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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common and preferred stock as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at July 29, 2016
Common Stock (\$0.01 par value)	71,401,517
9.0 % Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (\$0.01 par value)	2,760,000
6.625 % Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (\$0.01 par value)	2,800,000
6.875 % Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (\$0.01 par value)	3,000,000

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STAG INDUSTRIAL, INC.

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## Part I. Financial Information

## Item 1. Financial Statements

## STAG Industrial, Inc.

## Consolidated Balance Sheets

(unaudited, in thousands, except share data)

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Rental Property:		
Land	\$234,785	\$228,919
Buildings and improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of \$171,458 and \$150,395, respectively	1,339,752	1,332,298
Deferred leasing intangibles, net of accumulated amortization of \$225,601 and \$200,758, respectively	256,393	276,272
Total rental property, net	1,830,930	1,837,489
Cash and cash equivalents	8,005	12,011
Restricted cash	14,566	8,395
Tenant accounts receivable, net	21,702	21,478
Prepaid expenses and other assets	20,741	18,064
Interest rate swaps	—	1,867
Assets held for sale, net	6,617	—
Total assets	\$1,902,561	\$1,899,304
Liabilities and Equity		
Liabilities:		
Unsecured credit facility	\$64,000	\$56,000
Unsecured term loans, net	296,922	296,618
Unsecured notes, net	397,843	397,720
Mortgage notes, net	197,919	229,910
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	29,666	25,662
Interest rate swaps	18,808	3,766
Tenant prepaid rent and security deposits	14,535	14,628
Dividends and distributions payable	8,327	8,234
Deferred leasing intangibles, net of accumulated amortization of \$9,304 and \$8,536, respectively	14,143	11,387
Total liabilities	1,042,163	1,043,925
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 15,000,000 shares authorized, Series A, 2,760,000 shares (liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share) issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015	69,000	69,000
Series B, 2,800,000 shares (liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share) issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015	70,000	70,000
Series C, 3,000,000 shares (liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share) issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016 and no shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015	75,000	—
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 150,000,000 shares authorized, 68,186,375 and 68,077,333 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	682	681
Additional paid-in capital	1,018,105	1,017,394

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Common stock dividends in excess of earnings	(387,306	)(334,623	)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(18,373	)(2,350	)
Total stockholders' equity	827,108	820,102	
Noncontrolling interest	33,290	35,277	
Total equity	860,398	855,379	
Total liabilities and equity	\$1,902,561	\$1,899,304	

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

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STAG Industrial, Inc.  
 Consolidated Statements of Operations  
 (unaudited, in thousands, except share data)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenue				
Rental income	\$51,715	\$45,220	\$103,064	\$88,470
Tenant recoveries	8,454	7,485	17,896	15,072
Other income	73	131	154	283
Total revenue	60,242	52,836	121,114	103,825
Expenses				
Property	11,759	10,071	24,414	20,316
General and administrative	7,751	7,495	18,770	15,024
Property acquisition costs	583	1,187	1,135	1,505
Depreciation and amortization	31,018	27,257	61,298	53,386
Loss on impairments	11,231	2,645	11,231	2,645
Other expenses	318	478	578	666
Total expenses	62,660	49,133	117,426	93,542
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	2	2	5	5
Interest expense	(10,490 )	(8,933 )	(21,337 )	(16,943 )
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(839 )	—	(1,973 )	—
Gain on the sales of rental property	3,273	—	20,946	—
Total other income (expense)	(8,054 )	(8,931 )	(2,359 )	(16,938 )
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(10,472)	\$(5,228 )	\$1,329	\$(6,655 )
Net income (loss)	\$(10,472)	\$(5,228 )	\$1,329	\$(6,655 )
Less: loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends	(745 )	(397 )	(287 )	(592 )
Net income (loss) attributable to STAG Industrial, Inc.	\$(9,727 )	\$(4,831 )	\$1,616	\$(6,063 )
Less: preferred stock dividends	4,001	2,712	6,913	5,424
Less: amount allocated to participating securities	95	95	195	196
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$(13,823)	\$(7,638 )	\$(5,492 )	\$(11,683 )
Weighted average common shares outstanding — basic and diluted	67,910,361	65,285,388	67,899,789	64,788,561
Loss per share — basic and diluted				
Loss from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$(0.20 )	\$(0.12 )	\$(0.08 )	\$(0.18 )
Loss per share — basic and diluted	\$(0.20 )	\$(0.12 )	\$(0.08 )	\$(0.18 )

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

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STAG Industrial, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(unaudited, in thousands)

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income (loss)	\$(10,472)	\$(5,228)	\$1,329	\$(6,655)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Income (loss) on interest rate swaps	(5,068 )	4,621	(16,891 )	616
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(5,068 )	4,621	(16,891 )	616
Comprehensive loss	(15,540 )	(607 )	(15,562 )	(6,039 )
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends	745	397	287	592
Other comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	261	(232 )	868	(30 )
Comprehensive loss attributable to STAG Industrial, Inc.	\$(14,534)	\$(442 )	\$(14,407)	\$(5,477)

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

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STAG Industrial, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Equity

(unaudited, in thousands, except share data)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Stock Dividends in excess of Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest - Unit holders in Operating Partnership	Total Equity
Six months ended June 30, 2016									
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 139,000	68,077,333	\$ 681	\$ 1,017,394	\$(334,623)	\$(2,350 )	\$ 820,102	\$ 35,277	\$ 855,379
Proceeds from sale of series C preferred stock	75,000	—	—	—	—	—	75,000	—	75,000
Offering costs	—	—	—	(2,655 )	—	—	(2,655 )	—	(2,655 )
Issuance of restricted stock, net	—	99,968	1	(1 )	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock	—	9,074	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends and distributions, net	(6,913 )	—	—	—	(47,386 )	—	(54,299 )	(3,151 )	(57,450 )
Non-cash compensation	—	—	—	1,798	—	—	1,798	3,888	5,686
Rebalancing of noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	1,569	—	—	1,569	(1,569 )	—
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(16,023 )	(16,023 )	(868 )	(16,891 )
Net income	6,913	—	—	—	(5,297 )	—	1,616	(287 )	1,329
Balance, June 30, 2016	\$ 214,000	68,186,375	\$ 682	\$ 1,018,105	\$(387,306)	\$(18,373 )	\$ 827,108	\$ 33,290	\$ 860,398
Six months ended June 30, 2015									
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 139,000	64,434,852	\$ 644	\$ 928,242	\$(203,241)	\$(489 )	\$ 864,156	\$ 27,368	\$ 891,524
Proceeds from sale of common stock	—	3,305,397	33	71,793	—	—	71,826	—	71,826
Offering costs	—	—	—	(1,154 )	—	—	(1,154 )	—	(1,154 )
	—	87,336	1	(1 )	—	—	—	—	—



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Issuance of restricted stock, net									
Issuance of common stock	—	7,029	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends and distributions, net	(5,424 )	—	—	—	(44,169 )	—	(49,593 )	(2,413 )	(52,006 )
Non-cash compensation	—	—	—	1,417	—	—	1,417	2,330	3,747
Redemption of common units to common stock	—	90,824	1	1,002	—	—	1,003	(1,003 )	—
Redemption of common units for cash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(64 )	(64 )
Issuance of units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,902	21,902
Rebalancing of noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	9,080	—	—	9,080	(9,080 )	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	586	586	30	616
Net loss	5,424	—	—	—	(11,487 )	—	(6,063 )	(592 )	(6,655 )
Balance, June 30, 2015	\$ 139,000	67,925,438	\$ 679	\$ 1,010,379	\$(258,897)	\$ 97	\$ 891,258	\$ 38,478	\$ 929,736

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

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STAG Industrial, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(unaudited, in thousands)

