes and utility expenses had a net increase \$0.4 million across several properties primarily due to net increases in utility usage as well as utility rates and real estate tax rates. Real estate taxes increased by \$0.4 million across several properties primarily due to changes in leases where prior tenants paid the real estate taxes and utilities directly and are directly paid by us.

Total Other Expenses (Income)

Total other expenses (income) consist of general and administrative expense, asset management fee income, property acquisition costs, depreciation and amortization, and other expenses. General and administrative expense includes non-cash compensation expense related restricted stock, LTIP units, and the OPP. The unrecognized non-cash compensation expense associated with these awards was

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\$8.0 million as of December 31, 2013 and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 3.3 years.

Total other expenses (income) increased \$27.6 million or 45.3% for the year ended December 31, 2013 to \$88.6 million compared to \$61.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily related to an increase of \$25.1 million in depreciation and amortization as a result of the buildings acquired which increased the depreciable asset base. The increase was also attributable to a \$3.3 million increase in general and administrative expenses related to the increase in payroll and other costs related to an increased number of employees and increased size of the Company.

Total Other Income (Expense)

Total other income (expense) consists of interest income, interest expense and loss on extinguishment of debt. Interest expense includes interest paid and accrued during the period as well as adjustments related to amortization of financing costs and amortization of fair market value adjustments associated with the assumption of debt.

Total other expense increased \$3.5 million, or 20.5%, to \$20.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$16.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$4.2 million increase in interest expense primarily as a result of the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan entered into on February 14, 2013 and the Bank of America unsecured term (each as defined in *Indebtedness Outstanding* below) loan entered into on September 10, 2012, which were not outstanding for the majority of 2012. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2012, we had a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$0.9 million and a partially offsetting gain on an interest rate swap of \$0.2 million that matured during 2012.

Total Income (Loss) Attributable to Discontinued Operations

The total income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations reflects the results of operations related to the sale of five buildings located in Creedmoor, NC, Pittsburgh, PA, Youngstown, OH and Great Bend, KS (two buildings) during 2013 and 2012. The total income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations increased by \$7.2 million, which was primarily a result of the gain on sales associated with the Pittsburgh, PA and Creedmoor, NC buildings in the amount of \$0.5 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, that were recognized during the year ended December 31, 2013. The gain on sales was partially offset by net loss attributable to discontinued operations in the amount of \$0.5 million. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we had a loss attributable to discontinued operations of \$2.4 million, which was primarily the result of a \$3.9 million loss on impairment that was incurred on the two Great Bend, KS properties prior to the disposal in the fourth quarter of 2012 offset by \$1.3 million of income from discontinued operations and a gain on sale of approximately \$0.2 million from the Youngstown, OH building.

Total Net Income (Loss)

The total net income (loss) increased by \$15.1 million, or 148.1%, to net income of \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to a net loss of \$10.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase is attributable to all of the aforementioned factors.

Comparison of year ended December 31, 2012 to the year ended December 31, 2011

Within the following results of operations, the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 consists of STAG Predecessor Group's operations for the period January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011 and our operations for the period April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2012. **Because we did not exist before April 20, 2011, and because, as a result of our formation transactions, our company is substantially different from STAG Predecessor Group, we believe this comparison is not meaningful to an analysis of our operations; therefore, a same store analysis is not prepared for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.**

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The following table summarizes our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	% Change
	2012	2011		
Revenue				
Rental income	\$ 73,977	\$ 42,238	\$ 31,739	75.1%
Tenant recoveries	8,763	5,671	3,092	54.5%
Other income	1,312	914	398	43.5%
Total revenue	84,052	48,823	35,229	72.2%
Expenses				
Property	5,983	4,777	1,206	25.2%
General and administrative	14,549	8,687	5,862	67.5%
Real estate taxes and insurance	6,858	4,470	2,388	53.4%
Asset management fees		162	(162)	-100.0%
Property acquisition costs	4,218	1,088	3,130	287.7%
Depreciation and amortization	42,427	23,670	18,757	79.2%
Loss on impairment	622		622	100.0%
Other expenses	339	294	45	15.3%
Total expenses	74,996	43,148	31,848	73.8%
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	19	29	(10)	-34.5%
Interest expense	(16,110)	(15,654)	(456)	2.9%
Gain on interest rate swaps	215	2,941	(2,726)	-92.7%
Formation transactions costs		(3,674)	3,674	-1
Offering costs	(68)	(78)	10	-12.8%
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(929)		(929)	100.0%
Total other income (expense)	(16,873)	(16,436)	(437)	2.7%
Discontinued operations				
Income attributable to discontinued operations	1,337	976	361	37.0%
Loss on impairment attributable to discontinued operations	(3,941)		(3,941)	100.0%
Gain on sale of real estate	222	329	(107)	-32.5%
Total income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations	(2,382)	1,305	(3,687)	-282.5%
Net loss	(10,199)	(9,456)	(743)	7.9%
Less: loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends	(3,720)	(3,396)	(324)	9.5%

Net loss attributable to STAG Industrial, Inc.	\$	(6,479)	\$	(6,060)	\$	(419)	6.9%
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Revenue

Total revenue consists primarily of rental income from our properties, lease termination fees, tenant reimbursements for insurance, real estate taxes and certain other expenses, and asset management fees.

Total revenue increased by \$35.2 million, or 72.2%, to \$84.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$48.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was

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primarily attributable to additional revenue from the properties contributed to us as part of the formation transactions and the acquisitions of 85 buildings since the formation transactions. Of the \$35.2 million increase in revenue, \$31.7 million relates to base rental income, \$3.1 million relates to tenant recoveries, and \$0.4 million relates to an increase in other income, including asset management fee income.

Expenses

Total expenses increased by \$31.8 million, or 73.8%, to \$75.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$43.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was primarily attributable to additional expense from the properties contributed to us as part of the formation transactions and the acquisitions of 85 buildings since the formation transactions. General and administrative expenses increased \$5.9 million due to the inclusion of salary and other compensation costs following the formation transactions and other administrative costs of being a public company. Additionally, depreciation and amortization increased \$18.8 million as a result of the properties acquired in the formation transactions and 85 buildings acquired since the formation transactions which increased the depreciable asset base.

Total Other Income (Expense)

Total other income (expense) consists of interest income, interest expense and loss on extinguishment of debt. Interest expense includes interest paid and accrued during the period as well as adjustments related to amortization of financing costs and amortization of fair market value adjustments associated with the assumption of debt.

Total other expense increased \$0.4 million, or 2.7%, to \$16.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$16.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in other expense was primarily a result of the gain on interest rate swaps decreased by \$2.7 million from \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 to \$0.2 million for year ended December 31, 2012 due to the expiration of the related interest rate swap on January 31, 2012. Additionally, the loss on extinguishment of debt of \$0.9 million recognized during the year ended December 31, 2012 related to write-off of deferred financing fees in connection with the pay-off of the Wells Fargo Master Loan and the termination of the secured credit facility (as defined below) contributed to the increase in total other expenses. The increase was partially offset by the decrease in formation transaction costs of \$3.7 million, which was a one-time expense associated with the initial public offering of the company in 2011.

Total income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations

Total income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations reflects the results of operations and gain on sale of real estate related to the sale of properties located in Creedmoor, NC, Pittsburgh, PA, Amesbury, MA, Youngstown, OH and Great Bend, KS. The total income attributable to discontinued operations decreased by \$3.7 million primarily due to the loss on impairment of \$3.9 million that was recognized prior to the sale of Great Bend, KS, which closed on November 30, 2012. The property and intangibles were tested for impairment as of September 30, 2012 utilizing a probability weighted recovery analysis of certain scenarios, and it was determined that the carrying value of the property and intangibles were not recoverable from the estimated future undiscounted cash flows. Accordingly as of September 30, 2012, the property and intangibles were written down to their estimated fair value based on pricing obtained from third party market participants.

Total Net Loss

Net loss increased by \$0.4 million, or 6.9%, to \$6.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$6.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase is primarily attributable

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to the operations of the properties contributed to us as part of the formation transactions and the acquisitions of 85 buildings since the formation transactions resulting in greater depreciation and amortization. The increase is also attributable to the aforementioned factors above.

Cash Flows

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2013 to the year ended December 31, 2012

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	% Change
	2013	2012		
Cash provided by operating activities	82,687	\$ 48,011	\$ 34,676	72.2%
Cash used in investing activities	(325, 231)	(417,203)	91,972	22.0%
Cash provided by financing activities	230,228	371,700	(141,472)	(38.1)%

Net cash provided by operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities increased \$34.7 million to \$82.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$48.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily attributable to the increase in cash revenue net of expenses due in large part to the acquisition activity. We had net income of \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to a net loss of \$10.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, but after adjusting the net loss to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities (excluding changes in assets and liabilities) the increase is \$34.4 million. This is primarily a result of adding back depreciation and amortization of \$70.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$43.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Net cash used in investing activities. Net cash used in investing activities decreased by \$92.0 million to \$325.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$417.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The change is primarily attributable to the acquisition of 39 buildings with an aggregate purchase price of \$331.8 million (net of \$11.5 million funded by the issuance of common units) during the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the acquisition of 70 buildings with an aggregate purchase price of \$423.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Net cash provided by financing activities. Net cash provided by financing activities decreased \$141.5 million to \$230.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$371.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The change is attributable to the proceeds of \$70.0 million from the sale of the series B preferred stock during the year ended December 31, 2013 and a decrease of \$73.2 million in proceeds from sales of common stock in comparison to prior periods. The change is also the result of a net inflow of \$77.0 million from mortgage notes payable and borrowings under the unsecured term loans and unsecured credit facility (each as defined below) during the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to a net inflow of \$182.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2012. Additionally, the change is also attributable to an increase in dividends and distributions paid of \$37.2 million as a result of the increased number of shares and units outstanding as well as a \$0.31 increase in the dividend per share and unit paid for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. The remaining increase is due to a decrease of \$2.2 million for payment of loan fees and costs and a decrease of \$2.4 million of offering costs for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents**Comparison of year ended December 31, 2012 to the year ended December 31, 2011**

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 (inclusive of STAG Predecessor Group from the period January 1, 2011 to April, 19, 2011 and STAG Industrial, Inc. from the period April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011) (dollars in thousands). **Because we did not exist before April 20, 2011, and because, as a result of our formation transactions, our company is substantially different from STAG Predecessor Group, we believe this comparison is not meaningful to an analysis of our operations:**

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	% Change
	2012	2011		
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 48,011	\$ 17,025	\$ 30,986	182.0%
Cash used in investing activities	(417,203)	(115,039)	(302,164)	262.7%
Cash provided by financing activities	371,700	112,943	258,757	229.1%

Net cash provided by operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities increased \$31.0 million to \$48.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$17.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily attributable to the net changes in current assets and liabilities due in large part to the formation transactions and the acquisition of 70 properties during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Net cash used in investing activities. Net cash used in investing activities increased by \$302.2 million to \$417.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$115.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The change is primarily attributable to additions of 70 properties during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Net cash provided by financing activities. Net cash provided by financing activities increased \$258.8 million to \$371.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$112.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The change is primarily attributable to the net proceeds from our sale of common stock, the unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loan (as defined below), and the CMBS Loan (as defined below).

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2013, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements other than those disclosed in the table under "Liquidity and Capital Resources Contractual Obligations" below.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On January 22, 2013, we completed an underwritten public offering of 6,284,152 shares of common stock (including 819,672 shares issued pursuant to the full exercise of the underwriters' option) at a public offering price of \$18.30 per share. We received net proceeds of \$110.1 million, reflecting gross proceeds of \$115.0 million net of the underwriters discount of \$4.9 million. We also incurred direct offering costs of \$0.2 million. The underwriters' discount of \$4.9 million and direct offering costs of \$0.2 million are reflected as a reduction to additional paid-in capital on our Consolidated Balance Sheet included in this report. We used the proceeds to fully pay down the then outstanding balance on our \$200.0 million unsecured corporate revolving credit facility with Bank of America, N.A ("Bank of America") as administrative agent ("unsecured credit facility").

On April 16, 2013, we completed an underwritten public offering of 2,800,000 shares (including 300,000 shares issued pursuant to the full exercise of the underwriters' option) of 6.625% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, at a price to the public of \$25.00 per share. We received net proceeds of \$67.8 million, reflecting gross proceeds of \$70.0 million net of the underwriter discount of \$2.2 million. We also incurred direct offering costs of \$0.2 million. The

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underwriters' discount of \$2.2 million and direct offering costs of \$0.2 million are reflected as a reduction to additional paid-in capital on our Consolidated Balance Sheet included in this report. Dividends on the series B preferred stock are payable quarterly in arrears on or about the last day of March, June, September and December of each year. The series B preferred stock ranks senior to our common stock and on parity with our series A preferred stock with respect to dividend rights and rights upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our company. The series B preferred stock has no stated maturity date and is not subject to mandatory redemption or any sinking fund. Generally, we are not permitted to redeem the series B preferred stock prior to April 16, 2018, except in limited circumstances relating to our ability to qualify as a REIT and in certain other circumstances related to a change of control (as defined in the articles supplementary for the series B preferred stock). We used the net proceeds to pay off the outstanding amount due under the unsecured credit facility and to fund acquisitions.

During the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, we sold 2,672,692 and 298,000 shares of common stock, respectively, under our "at the market" program ("ATM") that commenced on December 14, 2012. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 we received net proceeds of \$53.9 million and \$5.3 million, reflecting gross proceeds of \$54.7 million and \$5.4 million, net of the sales agents' fees of approximately \$0.8 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, there was approximately \$14.9 million of common stock available to be sold under the ATM.

As partial consideration for eight buildings acquired on June 19, 2013, we granted 555,758 common units in the operating partnership with a fair value of approximately \$11.5 million. The issuance of the common units was effected in reliance upon an exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. We relied on the exemption based on representations given by the holders of the common units. The remaining purchase price of approximately \$40.1 million was paid in cash.

Our short-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds to pay for operating expenses and other expenditures directly associated with our buildings, including:

interest expense and scheduled principal payments on outstanding indebtedness,

funding of property acquisitions under contract,

general and administrative expenses, and

capital expenditures for tenant improvements and leasing commissions.

In addition, we require funds for future dividends and distributions to be paid to our common and preferred stockholders and common unit holders in our operating partnership. On August 15, 2013 our board of directors voted to increase the frequency of the payment of our common stock dividend from quarterly to monthly. On September 24, 2013 our board of directors declared dividends on our common stock for each month of the fourth quarter of \$0.10 per share, which equates to \$0.30 per share on a quarterly basis. The table below sets forth the dividends and distributions that have been

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declared by our board of directors on our common stock and common units during the year ended December 31, 2013:

Amount Declared During 2013	Declaration Date	Per Share	Date Paid
Month Ended December 31	September 24, 2013	\$ 0.10	January 15, 2014
Month Ended November 30	September 24, 2013	0.10	December 16, 2013
Month Ended October 31	September 24, 2013	0.10	November 15, 2013
Quarter Ended September 30	August 2, 2013	0.30	October 15, 2013
Quarter Ended June 30	May 6, 2013	0.30	July 15, 2013
Quarter Ended March 31	March 1, 2013	0.30	April 15, 2013

Total 2013 \$ 1.20

On December 18, 2013, our board of directors approved a 5% increase in our annual common stock dividend from the 2013 annual rate of \$1.20 per share to \$1.26 per share commencing with the payment of the January 2014 common stock dividend to be paid in February 2014.

We pay quarterly cumulative dividends on the series A preferred stock at a rate of 9.0% per annum of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per share (equivalent to the fixed annual rate of \$2.25 per share). The table below sets forth the dividends that have been declared by our board of directors on the series A preferred stock during the year ended December 31, 2013:

Amount Declared During Quarter Ended 2013	Declaration Date	Per Share	Date Paid
December 31	November 1, 2013	\$ 0.5625	December 31, 2013
September 30	August 2, 2013	0.5625	September 30, 2013
June 30	May 6, 2013	0.5625	July 1, 2013
March 31	March 1, 2013	0.5625	April 1, 2013

Total 2013 \$ 2.25

We pay quarterly cumulative dividends on the series B preferred stock at a rate of 6.625% per annum of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per share (equivalent to the fixed annual rate of \$1.66 per share). The table below sets forth the dividends that have been declared by our board of directors on the series B preferred stock during the year ended December 31, 2013:

Amount Declared During Quarter Ended 2013	Declaration Date	Per Share	Date Paid
December 31	November 1, 2013	\$ 0.4140625	December 31, 2013
September 30	August 2, 2013	0.4140625	September 30, 2013
June 30 (prorated for April 16, 2013 to June 30, 2013)	May 6, 2013	0.3450500	July 1, 2013

Total 2013 \$ 1.1731750

We believe that our liquidity needs will be satisfied through cash flows generated by operations and financing activities. Rental revenue, expense recoveries from tenants, and other income from operations are our principal sources of cash that we use to pay operating expenses, debt service, recurring capital expenditures and the minimum distributions required to maintain our REIT qualification. We seek to increase cash flows from our buildings by maintaining quality standards for our buildings that promote high occupancy rates and permit increases in rental rates while reducing tenant turnover and controlling operating expenses. We believe that our revenue, together with proceeds from building sales and debt financings, will continue to provide funds for our short-term liquidity needs.

Our long-term liquidity needs consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for acquisitions, non-recurring capital expenditures and scheduled debt maturities. We intend to satisfy our long-term liquidity needs through cash flow from operations, long-term secured and unsecured borrowings, the

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issuance of equity or debt securities, building dispositions, joint venture transactions, or in connection with acquisitions of additional buildings, the issuance of common units in the operating partnership.

Indebtedness Outstanding

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the indebtedness outstanding as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Loan	Principal	Fixed/Floating	Rate(1)	Current Maturity
Sun Life(2)	\$ 3,817	Fixed	6.05%	Jun-1-2016
Webster Bank(3)	5,834	Fixed	4.22%	Aug-4-2016
Bank of America unsecured credit facility(4)	80,500	Variable	LIBOR + 1.45%	Sept-10-2016
Union Fidelity(5)	6,551	Fixed	5.81%	Apr-30-2017
Webster Bank(6)	3,121	Fixed	3.66%	May-29-2017
Webster Bank(7)	3,360	Fixed	3.64%	May-31-2017
Bank of America unsecured term loan(8)	150,000	Variable	LIBOR + 1.40%	Sept-10-2017
CIGNA-1 facility(9)	58,874	Fixed	6.50%	Feb-1-2018
CIGNA-2 facility(10)	59,990	Fixed	5.75%	Feb-1-2018
CIGNA-3 facility(11)	16,879	Fixed	5.88%	Oct-1-2019
Wells Fargo unsecured term loan(12)	100,000	Variable	LIBOR + 2.15%	Feb-14-2020
Wells Fargo CMBS Loan(13)	67,165	Fixed	4.31%	Dec-1-2022
	\$ 556,091		3.64%(14)	

(1) Current interest rate as of December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2013, the one-month LIBOR rate was 0.1677%.

(2) This loan with Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.) ("Sun Life") was assumed on October 14, 2011 in connection with the acquisition of the building located in Gahanna, OH. The property is collateral for this loan. Principal outstanding under this loan includes an unamortized fair market value premium of \$0.2 million as of December 31, 2013, which is not included in the calculation of the weighted average interest rate.

(3) This loan with Webster Bank, National Association ("Webster Bank") was entered into on August 4, 2011 in connection with the acquisition of the building located in Norton, MA. The property is collateral for this loan.

(4) The spread over LIBOR for the Bank of America unsecured credit facility is based on our consolidated leverage. The spread was 1.45% as of December 31, 2013. The borrowing capacity as of December 31, 2013 was \$119.3 million, assuming current leverage levels.

(5) This loan with Union Fidelity Life Insurance Co. ("Union Fidelity") was assumed on July 28, 2011 in connection with the acquisition of the St. Louis, MO building. The property is collateral for this loan. The principal outstanding includes an unamortized fair market value premium of \$0.1 million as of December 31, 2013, which is not included in the calculation of the weighted average interest rate.

(6) This loan with Webster Bank was entered into on May 29, 2012 in connection with the acquisition of the building located in Portland, ME. The property is collateral for this loan.

- (7) This loan with Webster Bank was entered into on May 31, 2012 in connection with the acquisition of a building located in East Windsor, CT. The property is collateral for this loan.

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- (8) The Bank of America unsecured term loan ("Bank of America unsecured term loan") was entered into on September 10, 2012 and subsequently amended on October 7, 2013. The spread over LIBOR is based on our consolidated leverage ratio. The spread was 1.40% as of December 31, 2013. We swapped LIBOR for a fixed rate for \$100.0 million of the \$150.0 million capacity on the Bank of America unsecured term loan. The swaps were effective beginning on October 10, 2012. For further details refer to "Interest Rate Risk below."
- (9) The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company ("CIGNA") credit facility was originally entered into in July 2010 (the "CIGNA-1 facility") and has various buildings serving as collateral and has no remaining borrowing capacity.
- (10) The CIGNA credit facility was originally entered into in October 2010 (the "CIGNA-2 facility") has various buildings serving as collateral. As of December 31, 2013, we have approximately \$2.9 million of borrowing capacity under the CIGNA-2 facility, subject to customary terms and conditions, including underwriting.
- (11) The CIGNA credit facility was originally entered into in July 2011 (the "CIGNA-3 facility") and has various buildings serving as collateral. As of December 31, 2013, we have approximately \$47.9 million of borrowing capacity under the CIGNA-3 facility, subject to customary terms and conditions, including underwriting.
- (12) The Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo") unsecured term loan was entered into on February 14, 2013, with a borrowing capacity of up to \$150 million (the "Wells Fargo unsecured term loan"). Borrowings under the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan bear interest at a floating rate equal to the one-month LIBOR plus a spread based on our consolidated leverage ratio. The spread was 2.15% and the borrowing capacity was \$50.0 million as of December 31, 2013, assuming current leverage levels. We swapped LIBOR for a fixed rate for \$125.0 million of the \$150.0 million capacity on the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan. The interest rate swaps for \$25.0 million of the \$125.0 million swapped became effective subsequent to December 31, 2013 on February 3, 2014. For further details refer to "Interest Rate Risk" below.
- (13) This loan with Wells Fargo was entered into on November 8, 2012 ("CMBS loan") and is a non-recourse loan with 28 buildings serving as collateral.
- (14) The weighted average interest rate was calculated using the swapped rate for the \$200.0 million of the \$250.0 million outstanding on the Bank of America unsecured term loan and the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan (collectively, the "unsecured term loans").

We regularly pursue new financing opportunities to ensure an appropriate balance sheet position. As a result of these dedicated efforts, we are confident in our ability to meet future debt maturities and building acquisition funding needs. We believe that our current balance sheet is in an adequate position at the date of this filing, despite possible volatility in the credit markets.

The CIGNA-1 facility, CIGNA-2 facility and CIGNA-3 facility contain provisions that cross-default the loans and cross-collateralize the 21 properties held as collateral under each loan. In addition, each of the CIGNA-1 facility, CIGNA-2 facility and CIGNA-3 facility require a 62.5% loan to value (including all acquisition costs) and a debt service coverage ratio of 1.5x, each measured at acquisition, but not as continuing covenants.

