

CoreSite Realty Corp
Form 10-K
February 13, 2015

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[ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA](#)

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

or

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

For The Transition Period From To
Commission file number 001-34877

CoreSite Realty Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

27-1925611
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1001 17th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO
(Address of principal executive offices)

80202
(Zip Code)

(866) 777-2673
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Class
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share
7.25% Series A Cumulative Redeemable
Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share

Name of Exchange On Which Registered
New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange

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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 Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

(Do not check if a
smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$538.0 million as of June 30, 2014, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. For purposes of the foregoing calculation, all directors and executive officers of the registrant and holders of more than 10% of the registrant's common equity are assumed to be affiliates of the registrant. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of February 11, 2015, there were 21,766,106 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed in conjunction with the registrant's 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which is expected to be filed not later than 120 days after the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, are incorporated by reference in Part III of this report.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 (this "Annual Report"), together with other statements and information publicly disseminated by our company, contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 ("PSLRA"), namely Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the PSLRA and include this statement for purposes of complying with these safe harbor provisions.

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

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

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

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

The Company

We deliver secure, reliable, high-performance data center solutions across eight key North American markets. We connect, protect and optimize performance-sensitive data, applications and computing workloads for more than 800 of the world's leading enterprises, network operators, cloud providers and supporting service providers. We completed our initial public offering of common stock on September 23, 2010 ("IPO"). We operate as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") for federal income tax purposes and conduct certain activities through our taxable REIT subsidiaries.

Our Business

We are a fully integrated, self-administered, and self-managed REIT. Through our controlling interest in CoreSite, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, our "Operating Partnership," we are engaged in the business of ownership, acquisition, construction and management of strategically located data centers in some of the largest and fastest growing data center markets in the United States, including the New York, Northern Virginia (including Washington D.C.) and San Francisco Bay areas, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, Miami and Denver.

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

The first data center in our portfolio was purchased in 2000 by certain real estate funds (the "Funds") affiliated with The Carlyle Group, our Predecessor, and since then we have continued to acquire, develop and operate these types of data center facilities. Our properties are self-managed, including with respect to construction project management in connection with our development initiatives. As of December 31, 2014, our property portfolio included 16 operating data center facilities, multiple development projects and space and land held for development, which collectively comprise over 2.7 million net rentable square feet ("NRSF"), of which approximately 1.5 million NRSF is existing data center space, 0.9 million is data center space available for development on entitled land and in existing facilities and 0.3 million is office and light-industrial space.

2014 and Recent Developments

On January 31, 2014, our Operating Partnership and certain subsidiaries entered into a \$100 million senior unsecured term loan. The senior unsecured term loan has a five-year term and contains an accordion feature, which allows our Operating Partnership to increase the total commitments by \$100 million, to \$200 million, under specified circumstances. The senior unsecured term loan ranks pari passu with our revolving credit facility and contains the same financial covenants and other customary restrictive covenants as our revolving credit facility. The borrowings bear interest at a rate per annum equal to LIBOR plus 175 basis points to 265 basis points, depending on our

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Operating Partnership's leverage ratio. Our Operating Partnership used the proceeds from the senior unsecured term loan to repay the SV1 mortgage loan in its entirety and pay down a portion of its outstanding revolving credit balance.

On February 3, 2014, we entered into a \$100 million interest rate swap agreement to protect against adverse fluctuations in interest rates by reducing our exposure to variability in cash flow relating to interest payments on \$100 million of one-month LIBOR variable rate debt, which includes the senior unsecured term loan or the revolving credit facility. The interest rate swap has a five-year term and at CoreSite's current leverage ratio, effectively fixes the senior unsecured term loan interest rate at 3.23%.

During the first quarter of 2014, we completed development of two computer rooms at our newly developed NY2 data center, comprised of 34,589 NRSF. Including these two computer rooms and one computer room developed in 2013, we have 52,692 NRSF of data center space operating at NY2 that is 51.9% occupied as of December 31, 2014.

The first two computer rooms at our newly developed VA2 data center, which comprised 44,036 NRSF were substantially complete as of December 31, 2014. Both computer rooms are 100% pre-leased to a single customer as of December 31, 2014, and the customer's lease commences on April 1, 2015.

Our Competitive Strengths

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

Reliable, Secure, and Compliant. We help businesses protect mission-critical data, performance sensitive applications and IT infrastructure by delivering secure and reliable data center solutions. Our data centers feature advanced efficient power and cooling infrastructure to support our customer's IT infrastructure with additional power capacity to support continued growth. We provide twenty-four-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week security guard monitoring with customizable security features. We also provide the infrastructure and physical security required to support many of our customers' compliance needs.

High Performance. We offer cloud-enabled, network-rich data center campuses with over 15,000 interconnections across our portfolio and direct access to over 275 carriers and ISPs, over 250 leading cloud and IT service providers and inter-site connectivity. Our offerings include the CoreSite Open Cloud Exchange, the CoreSite Open Internet Exchange Hub and the Any2 Internet Exchange. We believe that the diverse network connectivity options at many of our data centers provide us with a competitive advantage because network-dense facilities offering high levels of connectivity typically take many years to establish. Many providers in our data center facilities can leverage our sites as revenue opportunities by offering their services directly to other customers within our data centers, while enterprises, can reduce their total cost of operations by directly connecting to service providers in the same data center in a cost effective manner.

Scalable. Across 16 operating data centers in eight key North American markets, we lease space to enterprises through multiple sub-verticals such as financial, healthcare, educational institutions, government agencies, manufacturing, and professional services. We believe our ability to be both flexible and scalable is a key differentiator. We offer many space, power, and interconnection options that allow customers to select products and services that meet their needs. We believe we have a compelling combination of presence in most of the top data center markets in the U.S. with the ability to meet customers' growing capacity requirements within those markets.

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At December 31, 2014, our data center facilities have approximately 257,000 NRSF of unoccupied space. We have the ability to expand our data center square footage by approximately 908,000 NRSF, or 62%, through the development of approximately 170,000 NRSF space under construction as of December 31, 2014, and approximately 738,000 NRSF at multiple facilities that is available for future development based on market supply and demand.

Best-in-Class Customer Experience. We believe our approximately 350 professionals deliver best-in-class service by placing customer needs first in supporting the planning, implementation and operating requirements of customers. We provide dedicated implementation resources to ensure a seamless onboarding process for customers. Our leasing and sales professionals can develop complex data center solutions for the most demanding customer requirements and our experienced and committed operations and facility personnel are available for extensive management support.

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

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

Enterprise:

Digital Content and Multimedia

Systems Integrators and Managed Services Providers ("SI & MSP")

Other (financial, healthcare, educational institutions, government agencies, manufacturing and professional services)

Cloud and IT Service Providers

Networks and Mobility: domestic and international telecommunications carriers, ISPs (Internet Service Providers) and CDNs (Content Delivery Networks)

Business and Growth Strategies

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

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

Leasing of Available Space. We have the ability to increase both our revenue and our revenue per square foot by leasing additional space, power and interconnection services to new and existing data center customers. As of December 31, 2014, substantially all of our data center facilities had space and power available to offer our customers the ability to increase their square footage under lease as well as the amount of power they use per square foot. Our

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existing data center facilities have approximately 257,000 NRSF of space currently unoccupied. We believe this space, together with available power, enables us to generate incremental revenue within our existing data center footprint.

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

Capitalize on Embedded Expansion Opportunities. We plan to grow by developing new secure high-performance data center space. Our development opportunities include ground-up construction on vacant parcels of land that we currently own and leveraging existing in-place infrastructure and entitlements in currently operating properties or campuses. In many cases, we are able to strategically deploy capital by developing space in incremental phases to meet customer demand. Including the space currently under construction at December 31, 2014, vacant space and land targeted for future development, we own land and buildings sufficient to develop approximately 908,000 NRSF of data center space.

The following table summarizes the NRSF under construction and NRSF held for development throughout our portfolio, each as of December 31, 2014:

Facilities	Development Opportunities (in NRSF)		
	Under Construction(1)	Held for Development(2)	Total
Los Angeles			
One Wilshire Campus			
LA2		199,978	199,978
San Francisco Bay			
Santa Clara Campus(3)		210,000	210,000
Northern Virginia			
VA2	92,173	96,274	188,447
Boston			
BO1	15,149	72,501	87,650
Chicago			
CH1	11,704		11,704
New York			
NY2(4)	49,050	146,036	195,086
Miami			
MI1		13,154	13,154
Denver			
DE1	1,734		1,734
Total Facilities	169,810	737,943	907,753

(1) Represents NRSF for which substantial activities are ongoing to prepare the property for its intended use following development. The NRSF reflects management's estimate of engineering drawings and required support space and is subject to change based on final demising of space.

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- (2) Represents incremental data center capacity currently vacant in existing facilities and entitled land in our portfolio that requires significant capital investment in order to develop into data center facilities.
- (3) We may develop up to 382,000 NRSF at this campus. This includes 210,000 NRSF set forth in the table above that has been entitled. In addition to this 210,000 NRSF, we have 34,000 NRSF of office and light industrial space that we may develop into data center space, and an additional 138,000 NRSF that we may develop into data center space upon our receipt of the necessary entitlements.
- (4) We may develop up to 295,086 NRSF at NY2. This includes the undeveloped existing shell building of 195,086 NRSF set forth in the table above and an additional 100,000 NRSF of data center space that we may develop upon our receipt of the necessary entitlements.

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

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

Our Portfolio

As of December 31, 2014, our property portfolio included 16 operating data center facilities and multiple development projects which collectively comprise over 2.7 million NRSF, of which approximately 1.5 million NRSF is existing data center space. The 0.9 million NRSF of development projects includes entitled land and space available for development and construction of new facilities. We expect that this development potential plus any potential expansion into new markets will enable us to accommodate existing and future customer demand and position us to continue to increase our

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operating cash flows. The following table provides an overview of our properties as of December 31, 2014:

Market/Facilities		Data Center Operating NRSF(1)							Total NRSF	
		Annualized Rent (\$000)(4)	Stabilized		Pre-Stabilized(2)		Total			Development NRSF(3)
			Total	Percent Occupied(5)	Total	Percent Occupied(5)	Total	Percent Occupied(5)		
Los Angeles										
One Wilshire Campus										
LA1*	\$	25,007	139,053	82.2			139,053	82.2	139,053	
LA2		18,296	161,911	84.0	63,002	34.9	224,913	70.2	199,978	
									424,891	
Los Angeles Total		43,303	300,964	83.1	63,002	34.9	363,966	74.8	563,944	
San Francisco Bay										
SV1		6,731	84,045	83.5			84,045	83.5	84,045	
SV2		8,142	76,676	88.2			76,676	88.2	76,676	
Santa Clara Campus		27,128	237,316	96.3	14,857	37.1	252,173	92.8	210,000	
									462,173	
San Francisco Bay										
Total		42,001	398,037	92.1	14,857	37.1	412,894	90.1	210,000	
									622,894	
Northern Virginia										
VA1		23,589	201,719	81.4			201,719	81.4	201,719	
VA2								188,447	188,447	
DC1*		3,023	22,137	88.8			22,137	88.8	22,137	
Northern Virginia										
Total		26,612	223,856	82.1			223,856	82.1	188,447	
									412,303	
Boston										
BO1		13,791	166,026	98.2			166,026	98.2	87,650	
									253,676	
Chicago										
CH1		12,857	146,463	87.3	20,240	28.1	166,703	80.1	11,704	
									178,407	
New York										
NY1*		5,475	48,404	68.7			48,404	68.7	48,404	
NY2		2,561			52,692	51.9	52,692	51.9	195,086	
									247,778	
New York Total		8,036	48,404	68.7	52,692	51.9	101,096	59.9	195,086	
									296,182	
Miami										
MI1		1,807	30,176	81.2			30,176	81.2	13,154	
									43,330	
Denver										
DE1*		994	4,144	100.0			4,144	100.0	1,734	
DE2*		306	5,140	65.3			5,140	65.3	5,878	
									5,140	
Denver Total		1,300	9,284	80.8			9,284	80.8	1,734	
									11,018	
Total Facilities	\$	149,707	1,323,210	87.4%	150,791	40.1%	1,474,001	82.6%	907,753	
									2,381,754	
Office and Light-Industrial(6)										
		6,939	347,120	77.5			347,120	77.5	347,120	
Total Portfolio	\$	156,646	1,670,330	85.3%	150,791	40.1%	1,821,121	81.6%	907,753	
									2,728,874	

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Indicates properties in which we hold a leasehold interest.