	Six months ended	
	June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$1,329	\$(6,655 )
Adjustment to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	61,298	53,386
Loss on impairments	11,231	2,645
Non-cash portion of interest expense	780	507
Intangible amortization in rental income, net	3,187	4,280
Straight-line rent adjustments, net	(1,293 )	(2,708 )
Dividends on forfeited equity compensation	3	11
Loss on extinguishment of debt	4	—
Gain on the sales of rental property	(20,946 )	—
Non-cash compensation expense	5,649	3,747
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Tenant accounts receivable, net	752	37
Restricted cash	(366 )	(508 )
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(3,693 )	(3,152 )
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,949	1,753
Tenant prepaid rent and security deposits	(93 )	605
Total adjustments	58,462	60,603
Net cash provided by operating activities	59,791	53,948
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisitions of land and buildings and improvements	(70,875 )	(108,893 )
Additions of land and building and improvements	(11,201 )	(4,594 )
Acquisitions of other assets	—	(565 )
Proceeds from sales of rental property, net	48,670	—
Restricted cash	(5,805 )	(545 )
Acquisition deposits, net	(556 )	1,095
Acquisitions of deferred leasing intangibles	(14,992 )	(32,907 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(54,759 )	(146,409 )
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of series C preferred stock	75,000	—
Redemption of common units for cash	—	(64 )
Proceeds from unsecured credit facility	152,000	100,000
Repayment of unsecured credit facility	(144,000)	(144,000)
Proceeds from unsecured notes	—	120,000
Repayment of mortgage notes	(31,955 )	(14,124 )
Payment of loan fees and costs	(73 )	(1,038 )
Dividends and distributions	(57,360 )	(51,339 )
Proceeds from sales of common stock	—	71,827
Offering costs	(2,650 )	(1,149 )
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(9,038 )	80,113
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(4,006 )	(12,348 )
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning of period	12,011	23,878

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Cash and cash equivalents—end of period	\$8,005	\$11,530
Supplemental disclosure:		
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$18,627	\$14,412
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities		
Issuance of units for acquisitions of land and building and improvements and deferred leasing intangibles	\$—	\$21,902
Additions to building and building improvements	\$(1,004)	\$—
Acquisitions of land and buildings and improvements	\$(174)	\$(29,731)
Acquisitions of deferred leasing intangibles	\$(44)	\$(8,940)
Change in additions of land, building, and improvements included in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	\$(1,207)	\$(646)
Additions to building and improvements from non-cash compensation expense	\$(13)	\$—
Assumption of mortgage notes	\$—	\$16,624
Fair market value adjustment to mortgage notes acquired	\$—	\$145
Change in loan fees and costs and offering costs included in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	\$58	\$82
Dividends and distributions declared but not paid	\$8,327	\$8,032
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.		

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STAG Industrial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
(unaudited)

### 1. Organization and Description of Business

STAG Industrial, Inc. (the “Company”) is an industrial real estate operating company focused on the acquisition and operation of single-tenant, industrial properties throughout the United States. The Company was formed as a Maryland corporation and has elected to be treated and intends to continue to qualify as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The Company is structured as an umbrella partnership REIT, commonly called an UPREIT, and owns substantially all of its assets and conducts substantially all of its business through its operating partnership, STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (the “Operating Partnership”). As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company owned a 94.8% and 95.1%, respectively, common equity interest in the Operating Partnership. The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. As used herein, the “Company” refers to STAG Industrial, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and partnerships, including the Operating Partnership, except where context otherwise requires.

As of June 30, 2016, the Company owned 290 buildings in 38 states with approximately 55.0 million rentable square feet, consisting of 226 warehouse/distribution buildings, 45 light manufacturing buildings and 19 flex/office buildings. The Company’s buildings were approximately 94.9% leased to 261 tenants as of June 30, 2016.

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### Interim Financial Information

The accompanying interim financial statements have been presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X for interim financial information. Accordingly, these statements do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the accompanying interim financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring items, necessary for their fair presentation in conformity with GAAP. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. The year-end consolidated balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by GAAP. The information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the Company’s consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

#### Basis of Presentation

The Company’s consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, the Operating Partnership and their subsidiaries. Interests in the Operating Partnership not owned by the Company are referred to as “Noncontrolling Common Units.” These Noncontrolling Common Units are held by other limited partners in the form of common units (“Other Common Units”) and long term incentive plan units (“LTIP units”) issued pursuant to the STAG Industrial, Inc. 2011 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (the “2011 Plan”). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation of entities. The financial statements of the Company are presented on a consolidated basis for all periods presented.

#### Reclassifications and New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

In March of 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016-09, Stock Compensation (Topic 718), which addresses certain aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, forfeitures, and classification on the statement of cash flow. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after

December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted. The Company has elected to early adopt this standard effective January 1, 2016. As a result, the Company's policy is to recognize forfeitures in the period which they occur, whereas the former guidance required the Company to estimate expected forfeitures. The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In February of 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (i.e. lessees and lessors). The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight line basis over the term of the lease, respectively. A lessee is also required

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to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases today. The new standard requires lessors to account for leases using an approach that is substantially equivalent to existing guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases and operating leases. ASU 2016-02 is expected to impact the Company's consolidated financial statements as the Company has certain operating and land lease arrangements for which it is the lessee. Topic 842 supersedes the previous leases standard, Topic 840, Leases. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The new standard must be adopted using a modified retrospective transition and will require application of the new guidance at the beginning of the earliest comparative period. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In April of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs (Subtopic 835-30). ASU 2015-03 requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the debt liability. In August of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15, Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements (Subtopic 835-30), which clarified that debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements may be presented as an asset and amortized over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of-credit arrangement. The Company adopted this standard effective January 1, 2016. As a result, debt issuance costs related to the debt liabilities that are not line-of-credit arrangements are included as a direct deduction from the related debt liability and those related to line-of-credit arrangements continue to be included as an asset within prepaid expenses and other assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The effects of this standard were applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented. The effect of the change in accounting principle was the reduction of unsecured term loans by approximately \$3.4 million, unsecured notes by approximately \$2.3 million, and mortgage notes by approximately \$1.3 million and a corresponding reduction of prepaid expenses and other assets by approximately \$6.9 million as of December 31, 2015.

In February of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Amendments to Consolidation Analysis (Topic 810), which amends the current consolidation model. On January 1, 2016, the Company adopted this standard, modifying the analysis it must perform to determine whether it should consolidate certain types of legal entities. The guidance does not amend the existing disclosure requirements for variable interest entities or voting interest model entities. The guidance, however, modified the requirements to qualify under the voting interest model. Under the revised guidance, the Operating Partnership will be a variable interest entity of the Company. As the Operating Partnership is already consolidated in the financial statements of the Company, the identification of this entity as a variable interest entity had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company. There were no other legal entities qualifying under the scope of the revised guidance that were consolidated as a result of the adoption. In addition, there were no voting interest entities under prior existing guidance determined to be variable interest entities under the revised guidance.

In January of 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Subtopic 825-10). The amendments in ASU 2016-01 address certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. The standard primarily affects the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option, and the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 is effective for the annual periods beginning after December 31, 2017 and for annual periods and interim periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted for all financial statements of fiscal years and interim periods that have not yet been issued. The adoption of ASU 2016-01 is not expected to materially impact the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August of 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. ASU 2014-15 requires management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to

continue as a going concern, and to provide certain disclosures when it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. ASU 2014-15 is effective for the annual period ending December 31, 2016 and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter with early adoption permitted. The adoption of ASU 2014-15 is not expected to materially impact the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May of 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). ASU 2014-09 is a comprehensive new revenue recognition model requiring a company to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount reflecting the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue from a lease contract with a tenant is not within the scope of this revenue standard. In adopting ASU 2014-09, companies may use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach.

Additionally, this guidance requires improved disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. ASU 2014-09 is effective for the first interim period within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted

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for the first interim period within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact the adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

### Rental Property

The Company capitalizes costs directly and indirectly related to the development, pre-development, redevelopment, or improvement of rental property. Real estate taxes, compensation costs of development personnel, insurance, interest, and other directly related costs during construction periods are capitalized as incurred and depreciated commencing with the date the property is substantially completed. Such costs begin to be capitalized to the development projects from the point the Company is undergoing the necessary activities to get the development ready for its intended use and cease when the development projects are substantially completed and held available for occupancy. Interest is capitalized based on actual capital expenditures from the period when development or redevelopment commences until the asset is ready for its intended use, at the weighted average borrowing rate of the Company's unsecured indebtedness during the period.