The CMBS loan agreement is a commercial mortgage-backed security that provides for a secured loan. There are 28 properties located in eight states that are collateral for the CMBS loan. Wells Fargo had the right to securitize any portion or the entire CMBS loan in a single asset securitization or a pooled loan securitization, which it completed on December 19, 2012. The operating partnership guarantees the obligations under the CMBS loan.

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Our debt is subject to certain financial and other covenants. As of December 31, 2013, we were in compliance with the financial covenants in the credit agreement and loan agreements.

Unsecured Credit Facility and Unsecured Term Loans

Unsecured Credit Facility and Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan: On September 10, 2012, we closed a credit agreement ("credit agreement") for an unsecured corporate revolving credit facility with Bank of America as administrative agent and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated as lead arranger ("unsecured credit facility"). The unsecured credit facility provides for a senior unsecured revolving credit facility of up to \$200.0 million, with a sublimit of \$10.0 million for swing line loans and \$10.0 million for letters of credit. Additionally, the unsecured credit facility has an accordion feature that allows us to request an increase in its borrowing capacity to \$300.0 million, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The unsecured credit facility will mature on September 10, 2016, subject to a one-year extension option which we may exercise at our election, pursuant to certain terms and conditions, including the payment of an extension fee, contained in the credit agreement. Proceeds from the unsecured credit facility have been and will be used for building acquisitions, working capital requirements and other general corporate purposes. We currently do not intend to use this facility to repay our existing debt obligations upon maturity. The credit agreement also provides for the \$150.0 million, five-year Bank of America unsecured term loan with a maturity date of September 10, 2017.

The amount available for us to borrow under the unsecured credit facility is based on (a) the lesser of (i) 60.0% of the Borrowing Base Values (as defined in the credit agreement) of our buildings that form the borrowing base for the facility, and (ii) the amount that would create a debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.6 based on a 30-year amortization period, less (b) any other unsecured indebtedness (as defined in the credit agreement) then outstanding.

Amounts outstanding under the unsecured credit facility and the Bank of America unsecured term loan bear interest at a floating rate equal to, at our election, the one-month Eurodollar Rate or the Base Rate (each as defined in the credit agreement) plus a spread, that depends upon our consolidated leverage ratio. At December 31, 2013, the spread over LIBOR on the unsecured credit facility was 1.45% and the spread over LIBOR on the Bank of America unsecured term loan was 1.40%. The floating rate interest on \$100.0 million of the \$150.0 million unsecured term loan was fixed utilizing seven interest rate swaps with rates ranging from 0.727% to 0.7975%. These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk (See "Interest Rate Risk" below for further details).

On October 7, 2013, the unsecured credit facility and the Bank of America unsecured term loan were amended to reduce the spreads on the one-month Eurodollar Rate and the Base Rate and to reduce the unused fee rates. The amendment was considered a modification of terms; therefore, no deferred financing fees were expensed as a loss on extinguishment of debt. The following table

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compares the original terms to the amended terms of the unsecured credit facility and the Bank of America unsecured term loan.

Applicable Rates	Original Terms	Amended Terms	
	Unsecured Credit Facility and Unsecured Term Loan	Unsecured Credit Facility	Unsecured Term Loan
Eurodollar Rate(1):	one month-LIBOR + 165.0 bps - 225.0 bps	one month-LIBOR + 145.0 bps - 205.0 bps	one month-LIBOR + 140.0 bps - 200.0 bps
Base Rate(1):	Base rate + 65.0 bps - 125.0 bps	Base rate + 45.0 bps - 105.0 bps	Base rate + 40.0 bps - 100.0 bps
Unused Fees:	<50%, 35.0 bps; > 50%, 25.0 bps	<50%, 25.0 bps; > 50%, 20.0 bps	

(1)

The spread over the applicable rate is based on our consolidated leverage ratio.

Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan: On February 14, 2013, we entered into a seven-year term loan agreement ("loan agreement") with Wells Fargo Bank and certain other lenders. The loan agreement provides for the Wells Fargo unsecured loan in the original principal amount of up to \$150.0 million. Additionally, the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan has a feature that allows us to request an increase in total commitments of up to \$250.0 million, subject to certain conditions. Unless otherwise terminated pursuant to the terms of the loan agreement, the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan will mature on February 14, 2020.

The amount available for us to borrow under the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan is based on (a) the lesser of (i) 60% of the Borrowing Base Values (as defined in the loan agreement) of our buildings that form the borrowing base of the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan, and (ii) the amount that would create a debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.6 based on a 30-year amortization period, less (b) any other unsecured indebtedness (as defined in the loan agreement) then outstanding.

Borrowings under the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan bear interest at a floating rate equal to, at our election, the Eurodollar Rate or the Base Rate (each as defined in the loan agreement) plus a spread. The spread depends upon our consolidated leverage ratio and ranges from 2.15% to 2.70% for Eurodollar Rate based borrowings and from 1.15% to 1.70% for Base Rate based borrowings.

As of December 31, 2013, the spread over LIBOR on the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan was 2.15% and the floating rate interest on the entire outstanding principal balance was fixed utilizing three interest rate swaps with rates from 1.33% to 1.703%. These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk (See "Interest Rate Risk" below for further details). We also pay customary fees and expense reimbursements, including an unused fee equal to 0.35% of the unused portion of the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan, which is paid monthly in arrears. The Wells Fargo unsecured term loan has the following prepayment fees:

If prepayment occurs:	Prepayment Fee:
On or before the first anniversary of the closing date	3% of the principal amount of loan prepaid.
After the first anniversary of the closing date but on or before the second anniversary of the closing date	2% of the principal amount of loan prepaid.
After the second anniversary of the closing date but on or before the third anniversary of the closing date	1% of the principal amount of loan prepaid.
Thereafter	0

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Financial Covenants: Our ability to borrow under the unsecured credit facility and the unsecured term loans is subject to our ongoing compliance with a number of customary financial covenants, including:

a maximum consolidated leverage ratio of not greater than 0.60:1.00;

a maximum secured leverage ratio of not greater than 0.45:1.00;

a maximum unencumbered leverage ratio of not greater than 0.60:100;

a maximum secured recourse debt ratio of not greater than 7.5%;

a minimum fixed charge ratio of not less than 1.50 to 1.00;

a minimum tangible net worth covenant test; and

various thresholds on company level investments.

The unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans contain financial and operating covenants and restrictions. We were in compliance with all such restrictions and financial covenants as of December 31, 2013. In the event of a default related to the financing and operating covenants, our dividend distributions are limited to the minimum amount necessary for us to maintain our status as a REIT.

Events of Default: The unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans contain customary events of default, including but not limited to non-payment of principal, interest, fees or other amounts, defaults in the compliance with the covenants contained in the documents evidencing the unsecured credit facility and the unsecured term loans, cross-defaults to other material debt and bankruptcy or other insolvency events.

The company and certain of our subsidiaries guarantee the obligations under the unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans.

Contractual Obligations

The following table reflects our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013, specifically our obligations under long-term debt agreements and ground lease agreements (dollars in thousands):

Contractual Obligations(1)(2)	Total	Payments by Period			Thereafter
		2014	2015 - 2016	2017 - 2018	
Principal payments(3)	\$ 555,803	\$ 4,447	\$ 98,465	\$ 278,883	\$ 174,008
Interest payments fixed rate debt(4)(5)	94,116	18,509	36,186	24,691	14,730
Operating leases and ground leases(4)	15,177	1,134	2,634	2,163	9,246
Other(4)(6)	525	150	300	75	
Total	\$ 665,621	\$ 24,240	\$ 137,585	\$ 305,812	\$ 197,984

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- (1) From time-to-time in the normal course of our business, we enter into various contracts with third parties that may obligate us to make payments, such as maintenance agreements at our buildings. Such contracts, in the aggregate, do not represent material obligations, are typically short-term and cancellable within 90 days and are not included in the table above.
- (2) The terms of the loan agreements for each of the CIGNA-1 facility, CIGNA-2 facility and CIGNA-3 facility also stipulate that general reserve escrows be funded monthly in an amount equal to eight basis points of the principal of the loans outstanding at the time. Additionally, the CMBS Loan calls for a monthly leasing escrow payment of approximately \$0.1 million and the

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balance of the reserve is capped at \$2.1 million. The funding of these reserves is not included in the table above.

- (3) The total payments do not include approximately \$0.3 million of unamortized fair market value premium associated with two loans assumed (the Sun Life loan and the Union Fidelity loan).
- (4) Not included on our Consolidated Balance Sheets included in this report.
- (5) Amounts include interest rate payments on the \$225.0 million of the \$250.0 million unsecured term loans that have been swapped to a fixed rate.
- (6) Amounts relate to a fee paid to the affiliates of Columbus Nova Real Estate Acquisition Group, Inc. ("Columbus Nova"). We entered into an agreement with Columbus Nova to source sale leaseback transactions for potential acquisition.

Interest Rate Risk

ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, requires us to recognize all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. Derivatives that are not designated as hedges must be adjusted to fair value and the changes in fair value must be reflected as income or expense. If the derivative is designated as a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of derivatives are either offset against the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through earnings or recognized in other comprehensive loss, which is a component of equity. The ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value is immediately recognized in earnings.

On September 14, 2012, we commenced a program of utilizing designated derivatives to hedge the variable cash flows associated with a portion of the Bank of America unsecured term loan. We entered into seven interest rate swap agreements for notional amounts varying from \$10.0 million to \$25.0 million with a total notional amount of \$100.0 million with an effective date of October 10, 2012. The swaps convert the one-month LIBOR rate on \$100.0 million of the \$150.0 million Bank of America unsecured term loan due on September 10, 2017, from a variable rate of one-month LIBOR plus a spread of 1.40% to 2.00% (spreads as of December 31, 2013) based on our consolidated leverage ratio to a fixed rate ranging from 0.727% and 0.7975% plus a spread of 1.40% to 2.00% (potential spreads as of December 31, 2013) based on our consolidated leverage ratio. As of December 31, 2013, the spread on the Bank of America unsecured term loan was 1.40%.

On March 1, 2013, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement for notional amount of \$25.0 million with an effective date of March 1, 2013 that converts the one-month LIBOR rate on the then \$25.0 million outstanding balance of the \$150.0 million Wells Fargo unsecured term loan from a variable rate of one-month LIBOR plus a spread of 2.15% to 2.70% based on our consolidated leverage ratio to a fixed rate of 1.33% plus a spread of 2.15% to 2.70% based on our consolidated leverage ratio. This swap was designated as a cash flow hedge of interest rate risk.

On June 13, 2013, we entered into two interest rate swap agreements for notional amounts of \$50.0 million and \$25.0 million with effective dates of July 1, 2013 and August 1, 2013 that convert the one-month LIBOR rate on the Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan from a variable rate of one-month LIBOR plus a spread of 2.15% to 2.70% based on our consolidated leverage ratio to a fixed rate of 1.681% and 1.703%, respectively, plus a spread of 2.15% to 2.70% based on our consolidated leverage ratio. These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk.

On September 30, 2013, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement for a notional amount of \$25.0 million with an effective date of February 3, 2014 that will fix the one-month LIBOR rate on a future draw on the Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan. The swap converts the one-month LIBOR rate from a variable rate of one-month LIBOR plus a spread of 2.15% to 2.70% based on our consolidated leverage ratio to a fixed rate of 1.9925% plus a spread of 2.15% to 2.70% based on our consolidated

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leverage ratio. As of December 31, 2013, the spread on the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan was 2.15%.

The aforementioned 11 swaps were all designated as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk, and all are valued as level 2 financial instruments. As of December 31, 2013, the fair values of all of our interest rate swaps were in an asset position of \$3.9 million. As of December 31, 2012, the swaps were in a liability position of \$0.5 million. The increase in value was due to rising interest rates in addition to the four aforementioned swaps that were entered into during the year ended December 31, 2013.

As of December 31, 2013, we had \$330.5 million of debt with interest at a variable rate. Of the \$330.5 million of variable rate debt, interest on \$200.0 million of the \$250.0 million unsecured term loans has been fixed with swaps as discussed above. The remaining \$130.5 million of variable rate debt is related to the Bank of America unsecured term loan and Bank of America unsecured credit facility, which was priced at one-month LIBOR plus 1.40% and one-month LIBOR plus 1.45%, respectively, as of December 31, 2013. To the extent interest rates continue to increase, interest costs on our variable rate debt also will increase, which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to pay principal and interest on our debt and our ability to make distributions to our security holders. From time to time, we may enter into interest rate swap agreements and other interest rate hedging contracts, including swaps, caps and floors. In addition, an increase in interest rates could decrease the amounts third-parties are willing to pay for our assets, thereby limiting our ability to change our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions.

Inflation

The majority of our leases is either triple net or provide for tenant reimbursement for costs related to real estate taxes and operating expenses. In addition, most of the leases provide for fixed rent increases. We believe that inflationary increases may be partially offset by the contractual rent increases and tenant payment of taxes and expenses described above. We do not believe that inflation has had a material impact on our historical financial position or results of operations.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In this report, we disclose and discuss funds from operations ("FFO") and net operating income ("NOI"), which meet the definition of "non-GAAP financial measure" as set forth in Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC. As a result we are required to include in this report a statement of why management believes that presentation of these measures provide useful information to investors.

Funds From Operations

FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income (determined in accordance with GAAP) as an indication of our performance, and we believe that to understand our performance further, FFO should be compared with our reported net income or net loss in accordance with GAAP, as presented in our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements included in this report.

We calculate FFO in accordance with the standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT"). FFO represents net income (loss) (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of depreciable operating buildings, impairment write-downs of depreciable real estate, real estate related depreciation and amortization (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs and fair market value of debt adjustment) and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures.

Management uses FFO as a supplemental performance measure because, in excluding real estate related depreciation and amortization and gains and losses from building dispositions, it provides a

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performance measure that, when compared year over year, captures trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs. We also believe that, as a widely recognized measure of the performance of REITs, FFO will be used by investors as a basis to compare our operating performance with that of other REITs.

However, because FFO excludes depreciation and amortization and captures neither the changes in the value of our buildings that result from use or market conditions nor the level of capital expenditures and leasing commissions necessary to maintain the operating performance of our buildings, all of which have real economic effects and could materially impact our results from operations, the utility of FFO as a measure of our performance is limited. Other equity REITs may not calculate FFO in accordance with the NAREIT definition as we do, and, accordingly, our FFO may not be comparable to such other REITs' FFO. FFO should not be used as a measure of our liquidity, and is not indicative of funds available for our cash needs, including our ability to pay dividends.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of our FFO attributable to common stockholders and unit holders for the periods presented to net income (loss), the nearest GAAP equivalent (in thousands):

	STAG Industrial, Inc.			STAG Predecessor Group
	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012	Period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011	Period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011
Net Income (loss)	\$ 4,902	\$ (10,199)	\$ (9,227)	\$ (229)
Depreciation and amortization	70,597	43,473	22,794	2,459
Loss on impairment		4,563		
Gain on sales of real estate	(5,305)	(222)	(329)	
FFO	\$ 70,194	\$ 37,615	\$ 13,238	\$ 2,230
Preferred stock dividends	(9,495)	(6,210)	(1,018)	
Amount allocated to unvested restricted stockholders	(262)	(122)		
FFO attributable to common stockholders and unit holders	\$ 60,437	\$ 31,283	\$ 12,220	\$ 2,230

Net Operating Income

We consider NOI to be an appropriate supplemental performance measure to net income because we believe it helps investors and management understand the core operations of our buildings. NOI is defined as rental revenue, including reimbursements, less property expenses and real estate taxes and insurance, which excludes depreciation, amortization, general and administrative expenses, interest expense, interest income, gain on interest rate swaps, asset management fee income, property acquisition costs, and other expenses. NOI should not be viewed as an alternative measure of our financial performance since it excludes expenses which could materially impact our results of operations. Further, our NOI may not be comparable to that of other real estate companies, as they may use different methodologies for calculating NOI.

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The following table sets forth a reconciliation of our NOI for the periods presented to net loss, the nearest GAAP equivalent (in thousands):

	STAG Industrial, Inc.			STAG Predecessor Group
	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012	Period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011	Period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,902	\$ (10,199)	\$ (9,227)	\$ (229)
Asset management fee income	(893)	(1,196)	(877)	
General and administrative	17,840	14,549	8,365	501
Property acquisition costs	3,427	4,218	1,088	
Depreciation and amortization	70,597	43,473	22,794	2,459
Interest income	(13)	(19)	(28)	(1)
Interest expense	20,319	16,269	12,289	4,136
Gain on interest rate swaps		(215)	(2,179)	(762)
Offering costs	27	68	78	
Loss on impairment		4,563		
Loss on extinguishment of debt		929		
Other expenses	621	339	294	
Gain on sales of real estate	(5,305)	(222)	(329)	
Net Operating Income(1)	\$ 111,522	\$ 72,557	\$ 32,268	\$ 6,104

(1) Includes the results of discontinued operations. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, excluding the results of discontinued operations, NOI was approximately \$109.0 million and \$70.0 million, respectively.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our future income, cash flows and fair values relevant to financial instruments are dependent upon prevailing market interest rates. Market risk refers to the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and interest rates. The primary market risk we are exposed to is interest rate risk. We have used derivative financial instruments to manage, or hedge, interest rate risks related to our borrowings, primarily through interest rate swaps.

As of December 31, 2013, we had \$80.5 million outstanding under the unsecured credit facility and \$250.0 million of borrowings outstanding under the unsecured term loans bearing interest at a variable rate. Of the \$250.0 million outstanding on the unsecured term loans, \$200.00 million is subject to interest rate swaps. The remaining \$50.0 million is related to the Bank of America unsecured term loan, which was priced at one-month LIBOR plus 1.40% as of December 31, 2013. To the extent we undertake variable rate indebtedness, if interest rates increase, then so will the interest costs on our unhedged variable rate debt, which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to pay principal and interest on our debt and our ability to make distributions to our security holders. Further, rising interest rates could limit our ability to refinance existing debt when it matures or significantly increase our future interest expense. From time to time, we enter into interest rate swap agreements and other interest rate hedging contracts, including swaps, caps and floors. While these agreements are intended to lessen the impact of rising interest rates on us, they also expose us to the risk that the other parties to the agreements will not perform, we could incur significant costs associated with the settlement of the agreements, the agreements will be unenforceable and the underlying transactions will fail to qualify as highly-effective cash flow hedges under guidance included in ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. In addition, an increase in interest rates could decrease the amounts third-parties are willing

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to pay for our assets, thereby limiting our ability to change our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. If interest rates increased by 100 basis points and assuming we had an outstanding balance of \$80.5 million on the unsecured credit facility and \$50.0 million on the unsecured term loans (the portion of outstanding amounts at December 31, 2013 not fixed by interest rate swaps) for the full year ended December 31, 2013, our interest expense would have increased by \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2013.

As of December 31, 2013, approximately \$425.3 million of our consolidated borrowings bore interest at fixed rates (including \$200.0 million of swapped interest rates under the unsecured term loan), as shown in the table below (dollars in thousands):

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
(dollars in thousands)								
Debt								
Fixed rate(1)	\$ 4,447	\$ 4,688	\$ 13,277	\$ 115,506	\$ 113,377	\$ 174,008	\$ 425,303	\$ 425,079
Average interest rate on fixed rate debt	5.26%	5.27%	5.03%	2.53%	6.09%	4.13%	4.27%	
Variable rate			80,500	50,000			130,500	130,500
Total debt	\$ 4,447	\$ 4,688	\$ 93,777	\$ 165,506	\$ 113,377	\$ 174,008	\$ 555,803	\$ 555,579

(1)

Amounts include variable interest rate payments on the \$200.0 million of the \$250.0 million unsecured term loans that have been swapped to a fixed rate.

As of December 31, 2013, we were party to the interest rate swaps shown in the table below (dollars in thousands) with a total fair value asset of \$3.9 million.

Interest Rate Derivative	Trade Date	Notional Amount	Fixed Interest Rate	Variable Interest Rate	Maturity Date
Interest rate swap	Sept-14-2012	\$ 10,000(1)	0.7945%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	Sept-14-2012	\$ 10,000(1)	0.7945%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	Sept-14-2012	\$ 10,000(1)	0.7945%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	Sept-14-2012	\$ 10,000(1)	0.7945%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	Sept-14-2012	\$ 10,000(1)	0.7975%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	Sept-20-2012	\$ 25,000(1)	0.7525%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	Sept-24-2012	\$ 25,000(1)	0.727%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	March-1-2013	\$ 25,000(2)	1.33%	One-month LIBOR	February 14, 2020
Interest rate swap	June-13-2013	\$ 25,000(2)	1.703%	One-month LIBOR	February 14, 2020
Interest rate swap	June-13-2013	\$ 50,000(2)	1.681%	One-month LIBOR	February 14, 2020
Interest rate swap	Sept-30-2013	\$ 25,000(2)	1.9925%	One-month LIBOR	February 14, 2020

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- (1) Fixes the interest rate of the Bank of America unsecured term loan
- (2) Fixes the interest rate of the Wells Fargo unsecured term loan

We record all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. The fair value of the swap depends heavily on the current market fixed rate, the corresponding term structures of variable rates and the expectation of changes in future variable rates. As expectations of future variable rates increase, the market value of the interest rate swap increases. As of December 31, 2013, all of our interest rate swaps were effectively hedged; therefore, the changes in the fair value of derivatives was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and will be subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period that the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we did not record any hedge ineffectiveness related to the hedged derivatives.

No assurance can be given that our hedging activities will have the desired beneficial effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

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Interest risk amounts are our management's estimates and were determined by considering the effect of hypothetical interest rates on our financial instruments. These analyses do not consider the effect of any change in overall economic activity that could occur in that environment. Further, in the event of a change of that magnitude, 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.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The required response under this Item is submitted in a separate section of this report. See Index to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements on page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), we have evaluated, under the supervision of and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act, as of December 31, 2013. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures for the periods covered by this report were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by our company in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 1992. Based on our evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)*, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which appears on page F-2 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Controls

There was no change to our internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Item 9B. Other Information

As of the quarter ended December 31, 2013, all items required to be disclosed under Form 8-K were reported under Form 8-K.

Additional Material Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of additional material federal income tax considerations with respect to the ownership of our stock. This summary supplements and should be read together with the discussions under "Material Federal Income Tax Considerations" in the prospectus dated May 16, 2012 and filed as part of a registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-181290) and in the prospectus dated May 8, 2013 and filed as part of a registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-188465).

Recent Legislation

Pursuant to recently enacted legislation, as of January 1, 2013, (1) the maximum tax rate on "qualified dividend income" received by U.S. stockholders taxed at individual rates is 20%, (2) the maximum tax rate on long-term capital gain applicable to U.S. stockholders taxed at individual rates is 20%, and (3) the highest marginal individual income tax rate is 39.6%. Pursuant to such legislation, the backup withholding rate remains at 28%. We urge you to consult your tax advisors regarding the impact of this legislation on the purchase, ownership and sale of our stock.