- (1) Represents the NRSF at each operating facility that is currently occupied or readily available for lease as data center space and pre-stabilized data center space. Both occupied and available data center NRSF includes a factor to account for a customer's proportionate share of the required data center support space (such as the mechanical, telecommunications and utility rooms) and building common areas, which may be updated on a periodic basis to reflect the most current build-out of our properties.
- (2) Pre-stabilized NRSF represents projects/facilities which recently have been developed and are in the initial lease-up phase. Pre-stabilized projects/facilities become stabilized operating properties at the earlier of achievement of 85% occupancy or 24 months after development completion.
- (3) Represents incremental data center capacity currently vacant in existing facilities and entitled land in our portfolio that requires significant capital investment in order to develop into data center facilities. Includes NRSF under construction for which substantial activities are ongoing to prepare the property for its intended use following development. The NRSF reflects management's estimate of engineering drawings and required support space and is subject to change based on final demising of space. In addition to the amounts above, we may develop an additional 138,000 NRSF at the Santa Clara Campus and 100,000 NRSF at NY2 upon receipt of the necessary entitlements.
- (4) Represents the monthly contractual rent under existing commenced customer leases as of December 31, 2014, multiplied by 12. This amount reflects total annualized base rent before any one-time or non-recurring rent abatements and excludes power revenue, interconnection revenue and operating expense reimbursement. On a gross basis, our total portfolio annualized rent was approximately \$161.8 million as of December 31, 2014, which reflects the addition of \$5.2 million in operating expense reimbursements to contractual net rent under modified gross and triple-net leases.
- (5) Includes customer leases that have commenced and are occupied as of December 31, 2014. The percent occupied is determined based on leased square feet as a proportion of total operating NRSF as of December 31, 2014. The percent occupied for data center stabilized space would have been 89.7%, rather than 87.4%, if all leases signed in the current and prior periods had commenced. The percent occupied for our total portfolio, including data center stabilized space, pre-stabilized space and office and light-industrial space, would have been 84.4%, rather than 81.6%, if all leases signed in current and prior periods had commenced.
- (6) Represents space that is currently occupied or readily available for lease as space other than data center space, which is typically space offered for office or light-industrial uses.

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The following table shows the December 31, 2014, Same Store operating statistics for space within each data center facility that was leased or available to be leased as of December 31, 2012, and excludes space for which development was completed and became available to be leased after December 31, 2012. We track same store space leased or available to be leased at the computer room level within each data center facility. For comparison purposes, the operating activity totals as of December 31, 2013, and 2012, for this space are provided at the bottom of this table.

Same Store Property Portfolio (in NRSF)								
Market/Facilities	Annualized Rent (\$000)(1)		Data Center		Office and Light-Industrial		Total	
			Total	Percent Occupied(2)	Total	Percent Occupied(2)	Total	Percent Occupied(2)
Los Angeles								
One Wilshire Campus								
LA1	\$	25,153	139,053	82.2	4,373	82.8	143,426	82.2%
LA2		16,249	159,617	83.7	5,147	97.3	164,764	84.2
Los Angeles Total		41,402	298,670	83.0	9,520	90.7	308,190	83.3
San Francisco Bay								
SV1		11,457	84,045	83.5%	206,255	79.4%	290,300	80.6
SV2		8,142	76,676	88.2			76,676	88.2
Santa Clara Campus		21,631	118,955	92.7	34,548	82.8	153,503	90.5
San Francisco Bay Total		41,230	279,676	88.7	240,803	79.9	520,479	84.6
Northern Virginia								
VA1		24,630	201,719	81.4	61,050	80.7	262,769	81.2
DC1*		3,023	22,137	88.8			22,137	88.8
Northern Virginia Total		27,653	223,856	82.1	61,050	80.7	284,906	81.8
Boston								
BO1		11,670	148,795	98.0	13,063	42.7	161,858	93.5
Chicago								
CH1		12,246	146,463	87.3	4,946	65.8	151,409	86.6
New York								
NY1*		5,475	48,404	68.7			48,404	68.7
Miami								
MI1		1,827	30,176	81.2	1,934	57.1	32,110	79.7
Denver								
DE1*		994	4,144	100.0			4,144	100.0
DE2*		306	5,140	65.3			5,140	65.3
Denver Total		1,300	9,284	80.8			9,284	80.8
Total Facilities at December 31, 2014(3)								
	\$	142,803	1,185,324	86.0%	331,316	78.5%	1,516,640	84.3%
Total Facilities at December 31, 2013								
	\$	129,387		80.2%		79.3%		80.0%
Total Facilities at December 31, 2012								
	\$	119,602		77.2%		79.1%		77.7%

*

Indicates properties in which we hold a leasehold interest.

(1)

Represents the monthly contractual rent under existing commenced customer leases as of each respective period, multiplied by 12.
This amount reflects total annualized base rent before any

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one-time or non-recurring rent abatements and excludes power revenue, interconnection revenue and operating expense reimbursement.

- (2) Includes customer leases that have commenced and are occupied as of each respective period. The percent occupied is determined based on leased square feet as a proportion of total operating NRSF.
- (3) The percent occupied for data center space, office and light-industrial space, and total space would have been 88.5%, 79.1% and 86.5% respectively, if all leases signed in current and prior periods had commenced.

Same store annualized rent increased to \$142.8 million at December 31, 2014, compared to \$129.4 million at December 31, 2013. The \$13.4 million annualized rent increase is due primarily to a 5.8% increase in data center same store occupancy resulting in a \$3.2 million increase to annualized rent in the Northern Virginia area, a \$4.0 million increase to annualized rent in the San Francisco Bay Area and a \$2.9 million increase to annualized rent in the Los Angeles area.

Capital Expenditures

The following table sets forth information regarding capital expenditures during the year ended December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Data center expansion	\$ 84,312
Non-recurring investments	12,527
Tenant improvements	4,512
Recurring capital expenditures	4,429
Total capital expenditures	\$ 105,780

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we incurred approximately \$105.8 million of capital expenditures, of which approximately \$84.3 million related to new data center expansion activities, including new data center construction, the development of capacity within existing data centers and other revenue generating investments.

Of the \$84.3 million of capital expenditures related to new data center expansion activities, we incurred approximately \$61.1 million on our two largest development projects, NY2 and VA2. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we placed into service 34,589 NRSF at NY2. We also incurred an additional \$23.2 million of capital expenditures to add capacity in new computer rooms at BO1, the Santa Clara Campus and other properties during the year ended December 31, 2014.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we incurred approximately \$12.5 million in non-recurring investments of which \$4.4 million is a result of internal IT system development and the remaining \$8.1 million is a result of other non-recurring investments, such as remodel or upgrade projects and corporate office leasehold improvements.

We also incurred approximately \$4.5 million in tenant improvements, of which \$0.9 million relates to an office lease at our SV1 property.

We incurred approximately \$4.4 million of recurring capital expenditures within our portfolio for required equipment upgrades that have a future economic benefit.

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Customer Diversification

The following table sets forth information regarding the ten largest customers in our portfolio based on total portfolio annualized rent as of December 31, 2014:

	Industry	CoreSite Vertical	Number of Locations	Total Occupied NRSF(1)	Percentage of Total Operating NRSF(2)	Annualized Rent (\$000)(3)	Percentage of Total Annualized Rent(4)	Weighted Average Lease Term in Months(5)
1	Technology	Enterprise: Digital Content	4	41,811	2.3%	\$ 10,692	6.8%	22
2	Technology	Cloud	8	142,687	7.8	10,089	6.4	55
3	Technology	Enterprise: SI & MSP	3	53,014	2.9	6,758	4.3	32
4	Technology	Enterprise: Digital Content	10	65,687	3.6	5,932	3.8	10
5	Government*	Enterprise: Other	1	130,960	7.2	3,906	2.5	84
6	Technology	Cloud	1	28,923	1.6	3,884	2.5	46
7	Financial(6)	Enterprise: Other	2	12,188	0.7	3,130	2.0	116
8	Technology	Enterprise: SI & MSP	1	6,417	0.4	2,646	1.7	25
9	Managed Services	Enterprise: SI & MSP	1	23,663	1.3	2,381	1.5	99
10	Government	Enterprise: Other	2	16,769	0.9	2,373	1.6	54
Total/Weighted Average				522,119	28.7%	\$ 51,791	33.1%	46

*

Denotes customer using space for general office purposes.

- (1) Total occupied NRSF is determined based on contractually leased square feet for leases that have commenced on or before December 31, 2014. We calculate occupancy based on factors in addition to contractually leased square feet, including required data center support space (such as the mechanical, telecommunications and utility rooms) and building common areas.
- (2) Represents the customer's total occupied square feet divided by the total operating NRSF in the portfolio (both data center and office and light-industrial) which, as of December 31, 2014, consisted of 1,821,121 NRSF.
- (3) Represents the monthly contractual rent under existing commenced customer leases as of December 31, 2014, multiplied by 12. This amount reflects total annualized base rent before any one-time or non-recurring rent abatements and excludes power revenue, interconnection revenue and operating expense reimbursement.
- (4) Represents the customer's total annualized rent divided by the total portfolio annualized rent in the portfolio as of December 31, 2014, which was approximately \$156.6 million.
- (5) Weighted average based on percentage of total portfolio annualized rent expiring calculated as of December 31, 2014.
- (6)

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Customer's lease term includes auto renewal provisions at the end of years 4 and 6 which the customer may opt out of by paying a termination fee of \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

Lease Expirations

The following table sets forth a summary schedule of the expirations for leases in place as of December 31, 2014, plus unoccupied space for each of the five full calendar years beginning January 1, 2015, at the properties in our portfolio (excluding space held for development or under construction).

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The information set forth in the table assumes that customers exercise no renewal options or early termination rights.