### Tenant Accounts Receivable, net

Tenant accounts receivable, net on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets includes both tenant accounts receivable, net and accrued rental income, net. The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts against the portion of tenant accounts receivable that is estimated to be uncollectible. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had an allowance for doubtful accounts of approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

The Company accrues rental income earned, but not yet receivable, in accordance with GAAP. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had accrued rental income of approximately \$17.1 million and \$16.1 million, respectively. The Company maintains an allowance for estimated losses that may result from those revenues. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had an allowance on accrued rental income of \$0 and \$0, respectively.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had approximately \$5.9 million and \$6.1 million, respectively, of total lease security deposits available in the form of existing letters of credit, which are not reflected on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had approximately \$4.1 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, of lease security deposits available in cash, which are included in cash and cash equivalents on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, and approximately \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, of lease security deposits available in cash, which are included in restricted cash on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. These funds may be used to settle tenant accounts receivables in the event of a default under the related lease. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company's total liability associated with these lease security deposits was approximately \$4.5 million and \$4.5 million, respectively, and is included in tenant prepaid rent and security deposits on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

### Related Parties

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, of amounts due from related parties, which are included in prepaid expenses and other assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

### Revenue Recognition

### Tenant Recoveries

By the terms of their leases, certain tenants are obligated to pay directly the costs of their properties' insurance, real estate taxes, ground lease payments, and certain other expenses, and these costs are not reflected on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company does not recognize recovery revenue related to leases where the



tenant has assumed the cost for real estate taxes, insurance, ground lease payments and certain other expenses. To the extent any tenant responsible for these costs under its respective lease defaults on its lease or it is deemed probable that the tenant will fail to pay for such costs, the Company will record a liability for such obligation. The Company estimates that real estate taxes, which are the responsibility of these certain tenants, were approximately \$2.6 million, \$5.2 million, \$2.7 million and \$5.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. These amounts would have been the maximum real estate tax expense of the Company, excluding any penalties or interest, had the tenants not met their contractual obligations for these periods.

#### Termination Income

On October 20, 2015, the tenant at the Dayton, OH property exercised its early lease termination option per the terms of the lease agreement. The option provided that the tenant's lease terminate effective October 31, 2016 and required the tenant to pay a

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termination fee of approximately \$0.2 million. The termination fee is being recognized on a straight-line basis from October 20, 2015 through the relinquishment of the space on October 31, 2016 and approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million is included in rental income on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively.

### Taxes

#### Federal Income Taxes

The Company elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code commencing with its taxable year ended December 31, 2011 and intends to continue to qualify as a REIT. The Company is generally not subject to corporate level income tax on the earnings distributed currently to its stockholders that it derives from its REIT qualifying activities. As a REIT, the Company is required to distribute at least 90% of its REIT taxable income to its stockholders and meet the various other requirements imposed by the Code relating to such matters as operating results, asset holdings, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership.

The Company will not be required to make distributions with respect to income derived from the activities conducted through subsidiaries that the Company elects to treat as taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRS”) for federal income tax purposes, nor will it have to comply with income, assets, or ownership restrictions inside of the TRS. Certain activities that the Company undertakes must or should be conducted by a TRS, such as performing non-customary services for its tenants and holding assets that it cannot hold directly. A TRS is subject to federal and state income taxes. On June 24, 2016, the Operating Partnership, through its wholly owned subsidiary, transferred a vacant land parcel located in Burlington, NJ to the Company's TRS. The Company's TRS recognized a net loss of approximately \$20,000, \$31,000, \$0 and \$0, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively, which has been included on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

#### State and Local Income, Excise, and Franchise Tax

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries are subject to certain state and local income, excise, and franchise taxes. Taxes in the amount of \$0.3 million, \$0.5 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million have been recorded in other expenses on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively.

#### Uncertain Tax Positions

Tax benefits of uncertain tax positions are recognized only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained based solely on its technical merits, with the taxing authority having full knowledge of all relevant information. The measurement of a tax benefit for an uncertain tax position that meets the “more likely than not” threshold is based on a cumulative probability model under which the largest amount of tax benefit recognized is the amount with a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the taxing authority having full knowledge of all the relevant information. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no liabilities for uncertain tax positions.

#### Concentrations of Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risk relevant to the Company may arise when a number of financing arrangements, including revolving credit facilities or derivatives, are entered into with the same lenders or counterparties, and have similar economic features that would cause their inability to meet contractual obligations. The Company mitigates the concentration of credit risk as it relates to financing arrangements by entering into loan syndications with multiple, reputable financial institutions and diversifying its debt counterparties. The Company also reduces exposure by diversifying its derivatives across multiple counterparties who meet established credit and capital guidelines.

Concentration of credit risk may also arise when the Company enters into leases with multiple tenants concentrated in the same industry, or into a significant lease or multiple leases with a single tenant, or tenants are located in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their inability to meet contractual obligations, including those to the Company, to be similarly affected. The Company regularly monitors its tenant base to assess potential concentrations of credit risk through financial statement review, tenant management calls, and press releases. Management believes the current credit risk portfolio is reasonably well diversified and does not contain any unusual concentration of credit risk.

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## 3. Real Estate

The following table summarizes the components of rental property as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Rental Property (in thousands)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Land	\$234,785	\$ 228,919
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$116,976 and \$104,297, respectively	1,234,001	1,232,360
Tenant improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of \$28,782 and \$26,283, respectively	20,939	23,586
Building and land improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of \$25,700 and \$19,815, respectively	76,302	74,694
Construction in progress	8,510	1,658
Deferred leasing intangibles, net of accumulated amortization of \$225,601 and \$200,758, respectively	256,393	276,272
Total rental property, net	\$1,830,930	\$ 1,837,489

## Acquisitions

The following tables summarize the acquisitions of the Company during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

Location of Property	Square Feet	Buildings	Purchase Price (in thousands)
Biddeford, ME	265,126	2	\$ 12,452
Fairfield, OH	206,448	1	5,330
Mascot, TN	130,560	1	4,500
Erlanger, KY	108,620	1	5,600
Three months ended March 31, 2016	710,754	5	\$ 27,882
West Chicago, IL	249,470	1	\$ 8,663
Visalia, CA	635,281	1	27,921
Norcross, GA	152,036	1	5,508
Reading, PA	248,000	1	9,594
Charlotte, NC	104,852	1	6,517
Three months ended June 30, 2016	1,389,639	5	\$ 58,203
Six months ended June 30, 2016	2,100,393	10	\$ 86,085

The following table summarizes the allocation of the consideration paid at the date of acquisition during the six months ended June 30, 2016 for the acquired assets and liabilities in connection with the acquisitions identified in the table above.

Acquired Assets and Liabilities	Purchase Price (in thousands)	Weighted Average Amortization Period (years) of Intangibles at Acquisition
Land	\$ 12,472	N/A
Buildings	52,364	N/A
Tenant improvements	1,055	N/A
Building and land improvements	5,158	N/A
Deferred leasing intangibles - In-place leases	11,855	6.0
Deferred leasing intangibles - Tenant relationships	6,838	8.1

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Deferred leasing intangibles - Above market leases	692	3.2
Deferred leasing intangibles - Below market leases	(4,349	) 9.2
Total purchase price	\$ 86,085	

The table below sets forth the results of operations for three and six months ended June 30, 2016, for the properties acquired during the six months ended June 30, 2016, included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations from the date of acquisition.

Results of Operations (in thousands)	Three months ended June 30, 2016	Six months ended June 30, 2016
Revenue	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,406
Property acquisition costs	\$ 504	\$ 1,025
Net loss	\$ 385	\$ 961

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The following tables set forth pro forma information for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015. The below pro forma information does not purport to represent what the actual results of operations of the Company would have been had the acquisitions outlined above occurred on the first day of the applicable reporting period, nor do they purport to predict the results of operations of future periods. The pro forma information has not been adjusted for property sales.

	Six months ended June 30, 2016
Pro Forma (in thousands) <sup>(1)</sup>	
Total revenue	\$123,601
Net income	\$3,601 (2)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$3,337
	Six months ended June 30, 2015
Pro Forma (in thousands) <sup>(3)</sup>	
Total revenue	\$111,848
Net loss	\$7,520 (2)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$12,505

The unaudited pro forma information for the six months ended June 30, 2016 is presented as if the properties (1) acquired during the six months ended June 30, 2016 had occurred at January 1, 2015, the beginning of the reporting period prior to acquisition.

The net income for the six months ended June 30, 2016 excludes approximately \$1.0 million of property acquisition costs related to the acquisition of buildings that closed during the six months ended June 30, 2016, and (2) the net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2015 was adjusted to include these acquisition costs. Net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2015 excludes approximately \$1.3 million of property acquisition costs related to the acquisition of buildings that closed during the six months ended June 30, 2015.

The unaudited pro forma information for the six months ended June 30, 2015 is presented as if the properties (3) acquired during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and the properties acquired during the six months ended June 30, 2015 had occurred at January 1, 2015 and January 1, 2014, respectively, the beginning of the reporting period prior to acquisition.

**Dispositions**

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company sold 11 buildings comprised of approximately 1.8 million square feet with a net book value of approximately \$27.8 million to third-parties. These buildings contributed approximately \$1.5 million to revenue and approximately \$9,000 to net loss (exclusive of loss on impairments, loss on extinguishment of debt, and gain on the sales of rental property). Net proceeds from the sales of rental property were approximately \$48.7 million and the Company recognized a gain on the sales of rental property of approximately \$20.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. All of the dispositions were accounted for under the full accrual method.