Taxation of Taxable U.S. Stockholders

For payments after June 30, 2014, a U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate will be imposed on dividends paid on our stock received by U.S. stockholders who own their stock through foreign accounts or foreign intermediaries if certain disclosure requirements related to U.S. accounts or ownership are not satisfied. In addition, if those disclosure requirements are not satisfied, a U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate will be imposed on proceeds from the sale of our stock received after December 31, 2016 by U.S. stockholders who own their stock through foreign accounts or foreign intermediaries. We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of any amounts withheld.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders

For payments after June 30, 2014, a U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate will be imposed on dividends paid on our stock received by certain non-U.S. stockholders if they held our stock through foreign entities that fail to meet certain disclosure requirements related to U.S. persons that either have accounts with such entities or own equity interests in such entities. In addition, if those disclosure requirements are not satisfied, a U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate will be imposed on proceeds from the sale of our stock received after December 31, 2016 by certain non-U.S. stockholders. If payment of withholding taxes is required, non-U.S. stockholders that are otherwise eligible for an exemption from, or reduction of, U.S. withholding taxes with respect of such dividends and proceeds will be required to seek a refund from the Internal Revenue Service to obtain the benefit or such exemption or reduction. We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of any amounts withheld.

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PART III.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by Item 10 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by Item 11 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by Item 12 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by Item 13 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by Item 14 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV.

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

1. Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements
The financial statements listed in the accompanying Index to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements on page F-1 are filed as a part of this report.
2. Financial Statement Schedules

The financial statement schedules required by this Item is filed with this report and is listed in the accompanying Index to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements on page F-1. All other financial statement schedules are not applicable.
3. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of this report:

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of STAG Industrial, Inc. (including all articles of amendment and articles supplementary)(13)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of STAG Industrial, Inc.(4)
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate of STAG Industrial, Inc.(1)
4.2	Form of Certificate for the 9.0% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of STAG Industrial, Inc.(9)
4.3	Form of Certificate for the 6.625% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of STAG Industrial, Inc.(14)
10.1	Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P.(5)
10.2	First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P.(8)
10.3	Second Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P.(15)
10.4	2011 Equity Incentive Plan(3)*
10.5	Amendment to the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan(16)*
10.6	2011 Outperformance Program(7)*
10.7	Form of LTIP Unit Agreement(3)*
10.8	Employment Agreement with Benjamin S. Butcher, dated April 20, 2011(5)*
10.9	Employment Agreement with Gregory W. Sullivan, dated April 20, 2011(5)*
10.10	Employment Agreement with Stephen C. Mecke, dated April 20, 2011(5)*

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- 10.11 Employment Agreement with Kathryn Arnone, dated April 20, 2011(5)*
- 10.12 Employment Agreement with David G. King, dated April 20, 2011(5)*
- 10.13 Form of Indemnification Agreement between STAG Industrial, Inc. and its directors and officers(2)*

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
10.14	Registration Rights Agreement, dated April 20, 2011, by and among STAG Industrial, Inc., STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P. and the persons named therein(5)
10.15	Voting Agreement Termination Agreement, by and among STAG Industrial, Inc., STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P. and the persons named therein(17)
10.16	Master Loan Agreement, dated as of July 9, 2010, by and among STAG GI Investments Holdings, LLC and Connecticut General Life Insurance Company(1)
10.17	Master Loan Agreement, dated as of October 12, 2010, by and among STAG GI Investments Holdings, LLC and Connecticut General Life Insurance Company(6)
10.18	Master Loan Agreement, dated as of July 8, 2011, by and among STAG GI Investments Holdings, LLC and Connecticut General Life Insurance Company(6)
10.19	Services Agreement between STAG Industrial Management, LLC and STAG Manager II, LLC, as amended
10.20	Services Agreement between STAG Industrial Management, LLC and STAG Manager III, LLC(5)
10.21	Credit Agreement, dated as of September 10, 2012, by and among STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P., STAG Industrial, Inc., Bank of America, N.A. and the other lenders party thereto(10)
10.22	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of February 13, 2013, by and among STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P., STAG Industrial, Inc., Bank of America, N.A. and the other lenders party thereto(18)
10.23	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of October 7, 2013, by and among STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P., STAG Industrial, Inc., Bank of America, N.A. and the other lenders party thereto(19)
10.24	Real Estate Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of August 9, 2012, among STAG Industrial Holdings, LLC and the sellers identified therein, as amended(10)
10.25	Loan Agreement, dated as of November 8, 2012, by and among Borrowers (as defined therein) and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Lender(11)
10.26	Term Loan Agreement, dated as of February 14, 2013, by and among STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P., STAG Industrial, Inc., Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and the other lenders party thereto(12)
12.1	Computation of ratios of earnings to fixed charges and preferred stock dividends
21.1	Subsidiaries of STAG Industrial, Inc.
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
24.1	Power of Attorney (included on signature page)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
101	The following materials from STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (vi) the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Equity, (v) the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) related notes to these consolidated and combined financial statements.
<hr/>	
*	Represents management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.
(1)	Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11/A (File No. 333-168368) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 24, 2010.
(2)	Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11/A (File No. 333-168368) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 16, 2011.
(3)	Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11/A (File No. 333-168368) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 5, 2011.
(4)	Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11/A (File No. 333-168368) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 8, 2011.
(5)	Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2011.
(6)	Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 15, 2011.
(7)	Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 23, 2011.
(8)	Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2011.
(9)	Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11/A (File No. 333-177131) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 26, 2011.
(10)	Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 8, 2012.
(11)	Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 13, 2012.
(12)	Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 20, 2013.

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- (13) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on May 8, 2013.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on April 11, 2013.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on April 16, 2013.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on May 6, 2013.

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- (17) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on November 6, 2013.
- (18) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on March 6, 2013.
- (19) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2013.

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Signature	Title	Date
<hr/> <u>/s/ CHRISTOPHER P. MARR</u> Christopher P. Marr	Director	February 26, 2014
<hr/> <u>/s/ HANS S. WEGER</u> Hans S. Weger	Director	February 26, 2014
<hr/> <u>/s/ GREGORY W. SULLIVAN</u> Gregory W. Sullivan	Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President and Treasurer (principal financial and accounting officer)	February 26, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of STAG Industrial, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of STAG Industrial, Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2013 and for the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedules, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedules, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits (which were integrated audits in 2013 and 2012). 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 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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Boston, Massachusetts
February 26, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of STAG Industrial, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying combined statements of operations, comprehensive loss, owner's deficit and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011 present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of STAG Predecessor Group for the period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule for the period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011 listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related combined financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes 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. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Boston, Massachusetts

March 9, 2012, except for the Combined Statements of Comprehensive Loss and the effects of discontinued operations described in Note 3 to the combined financial statements, as to which the date is February 26, 2014

Table of Contents**Part I. Financial Information****Item 1. Financial Statements****STAG Industrial, Inc.****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(in thousands, except share data)**

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets		
Rental Property:		
Land	\$ 134,399	\$ 104,656
Buildings	871,422	654,518
Tenant improvements	36,994	34,900
Building and land improvements	36,231	22,153
Less: accumulated depreciation	(71,653)	(46,175)
Total rental property, net	1,007,393	770,052
Cash and cash equivalents	6,690	19,006
Restricted cash	6,806	5,497
Tenant accounts receivable, net	13,790	9,351
Prepaid expenses and other assets	2,594	1,556
Interest rate swaps	3,924	
Deferred financing fees, net	5,467	4,704
Leasing commissions, net	3,542	1,674
Goodwill	4,923	4,923
Due from related parties	185	806
Deferred leasing intangibles, net	214,967	187,555
Total assets	\$ 1,270,281	\$ 1,005,124
Liabilities and Equity		
Liabilities:		
Mortgage notes payable	\$ 225,591	\$ 229,915
Unsecured credit facility	80,500	99,300
Unsecured term loans	250,000	150,000
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	18,574	12,111
Interest rate swaps		480
Tenant prepaid rent and security deposits	8,972	5,686
Dividends and distributions payable	5,166	11,301
Deferred leasing intangibles, net	6,914	6,871
Total liabilities	595,717	515,664

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Commitments and contingencies			
Equity:			
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 10,000,000 shares authorized,			
Series A, 2,760,000 shares (liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share) issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012	69,000		69,000
Series B, 2,800,000 shares (liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share) issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013	70,000		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 44,764,377 and 35,698,582 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively			
	447		357
Additional paid-in capital	577,039		419,643
Common stock dividends in excess of earnings	(116,877)		(61,024)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,440		(371)
Total stockholders' equity	603,049		427,605
Noncontrolling interest	71,515		61,855
Total equity	674,564		489,460
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,270,281	\$	1,005,124

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations****(in thousands, except per share data)**

	STAG Industrial, Inc. Year ended December 31, 2013	STAG Industrial, Inc. Year ended December 31, 2012	STAG Industrial, Inc. Period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011	STAG Predecessor Group Period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011
Revenue				
Rental income	\$ 116,344	\$ 73,977	\$ 35,749	\$ 6,489
Tenant recoveries	16,349	8,763	4,453	1,218
Other income	1,200	1,312	914	
Total revenue	133,893	84,052	41,116	7,707
Expenses				
Property	10,634	5,983	3,583	1,194
General and administrative	17,840	14,549	8,365	322
Real estate taxes and insurance	13,376	6,858	3,597	873
Asset management fees				162
Property acquisition costs	3,427	4,218	1,088	
Depreciation and amortization	67,556	42,427	21,325	2,345
Loss on impairment		622		
Other expenses	621	339	294	
Total expenses	113,454	74,996	38,252	4,896
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	13	19	28	1
Interest expense	(20,319)	(16,110)	(11,829)	(3,825)
Gain on interest rate swaps		215	2,179	762
Formation transaction costs			(3,674)	
Offering costs	(27)	(68)	(78)	
Loss on extinguishment of debt		(929)		
Total other income (expense)	(20,333)	(16,873)	(13,374)	(3,062)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 106	\$ (7,817)	\$ (10,510)	\$ (251)
Discontinued operations				
Income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations	(509)	1,337	954	22
Loss on impairment attributable to discontinued operations		(3,941)		
Gain on sales of real estate	5,305	222	329	
Total income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations	4,796	(2,382)	1,283	22

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Net income (loss)	\$	4,902	\$	(10,199)	\$	(9,227)	\$	(229)
Less: loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends		(620)		(3,720)		(3,396)		
Net income (loss) attributable to STAG Industrial, Inc.	\$	5,522	\$	(6,479)	\$	(5,831)		
Less: preferred stock dividends		9,495		6,210		1,018		
Less: amount allocated to unvested restricted stockholders		262		122				
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$	(4,235)	\$	(12,811)	\$	(6,849)		
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic and diluted		42,364,125		25,046,664		15,630,910		
Loss per share basic and diluted								
Loss from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$	(0.20)	\$	(0.44)	\$	(0.49)		
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders	\$	0.10	\$	(0.07)	\$	0.05		
Loss per share basic and diluted	\$	(0.10)	\$	(0.51)	\$	(0.44)		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Consolidated and Combined Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

(in thousands)

	STAG Industrial, Inc. Year ended December 31, 2013	STAG Industrial, Inc. Year ended December 31, 2012	STAG Industrial, Inc. Period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011	STAG Predecessor Group Period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,902	\$ (10,199)	\$ (9,227)	\$ (229)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swaps	4,405	(480)		
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4,405	(480)		
Comprehensive income (loss)	9,307	(10,679)	(9,227)	(229)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends	620	3,720	3,396	
Other comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(594)	109		
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to STAG Industrial, Inc.	\$ 9,333	\$ (6,850)	\$ (5,831)	\$ (229)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Consolidated and Combined Statements of Equity**

(in thousands, except share data)

	Preferred Stock	Common Shares Shares	Common Shares Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Stock Dividends in excess of Earnings	Predecessor Owner's Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest Unit holders in Operating Partnership	Total Equity
Period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011										
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$ (8,336)	\$	\$ (8,336)	\$	\$ (8,336)
Contributions						4,420		4,420		4,420
Distributions						(9,900)		(9,900)		(9,900)
Net loss						(229)		(229)		(229)
Balance, April 19, 2011 (STAG Predecessor Group)	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$ (14,045)	\$	\$ (14,045)	\$	\$ (14,045)
Period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011										
Balance, April 20, 2011	\$	110	\$	\$ 2	\$	\$ (14,045)	\$	\$ (14,043)	\$	\$ (14,043)
Proceeds from sale of common stock		15,812,500	158	205,405				205,563		205,563
Offering costs				(19,537)				(19,537)		(19,537)
Issuance of restricted stock		80,809	1	(1)						
Issuance of common stock		8,251								
Dividends and distributions, net	(1,018)				(11,536)			(12,554)	(5,654)	(18,208)
Non-cash compensation				342				342	351	693
Issuance of units for acquisition of properties									95,670	95,670
Issuance of Series A preferred stock	69,000							69,000		69,000
Rebalancing of noncontrolling interest				(6,290)				(6,290)	6,290	
Redemption of initial capitalization of STAG Industrial, Inc.		(110)		(2)				(2)		(2)
Exchange of owners' equity for units						14,045		14,045	(14,045)	
Net income (loss)	1,018				(6,849)			(5,831)	(3,396)	(9,227)
Balance, December 31, 2011 (STAG Industrial, Inc.)	\$ 69,000	15,901,560	\$ 159	\$ 179,919	\$ (18,385)	\$	\$	\$ 230,693	\$ 79,216	\$ 309,909
Proceeds from sale of common stock		17,835,500	179	242,768				242,947		242,947
Offering costs				(11,136)				(11,136)		(11,136)
Issuance of restricted stock		87,025	1	(1)						
Issuance of common stock		12,666								
Dividends and distributions, net	(6,210)				(29,950)			(36,160)	(7,587)	(43,747)
Non-cash compensation				993				993	948	1,941
Issuance of units for acquisition fee									225	225
		1,861,831	18	18,597				18,615	(18,615)	

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Conversion of operating partnership units to common stock									
Rebalancing of noncontrolling interest			(11,497)			(11,497)		11,497	
Other comprehensive loss					(371)	(371)		(109)	(480)
Net income (loss)	6,210		(12,689)			(6,479)		(3,720)	(10,199)

Balance, December 31, 2012
(STAG Industrial, Inc.) \$ 69,000 35,698,582 \$ 357 \$ 419,643 \$ (61,024) \$ \$ (371) \$ 427,605 \$ 61,855 \$ 489,460

Proceeds from sales of common stock		8,956,844	89	169,658			169,747		169,747
Issuance of Series B preferred stock	70,000						70,000		70,000
Offering costs				(8,713)			(8,713)		(8,713)
Issuance of restricted stock, net		96,287	1	(1)					
Issuance of common stock		10,478							
Dividends and distributions, net	(9,495)				(51,880)		(61,375)	(8,330)	(69,705)
Non-cash compensation				1,360			1,360	1,609	2,969
Issuance of units for acquisition of properties								11,499	11,499
Conversion of operating partnership units to common stock		2,186		23			23	(23)	
Rebalancing of noncontrolling interest				(4,931)			(4,931)	4,931	
Other comprehensive income						3,811	3,811	594	4,405
Net income (loss)	9,495				(3,973)		5,522	(620)	4,902

Balance, December 31, 2013
(STAG Industrial, Inc.) \$ 139,000 44,764,377 \$ 447 \$ 577,039 \$ (116,877) \$ \$ 3,440 \$ 603,049 \$ 71,515 \$ 674,564

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Consolidated and Combined Statements of Cash Flows**

(in thousands)

	STAG Industrial, Inc.	STAG Industrial, Inc.	STAG Industrial, Inc.	STAG Predecessor Group
	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012	Period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011	Period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,902	\$ (10,199)	\$ (9,227)	\$ (229)
Adjustment to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	70,597	43,473	22,794	2,459
Loss on impairment		4,563		
Non-cash portion of interest expense	1,081	957	737	31
Intangible amortization in rental income, net	6,544	4,837	2,776	(2)
Straight-line rent adjustments, net	(2,941)	(2,796)	(1,036)	(16)
Gain on interest rate swaps		(215)	(2,179)	(762)
Loss on extinguishment of debt		929		
Gain on sales of real estate	(5,305)	(222)	(329)	
Non-cash compensation expense	2,970	1,936	693	
Issuance of units for acquisition fee		225		
Change in assets and liabilities:				
Tenant accounts receivable, net	(1,515)	(1,497)	(695)	88
Leasing commissions, net	(2,456)	(1,020)	(877)	(24)
Restricted cash	(201)	(137)	(124)	
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(939)	(799)	(207)	(87)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	6,043	6,174	1,503	106
Tenant prepaid rent and security deposits	3,286	2,208	783	169
Due from related parties	621	(406)		(141)
Due to related parties			54	767
Total adjustments	77,785	58,210	23,893	2,588
Net cash provided by operating activities	82,687	48,011	14,666	2,359
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Additions of land and building improvements	(261,208)	(325,820)	(80,191)	(39)
Proceeds from sales of rental property, net	14,181	7,221	4,507	
Restricted cash	(1,108)	1,251	(1,561)	(542)
Cash paid for contributed assets, net			(2,159)	
Cash paid for deal deposits, net	(150)	550	(130)	
Additions to lease intangibles	(76,946)	(100,405)	(34,924)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(325,231)	(417,203)	(114,458)	(581)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock at initial public offering			205,563	
Offering cost related to issuance of common stock			(17,042)	
Redemption of initial capitalization of STAG Industrial, Inc. shares			(2)	

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Proceeds from sale of Series A Preferred stock			69,000	
Proceeds from sale of Series B Preferred stock	70,000			
Offering costs related to issuance of preferred stock			(2,495)	
Proceeds from notes payable to related parties				789
Repayment of notes payable to related parties			(10,366)	
Proceeds from credit facility		124,300	34,500	
Repayment of credit facility		(124,300)	(34,500)	
Proceeds from unsecured credit facility	158,500		215,300	
Repayment of unsecured credit facility	(177,300)		(116,000)	
Proceeds from unsecured term loans	100,000		150,000	
Proceeds from mortgage notes payable		78,067	48,339	
Repayment of mortgage notes payable	(4,219)	(144,753)	(160,645)	(1,180)
Termination of swap contracts			(894)	
Payment of loan fees and costs	(1,949)	(4,119)	(3,397)	
Dividends and distributions	(75,838)	(38,606)	(12,048)	(2,679)
Proceeds from sales of common stock	169,747		242,947	
Offering costs	(8,713)		(11,136)	
Net cash provided by (unused in) financing activities	230,228	371,700	116,013	(3,070)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(12,316)	2,508	16,221	(1,292)
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period	19,006	16,498	277	1,567
Cash and cash equivalents end of period	\$ 6,690	\$ 19,006	\$ 16,498	\$ 275

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements

1. Organization and Description of Business

STAG Industrial, Inc. (the "Company") is a fully-integrated, full-service real estate company focused on the acquisition, ownership and management of single-tenant industrial properties throughout the United States. The Company was formed as a Maryland corporation on July 21, 2010 and elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") commencing with its 2011 tax year. The Company is structured as an umbrella partnership REIT, commonly called an UPREIT, and owns substantially all of its assets and conducts substantially all of its business through its operating partnership, STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (the "Operating Partnership"). The Company intends to continue to qualify as a REIT. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company owned an 86.65% and 85.29%, respectively, limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership. As used herein, the "Company" refers to STAG Industrial, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and partnerships except where context otherwise requires.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company owned 209 buildings in 34 states with approximately 38.1 million rentable square feet (square feet unaudited herein and throughout Notes), consisting of 142 warehouse/distribution buildings, 47 light manufacturing buildings and 20 flex/office buildings. The Company also owned one vacant land parcel adjacent to one of the Company's buildings. The Company's properties were 95.6% leased to 191 tenants as of December 31, 2013.

The Company's "predecessor" for accounting purposes is STAG Predecessor Group (or "Predecessor"), which is not a legal entity, but a collection of the real estate entities that were owned by STAG Investments III, LLC prior to the Company's initial public offering in April 2011 (the "IPO"). The financial information contained in this report that relates to the time periods on or prior to April 19, 2011 is the Predecessor's financial information; the financial information contained in this report for any time period on or after April 20, 2011 is the Company's financial information. **The Company did not have any operating activity before April 20, 2011 and, as a result of the Company's IPO and related Formation Transactions (as defined below), is substantially different from STAG Predecessor Group.**

On April 20, 2011, concurrent with the IPO, the members of limited liability companies affiliated with the Company (collectively, the "Participants") that held direct or indirect interests in their real estate properties elected to take limited partnership units in the Operating Partnership ("Common Units") in exchange for the contribution of their properties to the Company.

On April 20, 2011, in connection with the IPO, the following formation transactions ("Formation Transactions") were completed:

The Company issued 13,750,000 shares of its common stock for \$13.00 per share.

The Company acquired certain assets and related debt of STAG Predecessor Group and of the Participants. In exchange for such assets and related debt, STAG Predecessor Group and the Participants were issued a total of 7,590,000 Common Units of the Operating Partnership, with an aggregate value of approximately \$98.7 million.

The Company closed a loan agreement for a secured corporate revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility") of up to \$100 million with Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated as lead arranger.

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Organization and Description of Business (Continued)

The net proceeds of the IPO, together with borrowings in the amount of approximately \$11.0 million under the Credit Facility, repaid approximately \$164.7 million in certain outstanding indebtedness (including \$2.5 million of direct costs associated with the obtaining and retiring of indebtedness and the termination of interest rate swaps) and \$0.3 million to pay transfer taxes and other fees.

At the time of the Formation Transactions, there were three vacant properties owned by STAG Investments III, LLC ("Fund III") and not contributed to the Company in the Formation Transactions (the "Option Properties"). Upon approval of the Company's independent directors, the Company had the right to acquire any of the Option Properties individually for a period of up to three months after notification that the property has stabilized, defined as 85% or greater occupancy pursuant to leases at least two years in remaining duration. The right to acquire any of the Option Properties would have expired 5 years from the date of the Formation Transactions. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, Fund III sold the Option Properties to independent buyers. As of December 31, 2013, there were no remaining Option Properties owned by Fund III.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Company's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, the Operating Partnership and their subsidiaries. The equity interests of other limited partners in the Operating Partnership are reflected as noncontrolling interest. The combined financial statements of STAG Predecessor Group include the accounts of STAG Predecessor Group and all entities in which STAG Predecessor Group had a controlling interest. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation and combination of entities. The financial statements of the Company are presented on a consolidated basis, for all periods presented and comprise the consolidated historical financial statements of the transferred collection of real estate entities and holdings, upon the IPO. The combined financial information presented for periods on or prior to April 19, 2011 relate solely to STAG Predecessor Group. The financial statements for the periods after April 19, 2011 include the financial information of the Company, the Operating Partnership and their subsidiaries. **Where the "Company" is referenced in comparisons of financial results for any date prior to and including April 19, 2011, the financial information for such period relates solely to STAG Predecessor Group, notwithstanding "Company" being the reference.**

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*****Consolidated and Combined Statements of Cash Flows Supplemental Disclosures***

The following table provides supplemental disclosures related to the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Cash Flows (in thousands):

	STAG Industrial, Inc. Year ended December 31, 2013	STAG Industrial, Inc. Year ended December 31, 2012	STAG Industrial, Inc. Period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011	STAG Predecessor Group Period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011
Supplemental cash flow information				
Cash paid for interest	\$ 19,272	\$ 15,044	\$ 11,445	\$ 2,433
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities				
Acquisition of tangible assets	\$	\$	\$ (215,890)	\$
Acquisition of goodwill upon Formation Transactions	\$	\$	\$ (4,923)	\$
Acquisition of intangible assets upon Formation Transactions	\$	\$	\$ (83,442)	\$
Assumption of mortgage notes payable	\$	\$	\$ (201,789)	\$
Fair market value adjustment to mortgage notes payable acquired	\$	\$	\$ (675)	\$
Assumption of related party notes payable upon Formation Transactions	\$	\$	\$ 4,466	\$

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Acquisition of intangible liabilities upon Formation Transactions	\$		\$	1,066	\$
Acquisition of interest rate swaps upon Formation Transactions included in the purchase price allocation	\$		\$	420	\$
Acquisition of other liabilities upon Formation Transactions	\$		\$	171	\$
Issuance of units for acquisition of net assets upon Formation Transactions	\$		\$	95,670	\$
Disposition of accrued lender fees upon Formation Transactions	\$		\$		4,420
Assumption of bridge loan for Option Properties upon Formation Transactions	\$		\$		(4,750)
Assumption of note payable to related party for Option Properties upon Formation Transactions	\$		\$		(727)
Assumption of interest rate swaps to related party for Option Properties upon Formation Transactions	\$		\$		(352)
Non-cash investing activities included in additions of land and building improvements	\$	(11,934)	\$	(440)	\$
Issuance of units for acquisitions of properties	\$	11,499	\$		\$

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Write-off of fully depreciated tenant improvements	\$	1,254	\$	576	\$	\$
Write-off of accumulated depreciation	\$	1,254	\$	576	\$	\$
Dividends and distributions declared but not paid	\$	5,166	\$	11,301	\$	6,160 \$
Accrued distribution upon Formation Transactions	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(1,392)

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Real Estate and Deferred Lease Intangibles

Real estate investments are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The cost of real estate includes the purchase price of the 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.