Year of Lease Expiration	Number of Leases Expiring(1)	Total Operating NRSF of Expiring Leases	Percentage of Total Operating NRSF	Annualized Rent (\$000)(2)	Percentage of Total Annualized Rent	Annualized Rent Per Leased NRSF	Annualized Rent at Expiration (\$000)(3)	Annualized Rent Per Leased NRSF at Expiration(4)
Unoccupied colocation		256,753	14.1	\$		\$	\$	\$
Unoccupied office and light-industrial		78,226	4.3					
2015	599	231,820	12.7	35,858	22.9	154.68	37,042	159.79
2016	382	223,197	12.3	32,537	20.8	145.78	35,253	157.95
2017	334	219,839	12.1	37,466	23.9	170.42	41,159	187.22
2018	82	172,418	9.5	18,405	11.7	106.75	21,511	124.76
2019	70	142,020	7.8	9,982	6.4	70.29	16,132	113.59
2020 Thereafter	36	227,954	12.5	15,459	9.9	67.82	22,846	100.22
Office and light-industrial(5)	94	268,894	14.7	6,939	4.4	25.81	6,945	25.83
Portfolio Total / Weighted Average	1,597	1,821,121	100.0%	\$ 156,646	100.0%	\$ 105.40	\$ 180,888	\$ 121.72

-
- (1) Includes leases that upon expiration will automatically be renewed, primarily on a month-to-month basis. Number of leases represents each agreement with a customer; a lease agreement could include multiple spaces and a customer could have multiple leases.
- (2) Represents the monthly contractual rent under existing commenced customer leases as of December 31, 2014, multiplied by 12. This amount reflects total annualized base rent before any one-time or non-recurring rent abatements and excludes power revenue, interconnection revenue and operating expense reimbursement.
- (3) Represents the final monthly contractual rent under existing customer leases as of December 31, 2014, multiplied by 12. This amount reflects total annualized base rent before any one-time or non-recurring rent abatements and excludes operating expense reimbursement, power revenue and interconnection revenue.
- (4) Annualized rent at expiration as defined above, divided by the square footage of leases expiring in the given year. This metric reflects the rent growth inherent in the existing base of lease agreements.
- (5) Of the occupied office and light industrial leases, 41,325 NRSF, 60,225 NRSF, 8,649 NRSF, 4,207 NRSF, 4,698 NRSF and 149,790 NRSF are scheduled to expire in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 and thereafter, respectively, which accounts for (in thousands) \$745, \$1,401, \$219, \$119, \$143 and \$4,312 of annualized rent scheduled to expire during each respective period.

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Lease Distribution

The following table sets forth information relating to the distribution of leases in the properties in our portfolio, based on NRSF (excluding space held for development or under construction) under lease as of December 31, 2014:

NRSF Under Lease(1)	Number of Leases(2)	Percentage of All Leases	Total Operating NRSF of Leases	Percentage of Total Operating NRSF	Annualized Rent (\$000)(3)	Percentage of Total Annualized Rent
Unoccupied colocation		%	256,753	14.1%	\$	%
Unoccupied office and light-industrial			78,226	4.3		
Colocation NRSF:						
5,000 or less	1,449	90.8	489,774	26.8	79,557	50.8
5,001 - 10,000	24	1.5	163,274	9.0	22,429	14.3
10,001 - 25,000	15	0.9	204,975	11.3	29,872	19.1
Greater than 25,000	2	0.1	63,545	3.5	7,600	4.9
Powered shell	13	0.8	295,680	16.3	10,249	6.5
Office and light-industrial	94	5.9	268,894	14.7	6,939	4.4
Portfolio Total	1,597	100.0%	1,821,121	100.0%	\$ 156,646	100.0%

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

(2) Includes leases that upon expiration will automatically be renewed, primarily on a month-to-month basis. Number of leases represents each agreement with a customer; a lease agreement could include multiple spaces and a customer could have multiple leases.

(3) Represents the monthly contractual rent under existing commenced customer leases as of December 31, 2014, multiplied by 12. This amount reflects total annualized base rent before any one-time or non-recurring rent abatements and excludes power revenue, interconnection revenue and operating expense reimbursement.

Competition

We compete with numerous developers, owners and operators of technology-related real estate and data centers, many of which own properties similar to ours in the same markets in which our properties are located, including AT&T Inc., CenturyLink Inc., Savvis, Inc., a CenturyLink company, CyrusOne, Inc., Digital Realty Trust, Inc., DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc., Equinix, Inc., Internap Network Services Corporation, Quality Technology Services, RagingWire Data Center, SABEY Corporation, Telx Group Inc., Verizon / Terremark Worldwide, Inc., ViaWest Inc. and Zayo Inc. In addition, we may face competition from new entrants into the data center market. Some of our competitors and potential competitors may have significant advantages over us, including greater name recognition, longer operating histories, pre-existing relationships with current or potential customers, significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources, a greater number of established, interconnection and network-dense, data centers, and access to less expensive power, all of which could allow them to respond more quickly to new or changing opportunities. If our competitors offer space, power and/or interconnection services at rates below current market rates, or below the rates we currently charge our customers, we may lose potential customers and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge in order to retain customers when our customers' leases expire.

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

As a provider of high-performance data centers, we compete for high-value network carrier and cloud and IT service provider deployments within our data centers. These high-value deployments attract other customers to the data center, and, therefore, are in high demand among us and our competitors.

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

Regulation

General

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

Americans with Disabilities Act

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

Environmental Matters

Under various federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, a current or previous owner or operator of real estate may be liable for contamination resulting from the presence or discharge of hazardous or toxic substances at that property, and may be required to investigate and clean up such contamination at that property or emanating from that property. Such laws and regulations often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of the contaminants, and a party may be liable for all of the cleanup costs, even when more than one person was responsible for the contamination. Previous owners used some of our properties for industrial and retail purposes, so those properties may

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contain some level of environmental contamination. The presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination at our properties may expose us to third-party liability or materially adversely affect our ability to sell, lease or develop the real estate or to borrow using the real estate as collateral. In addition, we could incur costs to comply with such laws and regulations, the violation of which could lead to substantial fines and penalties.

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

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

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

Insurance

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

Employees

As of December 31, 2014, we had 354 full-time and part-time employees, of which 183 employees are salaried with the remainder paid on an hourly basis. None of our employees is a member of a labor union and we believe that our relations with employees are good.

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Offices

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

How to Obtain Our SEC Filings

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

Financial Information

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

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

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

Risks Related to Our Business and Operations

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

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

In addition, our access to funds under our revolving credit facility and other lines of credit we may enter into depend on the ability of the lenders that are parties to such facilities to meet their funding commitments to us. We cannot assure you that long-term disruptions in the global economy and the return of tighter credit conditions, and potential failures or nationalizations of, third party financial institutions as a result of such disruptions will not have an adverse effect on our lenders. If our lenders are not able to meet their funding commitments to us, our business, results of operation, cash flows and financial condition could be adversely affected.

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

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

Our portfolio of properties consists of data centers geographically concentrated in Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay and Northern Virginia areas (including Washington D.C.), Boston, Chicago, the New York areas, Miami and Denver. These markets comprised 28.9%, 28.0%, 17.8%, 9.2%, 8.6%, 5.4%, 1.2%, and 0.9%, respectively, of our annualized data center rent as of December 31, 2014. As such, we are susceptible to local economic conditions and the supply of and demand for data center space in these markets. If there is a downturn in the economy or an oversupply of or decrease in demand for data centers in these markets, our business could be materially adversely affected to a greater extent than if we owned a real estate portfolio that was more diversified in terms of both geography and industry focus.

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

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the sale price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") has ranged from \$29.26 to \$39.98 per share. The market price of the shares of our common stock has been and may continue to be highly volatile. General economic and market conditions, and market conditions for telecommunications and real estate stocks in general, may affect the market price of our common stock.

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

our operating results or forecasts;

new issuances of equity, debt or convertible debt by us;

changes to our capital allocation or business strategy;

developments in our relationships with our customers;

announcements by our customers or competitors;

changes in regulatory policy or interpretation;

governmental investigations;

changes in the ratings of our debt or stock by rating agencies or securities analysts;

our purchase or development of real estate and/or additional data centers;

overall market demand for data center space and services;

changes in prices for utilities, connectivity and other services we provide;

personnel changes;

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changes in customers' budgets for information technology services;

our acquisitions of complementary businesses or dispositions of properties; or

the operational performance of our data centers.

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

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

We compete with numerous developers, owners and operators of technology-related real estate and data centers, many of which own properties similar to ours in the same markets. In addition, we may face competition from new entrants into the data center market. Some of our competitors have significant advantages over us, including greater name recognition, longer operating histories, lower operating costs, pre-existing relationships with current or potential customers, greater financial, marketing and other resources, access to better networks and access to less expensive power. These advantages could allow our competitors to respond more quickly or effectively to strategic opportunities or changes in our industries or markets. If our competitors offer data center space that our existing or potential customers perceive to be superior to ours based on numerous factors, including cost and availability of power, security considerations, location or network connectivity, or if they offer rental rates below our current market rates, we may lose existing or potential customers, incur costs to improve our properties or be forced to reduce our rental rates. This risk is compounded by the fact that a significant percentage of our customer leases expire every year. For example, as of December 31, 2014, data center leases representing 22.9%, 20.8% and 23.9% of our total portfolio annualized rent will expire during 2015, 2016, and 2017, respectively. If the rental rates for our properties decrease, our existing customers do not renew their leases or we are unable to lease vacant data center space or re-lease data center space for which leases are scheduled to expire at or above current lease rates, our business and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our portfolio of properties consists primarily of technology-related real estate and data center facilities in particular. A decrease in the demand for data center space, Internet gateway facilities or other technology-related real estate would have a greater adverse effect on our business and financial condition than if we owned a portfolio with a more diversified tenant base or less specialized use. Our substantial development activities make us particularly susceptible to general economic slowdowns, including recessions, as well as adverse developments in the corporate data center, Internet and data communications and broader technology industries. Any such slowdown or adverse development could lead to reduced corporate IT spending or reduced demand for data center space. Reduced demand could also result from business relocations, including to markets that we do not currently serve. Changes in industry practice or in technology, such as virtualization technology, more efficient or miniaturization of computing or networking devices, or devices that require higher power densities than today's devices, could also reduce demand for the physical data center space and infrastructure we provide or make the tenant improvements in our facilities obsolete or in need of significant upgrades to remain viable. The development of new technologies, the adoption of new industry standards or other factors could render many of our customers' current products and services obsolete or unmarketable and contribute to a downturn in their businesses, thereby increasing the likelihood that they default under their leases, become insolvent or file for bankruptcy. In addition, existing initiatives relating to the formation of Internet exchange alternatives could have a negative effect on the demand for and pricing of the subset of our interconnection income relating to Internet exchanges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

human error;

power loss;

improper building maintenance by our landlords in the buildings that we lease;

physical or electronic security breaches;

fire, earthquake, hurricane, flood and other natural disasters;

water damage;

war, terrorism and any related conflicts or similar events worldwide; and

sabotage and vandalism.

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

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

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

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

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

General economic and financial market conditions;

the market's perception of our growth potential;

our then current debt levels;

our historical and expected future earnings, cash flow and cash distributions; and

the market price per share of our capital stock.

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

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

Beginning in 2012 and continuing through 2014, we have invested in a significant project to overhaul our back office information technology systems that support the customer experience from initial quote to customer billing through to accounting and financial reporting. Difficulties with our systems may interrupt our ability to accept and deliver customer orders and impact our overall financial operations, including our accounts payable, accounts receivable, general ledger, close processes, internal financial controls, and our ability to otherwise run and track our business. We may need to expend significant attention, time and resources to correct problems or find alternative sources for performing these functions. Such significant investments in our back office systems may take longer to complete and cost more than originally planned. In addition, we may not realize the full benefits we hoped to achieve and we may recognize additional impairment charges if we decide that portions of these information technology system projects will not ultimately benefit the Company or are de-scoped. Any such difficulty, impairment or disruption may adversely affect our business, including our ability to compete for customers, attract and retain employees, and drive efficiencies and economies of scale, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our expenses may not decrease if our revenue decreases.