**Assets Held for Sale**

As of June 30, 2016, the related land, building and improvements, net, and deferred leasing intangibles, net, for one property located in Pittsburgh, PA was classified as assets held for sale on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

**Loss on Impairments**

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The following table summarizes the loss on impairments of the Company during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

Property Location	Buildings	Event or Change in Circumstance Leading to Impairment Evaluation <sup>(1)</sup>	Valuation technique utilized to estimate fair value	Fair Value <sup>(2)</sup> (in thousands)	Loss on Impairments
Fairfield, VA	1	Change in estimated hold period	(3) Executed purchase and sale agreement		
Jackson, MS	1	Change in estimated hold period	(4) Executed purchase and sale agreement		
Jackson, MS	1	Change in estimated hold period	(4) Executed purchase and sale agreement		
Mishawaka, IN	1	Market leasing conditions	Discounted cash flows	(5)	
Newark, DE	1	Market leasing conditions	Discounted cash flows	(5)	
Seville, OH	2	Market leasing conditions	Discounted cash flows	(5)	
Sparks, MD	2	Change in estimated hold period	Discounted cash flows	(5)	
Three months ended June 30, 2016				\$10,598	\$ 11,231

The Company tested the asset group for impairment utilizing a probability weighted recovery analysis of certain (1) scenarios, and it was determined that the carrying value of the property and intangibles were not recoverable from the estimated future undiscounted cash flows.

(2) The estimated fair value of the property is based on Level 3 inputs and is a non-recurring fair value measurement.

(3) This property was sold during the three months ended June 30, 2016.

(4) This property was sold subsequent to June 30, 2016.

(5) Level 3 inputs used to determine fair value for the properties impaired for the three months ended June 30, 2016: discount rates ranged from 8.5% to 13.0% and exit capitalization rates ranged from 8.5% to 12.0%.

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## Deferred Leasing Intangibles

The following table summarizes the deferred leasing intangibles on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Deferred Leasing Intangibles (in thousands)	June 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Above market leases	\$68,848	\$ (35,109 )	\$33,739	\$69,815	\$ (31,554 )	\$38,261
Other intangible lease assets	413,146	(190,492 )	222,654	407,215	(169,204 )	238,011
Total deferred leasing intangible assets	\$481,994	\$ (225,601 )	\$256,393	\$477,030	\$ (200,758 )	\$276,272
Below market leases	\$23,447	\$ (9,304 )	\$14,143	\$19,923	\$ (8,536 )	\$11,387
Total deferred leasing intangible liabilities	\$23,447	\$ (9,304 )	\$14,143	\$19,923	\$ (8,536 )	\$11,387

The following table sets forth the amortization expense and the net decrease to rental revenue for the amortization of deferred leasing intangibles during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

Deferred Leasing Intangibles Amortization (in thousands)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net decrease to rental revenue related to above and below market lease amortization	\$1,521	\$2,215	\$3,187	\$4,280
Amortization expense related to other intangible lease assets	\$16,346	\$14,693	\$32,259	\$28,969

The following table sets forth the amortization of deferred leasing intangibles over the next five years as of June 30, 2016.

Year	Net Decrease	
	Amortization to Rental Expense Related to Other Intangible Lease Assets (in thousands)	Revenue Related to Above and Below Market Lease Amortization (in thousands)
Remainder of 2016	\$ 30,235	\$ 2,814
2017	\$ 52,599	\$ 4,334
2018	\$ 41,602	\$ 3,101
2019	\$ 30,551	\$ 2,809
2020	\$ 23,371	\$ 2,673



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## 4. Debt

The following table sets forth a summary of the Company's outstanding indebtedness, including borrowings under the Company's unsecured credit facility, unsecured term loans, unsecured notes and mortgage notes as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Loan	Principal Outstanding as of June 30, 2016 (in thousands)	Principal Outstanding as of December 31, 2015 (in thousands)	Interest Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	Current Maturity	Prepayment Terms <sup>(2)</sup>
Unsecured credit facility:					
Unsecured Credit Facility <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 64,000	\$ 56,000	L + 1.15%	Dec-18-2019	i
Total unsecured credit facility	64,000	56,000			
Unsecured term loans:					
Unsecured Term Loan C <sup>(4)</sup>	—	—	L + 1.30%	Sep-29-2020	i
Unsecured Term Loan B	150,000	150,000	L + 1.70%	Mar-21-2021	ii
Unsecured Term Loan A	150,000	150,000	L + 1.65%	Mar-31-2022	ii
Total unsecured term loans	300,000	300,000			
Less: Total unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs	(3,078 )	(3,382 )			
Total carrying value unsecured term loans	296,922	296,618			
Unsecured notes:					
Series F Unsecured Notes	100,000	100,000	3.98	% Jan-05-2023	ii
Series A Unsecured Notes	50,000	50,000	4.98	% Oct-1-2024	ii
Series D Unsecured Notes	100,000	100,000	4.32	% Feb-20-2025	ii
Series B Unsecured Notes	50,000	50,000	4.98	% Jul-1-2026	ii
Series C Unsecured Notes	80,000	80,000	4.42	% Dec-30-2026	ii
Series E Unsecured Notes	20,000	20,000	4.42	% Feb-20-2027	ii
Total unsecured notes	400,000	400,000			
Less: Total unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs	(2,157 )	(2,280 )			
Total carrying value unsecured notes	397,843	397,720			
Mortgage notes (secured debt):					
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	—	3,229	6.05	% Jun-1-2016	iii
Webster Bank, National Association	—	5,513	4.22	% Aug-4-2016	iii
National Life Insurance Company	—	4,775	5.75	% Aug-10-2016	iii
Union Fidelity Life Insurance Co.	5,571	5,754	5.81	% Apr-30-2017	iv
Principal Life Insurance Company	5,588	5,676	5.73	% May-05-2017	iii
Webster Bank, National Association	2,900	2,945	3.66	% May-29-2017	iii
Webster Bank, National Association	3,123	3,172	3.64	% May-31-2017	iii
Wells Fargo, National Association	4,079	4,115	5.90	% Aug-1-2017	v

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Connecticut General Life Insurance Company-1 Facility	56,710	57,171	6.50	% Feb-1-2018	vi
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company-2 Facility	47,134	58,085	5.75	% Feb-1-2018	vi
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company-3 Facility	16,273	16,401	5.88	% Feb-1-2018	vi
Wells Fargo Bank, National Association CMBS Loan	57,400	63,897	4.31	% Dec-1-2022	vii
Total mortgage notes	198,778	230,733			
Add: Total unamortized fair market value premiums	212	447			
Less: Total unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs	(1,071 )	(1,270 )			
Total carrying value mortgage notes	197,919	229,910			
Total / weighted average interest rate <sup>(5)</sup>	\$ 956,684	\$ 980,248	4.04	%	

Current interest rate as of June 30, 2016. At June 30, 2016, the one-month LIBOR (“L”) was 0.46505%. The current interest rate is not adjusted to include the amortization of deferred financing fees or debt issuance costs incurred in (1) obtaining debt or any unamortized fair market value premiums. The spread over the applicable rate for the Company's unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans is based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio, as defined in the respective loan agreements.

Prepayment terms consist of (i) pre-payable with no penalty; (ii) pre-payable with penalty; (iii) pre-payable without penalty three months prior to the maturity date; (iv) pre-payable without penalty two months prior to the maturity date; (v) pre-payable without penalty three months prior to the maturity date, however can be defeased; (vi) pre-payable without penalty six months prior to the maturity date; and (vii) pre-payable without penalty three months prior to the maturity date, however can be defeased beginning January 1, 2016.

(3) The capacity of the unsecured credit facility is \$450.0 million.

(4) Capacity of \$150.0 million, in which the Company has until December 29, 2016 to draw the full amount.

The weighted average interest rate was calculated using the fixed interest rate swapped on the current notional amount of \$300.0 million of debt, and is not adjusted to include the amortization of deferred financing fees or debt issuance costs incurred in obtaining debt or any unamortized fair market value premiums.