The Company evaluates the carrying value of all tangible and intangible real estate assets held for use for possible impairment when an event or change in circumstance has occurred that indicates their carrying value may not be recoverable. The evaluation includes estimating and reviewing anticipated future undiscounted cash flows to be derived from the asset and the ultimate sale of the asset. If such cash flows are less than the asset's carrying value, an impairment charge is recognized to the extent by which the asset's carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value. Estimating future cash flows is highly subjective and such estimates could differ from actual results.

For properties considered held for sale, the Company ceases depreciating the properties and values the properties at the lower of depreciated cost or fair value, less costs to dispose. The Company classifies properties as held for sale when all criteria within the FASB's Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment* are met.

The Company presents qualifying assets and liabilities and the results of operations that have been sold, or otherwise qualify as "held for sale," as discontinued operations in all periods presented if the property operations are expected to be eliminated and the Company will not have significant continuing involvement following the sale. The components of the property's net income (loss) are reflected as discontinued operations include operating results, depreciation and interest expense (if the property is subject to a secured loan).

Expenditures for tenant improvements, leasehold improvements and leasing commissions are capitalized and amortized or depreciated over the shorter of their useful lives or the terms of each specific lease. Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method based on the following useful lives:

Buildings	40 years
Building and land improvements	5 - 20 years
Tenant improvements	Shorter of useful life or terms of related lease

The Company evaluates acquisitions to determine if the acquisition represents an asset acquisition or business combination, and the Company accounts for all business combinations in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. Upon acquisition of a property, the Company allocates the purchase price of the property based upon the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired, which generally consist of land, buildings, tenant improvements and intangible assets including in-place leases, above market and below market leases and tenant relationships, as well as the fair value of debt assumed.

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Company allocates the purchase price to the fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property by valuing the property as if it were vacant. Acquired above and below market leases are valued based on the present value of the difference between prevailing market rates and the in-place rates measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above market leases and the initial term plus the term of any below market fixed rate renewal options for below market leases that are considered bargain renewal options. The above market lease values are amortized as a reduction of rental income over the remaining term of the respective leases, and the below market lease values are amortized as an increase to rental income over the remaining initial terms plus the terms of any below market fixed rate renewal options that are considered bargain renewal options of the respective leases.

The purchase price is further allocated to in-place lease values and tenant relationships based on the Company's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and its overall relationship with the respective tenant. The value of in-place lease intangibles and tenant relationships, which are included as components of deferred leasing intangibles, are amortized over the remaining lease term (and expected renewal periods of the respective lease for tenant relationships) as adjustments to depreciation and amortization expense. If a tenant terminates its lease, the unamortized portion of leasing commissions, above and below market leases, the in-place lease value and tenant relationships are immediately written off.

In determining the fair value of the debt assumed, the Company discounts the spread between the future contractual interest payments and hypothetical future interest payments on mortgage debt based on a current market rate. The associated fair market value debt adjustment is amortized through interest expense over the life of the debt.

Using information available at the time of acquisition, the Company allocates the total consideration to tangible assets and liabilities and identified intangible assets and liabilities. The Company may adjust the preliminary purchase price allocations after obtaining more information about asset valuations and liabilities assumed.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents in United States banking institutions that may exceed amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. While the Company monitors the cash balances in its operating accounts, these cash balances could be impacted if the underlying financial institutions fail or are subject to other adverse conditions in the financial markets. To date, the Company has experienced no loss or lack of access to cash in its operating accounts.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash may include security deposits and cash held in escrow for real estate taxes and capital improvements as required in various mortgage loan agreements. Restricted cash also may include amounts held by the Company's transfer agent for preferred stock dividends that are distributed subsequent to period end.

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Tenant Accounts Receivable, net

Tenant accounts receivable, net on the Consolidated Balance Sheets includes both tenant accounts receivable, net and accrued rental income, net. The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts against the portion of tenant accounts receivable that is estimated to be uncollectible. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$19 thousand and \$0, respectively.

The Company accrues rental revenue earned, but not yet receivable, in accordance with GAAP. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had accrued rental revenue of \$9.3 million and \$6.4 million, respectively. The Company maintains an allowance for estimated losses that may result from those revenues. If a tenant fails to make contractual payments beyond any allowance, the Company may recognize additional bad debt expense in future periods equal to the amount of unpaid rent and accrued rental revenue. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had an allowance on accrued rental revenue of \$0 and \$0, respectively.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had a total of approximately \$4.9 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, of total lease security deposits available in existing letters of credit, which are not reflected on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets; and \$3.0 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, of lease security deposits available in cash.

Deferred Costs

Deferred financing fees include costs incurred in obtaining debt that are capitalized. The deferred financing fees are amortized to interest expense over the life of the respective loans on a basis which approximates the effective interest method. Any unamortized amounts upon early repayment of debt are written off in the period of repayment. For the year ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012, period April 20, 2011 through December 31, 2011 and the period January 1, 2011 through April 19, 2011 amortization of deferred financing fees included in interest expense was \$1.2 million, \$1.1 million, \$0.8 million, and \$31 thousand, respectively. Fully amortized deferred charges are removed from the books upon maturity of the underlying debt.

Leasing commissions include commissions and other direct and incremental costs incurred to obtain new tenant leases as well as to renew existing tenant leases, which are capitalized and amortized over the terms of the related leases using the straight-line method. If a lease terminates prior to the expiration of its initial term, any unamortized costs related to the lease are written off to amortization expense. Changes in leasing commissions are presented in the cash flows from operating activities section of the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Cash Flows.

Goodwill

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. Goodwill of the Company represents amounts allocated to the assembled workforce from the acquired management company. 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. The Company takes a qualitative approach to consider

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

whether an impairment of goodwill exists prior to quantitatively determining the fair value of the reporting unit in step one of the impairment test.

Use of Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company follows ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* for disclosure requirements for derivatives and hedging activities with the intent to provide users of financial statements with an enhanced understanding of: (a) how and why the Company uses derivative instruments, (b) how the Company accounts for derivative instruments and related hedged items, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect the Company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Further, qualitative disclosures are required that explain the Company's objectives and strategies for using derivatives, as well as quantitative disclosures about the fair value of and gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative instruments.

The Company records all derivatives on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative, whether the Company has elected to designate a derivative in a hedging relationship and apply hedge accounting and whether the hedging relationship has satisfied the criteria necessary to apply hedge accounting. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability, or firm commitment attributable to a particular risk, such as interest rate risk, are considered fair value hedges. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges. Hedge accounting generally provides for the matching of the timing of gain or loss recognition on the hedging instrument with the recognition of the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk in a fair value hedge or the earnings effect of the hedged forecasted transactions in a cash flow hedge. The Company may enter into derivative contracts that are intended to economically hedge certain of its risks, even though hedge accounting does not apply or the Company elects not to apply hedge accounting.

In accordance with the FASB's fair value measurement guidance, the Company made an accounting policy election to measure the credit risk of its derivative financial instruments that are subject to master netting arrangements on a net basis by counterparty portfolio. Credit risk is the risk of failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the contract. The Company minimizes the credit risk in an interest rate swap by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties. The Company's exposure to credit risk at any point is generally limited to amounts recorded as assets or liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, tenant accounts receivable, interest rate swaps, accounts payable, other accrued expenses, Unsecured Credit Facility (defined in Note 5), Unsecured Term Loans (defined in Note 5) and mortgage notes payable. The fair values of the cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, tenant accounts receivable, accounts payable and other accrued expenses approximate their carrying or contract values because of the short term maturity of these instruments. See Note 5 for the fair values of the Company's debt. See Note 6 for the fair values of the Company's interest rate swaps.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

The Company adopted the fair value measurement provisions for its financial instruments recorded at fair value. The guidance establishes a three-tier value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

Offering Costs

Underwriting commissions and direct offering costs have been reflected as a reduction of additional paid-in capital. Indirect costs associated with equity offerings are expensed as incurred and included in Formation Transaction costs and offering costs on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Dividends

Earnings and profits, which determine the taxability of dividends to stockholders, will differ from income reported for financial reporting purposes due to the differences for federal income tax purposes in the treatment of gains on the sale of real property, revenue and expense recognition, compensation expense, and in the estimated useful lives and basis used to compute depreciation. During the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012, and the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, \$6.2 million (\$2.25 per share of Series A Preferred Stock), \$6.2 million (\$2.25 per share of Series A Preferred Stock) and \$1.0 million (\$0.36875 per share of Series A Preferred Stock) of Series A Preferred Stock dividends were paid, respectively, that were treated as ordinary income for tax purposes. During the year ended December 31, 2013, \$3.3 million (\$1.173175 per share of Series B Preferred Stock) of Series B Preferred Stock dividends were paid that were treated as ordinary income for tax purposes. The tax treatment of common dividends per share for federal income tax purposes is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2013		Year ended December 31, 2012		Period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011	
	Per Share	%	Per Share	%	Per Share	%
Ordinary income	\$ 0.9723	71.0%	\$ 0.6340	59.8%	\$ 0.3471	74.5%
Return of capital	0.3703	27.0%	0.4260	40.2%	0.1186	25.5%
Unrecaptured section 1250 capital gain	0.0137	1.0%				
Other capital gain	0.0137	1.0%				
Total(1)	\$ 1.37	100%	\$ 1.06	100%	\$ 0.4657	100%

(1)

The fourth quarter 2012 common stock dividend of \$0.27 per share was included in the stockholder's 2013 tax year. The December 2013 monthly common stock dividend of \$0.10 per share will be included in the stockholder's 2014 tax year.

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

All current leases are classified as operating leases and rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease when collectability is reasonably assured. Differences between rental revenue earned and amounts due under the lease are charged or credited, as applicable, to accrued rental revenue. Additional rents from expense reimbursements for insurance, real estate taxes and certain other expenses are recognized in the period in which the related expenses are incurred.

Early lease termination fees are recorded in rental income on a straight-line basis from the notification date of such termination to the then remaining (not the original) lease term, if any, or upon collection if collection is not reasonably assured. On July 8, 2011, the Company entered into a lease termination agreement with the tenant of two facilities, one located in Youngstown, OH and the other in Bardstown, KY. The agreement provided that the Youngstown, OH lease terminated effective July 31, 2011 and required the tenant to pay a termination fee of \$2.0 million. Of the termination fee paid, \$0.2 million was a replenishment of a security deposit at the Bardstown, KY property, \$45 thousand was applied to the outstanding accounts receivable, and the remaining amount of approximately \$1.8 million was recognized as termination income and is included in rental income during the period April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011. On October 18, 2013, the Company entered into a lease termination agreement with the tenant located at the Creedmoor, NC building. The agreement provided that the tenant's lease terminated effective October 31, 2013 and required the tenant to pay a termination fee of \$2.5 million. The termination income is included in income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations as the property was sold on October 31, 2013 to an unaffiliated third party.

The Company earns revenue from asset management fees, which are included on the Consolidated Statements of Operations in other income. The Company recognizes revenue from asset management fees when the related fees are earned and are realized or realizable.

By the terms of their leases, certain tenants are obligated to pay directly the costs of their properties' insurance, real estate taxes, ground lease payments, and certain other expenses and these costs are not reflected on the Company's Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements. To the extent any tenant responsible for these costs under its respective lease defaults on its lease or it is deemed probable that the tenant will fail to pay for such costs, the Company would record a liability for such obligation. The Company estimates that real estate taxes, which are the responsibility of these certain tenants, was approximately \$9.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$6.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$0.5 million for the period January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011, \$3.5 million for the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011. This would have been the maximum liability of the Company had the tenants not met their contractual obligations. The Company does not recognize recovery revenue related to leases where the tenant has assumed the cost for real estate taxes, insurance, ground lease payments and certain other expenses.

Gain on Sales of Real Estate

Gain on sale of real estate is recognized pursuant to the provisions included in ASC 360-20, *Real Estate Sales*. The specific timing of the sale is measured against various criteria in ASC 360-20 related to the terms of the transaction and continuing involvement in the form of management or financial assistance associated with the properties. If the sales criteria for the full accrual method are not met,

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

the Company defers some or all of the gain recognition and accounts for the continued operations of the property by applying the finance, leasing, profit sharing, deposit, installment or cost recovery methods, as appropriate, until the sales criteria are met.

Incentive and Equity-Based Employee Compensation Plans

The Company grants equity-based compensation awards to its employees and directors typically in the form of restricted shares of common stock, long-term incentive plan units in the Operating Partnership ("LTIP units") and an outperformance program. See Notes 7, 8 and 14 for further discussion of restricted shares of common stock, LTIP units, and the outperformance program, respectively. The Company accounts for its equity-based employee compensation in accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*. The Company measures equity-based compensation expense based on the fair value of the awards on the grant date and recognizes the expense ratably over the vesting period.

Income Taxes

Prior to the IPO, the Predecessor was comprised primarily of limited partnerships and limited liability companies. Under applicable federal and state income tax rules, the allocated share of net income or loss from the limited partnerships and limited liability companies was reportable in the income tax returns of the respective partners and members.

The Company elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code commencing with its taxable year ended December 31, 2011 and intends to continue to qualify as a REIT. As a REIT, the Company is required to distribute at least 90% of its REIT taxable income to its stockholders and meet the various other requirements imposed by the Code relating to such matters as operating results, asset holdings, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership. The Company is generally not subject to corporate level income tax on the earnings distributed currently to its stockholders that it derives from its REIT qualifying activities. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, and is unable to avail itself of certain savings provisions set forth in the Code, all of the Company's taxable income would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates, including any applicable alternative minimum tax.

The Company will not be required to make distributions with respect to income derived from the activities conducted through subsidiaries that the Company elects to treat as taxable REIT subsidiaries ("TRS") for federal income tax purposes. Certain activities that the Company undertakes must be conducted by a TRS, such as performing non-customary services for its tenants and holding assets that it cannot hold directly. A TRS is subject to federal and state income taxes. The TRS did not have any activity during the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and the period April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries are subject to certain state and local income, excise and franchise taxes. Taxes in the amount of \$0.6 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million have been recorded in other expenses on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and the period April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

The Company currently has no liabilities for uncertain tax positions.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

The following table reconciles net income (loss) to taxable income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and the period April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012	Period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,902	\$ (10,199)	\$ (9,227)
Book/Tax differences from depreciation and amortization	46,389	24,048	12,625
Above/Below market lease amortization	6,544	4,837	2,776
Loss on impairments		4,563	
Formation Transaction costs			3,169
Offering costs	27	68	78
Book/Tax difference on property acquisition costs	3,427	4,218	1,088
Loss on extinguishment of debt		565	
Accrued non-recurring IPO bonus payment		(1,000)	1,000
Accrued bonus payment	440	3,731	
Book/Tax difference on bad debt expense	19	317	526
Book/Tax difference on non-cash compensation	1,846	1,375	560
Book/Tax difference on gain on sales of real estate	(3,915)	(4,554)	(1,231)
Straight-line rent adjustments, net	(2,941)	(2,796)	(1,036)
Unrealized gain on interest rate swaps		(215)	(2,805)
Book/tax difference on non-cash portion of interest expense	(106)	(159)	
Other book/tax differences, net	28	63	(73)
Loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(7,785)	(5,940)	(1,768)
Taxable income subject to distribution requirement(1)	\$ 48,875	\$ 18,922	\$ 5,682

- (1) The Company distributed in excess of 100% of its taxable income to its stockholders during the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, and the period April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, respectively.

Earnings Per Share

The Company uses the two-class method of computing earnings per common share, which is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for common stock and any participating securities according to dividends declared (whether paid or unpaid) and participation rights in undistributed earnings. Under the two-class method, basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing the sum of distributed earnings to common stockholders and undistributed earnings allocated to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur from shares issuable in connection with awards under incentive and equity-based compensation plans.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*****Segment Reporting***

The Company manages its operations on an aggregated, single segment basis for purposes of assessing performance and making operating decisions and, accordingly, has only one reporting and operating segment.

3. Real Estate

The following table summarizes the acquisitions of the Company during the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

Year ended December 31, 2013

Property Location	Date Acquired	Square Feet	Buildings
Orangeburg, SC	2/7/2013	319,000	1
Golden, CO	2/27/2013	227,500	1
Columbia, SC	2/28/2013	273,280	1
DeKalb, IL	3/15/2013	146,740	1
Ocala, FL	3/26/2013	619,466	1
Londonderry, NH	3/28/2013	125,060	1
Marion, IA	3/28/2013	95,500	1
Mishawaka, IN	4/5/2013	308,884	1
Southfield, MI(1)	4/9/2013	113,000	1
Houston, TX	4/9/2013	201,574	1
Idaho Falls, ID	4/11/2013	90,300	1
Mt. Prospect, IL	5/14/2013	87,380	1
Williamsport, PA	5/31/2013	250,000	1
Belvidere, IL	6/19/2013	1,006,960	8
Kentwood, MI	6/26/2013	85,157	1
Marshall, MI	6/26/2013	57,025	1
Nashville, TN	7/18/2013	150,000	1
Catoosa, OK	7/31/2013	100,100	1
New Berlin, WI	8/16/2013	205,063	1
Hampstead, MD	8/21/2013	1,035,249	1
New Hope, MN	9/20/2013	107,348	1
Springfield, OH	9/26/2013	350,500	1
Orlando, FL	10/8/2013	215,900	1
North Jackson, OH	11/6/2013	209,835	1
Mebane, NC	11/14/2013	383,500	1
Shannon, GA	11/26/2013	568,516	1
Lansing, MI	12/11/2013	160,000	1
Harvard, IL	12/17/2013	126,304	1
Sauk Village, IL	12/17/2013	375,785	1
South Holland, IL	12/17/2013	202,902	1
Mascot, TN	12/19/2013	130,560	1
Janesville, WI	12/27/2013	700,000	1
Total		9,028,388	39

(1)

The Company also owns a 5.4 acre vacant land parcel adjacent to this building.

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Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****3. Real Estate (Continued)****Year ended December 31, 2012**

Property Location	Date Acquired	Square Feet	Buildings
East Windsor, CT	3/1/2012	145,000	1
South Bend, IN	3/8/2012	225,000	1
Lansing, MI	3/21/2012	129,325	1
Portland, ME	3/27/2012	100,600	1
Portland, TN	3/30/2012	414,043	1
Spartanburg, SC	4/5/2012	409,600	4
Franklin, IN	4/17/2012	703,496	1
Muhlenberg Township, PA	5/24/2012	394,289	1
Avon, CT	6/15/2012	78,400	1
Orlando, FL	6/15/2012	155,000	1
Pineville, NC	6/15/2012	75,400	1
Buffalo, NY	6/15/2012	117,000	1
Edgefield, SC	6/15/2012	126,190	1
Arlington, TX	6/15/2012	196,000	1
Bellevue, OH	7/18/2012	181,838	1
Atlanta, GA	8/1/2012	407,981	1
Huntersville, NC	8/6/2012	185,570	1
Simpsonville, SC	8/23/2012	204,952	1
Simpsonville, SC	8/23/2012	207,042	1
Dallas, GA	9/4/2012	92,807	1
Mebane, NC	9/4/2012	223,340	1
Mebane, NC	9/4/2012	202,691	1
De Pere, WI	9/13/2012	200,000	1
Duncan, SC	9/21/2012	474,000	1
Duncan, SC	9/21/2012	313,380	1
Buena Vista, VA	9/27/2012	172,759	1
Gurnee, IL	9/28/2012	223,760	1
Auburn Hills, MI	10/9/2012	87,932	1
El Paso, TX	10/9/2012	269,245	1
Gloversville, NY	10/9/2012	50,000	1
Gloversville, NY	10/9/2012	101,589	1
Gloversville, NY	10/9/2012	26,529	1
Gloversville, NY	10/9/2012	59,965	1
Greenwood, SC	10/9/2012	104,955	1
Greenwood, SC	10/9/2012	70,100	1
Holland, MI	10/9/2012	195,000	1
Independence, VA	10/9/2012	120,000	1
Jackson, TN	10/9/2012	250,000	1
Johnstown, NY	10/9/2012	52,500	1
Johnstown, NY	10/9/2012	60,000	1
Johnstown, NY	10/9/2012	42,325	1

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****3. Real Estate (Continued)**

Property Location	Date Acquired	Square Feet	Buildings
Johnstown, NY	10/9/2012	57,102	1
Kansas City, KS	10/9/2012	56,580	1
Lafayette, IN	10/9/2012	71,400	1
Lafayette, IN	10/9/2012	120,000	1
Lafayette, IN	10/9/2012	275,000	1
Lansing, MI	10/9/2012	250,100	1
Marion, IN	10/9/2012	249,600	1
Novi, MI	10/9/2012	120,800	1
O'Hara, PA	10/9/2012	887,084	1
Parsons, KS	10/9/2012	120,000	1
Phenix City, AL	10/9/2012	117,568	1
Portage, IN	10/9/2012	212,000	1
Ware Shoals, SC	10/9/2012	20,514	1
Wichita, KS	10/9/2012	80,850	1
Wichita, KS	10/9/2012	120,000	1
Wichita, KS	10/9/2012	44,760	1
Wichita, KS	10/9/2012	47,700	1
Chicopee, MA	10/26/2012	217,000	1
Sterling Heights, MI	10/31/2012	108,000	1
Harrisonburg, VA	11/29/2012	357,673	1
Toledo, OH	12/13/2012	177,500	1
Woodstock, IL	12/14/2012	129,803	1
Kansas City, MO	12/19/2012	226,576	1
Smyrna, GA	12/20/2012	102,000	1
Montgomery, IL	12/20/2012	584,301	1
Satham, GA	12/21/2012	225,680	1
Total		12,829,194	70

On October 9, 2012, the Company acquired 31 industrial properties from STAG Investments Holdings II, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of STAG Investments II, LLC (the "Fund"), which are related parties of the Company through common management. On October 31, 2012 and April 5, 2013, the Company acquired two additional industrial properties from the Fund. The Company and its Predecessor served as the asset manager of the Fund for all periods presented. Together, the acquisition of the 33 industrial properties (collectively referred to as the "STAG II Acquisitions") represented a significant acquisition of the Company.