Most of the expenses associated with our business, such as debt service payments, real estate, personal property and ad valorem taxes, insurance, utilities, employee wages and benefits and corporate expenses are relatively inflexible and do not necessarily decrease in tandem with a reduction in revenue from our business. Our expenses also will be affected by inflationary increases and certain of our costs may exceed the rate of inflation in any given period. As a result, we may not be able to fully offset our costs by higher lease rates, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial performance.

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

We depend upon carriers and other network providers to deliver network connectivity to customers within our data centers as well as the fiber network interconnection between our data centers. Our hub-and-spoke approach makes us dependent on these third parties to provide these services between our data centers. We cannot assure you that any network provider will elect to offer its services within new data centers that we develop or that once a network provider decides to provide connectivity to or between our data centers, it will continue to do so for any period of time. A significant interruption in or loss of these services could impair our ability to attract and retain customers and have a material adverse effect on our business.

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

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

The markets for the data centers that we own and operate, as well as the industries in which our customers operate, are characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards,

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

Furthermore, potential future regulations that apply to industries we serve may require customers in those industries to seek specific requirements from their data centers that we are unable to provide. These may include physical security requirements applicable to the defense industry and government contractors and privacy and security regulations applicable to the financial services and health care industries. If such regulations were adopted, we could lose some customers or be unable to attract new customers in certain industries, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We currently depend, and expect to continue to depend, upon a relatively small number of customers for a significant percentage of our operating revenue. Our top ten customers accounted for an aggregate of approximately 33.1% of our total portfolio annualized rent as of December 31, 2014. Some of our customers may experience a downturn in their businesses or other factors that may

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weaken their financial condition and result in them failing to make timely rental payments, defaulting on their leases, reducing the level of interconnection services they obtain or the amount of space they lease from us or terminating their relationship with us. The loss of one or more of our significant customers or a significant customer exerting significant pricing pressure on us could also have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

In addition, our largest customers may choose to develop new data centers or expand existing data centers of their own. In the event that any of our key customers were to do so, it could result in a loss of business to us or increase pricing pressure on us. If we lose a customer, there is no guarantee that we would be able to replace that customer at a comparative rental rate or at all.

Some of our largest customers may also compete with one another in various aspects of their businesses. The competitive pressures on our customers may have a negative impact on our operations. For instance, one customer could determine that it is not in that customer's interest to house mission-critical servers in a facility operated by the same company that relies on a key competitor for a significant part of its annual revenue. Our loss of a large customer for this or any other reason could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

we may be unable to acquire a desired property because of competition from other data center companies or real estate investors with more capital;

even if we are able to acquire a desired property, competition from other potential acquirers may significantly increase the purchase price of such property;

we may be unable to realize the intended benefits from acquisitions or achieve anticipated operating or financial results;

we may be unable to finance the acquisition on favorable terms or at all;

we may underestimate the costs to make necessary improvements to acquired properties;

we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions into our existing operations resulting in disruptions to our operations or diversion of our management's attention from our core business activities;

acquired properties may be subject to tax reassessments, which may result in higher than expected real estate tax payments;

we may not be able to access sufficient power on favorable terms or at all; and

market conditions may result in higher than expected vacancy rates and lower than expected rental rates.

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

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

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

As a result, there is no guarantee that we will recover any amounts with respect to losses due to breaches by the sellers of their representations and warranties. In addition, the total amount of costs and expenses that we may incur with respect to liabilities associated with acquired properties and

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entities may exceed our expectations, which may adversely affect our operating results and financial condition. Finally, indemnification agreements between us and the sellers typically provide that the sellers will retain certain specified liabilities relating to the assets and entities acquired by us. While the sellers are generally contractually obligated to pay all losses and other expenses relating to such retained liabilities, there can be no guarantee that such arrangements will not require us to incur losses or other expenses as well.

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

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

As of December 31, 2014, we had the ability to expand our operating data center square footage by approximately 908,000 NRSF, or 62%, as set forth in our development table in Item 1. Our growth depends upon the successful completion of the development of this space and similar projects in the future. Current and future development projects and expansion into new markets will involve substantial planning, allocation of significant company resources and certain risks, including risks related to financing, zoning, regulatory approvals, construction costs and delays. These projects will also require us to carefully select and rely on the experience of one or more general contractors and associated subcontractors during the construction process. Should a general contractor or significant subcontractor experience financial or other problems during the construction process, we could experience significant delays, increased costs to complete the project and other negative impacts to our expected financial returns. Site selection in current and expansion markets is also a critical factor in our expansion plans, and there may not be suitable properties available in our markets at a location that is attractive to our customers and has the necessary combination of access to multiple network providers, a significant supply of electrical power, high ceilings and the ability to sustain heavy floor loading. Furthermore, while we may prefer to locate new data centers adjacent to or in close proximity to our existing data centers, we may be limited by the size and location of suitable properties.

In addition, we will be subject to risks and, potentially, unanticipated costs associated with obtaining access to a sufficient amount of power from local utilities, including the need, in some cases, to develop utility substations on our properties in order to accommodate our power needs, constraints on the amount of electricity that a particular locality's power grid is capable of providing at any given time, and risks associated with the negotiation of long-term power contracts with utility providers. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully negotiate such contracts on acceptable terms or at all. Any inability to negotiate utility contracts on a timely basis or on acceptable financial terms or in volumes sufficient to supply the requisite power for our development properties would have a material negative impact on our growth and future results of operations and financial condition.

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

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

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

Property	NRSF	Current Lease Term Expiration	Renewal Rights	Base Rent Increases at Renewal
NY1	48,613	Apr. 2023	2 × 5 years	FMR(1)
LA1	157,778	July 2022	3 × 5 years	103% of previous monthly base rent
DC1	22,137	May 2016	3 × 5 years	Greater of 103% of previous monthly base rent or 95% of FMR(1)
DE1	5,878	Oct. 2019	1 × 5 years	103% of previous monthly base rent
DE2	5,140	Dec. 2024	N/A	

(1)

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2014, we had total indebtedness of approximately \$318.5 million and the ability to borrow up to an additional \$179.2 million under our revolving credit facility, subject to satisfying certain financial and covenant tests. While there are limits in our revolving credit facility and senior unsecured term loan on the amount of debt that we may incur, and additional limits on our indebtedness may be imposed by future agreements or by a policy adopted by our Board of Directors, we have the ability to increase our indebtedness over current levels. A substantial increase in our indebtedness may have adverse consequences for our business, results of operations and financial condition because it could, among other things:

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing our cash flow available to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes, including to pay dividends on our common and preferred stock as currently contemplated or necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT;

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make it more difficult for us to satisfy our financial obligations, including borrowings under our revolving credit facility;

increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

expose us to increases in interest rates for our variable rate debt;

limit our ability to borrow additional funds on favorable terms or at all to expand our business or ease liquidity constraints;

limit our ability to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity on the same or more favorable terms or at all;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry;

place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to competitors that have less indebtedness; and

require us to dispose of one or more of our properties at disadvantageous prices or raise equity that may dilute the value of our common stock in order to service our indebtedness or to raise funds to pay such indebtedness at maturity.

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

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

merge, consolidate or transfer all or substantially all of our or our subsidiaries' assets;

incur additional debt or issue additional preferred stock, including use of our existing capacity under our revolving credit facility;

make certain investments or acquisitions;

create liens on our or our subsidiaries' assets;

sell assets;

make capital expenditures;

pay dividends on or repurchase our capital stock;

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enter into transactions with affiliates;

issue or sell stock of our subsidiaries; and

change the nature of our business.

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

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Fluctuations in interest rates could materially affect our financial results

Because a significant portion of our debt bears interest at variable rates, increases in interest rates could materially increase our interest expense. Based on our debt outstanding as of December 31, 2014, if interest rates were to increase by 1%, the corresponding increase in interest expense on our variable rate debt would decrease future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$2.2 million per year. If the United States Federal Reserve increases short-term interest rates, this would have a significant upward impact on shorter-term interest rates, including the interest rates that our variable rate debt is based upon. Potential future increases in interest rates and credit spreads may increase our interest expense and therefore negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations, and reduce our access to the debt or equity capital markets.

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

Our ability to maximize operating revenues depends on our ability to develop and grow a balanced customer base, consisting of a variety of companies, including enterprises, cloud and IT service providers, digital content and multimedia providers, systems integrators and managed services providers and networks. We consider certain of these customers to be key in that they draw in other customers. The more balanced the customer base within each data center, the better we will be able to generate significant interconnection revenues, which in turn increases our overall operating revenues. Our ability to attract customers to our data centers will depend on a variety of factors, including the presence of multiple network carriers, the mix of products and services offered by us, the overall mix of customers, the presence of key customers attracting business through vertical market ecosystems, the data center's operating reliability and security and our ability to effectively market and sell our services. However, some of our customers may face competitive pressures and may ultimately not be successful or may be consolidated through merger or acquisition. If these customers do not continue to use our data centers it may be disruptive to our business. Finally, the uncertain economic climate may harm our ability to attract and retain customers if customers slow spending, or delay decision-making, on our products and services, or if customers begin to have difficulty paying us and we experience increased churn in our customer base. Any of these factors may hinder the development, growth and retention of a balanced customer base and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

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

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

We are subject to a variety of state and local taxes, including real and personal property taxes and sales and use taxes that may increase materially due to factors outside our control. In particular, real estate taxes on our properties may increase as tax rates change and as the properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. We expect to be notified by local taxing authorities that the assessed values of certain of our properties have increased. We plan to appeal these increased assessments, but we may not be successful in our efforts. Our leases with our customers generally do not allow us to increase their rent as a result of an increase in real estate or other taxes. If real estate or other taxes increase and we cannot pass these increases on to our customers through increased rent for new leases or upon lease renewals, our result of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders would be adversely affected.

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

If any tenant becomes a debtor in a case under the federal Bankruptcy Code, we cannot evict the tenant solely because of the bankruptcy. In addition, the bankruptcy court might authorize the tenant to reject and terminate its lease with us. Our claim against the tenant for unpaid, future rent would be subject to a statutory cap that might be substantially less than the remaining rent actually owed under the lease. In either case, our claim for unpaid rent would likely not be paid in full. As of December 31, 2014, we had no material tenants in bankruptcy. Our revenue and cash available for distribution could be materially adversely affected if any of our significant tenants were to become bankrupt or insolvent, or suffer a downturn in its business, or fail to renew its lease or renew on terms less favorable to us than its current terms.

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

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires companies to evaluate their internal control over financial reporting. We performed our evaluation as of December 31, 2014, and concluded internal control over financial reporting is operating effectively. Although we believe our internal control over financial reporting is operating effectively, in the course of our internal audit program we have identified certain areas for ongoing improvement and we are in the process of evaluating and designing enhanced business processes and internal controls to address such areas, none of which we believe constitutes a material change. However, we cannot be certain that our efforts will be effective or sufficient for us, or our independent registered public accounting firm, to issue unqualified audit reports in the future, especially as our business continues to grow and evolve and as we acquire other businesses.