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The aggregate undrawn nominal commitments on the combined unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans as of June 30, 2016 was approximately \$536.0 million. The Company's actual borrowing capacity at any given point in time may be less and is restricted to a maximum amount based on the Company's debt covenant compliance. Total accrued interest for the Company's indebtedness was \$5.7 million and \$3.8 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and is included in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs, net of accumulated amortization included in prepaid expenses and other assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets were approximately \$2.7 million and \$3.0 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs, net of accumulated amortization included as a direct deduction from the related debt liability on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets were approximately \$6.3 million and \$6.9 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, amortization of deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs included in interest expense was approximately \$0.4 million, \$0.9 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

On June 22, 2016, the mortgage note held with Wells Fargo, National Association (CMBS loan) was partially defeased in the amount of approximately \$1.5 million in connection with the sale of the Gloversville, NY property which had served as partial collateral for the mortgage note. The associated defeasance fees and unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs of approximately \$0.3 million were written off to loss on extinguishment of debt in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

On May 18, 2016, the mortgage note held with National Life Insurance Company, in which the property located in Charlotte, NC served as collateral for the mortgage note, was paid in full.

On May 5, 2016, the mortgage note held with Webster Bank National Association, in which the property located in Norton, MA served as collateral for the mortgage note, was paid in full.

On April 26, 2016, the mortgage note held with Wells Fargo, National Association (CMBS loan) was partially defeased in the amount of approximately \$1.7 million in connection with the sale of the Parsons, KS property which had served as partial collateral for the mortgage note. The associated defeasance fees and unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs of approximately \$0.2 million were written off to loss on extinguishment of debt in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

On April 26, 2016, the mortgage note held with Wells Fargo, National Association (CMBS loan) was partially defeased in the amount of approximately \$1.8 million in connection with the sale of the Kansas City, KS property which had served as partial collateral for the mortgage note. The associated defeasance fees and unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs of approximately \$0.3 million were written off to loss on extinguishment of debt in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

On March 17, 2016, the mortgage note held with Connecticut General Life Insurance Company (Facility 2) was partially paid in the amount of approximately \$10.5 million in connection with the sale of the Gresham, OR property which had served as partial collateral for the mortgage note. The prepayment fees and associated unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs of approximately \$0.9 million were written off to loss on extinguishment of debt in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations during the six months ended June 30, 2016.

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On March 3, 2016, the mortgage note held with Wells Fargo, National Association (CMBS loan) was partially defeased in the amount of approximately \$1.2 million in connection with the sale of the Wichita, KS property which had served as partial collateral for the mortgage note. The associated defeasance fees and unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs of approximately \$0.2 million were written off to loss on extinguishment of debt in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations during the six months ended June 30, 2016.

On March 1, 2016 the mortgage note held with Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.), in which the property located in Gahanna, OH served as collateral for the mortgage note, was paid in full.

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## Financial Covenant Considerations

The Company's ability to borrow under the unsecured credit facility and the unsecured term loans are subject to its ongoing compliance with a number of financial and other covenants. The Company's unsecured notes and mortgage notes also contain covenants. The Company was in compliance with all such applicable restrictions and financial covenants as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The real estate net book value of the properties that are collateral for the Company's debt arrangements was approximately \$255.1 million and \$268.8 million at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and is limited to senior, property level secured debt financing arrangements. In the event of a default under the unsecured credit facility or the unsecured term loans, the Company's dividend distributions are limited to the minimum amount necessary for the Company to maintain its status as a REIT.

## Fair Value of Debt

The fair value of the Company's debt was determined by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings for loans with similar remaining maturities, similar terms, and similar loan-to-value ratios. The discount rates ranged from approximately 1.67% to 3.89% and 1.58% to 4.82% at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and were applied to each individual debt instrument. The applicable fair value guidance establishes a three tier value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions. The fair value of the Company's debt is based on Level 3 inputs. The following table presents the aggregate principal outstanding of the Company's debt and the corresponding estimate of fair value as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in thousands).

	June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Principal Outstanding	Fair Value	Principal Outstanding	Fair Value
Unsecured credit facility	\$64,000	\$63,891	\$56,000	\$56,000
Unsecured term loans	300,000	301,578	300,000	303,457
Unsecured notes	400,000	420,702	400,000	392,054
Mortgage notes	198,778	204,721	230,733	237,327
Total principal amount	962,778	\$990,892	986,733	\$988,838
Add: Total unamortized fair market value premiums	212		447	
Less: Total unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs	(6,306 )		(6,932 )	
Total carrying value	\$956,684		\$980,248	

## 5. Use of Derivative Financial Instruments

## Risk Management Objective of Using Derivatives

The Company's use of derivative instruments is limited to the utilization of interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk exposure on existing and future liabilities and not for speculative purposes. The principal objective of such arrangements is to minimize the risks and related costs associated with the Company's operating and financial structure.

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The following table details the Company's outstanding interest rate swaps as of June 30, 2016.

Interest Rate Derivative Counterparty	Trade Date	Effective Date	Notional Amount (in thousands)	Fair Value (in thousands)	Pay Fixed Interest Rate	Receive Variable Interest Rate	Maturity Date
PNC Bank, N.A.	Sep-14-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 10,000	\$ (35 )	0.7945 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
Bank of America, N.A.	Sep-14-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 10,000	\$ (35 )	0.7945 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
UBS AG	Sep-14-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 10,000	\$ (35 )	0.7945 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
Royal Bank of Canada	Sep-14-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 10,000	\$ (35 )	0.7945 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
RJ Capital Services, Inc.	Sep-14-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 10,000	\$ (36 )	0.7975 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
Bank of America, N.A.	Sep-20-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 25,000	\$ (76 )	0.7525 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
RJ Capital Services, Inc.	Sep-24-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 25,000	\$ (68 )	0.7270 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
Regions Bank	Mar-01-2013	Mar-01-2013	\$ 25,000	\$ (564 )	1.3300 %	One-month L	Feb-14-2020
Capital One, N.A.	Jun-13-2013	Jul-01-2013	\$ 50,000	\$ (1,753 )	1.6810 %	One-month L	Feb-14-2020
Capital One, N.A.	Jun-13-2013	Aug-01-2013	\$ 25,000	\$ (896 )	1.7030 %	One-month L	Feb-14-2020
Regions Bank	Sep-30-2013	Feb-03-2014	\$ 25,000	\$ (1,156 )	1.9925 %	One-month L	Feb-14-2020
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	Oct-14-2015	Sep-29-2016	\$ 25,000	\$ (587 )	1.3830 %	One-month L	Sep-29-2020
PNC Bank, N.A.	Oct-14-2015	Sep-29-2016	\$ 50,000	\$ (1,188 )	1.3906 %	One-month L	Sep-29-2020
Regions Bank	Oct-14-2015	Sep-29-2016	\$ 35,000	\$ (830 )	1.3858 %	One-month L	Sep-29-2020
U.S. Bank, N.A.	Oct-14-2015	Sep-29-2016	\$ 25,000	\$ (598 )	1.3950 %	One-month L	Sep-29-2020
Capital One, N.A.	Oct-14-2015	Sep-29-2016	\$ 15,000	\$ (360 )	1.3950 %	One-month L	Sep-29-2020
Royal Bank of Canada	Jan-08-2015	Mar-20-2015	\$ 25,000	\$ (1,031 )	1.7090 %	One-month L	Mar-21-2021
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	Jan-08-2015	Mar-20-2015	\$ 25,000	\$ (1,031 )	1.7105 %	One-month L	Mar-21-2021
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	Jan-08-2015	Sep-10-2017	\$ 100,000	\$ (4,407 )	2.2255 %	One-month L	Mar-21-2021
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	Jan-08-2015	Mar-20-2015	\$ 25,000	\$ (1,253 )	1.8280 %	One-month L	Mar-31-2022
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	Jan-08-2015	Feb-14-2020	\$ 25,000	\$ (546 )	2.4535 %	One-month L	Mar-31-2022
Regions Bank	Jan-08-2015	Feb-14-2020	\$ 50,000	\$ (1,121 )	2.4750 %	One-month L	Mar-31-2022
Capital One, N.A.	Jan-08-2015	Feb-14-2020	\$ 50,000	\$ (1,167 )	2.5300 %	One-month L	Mar-31-2022

The fair value of the interest rate swaps outstanding as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was as follows.

Balance Sheet Line Item (in thousands)	Notional Amount June 30, 2016	Fair Value June 30, 2016	Notional Amount December 31, 2015	Fair Value December 31, 2015
Interest rate swaps-Asset	\$—	\$—	\$ 275,000	\$ 1,867
Interest rate swaps-Liability	\$675,000	\$ (18,808)	\$ 400,000	\$ (3,766 )

## Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

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

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and qualified as cash flow hedges is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss and will be reclassified to interest expense in the period that the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings on the Company's variable rate debt. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the derivatives is recognized directly in earnings into interest expense. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, the Company recorded a gain of \$0, \$0, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, of hedge ineffectiveness in earnings due to short-term, partial mismatches in notional amounts. The Company estimates that approximately \$3.8 million will be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss as an increase to interest expense over the next 12 months.