The following table (in thousands) summarizes the allocation of the consideration paid during the year ended December 31, 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2012, respectively, for the acquired

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****3. Real Estate (Continued)**

assets and liabilities in connection with the acquisitions of buildings at the date of acquisition identified in the table above (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Weighted Average Amortization Period (years) Lease Intangibles	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Weighted Average Amortization Period (years) Lease Intangibles
Land	\$ 31,310	N/A	\$ 34,991	N/A
Buildings	223,420	N/A	269,616	N/A
Tenant improvements	2,526	N/A	10,624	N/A
Cash escrow for capital additions		N/A	785	N/A
Above market leases	8,219	5.8	16,728	10.0
Below market leases	(2,538)	7.2	(5,962)	6.5
In-place leases	50,005	5.8	63,397	6.6
Tenant relationships	21,257	8.2	26,241	8.2
Building and land improvements	9,133	N/A	7,488	N/A
Net assets acquired	\$ 343,332		\$ 423,908	

As partial consideration for eight buildings acquired on June 19, 2013, the Company granted 555,758 Common Units in the Operating Partnership with a fair value of approximately \$11.5 million based on the Company's NYSE closing stock price on June 19, 2013. The issuance of the Common Units was effected in reliance upon an exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Company relied on the exemption based on representations given by the holders of the Common Units. The remaining purchase price of approximately \$40.1 million was paid in cash.

The Company has included the results of operations for each of the acquired properties on the Consolidated Statements of Operations from the date of acquisition. The properties acquired during the year ended December 31, 2013 contributed \$16.7 million to total revenue and \$0.4 million to net income (including property acquisition costs of \$3.0 million related to the acquisition of 39 buildings during the year ended December 31, 2013) during the year ended December 31, 2013.

The following tables set forth pro forma information for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The below pro forma information does not purport to represent what the actual results of operations of the Company would have been had the acquisitions outlined above occurred on

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****3. Real Estate (Continued)**

the first day of the applicable reporting period, nor do they purport to predict the results of operations of future periods. The pro forma information has not been adjusted for property sales.

Pro Forma	Year ended December 31, 2013 (in thousands, except share data)(1)
Total revenue	\$ 154,866
Net income(2)	\$ 11,780
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 1,715
Weighted average shares outstanding	42,364,125
Net income per share attributable to common stockholders	\$ 0.04

Pro Forma	Year ended December 31, 2012 (in thousands, except share data)(3)
Total revenue	\$ 152,962
Net loss(2)	\$ (12,286)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (14,424)
Weighted average shares outstanding	25,046,664
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders	\$ (0.58)

- (1) The unaudited pro forma information for the year ended December 31, 2013 is presented as if the properties acquired during the year ended December 31, 2013 had occurred at January 1, 2012, the beginning of the reporting period prior to acquisition.
- (2) The net income for the year ended December 31, 2013 excludes \$3.0 million of property acquisition costs related to the acquisition of buildings that closed during the year ended December 31, 2013, and the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2012 was adjusted to include these acquisition costs. Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2012 excludes \$3.6 million of property acquisition costs related to the acquisition of buildings that closed during the year ended December 31, 2012.
- (3) The unaudited pro forma information for the year ended December 31, 2012 is presented as if the properties acquired during the year ended December 31, 2013 and the properties acquired during the year ended December 31, 2012 had occurred at January 1, 2012 and January 1, 2011, respectively, the beginning of the reporting period prior to acquisition.

On October 31, 2013, the Company sold a 243,048 square feet warehouse and distribution building located in Creedmoor, NC. The carrying value of the building prior to sale was \$4.5 million. The sales price was \$9.5 million and the Company received net proceeds of \$9.3 million. A gain on sale of real estate of \$4.8 million was recognized at closing under the full accrual method of gain recognition. On October 18, 2013, the Company entered into a lease termination agreement with the tenant located at Creedmoor, NC. The agreement provided that the tenant's lease terminated effective October 31, 2013 and required the tenant to pay a termination fee of \$2.5 million. The building contributed \$0.7 million (exclusive of termination income and acceleration of straight line rent and above market rent), \$0.9 million and \$0.6 million to total revenue during the years ended December 31, 2013,

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Real Estate (Continued)

December 31, 2012, and the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, respectively. The results of operations (inclusive of the termination income) and the gain on sale are included in income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

On June 12, 2013, the Company sold a 53,183 square feet flex/office building located in Pittsburgh, PA. The carrying value of the building prior to sale was \$4.4 million. The sales price was \$5.1 million and the Company received net proceeds of \$4.8 million. A gain on sale of real estate of \$0.5 million was recognized at closing under the full accrual method of gain recognition. The building contributed \$0.3 million, \$0.5 million, and \$0.4 million, to total revenue during the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, respectively. The results of operations and the gain on sale are included in income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company tested the property located in Great Bend, KS for impairment as of September 30, 2012 utilizing a probability weighted recovery analysis of certain scenarios, and it was determined that the carrying value of the property was not recoverable from the estimated future undiscounted cash flows. Accordingly, the property was written down to its estimated fair value resulting in a loss on impairment of \$3.9 million (of which \$0.7 million related to lease intangibles) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012. Subsequent to the impairment loss being recognized, on November 30, 2012, the Company sold the building for a sales price of \$4.0 million in an arm's length transaction. The carrying value of the property prior to sale was \$4.0 million. The Company received net proceeds of \$4.0 million. There was a gain of \$3 thousand recognized at closing under the full accrual method of gain recognition. The property contributed \$0 million, \$1.8 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.4 million to total revenue during the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012, the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and the period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011, respectively. The loss on impairment, results of operations and the gain on sale are included in income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations on the accompanying Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

On April 20, 2012, the Company sold a vacant warehouse and distribution facility located in Youngstown, OH containing 153,708 net rentable square feet. The carrying value of the property prior to sale was \$3.0 million. The sales price was \$3.4 million and the Company received net proceeds of \$3.2 million. The property contributed \$0, \$0, \$2.0 million and \$0.2 million to total revenue during the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012, the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and the period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011, respectively. At closing, the Company recognized a gain on sale of real estate in the amount of \$0.2 million under the full accrual method of gain recognition. The results of operations and the gain on sale are included in income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations on the accompanying Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

On December 22, 2011, the Company sold a vacant flex/office property located in Amesbury, MA containing approximately 78,000 net rentable square feet. The carrying value of the property prior to sale was \$4.2 million. The sales price was approximately \$4.8 million and the Company received net proceeds of \$4.5 million. At closing, the Company recognized a gain on sale of real estate in the amount of \$0.3 million under the full accrual method of gain recognition. The property contributed \$0, \$0, \$0 and \$0 to total revenue during the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012, the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and the period from January 1, 2011 to April 19,

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****3. Real Estate (Continued)**

2011, respectively. The results of operations and the gain on sale are included in income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations on the accompanying Consolidated and Combined Statement of Operations.

4. Deferred Leasing Intangibles

Deferred leasing intangibles included in total assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
In-place leases	\$ 142,518	\$ 108,363
Less: Accumulated amortization	(49,756)	(28,289)
In-place leases, net	92,762	80,074
Above market leases	57,283	50,699
Less: Accumulated amortization	(17,232)	(10,362)
Above market leases, net	40,051	40,337
Tenant relationships	77,260	61,050
Less: Accumulated amortization	(18,693)	(11,298)
Tenant relationships, net	58,567	49,752
Leasing commissions	33,107	23,376
Less: Accumulated amortization	(9,520)	(5,984)
Leasing commissions, net	23,587	17,392
Total deferred leasing intangibles, net	\$ 214,967	\$ 187,555

Deferred leasing intangibles included in total liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Below market leases	\$ 11,434	\$ 9,878

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Less: Accumulated amortization	(4,520)	(3,007)
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Total deferred leasing intangibles, net	\$ 6,914	\$ 6,871
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Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****4. Deferred Leasing Intangibles (Continued)**

Amortization expense, inclusive of results from discontinued operations, related to in-place leases, leasing commissions and tenant relationships of deferred leasing intangibles was \$42.5 million, \$25.0 million, \$12.9 million and \$0.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012, for the periods from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011, respectively. Rental income, inclusive of results from discontinued operations, related to net amortization of above and below market leases increased (decreased) rental income by \$(6.5) million, \$(4.8) million, \$(2.8) million and \$2 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012, the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and the period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011, respectively.

Amortization related to deferred leasing intangibles over the next five years is as follows (in thousands):

	Estimated Net Amortization of In-Place Leases, Leasing Commissions and Tenant Relationships		Net Decrease to Rental Income Related to Above and Below Market Leases
2014	\$ 41,754	\$	5,980
2015	33,004		6,201
2016	26,818		5,600
2017	21,011		4,240
2018	15,217		3,256

On June 11, 2012, the Company received notice from a tenant that the tenant was exercising an option in its lease to downsize its space from approximately 190,000 to 60,000 rentable square feet effective March 31, 2013. After determining the undiscounted future cash flows were not recoverable, the Company calculated the fair value of the lease intangibles. Using the remaining contractual lease payments for the reduced space and discounting the cash flows at a risk adjusted return for a market participant of 11.4%, it was determined that the fair value of the lease intangibles was \$0.4 million, resulting in a noncash impairment loss of \$0.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2012, which is reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. The fair value calculation of the lease intangibles of \$0.4 million was performed using Level 3 inputs, and this is a nonrecurring fair value measurement.

As discussed in Note 3 above, the Company recognized an impairment loss of \$0.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2012 related to lease intangibles at its property located in Great Bend, KS. The fair value calculation of the lease intangibles was performed using Level 3 inputs, and this is a nonrecurring fair value measurement.

5. Debt

Payments on mortgage notes are generally due in monthly installments of principal amortization and interest. Payments on the Unsecured Term Loans and the Unsecured Credit Facility (each defined below) are generally due in monthly installments of interest.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****5. Debt (Continued)**

The following table sets forth a summary of the Company's outstanding indebtedness, including mortgage notes payable and borrowings under the Company's Unsecured Term Loans and Unsecured Credit Facility as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 (dollars in thousands):

Loan	Interest Rate(1)	Principal outstanding as of December 31, 2013	Principal outstanding as of December 31, 2012	Current Maturity
Sun Life(2)	6.05%	\$ 3,817	\$ 4,079	Jun-1-2016
Webster Bank(3)	4.22%	5,834	5,984	Aug-4-2016
Bank of America Unsecured Credit Facility(4)	LIBOR + 1.45%	80,500	99,300	Sept-10-2016
Union Fidelity(5)	5.81%	6,551	6,898	Apr-30-2017
Webster Bank(6)	3.66%	3,121	3,203	May-29-2017
Webster Bank(7)	3.64%	3,360	3,450	May-31-2017
Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan(8)	LIBOR + 1.40%	150,000	150,000	Sept-10-2017
CIGNA-1 Facility(9)	6.50%	58,874	59,645	Feb-1-2018
CIGNA-2 Facility(10)	5.75%	59,990	60,863	Feb-1-2018
CIGNA-3 Facility(11)	5.88%	16,879	17,097	Oct-1-2019
Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan(12)	LIBOR + 2.15%	100,000		Feb-14-2020
Wells Fargo CMBS Loan(13)	4.31%	67,165	68,696	Dec-1-2022
		\$ 556,091	\$ 479,215	

(1) Current interest rate as of December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the one-month LIBOR rate was 0.1677% and 0.2087%, respectively.

(2) This loan with Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.) ("Sun Life") was assumed on October 14, 2011 in connection with the acquisition of the building located in Gahanna, OH. The property is collateral for this loan. The principal outstanding includes an unamortized fair market value premium of \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

(3) This loan with Webster Bank, National Association ("Webster Bank") was entered into on August 4, 2011 in connection with the acquisition of the building located in Norton, MA. The property is collateral for this loan.

(4) The spread over LIBOR for this Bank of America, N.A. ("Bank of America") unsecured revolving credit facility ("Unsecured Credit Facility") is based on the Company's consolidated leverage. The spread was 1.45% and 1.65% as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The Company paid unused fees of \$0.6 million and \$0.1 million for the years ended December 31,

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2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The borrowing capacity as of December 31, 2013 was \$119.3 million, assuming current leverage levels.

(5)

This loan with Union Fidelity Life Insurance Co. ("Union Fidelity") was assumed on July 28, 2011 in connection with the acquisition of the St. Louis, MO building. The property is collateral for this

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Debt (Continued)

loan. The principal outstanding includes an unamortized fair market value premium of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

- (6) This loan with Webster Bank was entered into on May 29, 2012 in connection with the acquisition of the building located in Portland, ME. The property is collateral for this loan.
- (7) This loan with Webster Bank was entered into on May 31, 2012 in connection with the acquisition of the building located in East Windsor, CT. The property is collateral for this loan.
- (8) This Bank of America unsecured term loan ("Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan") was entered into on September 10, 2012 and subsequently amended on October 7, 2013. The spread over LIBOR is based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio. The spread was 1.40% and 1.65% as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The Company swapped the one-month LIBOR for a fixed rate for \$100.0 million of the \$150.0 million outstanding on the Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan. The net settlements of the swaps commenced on the effective date of the swaps, October 10, 2012 (see Note 6 for further details). There was no remaining borrowing capacity as of December 31, 2013.
- (9) This Connecticut General Life Insurance Company ("CIGNA") credit facility originally was entered into in July 2010 (the "CIGNA-1 Facility"), which loan has various buildings serving as collateral and has no remaining borrowing capacity as of December 31, 2013.
- (10) This CIGNA credit facility originally was entered into in October 2010 (the "CIGNA-2 Facility"), which loan has various buildings serving as collateral and has a remaining borrowing capacity of approximately \$2.9 million as of December 31, 2013, subject to customary terms and conditions, including underwriting.
- (11) This CIGNA credit facility originally was entered into on July 8, 2011 ("CIGNA-3 Facility"), which loan has various buildings serving as collateral. The CIGNA-3 Facility and has a remaining borrowing capacity of approximately \$47.9 million as of December 31, 2013, subject to customary terms and conditions, including underwriting.
- (12) This Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo") unsecured term loan ("Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan") was entered into on February 14, 2013. The spread over LIBOR is based on the Company's consolidated leverage. The spread was 2.15% as of December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the Company swapped one-month LIBOR for a fixed rate on \$125.0 million of the \$150.0 million capacity on the unsecured term loan (see Note 6 for further details). The borrowing capacity as of December 31, 2013 was \$50.0 million, assuming current leverage levels, and was drawn down by the Company on January 30, 2014.
- (13) This Wells Fargo loan ("CMBS Loan") was entered into on November 8, 2012 and is a non-recourse loan with 28 buildings serving as collateral.

2013 Debt Activity

On February 14, 2013, the Company closed a \$150.0 million unsecured term loan with Wells Fargo Bank with a maturity date of February 14, 2020. Borrowings under the Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan bear interest at a floating rate equal to the one-month LIBOR plus a spread that will range from 2.15% and 2.70%, based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio. The spread was 2.15% as of December 31, 2013. The Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan has an accordion feature that allows the

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****5. Debt (Continued)**

Company to increase its borrowing capacity to \$250.0 million, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The Company incurred \$1.4 million in deferred financing fees associated with the closing of the Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan, which will be amortized over its seven year term. The Company also incurred an annual fee of \$50 thousand to be amortized over one year. The Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan has an unused commitment fee equal to 0.35% of its unused portion, which is paid monthly in arrears. During the period February 14, 2013 to December 31, 2013, the Company incurred an unused commitment fee of \$0.3 million that was included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

On October 7, 2013, the Unsecured Credit Facility and the Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan were amended to reduce the spreads on the one-month Eurodollar Rate and the Base Rate (each as defined in the credit agreement) and to reduce the unused fee rates. Upon the execution of the amendment, the Company incurred \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million in deferred financing fees, which will be amortized over the then remaining three and four year terms of the Unsecured Credit Facility and Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan, respectively. The amendment was considered a modification of terms; therefore, no deferred financing fees were expensed as a loss on extinguishment of debt. The following table compares the original terms to the amended terms of the Unsecured Credit Facility and the Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan.

Applicable Rates	Original Terms	Amended Terms	
	Unsecured Credit Facility and Unsecured Term Loan	Unsecured Credit Facility	Unsecured Term Loan
Eurodollar Rate(1):	one month-LIBOR + 165.0 bps - 225.0 bps	one month-LIBOR + 145.0 bps - 205.0 bps	one month-LIBOR + 140.0 bps - 200.0 bps
Base Rate(1):	Base rate + 65.0 bps - 125.0 bps	Base rate + 45.0 bps - 105.0 bps	Base rate + 40.0 bps - 100.0 bps
Unused Fees:	<50%, 35.0 bps; > 50%, 25.0 bps	<50%, 25.0 bps; > 50%, 20.0 bps	

(1) The spread over the applicable rate is based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio.

2012 Debt Activity

On June 27, 2012, the Company paid down the principal outstanding on the Bank of America, N.A. loan in the amount of \$8.1 million, which had an interest rate of 7.05%. The early extinguishment of the loan resulted in a gain of \$18 thousand as a result of the acceleration of an unamortized fair market value premium. There were no pre-payment penalties associated with the loan.

On September 10, 2012, the Company paid off the remaining balance under, and terminated, the Credit Facility, which was a secured facility, with proceeds from the Unsecured Credit Facility. The early extinguishment of the Credit Facility resulted in a loss of \$0.5 million as a result of the acceleration of the unamortized deferred financing fees. There were no pre-payment penalties associated with the loan.

On September 10, 2012, contemporaneously with the termination of the Credit Facility, the Company closed on a credit agreement for the Unsecured Credit Facility of up to \$200.0 million with a

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Debt (Continued)

sublimit of \$10.0 million for swing line loans and \$10.0 million for letters of credit and the \$150.0 million Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan with Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Incorporated as lead arranger. The Unsecured Credit Facility has an accordion feature that allows the Company to increase its borrowing capacity to \$300.0 million, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. Proceeds from the Unsecured Credit Facility and the Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan have been used for property acquisitions, working capital requirements and other general corporate purposes.

On September 10, 2012, the Company paid down the remaining principal outstanding on the Wells Fargo Master Loan in the amount of \$18.7 million. The Company previously made a prepayment of \$105.0 million on August 15, 2012 with proceeds from its common stock offering that was completed on August 15, 2012. The early extinguishment of the Wells Fargo Master Loan resulted in a loss of \$0.4 million as a result of the acceleration of the unamortized deferred financing fees. There were no pre-payment penalties associated with the loan.

On November 8, 2012, certain of the Company's subsidiaries entered into a non-recourse secured loan facility with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. The loan agreement is a commercial mortgage backed security that provides for a secured loan in the original principal amount of approximately \$68.8 million.

Financial Covenant Considerations

The Company's ability to borrow under the Unsecured Credit Facility, the Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan and the Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan (together, the Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan and the Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan are the "Unsecured Term Loans") is subject to its ongoing compliance with a number of customary financial covenants, including:

a maximum consolidated leverage ratio of not greater than 0.60:1.00;

a maximum secured leverage ratio of not greater than 0.45:1.00;

a maximum unencumbered leverage ratio of not greater than 0.60:100;

a maximum secured recourse debt ratio of not greater than 7.5%;

a minimum fixed charge ratio of not less than 1.50 to 1.00;

a minimum tangible net worth covenant test; and

various thresholds on Company level investments.

The Credit Facility and Term Loans contain financial and operating covenants and restrictions. The Company was in compliance with all such restrictions and financial covenants as of December 31, 2013. In the event of a default related to the financing and operating covenants, the Company's dividend distributions are limited to the minimum amount necessary for the Company to maintain its status as a REIT.

Each of the Sun Life loan, the Webster Bank loans, the Union Fidelity loan, the CIGNA-1 Facility, the CIGNA-2 Facility, the CIGNA-3 Facility and the CMBS Loan have specific properties and assignments of rents from leases on the properties, that are collateral for these loans. The acquisition costs of these properties were financed by the loans and by collateral assignments of the specific leases

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****5. Debt (Continued)**

and rents. These debt facilities contain certain financial and other covenants. The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The real estate net book value of the properties that are collateral for the Company's debt arrangements was \$262.7 million and \$269.1 million at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, and is limited to senior, property level secured debt financing arrangements. The 21 properties held as collateral for the CIGNA-1, CIGNA-2, and CIGNA-3 facilities are cross-defaulted and cross-collateralized, among the respective facilities.

Fair Value of Debt

The fair value of the Company's debt was determined by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for loans with similar remaining maturities, similar terms, and similar loan-to-value ratios. The discount rates ranged from 1.57% to 5.24% and 1.86% to 4.64% at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, and were applied to each individual debt instrument. The fair value of the Company's debt is based on Level 3 inputs. The following table presents the aggregate carrying value of the Company's debt and the corresponding estimate of fair value as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Mortgage notes payable	\$ 225,591	\$ 228,996	\$ 229,915	\$ 242,175
Unsecured Credit Facility	\$ 80,500	\$ 80,500	\$ 99,300	\$ 99,300
Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan	\$ 150,000	\$ 148,781	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan	\$ 100,000	\$ 97,302	\$	\$

Future Principal Payments of Debt

The following table reflects the Company's aggregate future principal payments of the Company's debt at December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

2014	\$ 4,447
2015	4,688
2016	93,777
2017	165,506
2018	113,377
Thereafter	174,008
Total aggregate principal payments	\$ 555,803
Unamortized balance of historical fair value adjustments	288
Total carrying value of debt	\$ 556,091

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Use of Derivative Financial Instruments

Risk Management Objective of Using Derivatives

The Company's use of derivative instruments is limited to the utilization of interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk exposures and not for speculative purposes. The principal objective of such arrangements is to minimize the risks and/or costs associated with the Company's operating and financial structure, as well as to hedge specific transactions.

On September 14, 2012, the Company commenced a program of entering into seven interest rate swap agreements for notional amounts totaling \$100 million with an effective date of October 10, 2012 that effectively convert the one-month LIBOR rate on \$100.0 million of the \$150.0 million Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan, from a variable rate of one-month LIBOR plus a spread based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio to a fixed rate plus a spread based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio. These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk.

On March 1, 2013, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement for notional amount of \$25.0 million with an effective date of March 1, 2013 that converts the one-month LIBOR rate on the \$25.0 million then outstanding balance of the Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan from a variable rate of one-month LIBOR plus a spread based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio to a fixed rate of 1.33% plus a spread based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio. This swap was designated as a cash flow hedge of interest rate risk.