Our ability to manage our operations and growth will require us to improve our operational, financial and management controls, as well as our internal reporting systems and controls. We may not be able to implement improvements to our internal reporting systems and controls in an efficient and timely manner and have in the past, and may in the future, discover deficiencies in existing systems and controls. In addition, internal reporting systems and controls are subject to human error. Any such deficiencies could result in material misstatements in our consolidated financial statements, which might involve restating previously issued financial statements. Additionally, as we expand, we will need to implement new systems to support our financial reporting business processes and controls. We may not be able to implement these systems such that errors would be identified in a timely manner, which could result in material misstatements in our consolidated financial statements.

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Illiquidity of real estate investments, particularly our data centers, could significantly impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties, which could harm our financial condition.

Because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, our ability to promptly sell one or more properties in our portfolio in response to adverse changes in the real estate market or in the performance of such properties may be limited, thus harming our financial condition. The real estate market is affected by many factors that are beyond our control, including:

adverse changes in national and local economic and market conditions;

changes in interest rates and in the availability, cost and terms of debt financing;

changes in governmental laws and regulations, fiscal policies and zoning ordinances and costs of compliance therewith;

the ongoing cost of capital improvements that are not passed onto our customers, particularly in older properties;

changes in operating expenses; and

civil unrest, acts of war, terrorist attacks and natural disasters, including earthquakes and floods, which may result in uninsured and underinsured losses.

The risks associated with the illiquidity of real estate investments are even greater for our data center properties. Our data centers are highly specialized real estate assets containing extensive electrical and mechanical systems that are uniquely designed to house and maintain our customers' equipment and, as such, have little, if any, traditional office space. As a result, most of our data centers are not suited for use by customers as anything other than as data centers and major renovations and expenditures would be required in order for us to re-lease data center space for more traditional commercial or industrial uses, or for us to sell a property to a buyer for use other than as a data center.

Environmental problems are possible and can be costly.

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

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

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

Some of our properties may also contain or develop harmful mold or suffer from other air quality issues. As a result, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants at any of our

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properties could require us to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold or other airborne contaminants from the affected property or increase indoor ventilation. In addition, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants could expose us to liability from our customers, employees of our customers and others if property damage or health concerns arise.

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

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

We may incur significant costs complying with other regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risks Related to Our Organizational Structure

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

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

While the Funds and their affiliates do not control our Company, they own a majority of our Operating Partnership and have the right initially to nominate two directors, and their interests may differ from or conflict with the interests of our stockholders.

As of December 31, 2014, the Funds or their affiliates had an aggregate beneficial common ownership interest in our Operating Partnership of approximately 54.2% which, if exchanged for our common stock, would represent approximately 53.7% of our outstanding common stock. In addition, the operating agreement for our Operating Partnership grants the Funds and their affiliates the right to initially nominate two of the seven directors to our Board of Directors. As a result, the Funds and their affiliates have the ability to exercise substantial influence over our Company, including with respect to decisions relating to our capital structure, issuing additional shares of our common stock or other equity securities, paying dividends, incurring additional debt, making acquisitions, selling properties or other assets, merging with other companies and undertaking other extraordinary transactions. In any of these matters, the interests of the Funds and their affiliates may differ from or conflict with the interests of our other stockholders. In addition, the Funds and their affiliates are in the business of making investments in companies and may, from time to time, acquire interests in businesses that directly or indirectly compete with our business, as well as businesses that are significant existing or potential customers. The Funds and their affiliates may acquire or seek to acquire assets that we seek to acquire and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us or may be more expensive for us to pursue.

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

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

Our Charter Contains Restrictions on the Ownership and Transfer of Our Stock. In order to assist us in complying with the limitations on the concentration of ownership of REIT stock imposed by the Code on REITs, our charter generally prohibits any person or entity (other than a person who or entity that has been granted an exception as described below) from actually or constructively owning more than 9.8% (by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of our common stock, 9.8% (by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of our outstanding shares of any series of preferred stock, or more than 9.8% (by value) of our capital stock. The value and number of the outstanding shares of common stock and preferred stock, and the value of the outstanding shares of capital stock shall be determined by the Board of Directors in good faith, which shall be conclusive for all purposes. We refer to these restrictions as the ownership limits. Our charter permits our Board of Directors to make, and our Board of Directors has made, certain exceptions to these ownership limits, where our Board of Directors has determined that such exceptions would not cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT. Our Board of Directors has granted exemptions from the ownership limits to the Funds and their affiliates, as well as to two registered broker-dealers who hold shares of our common stock for the benefit of multiple shareholders and one registered broker-dealer with respect solely to shares of our preferred stock for the benefit of multiple shareholders, none of whom individually holds more than 9.8% of our capital stock. Any attempt to own or transfer shares of our capital stock in excess of the ownership limits without the consent of our Board of Directors will result in the automatic transfer of the shares (and all dividends thereon) to a charitable trust. These ownership limitations may prevent a third party from acquiring control of us if our Board of Directors does not grant an exemption from the ownership limitations, even if our stockholders believe the change in control is in their best interests.

Our Charter Grants Our Board of Directors the Right to Classify or Reclassify Any Unissued Shares of Capital Stock, Increase or Decrease the Authorized Number of Shares and Establish the Preference and Rights of Any Preferred Stock without Stockholder Approval. Our charter provides that the total number of shares of stock of all classes that we currently have authority to issue is 120,000,000, initially consisting of 100,000,000 shares of common stock and 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock. Our Board of Directors has the authority, without a stockholders' vote, to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of stock, including common stock, into preferred stock or vice versa, to increase or decrease the authorized number of shares of common stock and preferred stock and to establish the preferences and rights of any preferred stock or other class or series of shares to be issued. Because our Board of Directors has the power to establish the preferences and rights of additional classes or series of stock without a stockholders' vote, our Board of Directors may give the holders of any class or series of stock preferences, powers and rights, including voting rights, senior to the rights of holders of existing stock.

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

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

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circumstances that otherwise could provide our common stockholders with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of such shares, including:

"business combination" provisions that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations between us and an "interested stockholder" (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our outstanding shares of voting stock or an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period immediately prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding stock of the corporation) or an affiliate of any interested stockholder for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder and thereafter imposes two super-majority stockholder voting requirements on these combinations; and

"control share" provisions that provide that "control shares" of our Company (defined as voting shares of stock which, when aggregated with all other shares controlled by the stockholder, entitle the stockholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a "control share acquisition" (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of "control shares") have no voting rights except to the extent approved by our stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares.

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

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

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

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

actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services; or

a final judgment based upon a finding of active and deliberate dishonesty by the director or officer that was material to the cause of action adjudicated.

Additionally, the charter authorizes the Company to obligate itself, and the bylaws require it, to indemnify the Company's directors and officers for actions taken by them in those capacities and to pay or reimburse their reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and we have entered into indemnification agreements with the Company's officers and directors. As a result, the Company and its stockholders may have more limited rights against its directors and officers than might otherwise exist under common law. Accordingly, in

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the event that actions taken in good faith by any of the Company's directors or officers impede the performance of the Company, a stockholders' ability to recover damages from that director or officer will be limited.

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

In December 2012, we sold 4.6 million shares of 7.25% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock in an underwritten public offering. Upon liquidation, holders of our shares of preferred stock will receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of our existing stockholders or reduce the market price of our common stock, or both. Holders of our common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights or other protections against dilution. As data center acquisition or development opportunities arise from time to time, we may issue additional shares of common stock or preferred stock to raise the capital necessary to finance these acquisitions or developments or may issue common stock or preferred stock or common Operating Partnership units, which are redeemable for, at our option, cash or our common stock on a one-to-one basis, to acquire such properties. Such issuances could result in dilution of stockholders' equity. Thus, our stockholders bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our common stock and diluting their interest.

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

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

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

We have elected to be taxed and to operate in a manner that will allow us to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes under the Code. However, we cannot assure you that we will remain qualified as a REIT. If, in any taxable year, we lose our REIT status, we will face serious tax consequences that would substantially reduce our cash available for distribution to our stockholders for each of the years involved because:

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

we could be subject to possibly increased state and local taxes; and

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

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

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

We will remain a domestically controlled REIT if, at all times during a specified testing period, less than 50% in value of our shares is held directly or indirectly by non-U.S. stockholders. However, because our shares are publicly traded, we cannot guarantee that we will maintain the qualifications to be a domestically-controlled REIT. If we fail to qualify as a domestically-controlled REIT, our non-U.S.

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stockholders that otherwise would not be subject to federal income tax on the gain attributable to a sale of our shares of common stock would be subject to taxation upon such a sale if either (1) the shares of common stock were not considered to be regularly traded under applicable Treasury Regulations on an established securities market, such as the NYSE, or (2) the selling non-U.S. stockholder owned, actually or constructively, more than 5% in value of the outstanding shares of common stock being sold during specified testing periods. If gain on the sale or exchange of our shares of common stock was subject to taxation for these reasons, the non-U.S. stockholder would be subject to regular U.S. income tax with respect to any gain on a net basis in a manner similar to the taxation of a taxable U.S. stockholder, subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax and special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals, and corporate non-U.S. stockholders may be subject to an additional branch profits tax.

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

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

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

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

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

The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Changes to the tax laws, with or without retroactive application, could materially and adversely affect CoreSite Realty Corporation's stockholders, Operating Partnership unit holders and/or us. We cannot predict how changes in the tax laws might affect our investors and/or us. New legislation, Treasury Regulations,

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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.

Applicable REIT laws may restrict certain business activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interconnection services are a fundamental and growing part of our business. Based on representations we have made to the IRS that this activity is ordinary, necessary, usual, and customary in connection with the operation of our data center properties and those properties with similar character to ours, we have received a private letter ruling, holding, among other things, that amounts received from our customers for interconnection services will not be treated as other than "rents from real property" under the Code. We are entitled to rely upon that private letter ruling only to the extent that we did not misstate or omit a material fact in the ruling request we submitted to the IRS and that we operate in the future in accordance with the material facts described in that request. Moreover, the IRS, in its sole discretion, may revoke the private letter ruling. If the revenue associated with our interconnection activity was determined to be non-qualifying REIT income, including as a result of our being unable to rely upon the private letter ruling or the IRS revoking that ruling, there would be

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significant risk to our ability to qualify as a REIT, which could have a material adverse effect on the value of our common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

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

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we are party to a variety of legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. We believe that, with respect to any such matters to which we currently are a party, the ultimate disposition of any such matter will not result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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Our common stock has been listed and is traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "COR" since September 23, 2010. As of February 11, 2015, we had six holders of record of our common stock. This figure does not reflect the beneficial ownership of shares held in nominee name. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale prices in dollars on the NYSE for our common stock and the dividends we declared with respect to the periods indicated.