The table below details the location in the financial statements of the gain or loss recognized on interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, (in thousands).

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Amount of income (loss) recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on interest rate swaps (effective portion)	\$(5,797)	\$3,695	\$(18,365)	\$(976 )
Amount of loss reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into income (loss) as interest expense (effective portion)	\$729	\$926	\$1,474	\$1,592
Amount of gain recognized in interest expense (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	\$—	\$92	\$—	\$92

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## Credit-risk-related Contingent Features

The Company has agreements with each of its derivative counterparties that contain a provision where the Company could be declared in default on its derivative obligations if repayment of the underlying indebtedness is accelerated by the lender due to the Company's default on the indebtedness.

As of June 30, 2016, the fair values of all of the Company's 23 interest rate swaps were in a liability position of approximately \$19.6 million, excluding any adjustment for nonperformance risk related to these agreements. The adjustment for nonperformance risk included in the fair value of the Company's net liability position was approximately \$0.8 million as of June 30, 2016. Accrued interest expense for the Company's interest rate swaps was approximately \$0.1 million as of June 30, 2016 and is included in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of June 30, 2016, the Company has not posted any collateral related to these agreements. If the Company had breached any of its provisions at June 30, 2016, it could have been required to settle its obligations under the agreement of the interest rate swaps in a liability position at its termination value of approximately \$19.7 million.

## Fair Value of Interest Rate Swaps

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

The Company incorporates credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both its own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. In adjusting the fair value of its derivative contracts for the effect of nonperformance risk, the Company has considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements, such as collateral postings, thresholds, mutual puts, and guarantees.

Although the Company has determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with its derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties. However, as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company has assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and has determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of its derivatives. As a result, the Company has determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following sets forth the Company's financial instruments that are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Balance Sheet Line Item (in thousands)	Fair Value June 30, 2016	Fair Value Measurements as of June 30, 2016 Using	
		Level 2	Level 3
Interest rate swaps-Asset	\$—	\$—	\$—
Interest rate swaps-Liability	\$(18,808)	\$(18,808)	\$—



Balance Sheet Line Item (in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2015 Using		
	Fair Value December 31, 2015	Level 1	Level 2      Level 3
Interest rate swaps-Asset	\$ 1,867	\$-1,867	\$ —
Interest rate swaps-Liability	\$ (3,766 )	\$-(3,766 )	\$ —

6. Equity

Preferred Stock

Pursuant to its charter, the Company is authorized to issue 15,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

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On March 17, 2016, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 3,000,000 shares of 6.875% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, at a price to the public of \$25.00 per share. The table below sets forth the Company's outstanding preferred stock issuances as of June 30, 2016.

Preferred Stock Issuances	Issuance Date	Number of Shares	Price and Interest	
			Value Per Share	Rate
Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	November 2, 2011	2,760,000	\$ 25.00	9.000%
Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	April 16, 2013	2,800,000	\$ 25.00	6.625%
Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	March 17, 2016	3,000,000	\$ 25.00	6.875%

Dividends on the 9.0% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, 6.625% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, and 6.875% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (collectively, the "Preferred Stock Issuances") are payable quarterly in arrears on or about the last day of March, June, September, and December of each year. Dividends for the Series C Preferred Stock were accrued and cumulative from and including March 17, 2016 to the first payment date on June 30, 2016. The Preferred Stock Issuances rank on parity and rank senior to the Company's common stock with respect to dividend rights and rights upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company. The Preferred Stock Issuances have no stated maturity date and are not subject to mandatory redemption or any sinking fund. Generally, the Company is not permitted to redeem the 9.0% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, 6.625% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, and 6.875% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock prior to November 2, 2016, April 16, 2018, and March 17, 2021, respectively, except in limited circumstances relating to the Company's ability to qualify as a REIT and in certain other circumstances related to a change of control.

The tables below set forth the dividends attributable to the Preferred Stock Issuances during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015:

Quarter Ended 2016	Declaration Date	Series A	Series B	Series C	Payment Date
		Preferred Stock Per Share	Preferred Stock Per Share	Preferred Stock Per Share	
June 30	May 2, 2016	\$ 0.5625	\$0.4140625	\$0.49653 (1)	June 30, 2016
March 31	February 22, 2016	0.5625	0.4140625	—	March 31, 2016
Total		\$ 1.1250	\$0.8281250	\$0.49653	

(1) Represents the period from March 17, 2016 through June 30, 2016.

Quarter Ended 2015	Declaration Date	Series A	Series B	Payment Date
		Preferred Stock Per Share	Preferred Stock Per Share	
December 31	October 22, 2015	\$ 0.5625	\$0.4140625	December 31, 2015
September 30	July 21, 2015	0.5625	0.4140625	September 30, 2015
June 30	May 4, 2015	0.5625	0.4140625	June 30, 2015
March 31	February 20, 2015	0.5625	0.4140625	March 31, 2015
Total		\$ 2.2500	\$ 1.6562500	

On August 1, 2016, the Company's board of directors declared the Series A Preferred Stock, Series B Preferred Stock, and Series C Preferred Stock dividend for the quarter ending September 30, 2016 at a quarterly rate of \$0.5625 per share, \$0.4140625 per share, and \$0.4296875 per share, respectively.

Common Stock

The following sets forth the Company's at-the market ("ATM") common stock offering program as of June 30, 2016.

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ATM Stock Offering Program (in thousands)	Date	Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (in thousands)	Aggregate Common Stock Available as of June 30, 2016
2016 \$200 million ATM	May 13, 2016	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000

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The table below sets forth the activity for the ATM common stock offering programs during the year ended December 31, 2015 (in thousands, except share data). There was no activity for the ATM common stock offering programs during six months ended June 30, 2016.

ATM Stock Offering Program	Year ended December 31, 2015				
	Shares Sold	Weighted Average Price Per Share	Gross Proceeds	Sales Agents' Fee	Net Proceeds
2014 \$200 million ATM <sup>(1)</sup>	2,661,403	\$ 21.63	\$57,571	\$ 864	\$ 56,707
2014 \$150 million ATM <sup>(1)</sup>	795,000	\$ 21.79	17,321	260	17,061
Total/weighted average	3,456,403	\$ 21.67	\$74,892	\$ 1,124	\$ 73,768

(1)Expired as of June 30, 2016.

Subsequent to June 30, 2016, the Company sold 3,201,500 shares under its 2016 \$200 million ATM common stock offering program for gross proceeds of \$76.1 million. The net proceeds of \$75.0 million were used to repay amounts outstanding under the Company's unsecured credit facility.

## Dividends

The table below sets forth the dividends attributable to the common stock that were declared or paid during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015.

Month Ended 2016	Declaration Date	Record Date	Per Share	Payment Date
September 30	May 2, 2016	September 30, 2016	\$ 0.115833	October 17, 2016
August 31	May 2, 2016	August 31, 2016	0.115833	September 15, 2016
July 31	May 2, 2016	July 29, 2016	0.115833	August 15, 2016
June 30	February 22, 2016	June 30, 2016	0.115833	July 15, 2016
May 31	February 22, 2016	May 31, 2016	0.115833	June 15, 2016
April 30	February 22, 2016	April 29, 2016	0.115833	May 16, 2016
March 31	October 22, 2015	March 31, 2016	0.115833	April 15, 2016
February 29	October 22, 2015	February 29, 2016	0.115833	March 15, 2016
January 31	October 22, 2015	January 29, 2016	0.115833	February 16, 2016
Total			\$ 1.042497	
Month Ended 2015	Declaration Date	Record Date	Per Share	Payment Date
December 31	July 21, 2015	December 31, 2015	\$0.1150	January 15, 2016
November 30	July 21, 2015	November 30, 2015	0.1150	December 15, 2015
October 31	July 21, 2015	October 30, 2015	0.1150	November 16, 2015
September 30	May 4, 2015	September 30, 2015	0.1150	October 15, 2015
August 31	May 4, 2015	August 31, 2015	0.1150	September 15, 2015
July 31	May 4, 2015	July 31, 2015	0.1150	August 17, 2015

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June 30	February 20, 2015	June 30, 2015	0.1125	July 15, 2015
May 31	February 20, 2015	May 29, 2015	0.1125	June 15, 2015
April 30	February 20, 2015	April 30, 2015	0.1125	May 15, 2015
March 31	October 30, 2014	March 31, 2015	0.1125	April 15, 2015
February 28	October 30, 2014	February 27, 2015	0.1125	March 16, 2015
January 31	October 30, 2014	January 31, 2015	0.1125	February 17, 2015
Total			\$ 1.3650	

On August 1, 2016, the Company's board of directors declared the common stock dividend for the months ending October 31, 2016, November 30, 2016 and December 31, 2016 at a monthly rate of \$0.115833 per share of common stock.