On June 13, 2013, the Company entered into two interest rate swap agreements for notional amounts of \$50.0 million and \$25.0 million with effective dates of July 1, 2013 and August 1, 2013 that convert the one-month LIBOR rate on the Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan from a variable rate of one-month LIBOR plus a spread based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio to a fixed rate of 1.681% and 1.703%, respectively, plus a spread based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio. These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk.

On September 30, 2013, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement for a notional amount of \$25.0 million with an effective date of February 3, 2014 that converts the one-month LIBOR rate on the Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan from a variable rate of one-month LIBOR plus a spread based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio to a fixed rate of 1.9925% plus a spread based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio. This swap was designated as cash flow hedge of interest rate risk. The \$25.0 million notional amount was drawn on January 30, 2014.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****6. Use of Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)**

The following table details the Company's outstanding interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2013 (collectively, the "Unsecured Term Loan Swaps") (in thousands):

Interest Rate Derivative	Trade Date	Notional Amount	Fixed Interest Rate	Variable Interest Rate	Maturity Date
Interest rate swap	Sept-14-2012	\$ 10,000(1)	0.7945%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	Sept-14-2012	\$ 10,000(1)	0.7945%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	Sept-14-2012	\$ 10,000(1)	0.7945%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	Sept-14-2012	\$ 10,000(1)	0.7945%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	Sept-14-2012	\$ 10,000(1)	0.7975%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	Sept-20-2012	\$ 25,000(1)	0.7525%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	Sept-24-2012	\$ 25,000(1)	0.727%	One-month LIBOR	September 10, 2017
Interest rate swap	March-1-2013	\$ 25,000(2)	1.33%	One-month LIBOR	February 14, 2020
Interest rate swap	June-13-2013	\$ 25,000(2)	1.703%	One-month LIBOR	February 14, 2020
Interest rate swap	June-13-2013	\$ 50,000(2)	1.681%	One-month LIBOR	February 14, 2020
Interest rate swap	Sept-30-2013	\$ 25,000(2)	1.9925%	One-month LIBOR	February 14, 2020

(1) Fixes the interest rate of the Bank of America Unsecured Term Loan

(2) Fixes the interest rate of the Wells Fargo Unsecured Term Loan

STAG Predecessor Group entered into an interest rate swap ("Wells Fargo Master Loan Swap") with a notional amount of \$141.0 million to hedge against interest rate risk on its then outstanding variable rate loan with Wells Fargo, which was part of the debt contributed to the Company in its Formation Transactions and subsequently paid down on September 10, 2012. The Wells Fargo Master Loan Swap was not designated as a hedge for accounting purposes and it expired on January 31, 2012.

The fair value of the interest rate swaps outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 was as follows (in thousands):

	Balance Sheet Location(1)	Notional Amount December 31, 2013	Fair Value December 31, 2013	Notional Amount December 31, 2012	Fair Value December 31, 2012
Unsecured Term Loan Swaps	Interest Rate Swaps-Asset (Liability)	\$ 225,000	\$ 3,924	\$ 100,000	\$ (480)

- (1) The individual interest rate swaps' assets and liabilities are not netted on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

The Company's objectives in using interest rate swaps are to add stability to interest expense and to manage its exposure to interest rate movements. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable amounts from a counterparty in exchange for the Company making fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreements without exchange of the underlying notional amount.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and qualified as cash flow hedges is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and is subsequently

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****6. Use of Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)**

reclassified into earnings in the period that the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the derivatives is recognized directly in earnings. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the Company did not record any hedge ineffectiveness.

Amounts reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) related to derivatives will be reclassified to interest expense as interest payments are made on the Company's variable-rate debt. The Company estimates that an additional \$2.3 million will be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as an increase to interest expense over the next 12 months.

The table below details the location in the financial statements of the gain or loss recognized on interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively (in thousands):

	STAG Industrial, Inc.	
	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012
Amount of income (loss) recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on interest rate swaps (effective portion)	\$ 3,032	\$ (608)
Amount of loss reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into income (loss) as interest expense (effective portion)	\$ 1,373	\$ 128
Amount of loss recognized in income on swaps (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	\$	\$

For the Wells Fargo Master Loan Swap, which was not designated as a hedge for accounting purposes and expired on January 31, 2012, the Company recognized gains relating to the change in fair market value of the interest rate swap of \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$2.2 million for the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, and \$0.8 for the period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011, which is included in gain on interest rate swaps on the accompanying Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to the interest rate swaps. The Company minimizes this risk exposure by limiting counterparties to major banks and investment brokers who meet established credit and capital guidelines.

Credit-risk-related Contingent Features

As of December 31, 2013, the fair values of all of the Company's interest rate swaps were in an asset position of \$4.2 million excluding any adjustment for nonperformance risk related to these agreements. Accrued interest expense was \$0.2 million as of December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the Company has not posted any collateral related to these agreements. The adjustment for nonperformance risk included in the fair value of the Company's net asset position was \$0.3 million as of December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****6. Use of Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)***Fair Value of Interest Rate Swaps*

The valuation of the interest rate swaps is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs including interest rate curves. The fair values of interest rate swaps are determined by using the market standard methodology of netting the discounted future fixed cash payments and the discounted expected variable cash receipts. The variable cash receipts are based on an expectation of future interest rates (forward curves) derived from observable market interest rate curves. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company applied the provisions of this standard to the valuation of its interest rate swaps.

The following sets forth the Company's financial instruments that are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2013 Using:			
	December 31, 2013	Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Interest Rate Swaps	\$ 3,924	\$	\$ 3,924	\$

	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2012 Using:			
	December 31, 2012	Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities:				
Interest Rate Swaps	\$ (480)	\$	\$ (480)	\$

7. Equity*Preferred Stock*

Pursuant to its charter, the Company is authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. On November 2, 2011, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 2,760,000 shares (including 360,000 shares issued pursuant to the full exercise of the underwriters' overallotment option) of 9.0% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share (the "Series A Preferred Stock"), at a price to the public of \$25.00 per share. Dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock are payable quarterly in arrears on or about the last day of March, June, September and December of each year. The Series A Preferred Stock ranks senior to the Company's common stock with respect to dividend rights and rights upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company. The Series A Preferred Stock has no stated maturity date and is not subject to mandatory redemption or any sinking fund. Generally, the Company is not permitted to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock prior to November 2, 2016, except in limited circumstances.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****7. Equity (Continued)**

relating to the Company's ability to qualify as a REIT and in certain other circumstances related to a change of control (as defined in the articles supplementary for the Series A Preferred Stock).

On April 16, 2013, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 2,800,000 shares (including 300,000 shares issued pursuant to the full exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option) of 6.625% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share (the "Series B Preferred Stock"), at a price to the public of \$25.00 per share. The Company received net proceeds of \$67.8 million, reflecting gross proceeds of \$70.0 million net of the underwriters discount of \$2.2 million. The Company also incurred direct offering costs of \$0.2 million. The underwriters' discount of \$2.2 million and \$0.2 million of direct offering costs incurred are reflected as a reduction to additional paid-in capital in the Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Company. Dividends on the Series B Preferred Stock are payable quarterly in arrears on or about the last day of March, June, September and December of each year. The Series B Preferred Stock ranks senior to the Company's common stock and on parity with the Company's Series A Preferred Stock with respect to dividend rights and rights upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company. The Series B Preferred Stock has no stated maturity date and is not subject to mandatory redemption or any sinking fund. Generally, the Company is not permitted to redeem the Series B Preferred Stock prior to April 16, 2018, except in limited circumstances relating to the Company's ability to qualify as a REIT and in certain other circumstances related to a change of control (as defined in the articles supplementary for the Series B Preferred Stock). The Company used the net proceeds to pay off the then outstanding amount due under the Unsecured Credit Facility and to fund acquisitions.

The table below sets forth the dividends that have been declared by the Company's board of directors on the Series A Preferred Stock during the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively:

Amount Declared During Quarter Ended 2013	Declaration Date	Per Share	Date Paid
December 31	November 1, 2013	\$ 0.5625	December 31, 2013
September 30	August 2, 2013	0.5625	September 30, 2013
June 30	May 6, 2013	0.5625	July 1, 2013
March 31	March 1, 2013	0.5625	April 1, 2013

Total 2013		\$ 2.25	
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Amount Declared During Quarter Ended 2012	Declaration Date	Per Share	Date Paid
December 31	November 2, 2012	\$ 0.5625	December 31, 2012
September 30	August 2, 2012	0.5625	October 1, 2012
June 30	May 15, 2012	0.5625	July 2, 2012
March 31	March 6, 2012	0.5625	April 2, 2012

Total 2012		\$ 2.25	
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Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****7. Equity (Continued)**

The table below sets forth the dividends that have been declared by the Company's board of directors on the Series B Preferred Stock during the year ended December 31, 2013:

Amount Declared During Quarter Ended 2013	Declaration Date	Per Share	Date Paid
December 31	November 1, 2013	\$ 0.4140625	December 31, 2013
September 30	August 2, 2013	0.4140625	September 30, 2013
June 30 (prorated for April 16, 2013 to June 30, 2013)	May 6, 2013	0.3450500	July 1, 2013

Total 2013
Common Stock \$ 1.1731750

On April 20, 2011, the Company completed the IPO of its common stock. The IPO resulted in the sale of 13,750,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$13.00 per share. The Company received net proceeds of \$166.3 million, reflecting gross proceeds of \$178.8 million, net of underwriting fees of \$12.5 million. On May 13, 2011, the underwriters of the Company's IPO exercised their option to purchase an additional 2,062,500 shares of common stock at \$13.00 per share, generating an additional \$26.8 million of gross proceeds and \$24.9 million of net proceeds after the underwriters' discount and offering costs. The total gross proceeds to the Company from the IPO and the exercise of the overallotment option was approximately \$205.6 million. The Company incurred Formation Transaction costs and offering costs of \$6.2 million, of which \$3.7 million was expensed and the remaining \$2.5 million was deducted from the gross proceeds of the IPO. Total underwriters' discounts, commissions and offering costs of \$16.9 million are reflected as a reduction to additional paid-in capital on the Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Company.

On May 29, 2012, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 8,337,500 of shares common stock at a public offering price of \$12.88 per share, inclusive of 1,087,500 shares issued pursuant to the full exercise of the underwriters' overallotment option. The Company received net proceeds of \$102.8 million, reflecting gross proceeds of \$107.4 million, net of underwriting discounts of \$4.6 million. The Company also incurred direct offering costs of \$0.5 million. The underwriters' discount of \$4.6 million and \$0.5 million of direct offering costs incurred are reflected as a reduction to additional paid-in capital on the Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Company. The Company also incurred \$0.1 million of indirect offering costs, which are included in offering costs on the accompanying Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations.

On August 15, 2012, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 9,200,000 of shares common stock at a public offering price of \$14.15 per share, inclusive of 1,200,000 shares issued pursuant to the full exercise of the underwriters' option. The Company received net proceeds of \$124.6 million, reflecting gross proceeds of \$130.2 million, net of the underwriters' discount of \$5.5 million. The Company also incurred direct offering costs of \$0.2 million. The underwriters' discount of \$5.5 million and \$0.2 million of direct offering costs incurred are reflected as a reduction to additional paid-in capital on the Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Company.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****7. Equity (Continued)**

On December 14, 2012, the Company announced that it had established an "at the market" ("ATM") stock offering program through which it may sell from time to time up to an aggregate of \$75.0 million of its common stock through sales agents. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company sold 2,672,692 and 298,000 shares of common stock, respectively, under its ATM. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company received net proceeds of \$53.9 million and \$5.3 million, reflecting gross proceeds of \$54.7 million and \$5.4 million, net of the sales agents' fees of approximately \$0.8 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. The Company used the net proceeds for acquisitions and general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2013, there was approximately \$14.9 million of common stock available to be sold under the ATM.

On January 22, 2013, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 6,284,152 shares of common stock (including 819,672 shares issued pursuant to the full exercise of the underwriters' option) at a public offering price of \$18.30 per share. The Company received net proceeds of \$110.1 million, reflecting gross proceeds of \$115.0 million net of the underwriters discount of \$4.9 million. The Company also incurred direct offering costs of \$0.2 million. The underwriters' discount of \$4.9 million and \$0.2 million of direct offering costs incurred are reflected as a reduction to additional paid-in capital on the Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Company. The Company used the proceeds to fully pay down the then outstanding balance on the Unsecured Credit Facility.

On August 15, 2013, the Company's board of directors voted to increase the frequency of the payment of the Company's common stock dividend from quarterly to monthly. On September 24, 2013, the Company's board of directors declared dividends on the Company's common stock for each month of the fourth quarter of \$0.10 per share, which equates to \$0.30 per share on a quarterly basis.

The table below sets forth the dividends that have been declared by the Company's board of directors on its common stock during the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively:

Amount Declared During 2013	Declaration Date	Per Share	Date Paid
Month ended December 31	September 24, 2013	\$ 0.10	January 15, 2014
Month ended November 30	September 24, 2013	0.10	December 16, 2013
Month ended October 31	September 24, 2013	0.10	November 15, 2013
Quarter ended September 30	August 2, 2013	0.30	October 15, 2013
Quarter ended June 30	May 6, 2013	0.30	July 15, 2013
Quarter ended March 31	March 1, 2013	0.30	April 15, 2013
Total 2013		\$ 1.20	

Amount Declared During Quarter Ended 2012	Declaration Date	Per Share	Date Paid
December 31	November 2, 2012	\$ 0.27	January 15, 2013
September 30	August 2, 2012	0.27	October 15, 2012
June 30	May 15, 2012	0.27	July 13, 2012
March 31	March 6, 2012	0.26	April 13, 2012
Total 2012		\$ 1.07	

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****7. Equity (Continued)**

On December 18, 2013, the Company's board of directors approved a 5% increase in the Company's annual common stock dividend from the 2013 annual rate of \$1.20 per share to \$1.26 per share commencing with the payment of the January 2014 common stock dividend to be paid in February 2014.

All of the Company's independent directors elected to receive shares of common stock in lieu of cash for their fees for serving as members of the board and/or chairmen of various committees during 2013 and 2012. The shares of common stock are issued to the independent directors pursuant to the STAG Industrial, Inc. 2011 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (the "2011 Plan"). The number of shares of common stock granted is calculated based on the trailing 10-day average common stock price ending on the third business day preceding the grant date. The fair value of the shares of the common stock granted is calculated based on the closing stock price per the NYSE on the grant date multiplied by the number of shares of common stock granted. The table below sets forth the grants of common stock for the members' service during quarters ended in 2013 and 2012 as below:

Service During Quarter Ended 2013	Grant Date	Shares	Fair Value
December 31	January 15, 2014	2,554	\$ 52,000
September 30	October 15, 2013	2,607	53,000
June 30	July 15, 2013	2,602	53,000
March 31	April 15, 2013	2,418	52,000
Total 2013		10,181	\$ 210,000

Service During Quarter Ended 2012	Grant Date	Shares	Fair Value
December 31	January 15, 2013	2,851	\$ 54,000
September 30	October 15, 2012	2,876	49,000
June 30	July 13, 2012	3,108	46,000
March 31	April 13, 2012	3,776	50,000
Total 2012		12,611	\$ 199,000

Restricted Stock-Based Compensation

Concurrently with the closing of the IPO, the Company granted a total of 80,809 restricted shares of common stock with a fair value of \$1.0 million (\$12.21 per share) to certain employees of the Company pursuant to the 2011 Plan. The shares of restricted common stock are subject to time-based vesting and will vest, subject to the recipient's continued employment, in five equal installments on each anniversary of the date of grant. Holders of restricted stock have voting rights and rights to receive dividends. Restricted stock may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or otherwise disposed of and is subject to a risk of forfeiture prior to the expiration of the applicable vesting period. The restricted stock fair value on the date of grant is amortized on a straight-line basis as non-cash compensation expense over the service period during which term the stock fully vests.

On January 3, 2012, the Company granted 87,025 shares of time-based restricted common stock to certain employees of the Company pursuant to the 2011 Plan, with a fair value of \$1.0 million (\$11.89 per share).

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

7. Equity (Continued)

On January 3, 2013, the Company granted 106,268 shares of time-based restricted common stock to certain employees of the Company pursuant to the 2011 Plan, with a fair value of \$1.9 million (\$18.11 per share).

During the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and the period April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, 32,012, 16,161 and 0 restricted shares vested with fair values of \$0.6 million, \$0.2 million and \$0, respectively. The Company recognizes non-cash compensation expense ratably over the vesting period, and accordingly, the Company recognized \$0.8 million and \$0.4 million in non-cash compensation expense related to restricted shares for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Unrecognized compensation expense for the remaining life of these awards was \$2.5 million and \$1.5 million as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were 11,540 and 1,559 forfeitures of shares of restricted common stock, respectively.

8. Noncontrolling Interest

Noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership are interests in the Operating Partnership that are not owned by the Company. As of December 31, 2013, noncontrolling interests consisted of 6,299,186 Common Units and 599,464 LTIP units, which in total represented an approximately 13.35% limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership. As of December 31, 2012, noncontrolling interests consisted of 5,743,958 Common Units and 413,551 LTIP units, which in total represented an approximately 14.71% limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership. The Company adjusts the carrying value of noncontrolling interest to reflect its share of the book value of the Operating Partnership when there has been a change in the Company's ownership of the Operating Partnership. Such adjustments are recorded to additional paid-in capital as a rebalancing of noncontrolling interest on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Equity.

Common Units

The Common Units issued at the time of the Formation Transactions were issued at fair value for an issuance price of \$13.00 per Common Unit. Common Units and shares of the Company's common stock have essentially the same economic characteristics in that Common Units and shares of the Company's common stock share equally in the total net income or loss distributions of the Operating Partnership. Investors who own Common Units have the right to cause the Operating Partnership to redeem any or all of their Common Units for cash equal to the then-current market value of one share of the Company's common stock, or, at the Company's election, shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis. All Common Units will receive the same monthly distribution as the per share dividends on common stock. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, 2,186 and 1,861,831 Common Units were redeemed on a one-for-one basis for shares of common stock, respectively.

On June 15, 2012, the Company acquired six industrial properties for which it paid an acquisition fee in the form of 15,789 Common Units in the Operating Partnership with a fair value of approximately \$0.2 million, which is included in property acquisition costs on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. The issuance of the Common Units was effected in reliance upon an exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Noncontrolling Interest (Continued)

amended. The Company relied on the exemption based on representations given by the holders of the Common Units.

As partial consideration for eight buildings acquired on June 19, 2013, the Company granted 555,758 Common Units in the Operating Partnership with a fair value of approximately \$11.5 million based on the Company's NYSE closing stock price on June 19, 2013. The issuance of the Common Units was effected in reliance upon an exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Company relied on the exemption based on representations given by the holders of the Common Units.

LTIP Units

Pursuant to the 2011 Plan, the Company may grant LTIP units in the Operating Partnership. LTIP units, which the Company grants either as free-standing awards or together with other awards under the 2011 Plan, are valued by reference to the value of the Company's common stock, and are subject to such conditions and restrictions as the compensation committee may determine, including continued employment or service, computation of financial metrics and achievement of pre-established performance goals and objectives. Vested LTIP units can be converted to Common Units in the Operating Partnership on a one-for-one basis once a material equity transaction has occurred that results in the accretion of the member's capital account to the economic equivalent of the Common Unit. As of December 31, 2013, all of the outstanding LTIP units have met the aforementioned criteria and holders have the ability to convert the LTIP units to Common Units. All LTIP units, whether vested or not, will receive the same monthly per unit distributions as Common Units, which equal per share dividends on common stock.

Concurrently with the closing of the IPO, pursuant to the 2011 Plan, the Company granted a total of 159,046 LTIP units to certain executive officers pursuant to the terms of their employment agreements and a total of 41,395 LTIP units to its non-employee independent directors. These LTIP units vest quarterly over five years, with the first vesting date having commenced on June 30, 2011. On January 3, 2012, the Company granted a total of 196,260 LTIP units to certain executive officers and 22,380 LTIP units to its non-employee, independent directors pursuant to the 2011 Plan. The fair value of the LTIP units was approximately \$2.3 million and \$2.5 million at the April 20, 2011 and January 3, 2012 grant dates, respectively, which was determined by a lattice binomial option-pricing model based on a Monte Carlo simulation using a volatility factor of 55% and 50%, a risk-free interest rate of 2.10% and 3.40%, an expected annual dividend yield of 6.0% and 6.5% and terms of 10 years, respectively.

On January 3, 2013, the Company granted a total of 173,044 LTIP units to certain executive officers and 14,525 LTIP units to its non-employee, independent directors pursuant to the 2011 Plan. The fair value of the LTIP units was approximately \$3.3 million, which was determined by a lattice binomial option-pricing model based on a Monte Carlo simulation using a volatility factor of 45%, a risk-free interest rate of 1.97%, an expected annual dividend yield of 6.0% and a term of 10 years.

During the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and the period April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, 119,852, 82,440 and 30,066 LTIP units vested with fair values of \$2.4 million, \$1.3 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2013, 1,656 LTIP units were redeemed for Common Units. During the year ended December 31, 2013, there were no forfeitures of LTIP units. On May 7, 2012, the Company's non-employee director, Edward F. Lange, did

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Noncontrolling Interest (Continued)**

not stand for re-election. Consequently, he forfeited 10,875 unvested LTIP units and the Company expensed the dividends previously paid to Mr. Lange on the unvested LTIP units in the amount of \$8 thousand. On July 17, 2012, the Board of Directors elected Christopher P. Marr to serve as a director of the Company, Chairman of the Company's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and a member of the Company's Compensation Committee, effective August 2, 2012. On August 2, 2012 the Company granted Mr. Marr 5,345 LTIP units with a fair value of \$0.1 million.

The Company recognized \$1.6 million, \$0.9 million in non-cash compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2013 December 31, 2012, and \$0.3 million for the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011. The Company recognized zero non-cash compensation expense for the period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011. Unrecognized compensation expense was \$5.2 million, \$3.5 million and \$2.0 million related to the LTIP units at December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, and is included in additional paid-in capital on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Equity.

9. Future Minimum Rents

The Company's properties are leased to tenants under triple net, modified, and gross leases. Minimum lease payments receivable, excluding tenant reimbursement of expenses, under non-cancelable operating leases in effect as of December 31, 2013 are approximately as follows (in thousands):

2014	\$ 134,391
2015	121,243
2016	106,356
2017	85,455
2018	66,355
Thereafter	211,117

No single tenant represented more than 10% of the Company's total rental income for the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012, the periods from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011.

10. Earnings Per Share

A participating security is defined by GAAP as an unvested stock-based payment award containing non-forfeitable rights to dividends and must be included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. Unvested restricted stock awards are considered participating securities as these stock-based awards contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends irrespective of whether the awards ultimately vest or expire. During the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and the period April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, there were 218,934, 155,488 and 80,809, respectively, unvested shares of restricted stock on a weighted average basis that were considered participating securities, which were not dilutive. For purposes of calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, awards under the 2011 Outperformance Program (the "OPP") (to be discussed in Note 14) are considered contingently issuable shares. Because the OPP awards require the Company to outperform absolute and relative return thresholds, unless such thresholds have been met by the end of the applicable reporting period, the Company excludes the awards from the basic and diluted earnings

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****10. Earnings Per Share (Continued)**

per share calculation. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the absolute and relative return thresholds were met; however, the OPP awards have been excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation as they were anti-dilutive. As of December 31, 2011, the absolute and relative return thresholds were not met. In no event will the 2011 OPP awards be earned and paid out unless the absolute and relative performance thresholds are met on September 20, 2014

The following tables set forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share for the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, respectively (in thousands, except share data).