	Price Range		Dividends Declared
	High	Low	
2014:			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 39.98	\$ 32.24	\$ 0.42
Third Quarter	\$ 36.47	\$ 32.03	\$ 0.35
Second Quarter	\$ 34.08	\$ 29.75	\$ 0.35
First Quarter	\$ 33.74	\$ 29.26	\$ 0.35
2013:			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 34.82	\$ 27.51	\$ 0.35
Third Quarter	\$ 36.00	\$ 29.92	\$ 0.27
Second Quarter	\$ 38.57	\$ 28.84	\$ 0.27
First Quarter	\$ 35.38	\$ 28.11	\$ 0.27

Distributions and Dividends

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

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

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Performance Graph

The following line graph sets forth, for the period from September 23, 2010 (our first day of trading on the NYSE), through December 31, 2014, a comparison of the percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock compared to the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Market Index and the MSCI US REIT Index ("RMS"). The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on September 23, 2010, in shares of our common stock and each of the aforementioned indices and that all dividends were reinvested without the payment of any commissions. There can be no assurance that the performance of our shares will continue in line with the same or similar trends depicted in the graph below.

Pricing Date	COR	S&P 500	MSCI US REIT
September 23, 2010	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
December 31, 2010	\$ 86	\$ 112	\$ 109
December 31, 2011	\$ 116	\$ 115	\$ 119
December 31, 2012	\$ 186	\$ 133	\$ 140
December 31, 2013	\$ 225	\$ 176	\$ 143
December 31, 2014	\$ 285	\$ 200	\$ 187

Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities

None.

Repurchases of Equity Securities

None.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

On September 28, 2010, we closed our IPO and completed the acquisition of our Predecessor and other data centers properties and buildings leasing office and light-industrial space under common arrangement. As such, the financial condition and results of operations for the entities acquired by our Predecessor in connection with the IPO and related formation transactions are only included in the condensed consolidated financial statements since the date of the transactions. Prior to September 28, 2010, the date of these transactions, the condensed consolidated financial statements include only the activities and capital structure of our Predecessor.

	The Company				Historical Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31,				For the period September 28, 2010, through December 31, 2010	For the period January 1, 2010, through September 27, 2010
(in thousands except share and per share data)	2014	2013	2012	2011		
Statement of Operations Data						
Operating revenues	\$ 272,420	\$ 234,833	\$ 206,934	\$ 172,846	\$ 38,352	\$ 35,557
Operating expenses	228,233	200,163	189,891	179,936	47,049	35,524
Operating income (loss)	44,187	34,670	17,043	(7,090)	(8,697)	33
Gain on land disposal	1,208					
Interest expense	(5,311)	(2,689)	(5,236)	(5,275)	(2,325)	(1,590)
Net income (loss)	40,052	31,612	10,716	(10,779)	(10,722)	(1,555)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	17,287	12,771	5,668	(6,168)	(7,371)	
Net income (loss) attributable to CoreSite Realty Corporation	\$ 22,765	\$ 18,841	\$ 5,048	\$ (4,611)	\$ (3,351)	\$ (1,555)
Preferred stock dividends	(8,338)	(8,338)	(440)			
Net income (loss) attributable to common shares	\$ 14,427	\$ 10,503	\$ 4,608	\$ (4,611)	\$ (3,351)	\$ (1,555)
Earnings Per Share						
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common shares						
Basic	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.22	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.17)	
Diluted	0.66	0.49	0.22	(0.24)	(0.17)	
Dividends declared per common share	1.47	1.16	0.81	0.57	0.13	
Balance Sheet Data						
Net investments in real estate	\$ 930,570	\$ 892,821	\$ 724,075	\$ 677,553	\$ 591,179	
Total assets	1,075,425	1,016,494	845,332	808,226	833,026	
Outstanding indebtedness	318,500	232,500	59,750	121,864	124,873	
Funds from Operations ("FFO")						
Net income (loss)	\$ 40,052	\$ 31,612	\$ 10,716	\$ (10,779)	\$ (10,722)	\$ (1,555)
Real estate depreciation and amortization	73,955	62,040	61,700	67,673	18,936	11,748
Gain on land disposal	(1,208)					
FFO	112,799	93,652	72,416	56,894	8,214	10,193
Preferred stock dividends	(8,338)	(8,338)	(440)			
FFO attributable to common shares and units	\$ 104,461	\$ 85,314	\$ 71,976	\$ 56,894	\$ 8,214	\$ 10,193

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

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("NAREIT"). FFO represents net income (loss) (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of property and undepreciated land and impairment write-downs of depreciable real estate, plus real estate related depreciation and amortization (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs) and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. FFO attributable to common shares and units represents FFO less preferred stock dividends declared during the period.

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

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

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

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

Overview

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

We deliver secure, reliable, high-performance data center solutions across eight key North American markets. We connect, protect and deliver a reliable performance environment and continued operation of mission-critical data and information technology infrastructure for more than 800 of the world's leading enterprises, network operators, cloud providers, and supporting service providers.

Our focus is to bring together a strong network and cloud community to support the needs of enterprises, and create a highly diverse customer ecosystem. Our growth strategy includes i) increase cash flow of in-place data center space, ii) capitalize on embedded expansion opportunities, iii) selectively pursue acquisition and development opportunities in new and existing markets and iv) leverage existing customer relationships and reach new customers. We believe our strategies will enable us to maximize sustainable long-term growth in earnings and funds from operations and maximize dividend and distribution and financial returns to our stockholders and our partnership's unit holders.

Factors which May Influence our Results of Operations

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

Operating revenue. The amount of operating revenue generated by the properties in our portfolio depends on several factors, including our ability to maintain or improve the occupancy rates of currently leased space and to lease currently available space. Excluding space held for development, as of December 31, 2014, the occupancy rate of the data center properties in our portfolio, stabilized and pre-stabilized, was 82.6% of NRSF compared to 77.4% as of December 31, 2013. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, new and expansion leases totaling approximately 167,735 NRSF

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commenced. The following table summarizes our leasing activity during the year ended December 31, 2014:

	Leasing Activity Period	Number of Leases(1)	Total Leased NRSF(2)	Rental Rates(3)	Rent Growth(4)
New/expansion leases commenced	Year ended December 31, 2014	466	167,735	\$ 137	
	Three months ended December 31, 2014	106	34,009	\$ 145	
	The months ended September 30, 2014	115	45,014	135	
	Three months ended June 30, 2014	126	60,587	135	
	Three months ended March 31, 2014	119	28,125	134	
New/expansion leases signed	Year ended December 31, 2014	466	244,477	\$ 136	
	Three months ended December 31, 2014	96	91,662	121	
	The months ended September 30, 2014	118	54,123	141	
	Three months ended June 30, 2014	121	58,909	159	
	Three months ended March 31, 2014	131	39,783	129	
Renewal leases signed	Year ended December 31, 2014	352	163,306	\$ 180	8.6%
	Three months ended December 31, 2014	78	43,863	153	5.2%
	The months ended September 30, 2014	123	55,262	219	10.6%
	Three months ended June 30, 2014	77	41,890	167	8.1%
	Three months ended March 31, 2014	74	22,291	159	9.4%

- (1) Number of leases represents each agreement with a customer; a lease agreement could include multiple spaces and a customer could have multiple leases.
- (2) Total leased NRSF is determined based on contractually leased square feet for leases that have been signed or commenced on or before December 31, 2014. We calculate occupancy based on factors in addition to contractually leased square feet, including required data center support space (such as the mechanical, telecommunications and utility rooms) and building common areas.
- (3) Rental rates represent annual contractual rent per NRSF adjusted for straight-line rents in accordance with GAAP.
- (4) Rent growth represents the increase in GAAP rental rates on renewed leases commencing during the period, as compared with the previous GAAP rental rates for the same space.

Operating expenses. Our operating expenses primarily consist of utility costs, including power, site maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance, personnel salaries and benefits, including stock based compensation, depreciation, as well as rental expenses on our properties in which we hold a leasehold interest. A substantial majority of our operating expenses is fixed in nature and should not vary significantly from period to period, unless we expand our existing data centers or acquire new data centers, which would entail additional operations, security and facility personnel, as well as utility, operating and maintenance expenses. Our buildings require significant power to support data center operations. We expect the cost of power will generally increase in the future on a per-unit or fixed basis in addition to the variable increase related to the growth in consumption by our customers. In addition, the cost of power is generally higher in summer months as compared to other times of the year. Furthermore, to the extent we incur increased electricity costs as a result of either climate change policies or the physical

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effects of climate change; such increased costs could materially impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Substantially all of our data center NRSF is subject to the breakered-amp or sub-metered (branch circuit monitoring) power pricing models. We recover all or substantially all of our electricity costs for

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

Scheduled Lease Expirations. Our ability to re-lease expiring space at rental rates equal to or in excess of current rental rates will impact our results of operations. In addition to approximately 335,000 NRSF of unoccupied space in our portfolio, data center leases representing approximately 12.7% and 12.3% of the NRSF in our stabilized operating portfolio, with annualized rental rates of \$155 per NRSF and \$146 per NRSF are scheduled to expire during the year ending December 31, 2015, and 2016, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2014, rents on renewed space increased by an average of 8.6% on a GAAP basis compared to the expiring rents. Our past performance may not be indicative of future results, and we cannot assure that leases will be renewed or that our properties will be re-leased at all or at rental rate equal to or above the current average rental rates. Further, re-leased/renewed rental rates in a particular market may not be consistent with rental rates across our portfolio as a whole and may fluctuate from one period to another due to a number of factors, including local real estate conditions, local supply and demand for datacenter space, competition from other datacenter developers or operators, the condition of a particular property and whether a property, or space within a property, has been developed.

Acquisitions, Development and Financing. Our ability to grow rental and operating revenue depends on our ability to acquire, develop and lease data center space at favorable rental rates. As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 908,000 NRSF of space available for future development and space currently under development, or approximately 33% of the total space in our portfolio. We may encounter development delays, excess development costs, or delays in leasing developed space to customers. We generally fund the cost of data center development from additional capital, which, for future developments, we would expect to obtain through our revolving credit facility and other unsecured and secured borrowings, construction financings and the issuance of additional equity and debt securities if needed and when market conditions permit. We will require additional capital to finance future development activities, which capital may not be available or may not be available on terms acceptable to us.

Conditions in Significant Markets. Our operating properties are located in Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay and Northern Virginia areas (including Washington D.C.), Boston, Chicago, the New York area, Miami and Denver. These markets comprised 28.9%, 28.0%, 17.8%, 9.2%, 8.6%, 5.4%, 1.2%, and 0.9%, respectively, of our annualized data center rent as of December 31, 2014. Positive or negative changes in conditions including supply and demand, rental rates, utility costs, and general economic conditions in these markets could impact our overall performance.