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## Restricted Stock-Based Compensation

Pursuant to the 2011 Plan, the Company grants restricted shares of common stock to certain employees of the Company. The restricted shares of common stock are subject to time-based vesting. Restricted shares of common stock granted on January 8, 2016, subject to the recipient's continued employment, will vest in four equal installments on January 1 of each year. Holders of restricted shares of common stock have voting rights and rights to receive dividends. Restricted shares of common stock may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or otherwise disposed of and are subject to a risk of forfeiture prior to the expiration of the applicable vesting period. The following table summarizes activity related to the Company's unvested restricted shares of common stock for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015.

Unvested Restricted Shares of Common Stock	Shares
Balance at December 31, 2014	263,916
Granted	94,290 (1)
Vested	(72,185 )
Forfeited	(14,906 )
Balance at December 31, 2015	271,115
Granted	101,289 (2)
Vested	(98,746 )
Forfeited	(1,321 )
Balance at June 30, 2016	272,337

(1) The grant date fair value per share was \$26.17.

(2) The grant date fair value per share was \$17.98.

The unrecognized compensation expense associated with the Company's restricted shares of common stock at June 30, 2016 was approximately \$4.3 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 2.4 years.

The following table summarizes the fair value at vesting date for the restricted shares of common stock vested during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Vested restricted shares of common stock	14,410	14,657	98,746	72,185
Fair value of vested restricted shares of common stock (in thousands)	\$291	\$326	\$1,813	\$1,751

## 7. Noncontrolling Interest

The Company is structured as an UPREIT, and owns substantially all of its assets and conducts substantially all of its business through its Operating Partnership. The Company's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, the Operating Partnership, and their subsidiaries. The table below summarizes the activity for noncontrolling interest in the Company for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015.

	LTIP Units	Other Common Units	Total Noncontrolling Common Units	Noncontrolling Interest	
Balance at December 31, 2014	1,307,036	1,124,813	2,431,849	3.6	%

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Granted/Issued	323,069	864,283	1,187,352	N/A	
Forfeitures	—	—	—	N/A	
Conversions from LTIP units to Other Common Units	(20,000 )	20,000	—	N/A	
Redemptions from Other Common Units to common stock	—	(90,824 )	(90,824 )	N/A	
Redemption of Other Common Units for cash	—	(2,400 )	(2,400 )	N/A	
Balance at December 31, 2015	1,610,105	1,915,872	3,525,977	4.9	%
Granted/Issued	176,396	—	176,396	N/A	
Forfeitures	—	—	—	N/A	
Balance at June 30, 2016	1,786,501	1,915,872	3,702,373	5.2	%

The Company adjusts the carrying value of noncontrolling interest to reflect its share of the book value of the Operating Partnership when there has been a change in the Company's ownership of the Operating Partnership. Such adjustments are recorded to additional paid-in capital as a rebalancing of noncontrolling interest on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Equity.

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## LTIP Units

LTIP units are granted to certain executive officers and senior employees of the Company as part of their compensation, and to independent directors for their service. LTIP units are valued by reference to the value of the Company's common stock and are subject to such conditions and restrictions as the compensation committee of the board of directors may determine, including continued employment or service. LTIP units granted on January 6, 2016 to independent directors, subject to the recipient's continued service, will vest on January 1, 2017. LTIP units granted on January 8, 2016 to certain senior executive officers and senior employees, subject to the recipient's continued employment, will vest quarterly over four years, with the first vesting date being March 31, 2016. LTIP units granted on February 22, 2016 to certain senior executive officers, subject to the recipient's continued employment, will vest quarterly over four years, with the first vesting date being March 31, 2016. Vested LTIP units can be converted to Other Common Units on a one-for-one basis once a material equity transaction has occurred that results in the accretion of the member's capital account to the economic equivalent of an Other Common Unit. All LTIP units, whether vested or not, will receive the same monthly per unit distributions as Other Common Units, which equal per share dividends on common stock.

The LTIP units issued under the 2011 Plan were valued using the Monte Carlo lattice binomial option-pricing model at the grant date. The fair value of the LTIP units are based on Level 3 inputs and are non-recurring fair value measurements. The table below sets forth the assumptions used in valuing such LTIP units for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Grant date	Assumptions					
	February 22, 2016		January 8, 2016		January 6, 2016	
Expected term (years)	10		10		10	
Expected volatility	22.0	%	22.0	%	22.0	%
Expected dividend yield	6.0	%	6.0	%	6.0	%
Risk-free interest rate	1.01	%	1.28	%	1.36	%
Fair value of LTIP units at issuance (in thousands)	\$277		\$ 2,254		\$ 390	
LTIP units at issuance	18,386		135,546		22,464	
Fair value unit price per LTIP unit at issuance	\$ 15.07		\$ 16.63		\$ 17.36	

On January 25, 2016, the Company and Geoffrey G. Jervis, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President and Treasurer, agreed that Mr. Jervis's employment with the Company would terminate effective February 25, 2016. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the executive employment agreement and LTIP Unit agreements between the Company and Mr. Jervis, and the Company's 2015 Outperformance Program ("OPP"), Mr. Jervis received a lump sum cash payment, the continuation of certain insurance benefits, immediate vesting of outstanding LTIP units, and eligibility to receive a pro-rated award payment under the OPP. Accordingly, the Company accelerated the expense recognition of Mr. Jervis' unvested LTIP units in the amount of approximately \$1.6 million, which is included in general and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2016 on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Additionally, the unrecognized compensation expense associated with Mr. Jervis' participation in the OPP after February 25, 2016 will not be recognized. The Company also incurred approximately \$1.5 million related to the lump sum cash payment and continuation of certain insurance benefits, which is included in general and administrative expenses during the six months ended June 30, 2016 on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table summarizes activity related to the Company's unvested LTIP units for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015.

Unvested LTIP Units	LTIP Units
Balance at December 31, 2014	448,887



Granted	323,069
Vested	(237,046)
Forfeited	—
Balance at December 31, 2015	534,910
Granted	176,396
Vested	(216,151)
Forfeited	—
Balance at June 30, 2016	495,155

The unrecognized compensation expense associated with the Company's LTIP units at June 30, 2016 was approximately \$8.8 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 2.7 years.

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The following table summarizes the fair value at vesting date for the LTIP units vested during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Vested LTIP units	45,874	89,112	216,151	140,532
Fair value of vested LTIP units (in thousands)	\$ 1,092	\$ 1,875	\$ 4,181	\$ 3,084

**Other Common Units**

Other Common Units and shares of the Company's common stock have essentially the same economic characteristics in that Other Common Units directly, and shares of the Company's common stock indirectly, through the Company's interest in the Operating Partnership, share equally in the total net income or loss distributions of the Operating Partnership. Subject to certain restrictions, investors who own Other Common Units have the right to cause the Operating Partnership to redeem any or all of their Other Common Units for cash equal to the then-current value of one share of the Company's common stock, or, at the Company's election, shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis. The value of a share of common stock is calculated as the average common stock closing price on the NYSE for the 10 trading days immediately preceding the redemption notice date. Each Other Common Unit will receive the same monthly distribution as a share of common stock.

**8. Equity Incentive Plan**

On March 8, 2016, the Company granted performance units, approved by the compensation committee of the board of directors, under the 2011 Plan to provide certain key employees of the Company with incentives designed to align those key employees' interests more closely with those of the shareholders.

The ultimate value of the performance units depends on the Company's total stockholder return ("TSR") over a three-year period commencing January 1, 2016 and ending on December 31, 2018 (the "measuring period"). At the end of the three-year measuring period, the performance units convert into shares of common stock at a rate depending on the Company's TSR over the measuring period as compared to three different benchmarks and on the absolute amount of the Company's TSR. A recipient of performance units may receive as few as zero shares or as many as 250% of the number of target units, plus deemed dividends. The target amount of the performance units is nominally allocated as: i) 25% to the Company's TSR compared to the TSR of an industry peer group; ii) 25% to the Company's TSR compared to the TSR of a size-based peer group; and iii) 50% to the Company's TSR compared to the TSR of the companies in the MSCI US REIT index.