	Year ended December 31, 2013
Numerator	
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 106
Less: preferred stock dividends	9,495
Less: amount allocable to unvested restricted stockholders	262
Less: noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends allocable to continuing operations	(1,267)
Loss from continuing operations available to common stockholders	\$ (8,384)
Income attributable to discontinued operations	\$ 4,796
Less: noncontrolling interest allocable to discontinued operations	647
Income from discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders	\$ 4,149
Denominator	
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic and diluted	42,364,125
Loss from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$ (0.20)
Income from discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders	0.10
Loss per share basic and diluted	\$ (0.10)

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****10. Earnings Per Share (Continued)**

	Year ended December 31, 2012
Numerator	
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (7,817)
Less: preferred stock dividends	6,210
Less: amount allocable to unvested restricted stockholders	122
Less: noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends allocable to continuing operations	(3,180)
Loss from continuing operations available to common stockholders	\$ (10,969)
Loss attributable to discontinued operations	\$ (2,382)
Less: noncontrolling interest allocable to discontinued operations	(540)
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders	\$ (1,842)
Denominator	
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic and diluted	25,046,664
Loss from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$ (0.44)
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders	(0.07)
Loss per share basic and diluted	\$ (0.51)

	Period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011
Numerator	
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (10,510)
Less: preferred stock dividends	1,018
Less: Amount allocable to unvested restricted stockholders	
Less: noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends allocable to continuing operations	(3,821)

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Loss from continuing operations available to common stockholders	\$	(7,707)
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Income attributable to discontinued operations	\$	1,283
Less: noncontrolling interest allocable to discontinued operations		425

Income from discontinued operations available to common stockholders	\$	858
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Denominator

Weighted average common shares outstanding basic and diluted		15,630,910
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Loss from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$	(0.49)
Income from discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders		0.05

Loss per common share basic and diluted	\$	(0.44)
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Earnings (loss) per share are not presented for the period January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011 as the IPO did not close until April 20, 2011.

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

11. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. These matters are generally covered by insurance subject to deductible requirements. Management believes that the ultimate settlement of these actions will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows

On April 18, 2012, the Company entered into an agreement with affiliates of Columbus Nova Real Estate Acquisition Group, Inc. ("Columbus Nova") to source sale leaseback transactions for potential acquisitions by the Company. The agreement called for various fees to be paid to Columbus Nova for its services including acquisition fees and a one-time incentive fee if certain performance thresholds are met. On June 15, 2012, the Company acquired six industrial properties for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$30.0 million directly from Columbus Nova that are subject to the one-time incentive fee. To the extent the Company has received a 10% internal rate of return on its invested equity on May 31, 2017, Columbus Nova will earn 20% of the returns exceeding the 10% internal rate of return. The returns will be calculated based on distributions from June 15, 2012 through May 31, 2017 and a hypothetical liquidation of the ending value of the properties owned at May 31, 2017 to be valued by third party appraisers. The fee, if any, will be paid in common stock or cash at the Company's discretion and subject to certain conditions. The fair value of the incentive fee will be measured at each balance sheet date and, to the extent there is value in the incentive fee, it will be recognized as a liability. The hypothetical liquidation of the ending value of the properties was determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. The estimated cash flows used are based on the Company plans for the property and views of market and economic conditions. The estimates consider items such as market capitalization rates, discount rates, current and future rental rates, estimated operating and capital expenditures, and estimated downtime. These estimates are prepared using known data at comparable Company owned properties as well market data obtained from third party sources such as real estate leasing and brokerage firms. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, the fair value of the incentive fee was zero. The fair value was calculated using the following key Level 3 inputs: discount rate of approximately 9.5%, exit capitalization rate of 9.0%, and market rent and expense growth rates of 1% to 3%.

Ground and Operating Lease Agreements

The Company is the lessee for five separate ground leases. The Company incurred ground rent expense of \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$0.1 million and \$0 for the periods April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011, respectively. One ground lease expires in December 2023 and one ground lease expires in April 2048 both with options to extend.

On October 9, 2012, the Company acquired two adjacent buildings that are subject to one non-cancelable operating ground lease agreement which commenced on May 1, 1994 and has a forty year term expiring April 30, 2034. The ground lease provides for monthly minimum rent and future rent increases. For the year ended December 31, 2013 and the period from October 9, 2012 to December 31, 2012, the Company expensed ground lease payments under this operating lease in the amount of \$0.1 million and \$33 thousand, respectively. Rent adjustments are every five years on the basis of increases in the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") or fair market value pursuant to certain clauses in the lease agreement.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****11. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)**

On July 31, 2013, the Company acquired one building that is subject to a non-cancelable operating ground lease agreement which commenced on July 1, 2013 and is set to expire on June 30, 2033, with options to extend. The ground lease provides for monthly ground rent and future rent increases. Rent adjustments are every five years on the basis of increases in the CPI pursuant to certain clauses in the lease agreement. The Company incurred rent expense of \$20 thousand for the period from July 31, 2013 to December 31, 2013. The terms of the remaining ground lease is discussed further below.

The Company is also the lessee for three operating leases that expire in May 2014, May 2016 and March 2021, and the Company incurred rent expense of \$0.5 million, \$0.4 million, \$0.3 million and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, for the periods April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011, respectively.

Future minimum rental payments under the terms of the fixed non-cancelable ground leases and operating leases under which the Company is the lessee as of December 31, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

2014(1)	\$ 1,134
2015(1)	1,433
2016(1)	1,201
2017(1)	1,029
2018(1)	1,134
Thereafter(1)	9,246

(1)

Future minimum rent payments do not include estimates of CPI rent changes required by the lease agreements. Therefore, actual minimum rental payments may differ than those presented.

On October 9, 2012, the Company acquired one building that is subject to a non-cancelable operating ground lease agreement which commenced on October 28, 1996 and is set to expire on December 31, 2038. The ground lease provides for monthly ground rent and future rent increases. Rent adjustments are every five years on the basis of increases in the CPI pursuant to certain clauses in the lease agreement. The tenant in the building is obligated to pay directly to the land owner their obligations under their lease related to the ground lease payments assumed by the tenant. To the extent the tenant fails to make the ground lease payments, the Company would recognize the expense for the obligation. The Company estimates that the ground lease payments, which are the responsibility of the tenant, were approximately \$0.1 million and \$33 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the period from October 9, 2012 to December 31, 2012. As the future payments are not fixed and payment is the responsibility of the tenant, the amounts were not included in the table above.

12. Concentrations of Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of tenants related to the Company's investments or rental operations are engaged in similar business activities, are located in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their inability to meet contractual obligations, including those to the Company, to be similarly affected. The Company regularly monitors its tenant base to assess potential concentrations of credit risk. Management believes the current credit risk portfolio is reasonably well diversified and does not contain any unusual concentration of credit risk. No single tenant accounted for more than 10% of rental income for the years ended

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

12. Concentrations of Credit Risk (Continued)

December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and the period ended from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011. No tenant accounted for more than 10% of the Predecessor's related income for the period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011. Recent developments in the general economy and the global credit markets have had a significant adverse effect on companies in numerous industries. The Company has tenants concentrated in various industries that may be experiencing adverse effects from the current economic conditions and the Company could be adversely affected if such tenants default on their leases. The Company has tenants concentrated in three industries, Automotive, Containers & Packaging, and Industrial Equipment, Component and Metals.

13. Employee Benefit Plans

Effective April 20, 2011, the Company adopted a 401(k) Defined Contribution Savings Plan (the "Plan") for its employees. Under the Plan, as amended, employees, as defined, are eligible to participate in the Plan after they have completed three months of service. The Company provides a discretionary match of 50% of the employee's contributions annually up to 6.0% of the employee's annual salary. The Company's aggregate matching contribution for the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and for the period April 20, 2011 through December 31, 2011 was \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and \$46 thousand, respectively. The Company's contribution is subject to a three-year vesting schedule.

14. Equity Incentive Plan

On April 1, 2011, the Company adopted, and the Company's stockholders approved, the 2011 Plan. The 2011 Plan provides for the issuance of equity-based awards, including stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, unrestricted stock awards and other awards based on shares of the Company's common stock, such as LTIP units in the Operating Partnership, that may be made by the Company directly to the executive officers, directors, employees and other individuals providing bona fide services to or for the Company.

Subject to certain adjustments identified within the 2011 Plan, the aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock that were available for issuance under awards granted was 1,755,187 shares. At their annual meeting on May 6, 2013, the stockholders of the Company approved an amendment to the 2011 Plan that increased the number of shares of common stock that may be awarded under the 2011 Plan by 1,887,274 shares to an aggregate of 3,642,461 shares (7.5% of the shares of common stock and common units (including LTIP units) issued and outstanding as of March 27, 2013). Under the 2011 Plan, each LTIP unit awarded will be equivalent to an award of one share of common stock reserved under the 2011 Plan, thereby reducing the number of shares of common stock available for other equity awards on a one-for-one basis.

Each stock option and stock appreciation right granted under the 2011 Plan will have a term of no longer than 10 years, and will have an exercise price that is no less than 100% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant of the award. Stock appreciation rights confer on the participant the right to receive cash, common stock or other property, as determined by the 2011 Plan administrator, equal to the excess of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of exercise over the exercise price of the stock appreciation right. The other terms of stock options and stock appreciation rights granted by the Company will be determined by the 2011 Plan administrator.

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

14. Equity Incentive Plan (Continued)

The 2011 Plan may be terminated, amended, modified or suspended at any time by the board of directors, subject to stockholder approval as required by law or stock exchange rules. The 2011 Plan expires on March 31, 2021.

On September 20, 2011, the compensation committee of the Company's board of directors approved the OPP under the 2011 Plan to provide certain key employees of the Company or its affiliates with incentives to contribute to the growth and financial success of the Company. The OPP utilizes total stockholder return over a three-year measurement period as the performance measurement.

Recipients of awards under the OPP will share in an outperformance pool if the Company's total stockholder return, including both share appreciation and dividends, exceeds an absolute hurdle over a three-year measurement period from September 20, 2011 to September 20, 2014 (the "measurement period"), based on a beginning value of \$12.50 per share of the Company's common stock as well as a relative hurdle based on the MSCI US REIT Index. The aggregate reward that all recipients collectively can earn, as measured by the outperformance pool, is capped at \$10.0 million.

Provided the Company's increase in cumulative absolute total stockholder return over the three-year measurement period is equal to or greater than 25% (the "threshold percentage"), the outperformance pool will consist of 10% of the excess total stockholder return above a relative total stockholder return hurdle. The hurdle is equal to the total return of the MSCI US REIT Index plus five percentage points over the measurement period. No awards will be granted under the OPP if the Company's absolute total stockholder return is below the threshold percentage. If the Company's total stockholder return is equal to or in excess of the threshold percentage and greater than the relative total stockholder return hurdle, then the award recipients will be entitled to the payments described below.

Each participant's award under the OPP is designated as a specified percentage of the aggregate outperformance pool. Assuming the applicable absolute and relative total stockholder return thresholds are achieved at the end of the measurement period, the outperformance pool will be calculated and then allocated among the award recipients in accordance with each individual's percentage. The award will be paid in the form of fully vested shares of the Company's common stock, unless the compensation committee elects, with the award recipient's consent, to issue the award recipient other securities or to make a cash payment to the award recipient equal to the award recipient's share of the outperformance pool. The number of shares of common stock earned by each award recipient will be determined at the end of the measurement period by dividing the recipient's share of the outperformance pool by the closing price of the Company's common stock on the valuation date. On September 26, 2011, the compensation committee awarded 100% of the interests in the OPP to key employees of the Company.

The awards provided to the employees will vest 100% at the end of the measurement period provided that the award recipient is a service provider to the Company. To the extent the employee is terminated without cause, the awards will have vested based on the number of days during the measurement period that they are considered a service provider to the Company.

The OPP awards were valued at approximately \$1.2 million utilizing a Monte Carlo simulation to estimate the probability of the performance conditions being satisfied. The Monte Carlo simulation used a statistical formula underlying the Black-Scholes and binomial formulas and such simulation was

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****14. Equity Incentive Plan (Continued)**

run approximately 100,000 times. For each simulation, the payoff is calculated at the settlement date, which is then discounted to the award date at a risk-free interest rate. The average of the values over all simulations is the expected value of the award on the award date. Assumptions used in the valuations included (i) factors associated with the underlying performance of the Company's stock price and total stockholder return over the term of the performance awards including total stock return volatility and risk-free interest and (ii) factors associated with the relative performance of the Company's stock price and total stockholder return when compared to the MSCI US REIT Index. The valuation was performed in a risk-neutral framework, so no assumption was made with respect to an equity risk premium. The fair value of the OPP awards was estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions in the Monte- Carlo valuation: expected price volatility for the Company and the MSCI US REIT Index of 55% and 59.3%, respectively, and a risk free rate of 0.3423%. The expense associated with the value of the OPP awards will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the measurement period. The Company recognized \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million in compensation expense associated with the OPP during the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, respectively.

The Company issued 106,268, 87,025 and 80,809 shares of restricted stock and 187,569, 223,985 and 200,441 of LTIP units during the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, respectively. Dividends paid on both vested and unvested shares of restricted stock are charged directly to common stock dividends in excess of earnings on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Non-cash compensation expense associated with shares issued to directors, restricted stock, LTIP units, and the OPP was approximately \$3.0 million, \$1.9 million and \$0.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and the period April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, respectively. The unrecognized compensation expense associated with the LTIP units, the restricted stock, and the OPP awards was \$5.2 million, \$2.5 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, at December 31, 2013 and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 3.3 years. The unrecognized compensation expense associated with the LTIP units, the restricted stock, and the OPP awards was \$3.5 million, \$1.5 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, at December 31, 2012 and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 3.5 years. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were 214,389 and 150,114 of unvested restricted stock and 368,760 and 301,043 of LTIP units outstanding, respectively.

At December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the number of shares available for issuance under the 2011 Plan was 2,778,779 and 1,175,362, respectively. This does not include an allocation for the OPP as the awards were not determinable as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. Additionally, there have been no shares or units issued under the OPP as of December 31, 2013.

15. Related-Party Transactions

On June 6, 2007, STAG Predecessor Group entered into a loan guarantee agreement with an affiliate of NED Credit Inc. The loan guarantee was for the Anglo Irish bridge loan dated August 11, 2006 and amended on June 6, 2007, which was paid in full at the IPO. STAG Predecessor Group agreed to pay the guarantor an annual fee for the guarantor's provision of the guaranty in an amount equal to nine percent (9.0%) per annum of the outstanding balance of the bridge loan. STAG Predecessor Group expensed \$0.9 million in such guarantee fees, which are included in interest expense on the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations, for the period January 1, 2011 to

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Related-Party Transactions (Continued)

April 19, 2011. Subsequent to the Formation Transactions, the Company was not responsible for bridge loan guarantee fees.

Prior to the IPO, STAG Predecessor Group was obligated to pay asset management fees to an affiliate, STAG Capital Partners, LLC (the "Management Company") in consideration of the Management Company's agreement that it provide reasonable and customary advisory and asset management services to STAG Predecessor Group. STAG Predecessor Group expensed \$0.2 million in such asset management fees for the period January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011. Subsequent to the Formation Transactions, the Company no longer incurs asset management fees to the Management Company.

As part of the Formation Transactions, the Company formed a new management company, STAG Industrial Management, LLC (the "Manager"), which is a subsidiary of the Company. The Manager is performing certain asset management services for STAG Investments II, LLC ("Fund II"), a private, fully-invested fund that is an affiliate of the Company and owned 44 buildings with approximately 7.4 million rentable square feet as of December 31, 2013. The Manager is paid an annual asset management fee based on the equity investment in the Fund assets, which is 1.25% of the equity investment. In June 2013, Fund II and the Company amended the Service Agreement to exclude disposition services from the asset management services to be performed by the Company and results in a concomitant reduction in the asset management fee. The Company recognized asset management fee income of \$0.8 million, \$1.1 million and \$0.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and for the period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011, respectively, which is included in other income on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had a receivable in the amount of \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million related to the asset management fee income included within due from related parties on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, which was subsequently received on February 7, 2014 and January 17, 2013, respectively.

While most of the real estate assets of Fund III comprise the assets of the STAG Predecessor Group, Fund III retained ownership of the Option Properties. The Manager had entered into a services agreement with Fund III pursuant to which it would manage the Option Properties for an annual fee of \$30 thousand per property, and would provide the limited administrative services (including preparation of reports for the Fund III lender and investors, bookkeeping, tax and accounting services) that Fund III will require, for an annual fee of \$20 thousand. As the last remaining Option Property was sold in 2013, the Manager will only receive the annual fee of \$20 thousand until Fund III's liquidation.

STAG Investments IV, LLC ("Fund IV"), as part of the STAG Contribution Group, contributed all of its real estate assets to the Company. The Manager had entered into a services agreement with Fund IV pursuant to which it would provide the limited administrative services (including preparation of reports for the Fund IV investors, bookkeeping, tax and accounting services) that Fund IV would require until its liquidation for an annual fee of \$20 thousand. Fund IV was liquidated on September 10, 2012 and, as a result, the Manager no longer receives an annual fee.

On October 9, 2012, the Company acquired 31 industrial properties representing 4.3 million square feet for a purchase price of \$127.6 million from STAG Investments Holdings II, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Fund II, which are related parties of the Company through common management. A special committee of independent members of the Board was formed to address conflicts arising from the common management. The special committee engaged its independent counsel and broker to

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****15. Related-Party Transactions (Continued)**

manage the acquisition. On October 31, 2012, the Company acquired one additional industrial property from the Fund for a purchase price of \$5.0 million. On April 5, 2013, the Company acquired an additional industrial property from the Fund for the purchase price of \$6.2 million. The acquisitions were funded using draws from the Unsecured Credit Facility. The Manager and its predecessor, the Management Company, served as the asset manager of Fund II for all periods presented. At December 31, 2012, the due from related parties on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets included \$0.2 million due from the Fund related to a true-up of final settlement statement pro-rations, and the amount was subsequently received on February 27, 2013.

16. Selected Interim Financial Information (unaudited)

The tables below reflect the Company's selected quarterly information for the quarters ended December 31, 2013, September 30, 2013, June 30, 2013, March 31, 2013, December 31, 2012, September 30, 2012, June 30, 2012, March 31, 2012.

	STAG Industrial, Inc.			
	Quarter ended December 31, 2013	Quarter ended September 30, 2013	Quarter ended June 30, 2013	Quarter ended March 31, 2013
Total revenue	\$ 37,418	\$ 34,644	\$ 31,842	\$ 29,988
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 1,126	\$ 265	\$ (738)	\$ (547)
Net income (loss) attributable to the common stockholders	\$ 2,098	\$ (2,147)	\$ (2,410)	\$ (1,775)
Income (loss) per share basic and diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.04)

	STAG Industrial, Inc.			
	Quarter ended December 31, 2012	Quarter ended September 30, 2012	Quarter ended June 30, 2012	Quarter ended March 31, 2012
Total revenue	\$ 26,877	\$ 20,878	\$ 19,116	\$ 17,181
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (2,973)	\$ (1,371)	\$ (2,028)	\$ (1,445)
Net income (loss) attributable to the common stockholders	\$ (3,372)	\$ (5,262)	\$ (2,235)	\$ (1,942)
Income (loss) per share basic and diluted	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.12)

Total revenue and income (loss) from continuing operations presented in the tables above will not agree to previously filed financial statements on Forms 10-Q due to the reclassification of amounts from continuing operations to discontinued operations for property sales. Refer to Note 3 for the details of properties sold.

17. Subsequent Events

GAAP requires an entity to disclose events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued ("subsequent events") as well as the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events. There are two types of subsequent events. The first type consists of events or transactions that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing financial statements ("recognized subsequent events"). No significant recognized subsequent events

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group

Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Subsequent Events (Continued)

were noted. The second type consists of events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose subsequent to that date ("non-recognized subsequent events").

The following non-recognized subsequent events are noted:

On January 1, 2014, Virgis W. Colbert's appointment to the board of directors became effective.

On January 2, 2014, the Company granted a total of 203,691 LTIP units to certain senior executive officers, 20,733 LTIP units to non-employee, independent directors, and 103,149 restricted shares of common stock to certain employees of the Company pursuant to the 2011 Plan.

On February 7, 2014, Gregory W. Sullivan, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, notified the Company that he was not renewing his employment contract at its expiration on April 20, 2014 and that he resigned from the Company effective April 21, 2014. The Company intends to engage Mr. Sullivan as a senior financial advisor for one year to ensure a smooth transition of the chief financial officer.