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Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2014, Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2013

The discussion below relates to our financial condition and results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2014, and 2013. A summary of our operating results for the years ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, is as follows (in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	\$ Change	% Change
Operating revenue	\$ 272,420	\$ 234,833	\$ 37,587	16.0%
Operating expense	228,233	200,163	28,070	14.0%
Operating income	44,187	34,670	9,517	27.5%
Interest expense	5,311	2,689	2,622	97.5%
Net income	40,052	31,612	8,440	26.7%

Operating Revenue

Operating revenue during the years ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	\$ Change	% Change
Data center revenue:				
Rental revenue	\$ 149,294	\$ 131,080	\$ 18,214	13.9%
Power revenue	71,227	59,663	11,564	19.4%
Interconnection revenue	35,355	28,932	6,423	22.2%
Tenant reimbursement and other	8,702	7,317	1,385	18.9%
Total data center revenue	264,578	226,992	37,586	16.6%
Office, light-industrial and other revenue	7,842	7,841	1	0.0%
Total operating revenues	\$ 272,420	\$ 234,833	\$ 37,587	16.0%

The increase in total operating revenues was due primarily to an \$18.2 million increase in data center rental revenue during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to 2013. The increase in data center rental revenue for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to 2013, is due primarily to the commencement of 168,000 NRSF of new and expansion leases during the year ended December 31, 2014, and 196,000 NRSF of new and expansion leases during the year ended December 31, 2013, that did not result in a full year of rental revenue during the 2013 period. Commenced leases that contributed to the increase in rental revenue include a 101,721 NRSF built-to-suit lease at SV5, which commenced in November 2013, a 7,711 NRSF lease at SV4, which commenced in September 2013, a 23,663 NRSF lease at BO1, which commenced in April 2013, a 5,694 NRSF lease at CH1, which commenced in April 2014, a 12,600 NRSF lease at SV3, which commenced in May 2014, and 27,347 NRSF of multiple leases at our newly developed NY2 data center which commenced throughout the year ended December 31, 2014. These five leases and the NY2 leases increased data center rental revenue by \$8.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the 2013 period, which represented 46% of the total increase in data center rental revenue. The increase was partially offset by expiring leases that were not renewed, which resulted in a data center rental revenue churn rate of 5.6%, or \$7.7 million of annualized data center rent, during the year ended December 31, 2014.

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Data center power revenue increased \$11.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the 2013 period, as a result of the new and expansion leases entered into and the overall increase in occupied NRSF and data center rental revenue. In addition, interconnection revenue increased \$6.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the 2013 period, as a result of an increase in the volume of cross connects from new and existing customers.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses during the years ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	\$ Change	% Change
Property operating and maintenance	\$ 75,119	\$ 64,260	\$ 10,859	16.9%
Real estate taxes and insurance	7,578	8,458	(880)	10.4%
Depreciation and amortization	80,722	65,785	14,937	22.7%
Sales and marketing	14,554	14,405	149	1.0%
General and administrative	27,842	27,317	525	1.9%
Rent	20,397	19,659	738	3.8%
Impairment of internal-use software	1,959		1,959	
Transaction costs	62	279	(217)	77.8%
Total operating expenses	\$ 228,233	\$ 200,163	\$ 28,070	14.0%

Property operating and maintenance expense increased \$10.9 million as a result of an increase in payroll and benefits expense due to an increase in facilities and operations headcount associated with data center expansion. In addition, power expense increased due to the commencement of new and expansion leases during the year ended December 31, 2014, and the overall increase in data center occupancy from 77.4% as of December 31, 2013, to 82.6% as of December 31, 2014.

Real estate taxes and insurance decreased \$0.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the 2013 period, as a result of a true-up of accrued real estate tax liabilities associated with estimated amounts from 2010 due to the change in ownership of our acquired properties at IPO located in California. The final tax assessments for two properties acquired at IPO became known in the second quarter 2014 and, therefore, the estimated real estate tax accruals were reconciled to the actual tax liabilities, resulting in a \$3.7 million reduction in expense. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in real estate taxes and insurance due to increases in assessed property values and taxes on newly developed data centers at NY2 and SV5. Insurance premiums increased as a result of the completion of newly developed data centers, including NY2 and SV5, and a corresponding increase in the insured values of these properties. We capitalize a portion of real estate taxes and insurance costs that are identifiable to data center projects under construction.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$14.9 million as a result of the placement into service of approximately 68,300 NRSF of new operating space during the year ended December 31, 2014.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized a \$2.0 million impairment charge as a result of internal-use software previously under development that was discontinued during the period and will not be placed into service.

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Interest Expense

The \$2.6 million increase in total interest expense was primarily a result of additional outstanding debt of \$318.5 million as of December 31, 2014, compared to \$232.5 million of outstanding debt as of December 31, 2013. A summary of interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	\$ Change	% Change
Interest expense and fees	\$ 8,047	\$ 5,312	\$ 2,735	51.5%
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,897	1,739	158	9.1%
Capitalized interest	(4,633)	(4,362)	(271)	6.2%
Total interest expense	5,311	2,689	2,622	97.5%

Percent capitalized	46.6%	61.9%
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The Company recognized a \$1.2 million gain on land disposal in the consolidated statements of operations as a result of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority acquiring 52,248 square feet of land at BO1 pursuant to an order of taking.

Year Ended December 31, 2013, Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

The discussion below relates to our financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013, and 2012. A summary of our operating results for the year ended December 31, 2013, and 2012 is as follows (in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2013	2012	\$ Change	% Change
Operating revenue	\$ 234,833	\$ 206,934	\$ 27,899	13.5%
Operating expense	200,163	189,891	10,272	5.4%
Operating income	34,670	17,043	17,627	103.4%
Interest expense	2,689	5,236	(2,547)	48.6%
Net income	31,612	10,716	20,896	195.0%

Operating Revenue

Operating revenue during the year ended December 31, 2013, and 2012, was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2013	2012	\$ Change	% Change
Data center revenue:				
Rental revenue	\$ 131,080	\$ 116,146	\$ 14,934	12.9%
Power revenue	59,663	53,672	5,991	11.2%
Interconnection revenue	28,932	21,637	7,295	33.7%
Tenant reimbursement and other	7,317	7,088	229	3.2%
Total data center revenue	226,992	198,543	28,449	14.3%
Office, light-industrial and other revenue	7,841	8,391	(550)	6.6%
Total operating revenues	\$ 234,833	\$ 206,934	\$ 27,899	13.5%

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The operating revenue increase was primarily due to a \$14.9 million increase in data center rental revenue during the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 2012. The increase in data center rental revenue for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 2012, is due primarily to the commencement of 235,000 NRSF of new and expansion leases during the year ended December 31, 2013, and 78,000 NRSF of new and expansion leases during the year ended December 31, 2012, that did not result in a full year of rental revenue during the 2012 period. Commenced leases that contributed to the increase in rental revenue include a 19,103 NRSF built-to-suit lease at SV4, which commenced on January 1, 2013, and a 23,663 NRSF lease at BO1, which commenced on April 1, 2013. These two leases increased data center rental revenue by \$4.9 million, which represented 33% of the total increase in data center rental revenue. The increase was partially offset by lease expirations that were not renewed, which resulted in a data center rental revenue churn rate of 7.8%, or \$9.4 million of annualized data center rent, during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Interconnection revenue increased \$7.3 million due to an increase in the volume and pricing of cross connects from new and existing customers during the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 2012. In addition, power revenue increased \$6.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 2012, as a result of the new and expansion leases entered into and the overall increase in occupied NRSF and data center rental revenue.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses during the year ended December 31, 2013, and 2012, were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2013	2012	\$ Change	% Change
Property operating and maintenance	\$ 64,260	\$ 61,235	\$ 3,025	4.9%
Real estate taxes and insurance	8,458	8,765	(307)	3.5%
Depreciation and amortization	65,785	64,327	1,458	2.3%
Sales and marketing	14,405	10,330	4,075	39.4%
General and administrative	27,317	25,910	1,407	5.4%
Rent	19,659	18,711	948	5.1%
Transaction costs	279	613	(334)	54.5%
 Total operating expenses	 \$ 200,163	 \$ 189,891	 \$ 10,272	 5.4%

The overall increase in operating expenses was primarily due to additional sales and marketing expense of \$4.1 million as a result of an increase in the number of sales and marketing employees. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we increased our sales and marketing team to better support our diversified customer base, as well as increase our penetration and deepen our resources in the eight markets where we operate.

Property operating and maintenance expense increased \$3.0 million as a result of an increase in payroll and benefits expense due to the increase in headcount of facilities personnel resulting from data center expansion. In addition, power expense increased due to an overall increase in occupancy and customer power draw reflected by the commencement of new and expansion leases during the years ended December 31, 2013.

Real estate taxes and insurance decreased as a result of a reduction of accrued real estate taxes associated with estimated amounts from 2010 associated with a change in ownership in California. The final tax amounts for certain, but not all, properties became known in the fourth quarter 2013 and, therefore, the estimated accruals were reconciled to actual expenses, resulting in a \$0.3 million reduction in the expense.

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Depreciation and amortization increased \$1.5 million as a result of the placement into service of approximately 226,000 NRSF of new operating space during the year ended December 31, 2013.

General and administrative expense increased \$1.4 million primarily due to additional payroll and benefits expense as a result of an increase in corporate headcount during the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 2012. The increases were partially offset by a litigation settlement expense of \$1.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Interest Expense

The decrease in total interest expense was primarily due to an additional \$2.5 million of capitalized interest during the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 2012, primarily due to the data center developments at NY2, SV5, VA2 and LA2 during the year ended December 31, 2013. A summary of interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2013, and 2012, is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2013	2012	\$ Change	% Change
Interest expense and fees	\$ 5,312	\$ 5,392	\$ (80)	1.5%
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,739	1,681	58	3.5%
Capitalized interest	(4,362)	(1,837)	(2,525)	137.5%
Total interest expense	\$ 2,689	\$ 5,236	\$ (2,547)	48.6%

Percent capitalized	61.9%	26.0%
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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Discussion of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31, 2014, Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2013

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$99.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$97.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in cash provided by operating activities of \$1.8 million was due primarily to growth in data center rental, power and interconnection revenue from existing customers and completion and subsequent leasing of new data center space at several properties and an increase in unearned revenue, prepaid rent and other liabilities. The increase was partially offset by a \$14.5 million increase in deferred leasing costs paid during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to 2013.

Net cash used in investing activities decreased to \$106.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$214.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This decrease was primarily a result of the acquisition during 2013 of NY2 for \$21.9 million and cash expended on real estate improvements of \$85.2 million, primarily related to our SV5 and NY2 properties.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$12.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$113.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease of \$101.9 million in cash provided by financing activities was primarily a result of \$86.8 million less net cash proceeds from debt instruments during the year ended December 31, 2014, as the acquisition of NY2 and development activities during the year ended December 31, 2013, resulted in higher financing requirements during the 2013 period. The decrease was also due to an increase of \$16.7 million in dividends and distributions paid on our common stock and common Operating Partnership units and dividends paid on preferred stock during the year ended December 31, 2014.

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Analysis of Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have an effective shelf registration statement that allows us to offer for sale unspecified various classes of equity and debt securities. As circumstances warrant, we may issue debt and/or equity from time to time on an opportunistic basis, dependent upon market conditions and available pricing.

Our short-term liquidity requirements primarily consist of funds needed for interest expense, operating costs including utilities, site maintenance costs, real estate and personal property taxes, insurance, rental expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses, certain capital expenditures, including for the development of data center space and future distributions to common and preferred stockholders and holders of our common Operating Partnership units during the next twelve months. As of December 31, 2014, we had \$10.7 million of cash and equivalents. Subject to our ability to obtain capital upon favorable terms, we estimate our anticipated development activity over the next twelve months will require approximately \$85.0 million to \$115.0 million of capital investment to expand our operating data center portfolio.

We expect to meet our short-term liquidity requirements through net cash provided by operations and by incurring additional indebtedness, including drawing on our revolving credit facility or other debt instruments. The Credit Agreement for our revolving credit facility contains an accordion feature, which allows our Operating Partnership to increase the total commitment from \$405.0 million to \$500.0 million, under specified circumstances. The total amount available for borrowings under our revolving credit facility is subject to the lesser of the facility amount or the availability calculated on our unencumbered asset pool. As of December 31, 2014, \$218.5 million of borrowings were outstanding and up to \$179.2 million of borrowing capacity remained available under our revolving credit facility.