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STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group
Schedule 2 Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
December 31, 2013
(in thousands)

**Allowance for Doubtful Receivables and
Accrued Rent Reserves**

	Beginning of Period	STAG Industrial, Inc. Costs and Expenses		Amounts Written Off	Balance at End of Period
12/31/2013	\$	\$	19	\$	\$ 19
12/31/2012	\$	931	\$ (105)	\$ (826)	\$

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STAG Industrial, Inc.
Schedule 3 Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation
December 31, 2013
(in thousands)

City/State	Encumbrances(1)	Building and Tenant Improvements (initial cost)	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition Building and Improvements				Total	Accumulated Depreciation	Acq Date	Depreciable Lives (Years)	
			Land	Provision	Equipment	Land					
Albion, IN		93	67			93	67	160	(17)	2006	(2)
Albion, IN		932	103			932	103	1,035	(169)	2006	(2)
Albion, IN		1,107	55			1,107	55	1,162	(201)	2006	(2)
Albion, IN		970	332			970	332	1,302	(176)	2006	(2)
Albion, IN		1,397	52			1,397	52	1,449	(253)	2006	(2)
Albion, IN		1,528	126			1,528	126	1,654	(277)	2006	(2)
Kendallville, IN		1,510	142			1,510	142	1,652	(273)	2006	(2)
Albion, IN		710	187			710	187	897	(129)	2006	(2)
Alexandria, MN		4,568	960	151		4,719	960	5,679	(398)	2011	(2)
Appleton, WI		3,916	495	191		4,107	495	4,602	(693)	2007	(2)
Arlington, TX		2,455	413	(45)		2,410	413	2,823	(394)	2007	(2)
Arlington, TX		6,151	1,246			6,151	1,246	7,397	(289)	2012	(2)
Atlanta, GA		7,437	917	298		7,735	917	8,652	(318)	2012	(2)
Auburn Hills, MI		2,246	224	(4)		2,242	224	2,466	(77)	2012	(2)
Avon, CT		2,750	336			2,750	336	3,086	(127)	2012	(2)
Belfast, ME		10,728	1,883	383		11,111	1,883	12,994	(921)	2011	(2)
Bellevue, OH		3,621	381			3,621	381	4,002	(181)	2012	(2)
Belvidere, IL		3,956	733			3,956	733	4,689	(78)	2013	(2)
Belvidere, IL		3,436	1,310			3,436	1,310	4,746	(91)	2013	(2)
Belvidere, IL		2,310	538			2,310	538	2,848	(51)	2013	(2)
Belvidere, IL		6,899	670			6,899	670	7,569	(116)	2013	(2)
Belvidere, IL		4,321	668			4,321	668	4,989	(91)	2013	(2)
Belvidere, IL		3,730	866			3,730	866	4,596	(73)	2013	(2)
Belvidere, IL		2,808	586			2,808	586	3,394	(67)	2013	(2)
Belvidere, IL		8,340	1,542			8,340	1,542	9,882	(192)	2013	(2)
Belvidere, IL		71	216			71	216	287	(12)	2013	(2)
Boardman, OH		3,482	282	593		4,075	282	4,357	(648)	2007	(2)
Boardman, OH		1,979	192	359		2,338	192	2,530	(329)	2007	(2)
Buena Vista, VA		2,500	534			2,500	534	3,034	(114)	2012	(2)
Buffalo, NY		2,924	146			2,924	146	3,070	(129)	2012	(2)
Canton, OH		5,078	586	128		5,206	586	5,792	(981)	2007	(2)
Catoosa, OK		3,937				3,937		3,937	(64)	2013	(2)
Charlotte, NC	(12,541)	10,239	3,535	525		10,764	3,535	14,299	(994)	2011	(2)
Charlotte, NC	(15,830)	12,818	2,734	161		12,979	2,734	15,713	(1,277)	2011	(2)
Cheektowaga, NY		2,757	216	395		3,152	216	3,368	(293)	2011	(2)
Chesterfield, MI		1,169	207	62		1,231	207	1,438	(301)	2007	(2)
Chesterfield, MI		798	150	15		813	150	963	(133)	2007	(2)
Chesterfield, MI		802	151	131		933	151	1,084	(154)	2007	(2)
Chesterfield, MI		5,304	942	972		6,276	942	7,218	(1,293)	2007	(2)
Chicopee, MA		5,867	504			5,867	504	6,371	(243)	2012	(2)
Chippewa Falls, WI		2,303	133			2,303	133	2,436	(142)	2011	(2)
Chippewa Falls, WI		544	44			544	44	588	(33)	2011	(2)
Cincinnati, OH		5,172	384	1,751		6,923	384	7,307	(1,142)	2007	(2)
Cleveland, TN	(2,964)	3,161	554	84		3,245	554	3,799	(260)	2011	(2)
West Columbia, SC		6,988	715	102		7,090	715	7,805	(179)	2013	(2)
Conyers, GA	(3,928)	4,142	969	80		4,222	969	5,191	(331)	2011	(2)
Dallas, GA		1,712	475			1,712	475	2,187	(78)	2012	(2)
LaGrange, GA		3,175	240	41		3,216	240	3,456	(354)	2011	(2)
Danville, KY		11,814	965	997		12,811	965	13,776	(1,122)	2011	(2)
		875	1,237	740		1,615	1,237	2,852	(315)	2007	(2)

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Daytona Beach, FL										
Dayton, OH	3,650	391	624	4,274	391	4,665	(510)	2007	(2)	
DeKalb, IL	4,568	489		4,568	489	5,057	(115)	2013	(2)	
De Pere, WI	6,144	525		6,144	525	6,669	(265)	2012	(2)	
Duncan, SC	11,352	1,002	44	11,396	1,002	12,398	(519)	2012	(2)	
Duncan, SC	6,928	709		6,928	709	7,637	(359)	2012	(2)	
Edgefield, SC	938	220		938	220	1,158	(52)	2012	(2)	
Elkhart, IN	210	25	14	224	25	249	(45)	2007	(2)	
Elkhart, IN	3,567	422	161	3,728	422	4,150	(628)	2007	(2)	
El Paso, TX	3,096		373	3,469		3,469	(137)	2012	(2)	
East Windsor, CT	(3,360)	4,713	348	447	5,160	348	5,508	(403)	2012	(2)
Lexington, VA		445	59		445	59	504	(77)	2007	(2)
Fairfield, VA	2,274	295	177	2,451	295	2,746	(463)	2007	(2)	
Farmington, NY	5,342	410	12	5,354	410	5,764	(908)	2007	(2)	
Franklin, IN	12,042	2,479		12,042	2,479	14,521	(713)	2012	(2)	

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City/State	Encumbrances(1)	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition Building and Improvements				Land	Total	Accumulated Depreciation	Acq Date	Depreciable Lives (Years)	
		Building and Tenant Improvements (initial cost)	Land	Provision	Equipment						
Fort Worth, TX	(2,271)	2,965	389			2,965	389	3,354	(257)	2011	(2)
Gahanna, OH	(3,649)	4,191	1,265	1,158		5,349	1,265	6,614	(365)	2011	(2)
Georgetown, KY	(2,437)	2,183	875			2,183	875	3,058	(199)	2011	(2)
Gloversville, NY	(813)	1,317	117	(18)		1,299	117	1,416	(50)	2012	(2)
Gloversville, NY	(1,314)	2,613	151			2,613	151	2,764	(123)	2012	(2)
Gloversville, NY	(1,189)	1,790	130			1,790	130	1,920	(97)	2012	(2)
Gloversville, NY	(939)	1,514	154			1,514	154	1,668	(70)	2012	(2)
Golden, CO		6,164	742			6,164	742	6,906	(154)	2013	(2)
Goshen, IN	(6,366)	6,509	1,442	201		6,710	1,442	8,152	(566)	2011	(2)
Greenwood, SC	(1,689)	1,848	166			1,848	166	2,014	(75)	2012	(2)
Greenwood, SC	(1,439)	1,232	169			1,232	169	1,401	(58)	2012	(2)
Gresham, OR	(9,241)	8,740	1,730	365		9,105	1,730	10,835	(715)	2011	(2)
Gurnee, IL		4,902	1,337			4,902	1,337	6,239	(312)	2012	(2)
Hampstead, MD		34,969	780			34,969	780	35,749	(438)	2013	(2)
Harrisonburg, VA		11,179	1,455			11,179	1,455	12,634	(355)	2012	(2)
Harvard, IL		2,980	1,157			2,980	1,157	4,137	(17)	2013	(2)
St. Louis, MO	(6,432)	5,815	1,382			5,815	1,382	7,197	(582)	2011	(2)
Holland, MI		5,235	489	428		5,663	489	6,152	(969)	2007	(2)
Holland, MI	(3,492)	3,475	279	60		3,535	279	3,814	(166)	2012	(2)
Holland, MI		4,046	497	(218)		3,828	497	4,325	(592)	2007	(2)
Houston, TX		7,790	2,255			7,790	2,255	10,045	(177)	2013	(2)
Huntersville, NC		3,270	1,061	35		3,305	1,061	4,366	(170)	2012	(2)
Idaho Falls, ID		2,735	356			2,735	356	3,091	(82)	2013	(2)
Independence, VA	(1,571)	2,212	226			2,212	226	2,438	(153)	2012	(2)
Jackson, MS		926	218			926	218	1,144	(161)	2007	(2)
Jackson, MS		3,142	750	565		3,707	750	4,457	(612)	2007	(2)
Jackson, TN		2,374	230	142		2,516	230	2,746	(88)	2012	(2)
Janesville, WI		17,493	828			17,493	828	18,321	(59)	2013	(2)
Jefferson, NC		2,875	119			2,875	119	2,994	(482)	2007	(2)
Johnstown, NY	(813)	1,304	178			1,304	178	1,482	(54)	2012	(2)
Johnstown, NY	(1,189)	1,595	216	(3)		1,592	216	1,808	(54)	2012	(2)
Johnstown, NY	(970)	978	198			978	198	1,176	(54)	2012	(2)
Johnstown, NY	(1,815)	1,467	140			1,467	140	1,607	(61)	2012	(2)
Kansas City, MO		5,581	703			5,581	703	6,284	(168)	2012	(2)
Kansas City, KS	(1,283)	1,125	527			1,125	527	1,652	(62)	2012	(2)
Kentwood, MI		2,478	407			2,478	407	2,885	(55)	2013	(2)
Lafayette, IN	(1,345)	2,280	295	(47)		2,233	295	2,528	(78)	2012	(2)
Lafayette, IN	(2,284)	3,554	410			3,554	410	3,964	(221)	2012	(2)
Lafayette, IN	(4,693)	8,135	906	26		8,161	906	9,067	(427)	2012	(2)
Lansing, MI	(8,735)	8,164	501			8,164	501	8,665	(637)	2011	(2)
Lansing, MI		4,077	580			4,077	580	4,657	(214)	2012	(2)
Lansing, MI	(6,257)	7,162	429			7,162	429	7,591	(275)	2012	(2)
Lansing, MI		5,209	907			5,209	907	6,116	(17)	2013	(2)
Lewiston, ME		5,515	173	360		5,875	173	6,048	(1,057)	2007	(2)
Lexington, NC		3,968	232	135		4,103	232	4,335	(340)	2011	(2)
Londonderry, NH		6,683	730			6,683	730	7,413	(167)	2013	(2)
Louisville, KY	(3,508)	3,875	386	520		4,395	386	4,781	(380)	2011	(2)
Louisville, KY	(5,596)	6,182	616	632		6,814	616	7,430	(590)	2011	(2)
Madison, TN	(6,844)	6,159	1,655	892		7,051	1,655	8,706	(737)	2011	(2)
Malden, MA		2,817	366			2,817	366	3,183	(475)	2007	(2)
Malden, MA		3,961	507			3,961	507	4,468	(668)	2007	(2)
Marion, IA		2,257	691	46		2,303	691	2,994	(68)	2013	(2)
Marion, IN	(3,191)	3,010	243			3,010	243	3,253	(169)	2012	(2)
Marshall, MI		1,051	199			1,051	199	1,250	(36)	2013	(2)
Mascot, TN		3,452	385			3,452	385	3,837	(14)	2013	(2)
Salem, OH		6,849	858			6,849	858	7,707	(1,127)	2006	(2)
Mayville, WI		4,118	547	330		4,448	547	4,995	(742)	2007	(2)
Mebane, NC		4,570	481			4,570	481	5,051	(174)	2012	(2)

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Mebane, NC	4,148	443		4,148	443	4,591	(169)	2012	(2)	
Mebane, NC	4,999	358		4,999	358	5,357	(31)	2013	(2)	
Milwaukee, WI	4,090	456		4,090	456	4,546	(663)	2007	(2)	
Milwaukee, WI	5,283	1,048	368	5,651	1,048	6,699	(1,125)	2007	(2)	
Mishawaka, IN	3,108	800	24	3,132	800	3,932	(92)	2013	(2)	
Montgomery, IL	12,543	2,190	62	12,605	2,190	14,795	(424)	2012	(2)	
Mooreville, NC	(7,085)	7,411	701	216	7,627	701	8,328	(625)	2011	(2)
Mt. Prospect, IL	2,988	726		2,988	726	3,714	(77)	2013	(2)	
Nashville, TN	3,601	547		3,601	547	4,148	(56)	2013	(2)	
Newark, DE	1,478	197	137	1,615	197	1,812	(333)	2007	(2)	
Newark, DE	2,479	330	36	2,515	330	2,845	(431)	2007	(2)	
New Berlin, WI	6,500	1,068	98	6,598	1,068	7,666	(102)	2013	(2)	
New Hope, MN	1,970	1,919		1,970	1,919	3,889	(34)	2013	(2)	
Lopatcong, NJ	1,400	1,554	184	1,584	1,554	3,138	(228)	2011	(2)	
Piscataway, NJ	5,655	640	164	5,819	640	6,459	(698)	2011	(2)	
Newton, NC	4,367	732		4,453	732	5,185	(542)	2011	(2)	

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City/State	Encumbrances(1)	Building and Tenant Improvements (initial cost)	Land	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition and Building Improvements Valuation Provision	Equipment	Land	Total	Accumulated Depreciation	Acq Date	Depreciable Lives (Years)
North Jackson, OH		4,427	1,528		4,427	1,528	5,955	(25)	2013	(2)
North Jackson, OH	(7,775)	6,439	486		6,439	486	6,925	(591)	2011	(2)
Norton, MA	(5,834)	6,740	2,839		6,740	2,839	9,579	(532)	2011	(2)
Novi, MI	(3,066)	3,879	252		3,879	252	4,131	(198)	2012	(2)
Ocala, FL		13,296	731		13,296	731	14,027	(295)	2013	(2)
O'Fallon, MO	(3,210)	2,676	1,242	69	2,745	1,242	3,987	(239)	2011	(2)
O'Hara, PA	(17,583)	18,875	1,435	574	19,449	1,435	20,884	(787)	2012	(2)
Orangeburg, SC		2,653	362		2,653	362	3,015	(100)	2013	(2)
Orlando, FL		4,839	1,339		4,839	1,339	6,178	(45)	2013	(2)
Orlando, FL		1,996	721		1,996	721	2,717	(101)	2012	(2)
Parsons, KS	(1,189)	1,053	108		1,053	108	1,161	(50)	2012	(2)
Pensacola, FL		4,705	282	68	4,773	282	5,055	(807)	2007	(2)
Pensacola, FL		206	42	83	289	42	331	(51)	2007	(2)
Phenix City, AL	(1,752)	1,493	276		1,493	276	1,769	(85)	2012	(2)
Pineville, NC		1,380	392		1,380	392	1,772	(79)	2012	(2)
Warrendale, PA		6,437	778	430	6,867	778	7,645	(536)	2011	(2)
Pocatello, ID		3,472	399	135	3,607	399	4,006	(785)	2007	(2)
Portage, IN		5,416			5,416		5,416	(180)	2012	(2)
Portland, TN		8,353	1,662		8,353	1,662	10,015	(526)	2012	(2)
Portland, ME	(3,120)	3,727	891		3,727	891	4,618	(192)	2012	(2)
Rapid City, SD		11,957	2,306	524	12,481	2,306	14,787	(2,724)	2007	(2)
Muhlenberg TWP, PA		14,064	843	13	14,077	843	14,920	(706)	2012	(2)
Rogers, MN	(12,050)	11,787	1,671	238	12,025	1,671	13,696	(1,429)	2011	(2)
Rogers, AR		8,280	1,072	99	8,379	1,072	9,451	(569)	2011	(2)
Round Rock, TX		3,399	394	(54)	3,345	394	3,739	(551)	2007	(2)
Rural Hall, NC		5,664	439	137	5,801	439	6,240	(677)	2011	(2)
Salem, OR	(3,340)	3,150	599	161	3,311	599	3,910	(312)	2011	(2)
Salem, OR	(1,501)	1,471	266	119	1,590	266	1,856	(209)	2011	(2)
Sauk Village, IL		5,516	877		5,516	877	6,393	(21)	2013	(2)
Sergeant Bluff, IA		11,675	736	36	11,711	736	12,447	(2,886)	2007	(2)
Seville, OH		6,662	1,170	229	6,891	1,170	8,061	(538)	2011	(2)
Shannon, GA		12,969	393		12,969	393	13,362	(61)	2013	(2)
South Holland, IL		3,900	714		3,900	714	4,614	(18)	2013	(2)
Simpsonville, SC		3,003	957	30	3,033	957	3,990	(158)	2012	(2)
Simpsonville, SC		3,418	470		3,418	470	3,888	(161)	2012	(2)
Smithfield, NC		4,671	613		4,671	613	5,284	(295)	2011	(2)
Smyrna, GA		3,286	264		3,286	264	3,550	(129)	2012	(2)
South Bend, IN		4,834	411		4,834	411	5,245	(253)	2012	(2)
Southfield, MI		4,196	562		4,196	562	4,758	(103)	2013	(2)
Southfield, MI			354			354	354		2013	(2)
Sparks, MD		3,577	790	(146)	3,431	790	4,221	(536)	2007	(2)
Spartanburg, SC		6,471	493		6,471	493	6,964	(591)	2012	(2)
Springfield, OH		6,432	574		6,432	574	7,006	(76)	2013	(2)
Statham, GA		6,242	588		6,242	588	6,830	(236)	2012	(2)
Sterling Heights, MI	(1,689)	4,197	513	55	4,252	513	4,765	(153)	2012	(2)
Hazelwood, MO		5,436	1,959	455	5,891	1,959	7,850	(935)	2006	(2)
Streetsboro, OH	(6,694)	5,481	2,161	214	5,695	2,161	7,856	(796)	2011	(2)
Sun Prairie, WI		6,176	2,360	(76)	6,100	2,360	8,460	(431)	2011	(2)
Tavares, FL		6,339	722		6,339	722	7,061	(1,386)	2006	(2)
Toledo, OH		6,831	213		6,831	213	7,044	(259)	2012	(2)
Twinsburg, OH		6,497	590		6,497	590	7,087	(1,014)	2007	(2)
Vonore, TN	(9,392)	8,243	2,355	85	8,328	2,355	10,683	(916)	2011	(2)
Waco, TX		1,448		30	1,478		1,478	(107)	2011	(2)
Walker, MI	(4,434)	4,872	855	118	4,990	855	5,845	(452)	2011	(2)
Ware Shoals, SC	(282)	197	133		197	133	330	(10)	2012	(2)

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Wichita, KS	(1,689)	1,835	88	1,835	88	1,923	(82)	2012	(2)
Wichita, KS	(1,846)	1,931	107	1,931	107	2,038	(135)	2012	(2)
Wichita, KS	(939)	904	140	904	140	1,044	(42)	2012	(2)
Wichita, KS	(845)	869	76	869	76	945	(59)	2012	(2)
Williamsport, PA		9,059	688	9,059	688	9,747	(209)	2013	(2)
Woodstock, IL		3,796	496	3,796	496	4,292	(138)	2012	(2)
Bardstown, KY		2,399	381	2,399	381	2,780	(424)	2007	(2)
Total	(225,303)(1)	924,075	134,399	20,572	944,647	134,399	1,079,046	(71,653)	

(1)

Balance excludes the unamortized balance of historical fair value adjustments of \$288.

(2)

Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method based on the following useful lives:

Buildings	40 years
Building and land improvements	5 - 20 years
Tenant improvements	Shorter of useful life or terms of related lease

As of December 31, 2013, the aggregate cost for federal income tax purposes of investments in real estate was approximately \$1.4 billion.

Table of Contents**STAG Industrial, Inc. and STAG Predecessor Group****Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation****December 31, 2013****(in thousands)**

A summary of activity for real estate and accumulated depreciation is as follows:

	STAG Industrial, Inc.			STAG Predecessor Group
	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012	Period from April 20, 2011 to December 31, 2011	Period from January 1, 2011 to April 19, 2011
Real Estate:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 816,227	\$ 502,258	\$ 210,225	\$ 210,186
Additions during period				
Other acquisitions	266,389	322,719	292,426	
Improvements, etc.	6,757	3,541	4,513	39
Other additions				
Deductions during period				
Cost of real estate sold	(9,073)	(8,309)	(4,544)	
Write-off of tenant improvements	(1,254)	(576)	(362)	
Asset Impairments		(3,406)		
Balance at the end of the period	\$ 1,079,046	\$ 816,227	\$ 502,258	\$ 210,225
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 46,175	\$ 30,004	\$ 20,959	\$ 19,261
Additions during period				
Depreciation and amortization expense	27,492	18,174	9,618	1,698
Other additions				
Deductions during period				
Disposals	(2,014)	(1,885)	(573)	
Other reductions		(118)		
Balance at the end of the period	\$ 71,653	\$ 46,175	\$ 30,004	\$ 20,959

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of STAG Industrial, Inc. (including all articles of amendment and articles supplementary)(13)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of STAG Industrial, Inc.(4)
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate of STAG Industrial, Inc.(1)
4.2	Form of Certificate for the 9.0% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of STAG Industrial, Inc.(9)
4.3	Form of Certificate for the 6.625% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of STAG Industrial, Inc.(14)
10.1	Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P.(5)
10.2	First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P.(8)
10.3	Second Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P.(15)
10.4	2011 Equity Incentive Plan(3)*
10.5	Amendment to the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan(16)*
10.6	2011 Outperformance Program(7)*
10.7	Form of LTIP Unit Agreement(3)*
10.8	Employment Agreement with Benjamin S. Butcher, dated April 20, 2011(5)*
10.9	Employment Agreement with Gregory W. Sullivan, dated April 20, 2011(5)*
10.10	Employment Agreement with Stephen C. Mecke, dated April 20, 2011(5)*
10.11	Employment Agreement with Kathryn Arnone, dated April 20, 2011(5)*
10.12	Employment Agreement with David G. King, dated April 20, 2011(5)*
10.13	Form of Indemnification Agreement between STAG Industrial, Inc. and its directors and officers(2)*
10.14	Registration Rights Agreement, dated April 20, 2011, by and among STAG Industrial, Inc., STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P. and the persons named therein(5)
10.15	Voting Agreement Termination Agreement, by and among STAG Industrial, Inc., STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P. and the persons named therein(17)
10.16	Master Loan Agreement, dated as of July 9, 2010, by and among STAG GI Investments Holdings, LLC and Connecticut General Life Insurance Company(1)
10.17	Master Loan Agreement, dated as of October 12, 2010, by and among STAG GI Investments Holdings, LLC and Connecticut General Life Insurance Company(6)

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- 10.18 Master Loan Agreement, dated as of July 8, 2011, by and among STAG GI Investments Holdings, LLC and Connecticut General Life Insurance Company(6)
 - 10.19 Services Agreement between STAG Industrial Management, LLC and STAG Manager II, LLC, as amended
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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
10.20	Services Agreement between STAG Industrial Management, LLC and STAG Manager III, LLC(5)
10.21	Credit Agreement, dated as of September 10, 2012, by and among STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P., STAG Industrial, Inc., Bank of America, N.A. and the other lenders party thereto(10)
10.22	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of February 13, 2013, by and among STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P., STAG Industrial, Inc., Bank of America, N.A. and the other lenders party thereto(18)
10.23	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of October 7, 2013, by and among STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P., STAG Industrial, Inc., Bank of America, N.A. and the other lenders party thereto(19)
10.24	Real Estate Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of August 9, 2012, among STAG Industrial Holdings, LLC and the sellers identified therein, as amended(10)
10.25	Loan Agreement, dated as of November 8, 2012, by and among Borrowers (as defined therein) and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Lender(11)
10.26	Term Loan Agreement, dated as of February 14, 2013, by and among STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P., STAG Industrial, Inc., Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and the other lenders party thereto(12)
12.1	Computation of ratios of earnings to fixed charges and preferred stock dividends
21.1	Subsidiaries of STAG Industrial, Inc.
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
24.1	Power of Attorney (included on signature page)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101	The following materials from STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (vi) the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Equity, (v) the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) related notes to these consolidated and combined financial statements.

*

Represents management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

- (1) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11/A (File No. 333-168368) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 24, 2010.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11/A (File No. 333-168368) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 16, 2011.
- (3)

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Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11/A (File No. 333-168368) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 5, 2011.

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- (4) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11/A (File No. 333-168368) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 8, 2011.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2011.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 15, 2011.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 23, 2011.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2011.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11/A (File No. 333-177131) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 26, 2011.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 8, 2012.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 13, 2012.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 20, 2013.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on May 8, 2013.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on April 11, 2013.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on April 16, 2013.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on May 6, 2013.
- (17) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on November 6, 2013.
- (18) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on March 6, 2013.

(19) Incorporated by reference to STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2013.