In order to increase our liquidity requirements and access to capital and meet the needs of our development plans, our Operating Partnership and certain subsidiaries entered into a \$100.0 million senior unsecured term loan on January 31, 2014. The senior unsecured term loan has a five-year term and contains an accordion feature, which allows our Operating Partnership to increase the total commitments by \$100.0 million, to \$200.0 million, under specified circumstances.

Our long-term liquidity requirements primarily consist of the costs to fund additional phases of our current projects under development, including the Santa Clara Campus, the One Wilshire Campus, VA2, BO1, CH1 and NY2, future development of other space in our portfolio not currently scheduled, property acquisitions, future distributions to common and preferred stockholders and holders of our common Operating Partnership units, scheduled debt maturities and other capital expenditures. We expect to meet our long-term liquidity requirements through net cash provided by operations, after payment of dividends, and by incurring long-term indebtedness, such as drawing on our revolving credit facility or exercising our senior unsecured term loan accordion feature. We also may raise capital in the future through the issuance of additional equity or debt securities, subject to prevailing market conditions, and/or through the issuance of common Operating Partnership units. However, there is no assurance that we will be able to successfully raise additional capital on acceptable terms or at all.

Inflation

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

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Indebtedness

A summary of outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2014, and 2013, is as follows (in thousands):

	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Revolving credit facility	2.17% and 2.17% at December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013, respectively	January 3, 2017	\$ 218,500	\$ 174,250
Senior unsecured term loan	3.23% at December 31, 2014	January 31, 2019	100,000	
SV1 Mortgage loan	Repaid on January 31, 2014, and 3.67% at December 31, 2013	N/A		58,250
Total principal outstanding			\$ 318,500	\$ 232,500

As of December 31, 2014, we were in compliance with the covenants under our revolving credit facility and senior unsecured term loan. For additional information with respect to our outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013, as well as the available credit under our existing revolving credit facility, debt covenant requirements, and future debt maturities, refer to Item 8 Note 8 Debt in "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" included in the Annual Report.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2014, including the maturities and scheduled principal repayments of indebtedness (in thousands):

Obligation	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Thereafter	Total
Operating leases	\$ 19,319	\$ 19,064	\$ 17,534	\$ 16,009	\$ 16,412	\$ 49,326	\$ 137,664
Revolving credit facility(1)	4,741	4,741	218,500				\$ 227,982
Senior unsecured term loan(2)	3,230	3,230	3,230	3,230	100,269		\$ 113,189
Construction contracts(3)	28,973						\$ 28,973
Other(4)	1,991	1,643	1,394	908	434	5,491	\$ 11,861
Total	\$ 58,254	\$ 28,678	\$ 240,658	\$ 20,147	\$ 117,115	\$ 54,817	\$ 519,669

-
- (1) Includes \$218.5 million outstanding and estimated annual interest payments assuming no draws or payments on the revolving credit facility through the maturity date of January 3, 2017. The revolving credit facility is subject to variable rates and we estimated interest payments based on the interest rate as of December 31, 2014.
- (2) Includes \$100.0 million outstanding and estimated annual interest payments through the maturity date of January 31, 2019. We estimated interest payments based on our \$100 million interest rate swap agreement, which effectively fixes the interest rate at 3.23%.
- (3)

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Obligations for construction contracts for properties under construction, tenant related capital expenditures, and other capital improvements.

(4)

Obligations for power contracts and telecommunications leases.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2014, the Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Table of Contents**Critical Accounting Policies**

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

Acquisition of Investment in Real Estate. We apply purchase accounting to the assets and liabilities related to all of our real estate investments acquired. Accordingly, we are required to make subjective assessments to allocate the purchase price paid to the acquired tangible assets, consisting primarily of land, building and improvements, and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above-market and below-market leases and lease origination costs. These allocation assessments involve significant judgment and complex calculations and have a direct impact on our results of operations.

Capitalization of Costs. Capitalized lease commissions consist of commissions paid to third party leasing agents and internal sales commissions paid to employees for the successful execution of lease agreements. We also capitalize a portion of internal sales employees' compensation and payroll-related fringe benefits that directly relate to time spent executing successful lease agreements. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, we capitalized \$10.3 million, \$3.9 million, and \$2.7 million, respectively, of internal sales commissions, salaries, and payroll-related fringe benefits.

Direct and indirect costs that are clearly associated with the development of properties are capitalized as incurred. During the land development and construction periods, we capitalize construction costs, legal fees, financing costs (including interest), real estate taxes and insurance and internal costs of personnel performing development, if such costs are incremental and identifiable to a specific development project. We cease cost capitalization on development space once the space is ready for its intended use and held available for occupancy. Indirect costs that do not clearly relate to the projects under development are not capitalized and are charged to expense as incurred. Indirect costs capitalized for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Interest	\$ 4,633	\$ 4,362	1,837
Real estate taxes and insurance	1,117	1,473	732
Employee salaries and benefits	2,375	2,447	957
Capitalized indirect development costs	\$ 8,125	\$ 8,282	3,526

Useful Lives of Assets. We are required to make subjective assessments as to the useful lives of our properties for purposes of determining the amount of depreciation to record on an annual basis with respect to our investments in real estate. These assessments have a direct impact on our net income. Buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 27 to 40 years. Additionally we depreciate building improvements over ten years for owned properties and the remaining term of the original

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lease for leased properties. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the asset.

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

Revenue Recognition. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the noncancelable term of customer leases. The excess of rents recognized over amounts contractually due pursuant to the underlying leases are recorded as deferred rent receivable on our consolidated balance sheets. Some of our leases contain provisions under which our customers reimburse us for a portion of direct operating expenses, including power, as well as real estate taxes and insurance. Such reimbursements are recognized in the period that the expenses are recognized. We recognize the amortization of the acquired above-market and below-market customer leases as decreases and increases, respectively, to rental revenue over the remaining noncancelable term of the underlying leases. If the value of below-market leases includes renewal option periods, we include such renewal periods in the amortization period utilized.

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

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

Share-Based Awards. We generally recognize compensation expense related to share-based awards on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the award. The calculation of the fair value of share-based awards is subjective and requires several assumptions over such items as expected stock volatility, dividend payments and interest rates. These assumptions have a direct impact on our net income because a higher share-based awards fair value would result in higher compensation expense and lower net income for a particular period.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk refers to the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and interest rates. The primary market risk to which we believe we are exposed is interest rate risk. Our future income, cash flows and fair values relevant to financial instruments are dependent upon prevalent market interest rates. Many factors, including governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations and other factors that are beyond our control contribute to interest rate risk.

As of December 31, 2014, we had \$318.5 million of consolidated indebtedness that bore variable interest based on one month LIBOR. As of December 31, 2014, we have an interest rate swap agreement in place to fix the interest rate on \$100 million of our one month LIBOR variable rate debt. The interest rate swap has a five-year term and, at our current leverage ratio, effectively fixes the interest rate at 3.23%. Our interest rate risk not covered by an interest rate swap agreement is \$218.5 million of variable rate debt outstanding as of December 31, 2014.

We monitor our market interest rate risk exposures using a sensitivity analysis. Our sensitivity analysis estimates the exposure to market interest rate risk sensitive instruments assuming a hypothetical 1% change in interest rates on our \$218.5 million unhedged variable rate debt. If interest rates were to increase or decrease by 1%, the corresponding increase or decrease, as applicable, in interest expense on our variable rate debt would increase or decrease, as applicable, future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$2.2 million per year.

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

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012</u>	<u>62</u>
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
CoreSite Realty Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CoreSite Realty Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the related financial statement schedule, Schedule III Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation. We also have audited CoreSite Realty Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). CoreSite Realty Corporation's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements and the related financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and the related financial statement schedule and an opinion on CoreSite Realty Corporation's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CoreSite Realty Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the

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years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, Schedule III Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein. Also in our opinion, CoreSite Realty Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

/s/ KPMG LLP

Denver, Colorado
February 13, 2015

Table of Contents**CORESITE REALTY CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands except share data)

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Investments in real estate:		
Land	\$ 78,983	\$ 78,983
Building and improvements	888,966	812,225
	967,949	891,208
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(215,978)	(155,704)
Net investment in operating properties	751,971	735,504
Construction in progress	178,599	157,317
Net investments in real estate	930,570	892,821
Cash and cash equivalents	10,662	5,313
Accounts and other receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$112 and \$159 as of December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013, respectively	10,290	10,339
Lease intangibles, net of accumulated amortization of \$14,477 and \$17,646 as of December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013, respectively	7,112	11,028
Goodwill	41,191	41,191
Other assets, net	75,600	55,802
Total assets	\$ 1,075,425	\$ 1,016,494

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Liabilities:		
Revolving credit facility	\$ 218,500	\$ 174,250
Senior unsecured term loan	100,000	
Mortgage loan payable		58,250
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	42,463	48,978
Accrued dividends and distributions	22,355	18,804
Deferred rent payable	8,985	9,646
Acquired below-market lease contracts, net of accumulated amortization of \$4,688 and \$4,361 as of December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013, respectively	5,576	6,681
Unearned revenue, prepaid rent and other liabilities	19,205	11,578
Total liabilities	417,084	328,187
Stockholders' equity:		
Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock 7.25%, \$115,000 liquidation preference (\$25.00 per share, \$0.01 par value), 4,600,000 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013	115,000	115,000
Common Stock, par value \$0.01, 100,000,000 shares authorized and 21,757,366 and 21,387,152 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013, respectively	212	209
Additional paid-in capital	275,038	267,465
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(125)	
Distributions in excess of net income	(67,538)	(50,264)

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Total stockholders' equity	322,587	332,410
Noncontrolling interests	335,754	355,897
Total equity	658,341	688,307
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,075,425	\$ 1,016,494

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CORESITE REALTY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands except share and per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Operating revenues:			
Data center revenue:			
Rental revenue	\$ 149,294	\$ 131,080	\$ 116,146
Power revenue	71,227	59,663	53,672
Interconnection revenue	35,355	28,932	21,637
Tenant reimbursement and other	8,702	7,317	7,088
Office, light-industrial and other revenue	7,842	7,841	8,391
Total operating revenues	272,420	234,833	206,934
Operating expenses:			
Property operating and maintenance	75,119	64,260	61,235
Real estate taxes and insurance	7,578	8,458	8,765
Depreciation and amortization	80,722	65,785	64,327
Sales and marketing	14,554	14,405	10,330
General and administrative	27,842	27,317	25,910
Rent	20,397	19,659	18,711
Impairment of internal-use software	1,959		
Transaction costs	62	279	613
Total operating expenses	228,233	200,163	189,891
Operating income	44,187	34,670	17,043
Gain on land disposal	1,208		
Interest income	6	32	13
Interest expense	(5,311)	(2,689)	(5,236)
Income before income taxes	40,090	32,013	11,820
Income tax expense	(38)	(401)	(1,104)
Net income	\$ 40,052	\$ 31,612	\$ 10,716
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	17,287	12,771	5,668
Net income attributable to CoreSite Realty Corporation	\$ 22,765	\$ 18,841	\$ 5,048
Preferred stock dividends	(8,338)	(8,338)	(440)
Net income attributable to common shares	\$ 14,427	\$ 10,503	\$ 4,608