No dividends are paid to the recipient during the measuring period. At the end of the measuring period, if the Company's TSR is such that the recipient earns shares of common stock ("Award Shares"), the recipient will receive additional common stock relating to dividends deemed to have been paid and reinvested on the Award Shares. The Company, in the discretion of the compensation committee of the board of directors, may pay the cash value of the deemed dividends instead of issuing additional shares. The number of Award Shares is determined at the end of the measuring period, and one-half of the Award Shares and all dividend shares vest immediately. The other one-half of the Award Shares will be restricted (subject to forfeiture) and vest one year after the end of the measuring period.

The fair value of the performance units at the date of grant was \$2.6 million, as determined by a lattice-binomial option-pricing model based on a Monte Carlo simulation using a weighted average volatility factor of 23.0%, a weighted average risk-free interest rate of 1.0849%, and a weighted average expected dividend yield of 6.0%. The performance unit equity compensation expense is recognized into earnings on a straight-line basis from the grant date over the respective vesting periods.

The unrecognized compensation expense associated with the OPP and the performance plan at June 30, 2016 was approximately \$0.7 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.5 years and 2.9 years, respectively.

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## Non-cash Compensation Expense

The following table summarizes the amount recorded in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for the amortization of restricted shares of common stock, LTIP units, the OPP, performance units, and the Company's board of directors' compensation.

	Three months		Six months	
	ended June 30,		ended June 30,	
Non-Cash Compensation Expense (in thousands)	2016	2015	2016	2015
Restricted stock	\$534	\$492	\$1,092	\$984
LTIP units	1,098	1,193	3,893	(1) 2,330
Outperformance program	116	131	235	262
Performance units	206	—	259	—
Board of directors compensation (2)	90	84	170	171
Total non-cash compensation expense	\$2,044	\$1,900	\$5,649	\$3,747

(1) Inclusive of approximately \$1.6 million of non-cash compensation expense during the six months ended June 30, 2016 associated with the severance cost of an executive officer as discussed Note 7.

(2) All of the Company's independent directors elected to receive shares of common stock in lieu of cash for their service during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015. The number of shares of common stock granted is calculated based on the trailing 10 days average common stock price ending on the third business day preceding the grant date.

## 9. Earnings Per Share

The Company uses the two-class method of computing earnings per common share, which is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for common stock and any participating securities according to dividends declared (whether paid or unpaid) and participation rights in undistributed earnings. A participating security is defined by GAAP as an unvested stock-based payment award containing non-forfeitable rights to dividends and must be included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. Unvested restricted stock awards are considered participating securities as these stock-based awards contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends, unless and until a forfeiture occurs. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, there were 275,426, 280,442, 286,280 and 288,269, respectively, unvested shares of restricted stock on a weighted average basis that were considered participating securities, which were not dilutive.

The following tables set forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

Earnings Per Share (in thousands, except share data)	Three months ended June 30, 2016
Numerator	
Net loss	\$(10,472 )
Less: preferred stock dividends	4,001
Less: amount allocated to participating securities	95
Less: loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends	(745 )
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$(13,823 )
Denominator	
Weighted average common shares outstanding — basic and diluted	67,910,361
Loss per share — basic and diluted	\$(0.20 )
Earnings Per Share (in thousands, except share data)	Six months ended June

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	30, 2016
Numerator	
Net income	\$ 1,329
Less: preferred stock dividends	6,913
Less: amount allocated to participating securities	195
Less: loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends	(287 )
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (5,492 )
Denominator	
Weighted average common shares outstanding — basic and diluted	67,899,789
Loss per share — basic and diluted	\$ (0.08 )

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Earnings Per Share (in thousands, except share data)	Three months ended June 30, 2015
Numerator	
Net loss	\$ (5,228 )
Less: preferred stock dividends	2,712
Less: amount allocated to participating securities	95
Less: loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends	(397 )
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (7,638 )
Denominator	
Weighted average common shares outstanding — basic and diluted	65,285,388
Loss per share — basic and diluted	\$ (0.12 )
Earnings Per Share (in thousands, except share data)	Six months ended June 30, 2015
Numerator	
Net loss	\$ (6,655 )
Less: preferred stock dividends	5,424
Less: amount allocated to participating securities	196
Less: loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends	(592 )
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (11,683 )
Denominator	
Weighted average common shares outstanding — basic and diluted	64,788,561
Loss per share — basic and diluted	\$ (0.18 )

## 10. Commitments and Contingencies

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

The Company is subject to a one-time incentive fee based on aggregate performance thresholds of the acquired buildings sourced by Columbus Nova Real Estate Acquisition Group, LLC. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the fair value of the incentive fee was zero. The fair value was calculated using the following key Level 3 inputs: discount rate of approximately 9.5% and exit capitalization rate of 9.8%.

The Company has letters of credit of approximately \$3.5 million related to development projects and its corporate office lease as of June 30, 2016.

## 11. Subsequent Events

No significant recognized or non-recognized subsequent events were noted.

## Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

You should read the following discussion with the financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in Item 1 of this report and the audited financial statements and related notes thereto included in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

As used herein, except where the context otherwise requires, "Company," "we," "our" and "us," refer to STAG Industrial, Inc. and our consolidated subsidiaries and partnerships, including our operating partnership, STAG Industrial Operating Partnership, L.P. ("Operating Partnership").

### Forward-Looking Statements

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

- the factors included in this report, including those set forth under the headings "Business," "Risk Factors," and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations;"
- our ability to raise equity capital on attractive terms;
- the competitive environment in which we operate;
- real estate risks, including fluctuations in real estate values and the general economic climate in local markets and competition for tenants in such markets;
- decreased rental rates or increased vacancy rates;
- potential defaults (including bankruptcies or insolvency) on or non-renewal of leases by tenants;
- acquisition risks, including our ability to identify and complete accretive acquisitions and/or failure of such acquisitions to perform in accordance with projections;
- the timing of acquisitions and dispositions;
- potential natural disasters and other potentially catastrophic events such as acts of war and/or terrorism;
- international, national, regional and local economic conditions;

the general level of interest rates and currencies;

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

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

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• credit risk in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to the interest rate swaps and revolving and unfunded debt;

- lack of or insufficient amounts of insurance;

• our ability to maintain our qualification as a REIT;

• our ability to retain key personnel;

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

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

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

### Overview

We are a REIT focused on the acquisition and operation of single-tenant, industrial properties throughout the United States. We (i) identify properties that create relative value investments across all locations, single-tenant industrial property types, and tenants through the principled application of our proprietary risk assessment model, (ii) operate our properties in an efficient, cost-effective manner, and (iii) capitalize our business appropriately given the characteristics of our assets. We are a Maryland corporation and our common stock is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “STAG.”

We are organized and conduct our operations to qualify as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, and generally are not subject to federal income tax to the extent we currently distribute our income to our stockholders and maintain our qualification as a REIT. We remain subject to state and local taxes on our income and property and to U.S. federal income and excise taxes on our undistributed income.

### Factors That May Influence Future Results of Operations

Our ability to increase revenues or cash flow will depend in part on our (i) external growth, specifically acquisition activity and (ii) internal growth, specifically occupancy and rental rates on our portfolio. A variety of other factors, including those noted below, also affect our future results of operations.

### Outlook

The outlook for our business remains positive, albeit on a moderated basis in light of equity market volatility, mixed economic data, and continued asset appreciation. In December 2015, the Federal Reserve raised the federal funds target rate from a range of 0% to 0.25% to a range of 0.25% to 0.5% due to the Central Bank’s belief that the U.S. economy is in a strong position. The Central Bank commented that future rate hikes will be gradual and will likely remain below long-term rate expectations for some time. From December 31, 2015 to July 29, 2016, the 10-year treasury yield declined from 2.27% to 1.46%, and market expectations are that rates will continue to be low for the foreseeable future. If interest rates were to rise as a result of Federal Reserve policy action (short-term interest rates) or changes in market expectations and capital flows (long-term interest rates), we believe strengthening economic

conditions are likely to accompany these changes. This strengthening of economic conditions combined with the currently favorable industrial supply demand environment should translate to a net positive result for our business. Specifically, our existing portfolio should benefit from rising rental rates and our acquisition activity should benefit from higher yields. Furthermore, we believe certain characteristics of our business should position us well in a rising interest rate environment including the fact that we have minimal floating rate debt exposure and that many of our are competitors for the assets we purchase tend to be smaller local investors who are likely to be more heavily impacted by interest rate increases.

Other notable results include the continued relative strength of the United States ("U.S.") dollar versus competing currencies including the euro and pound, continued low oil prices, and the United Kingdom ("U.K.") referendum on June 23, 2016 in which a majority of voters voted to exit the European Union ("Brexit"). A strong U.S. dollar can harm U.S. exporters and U.S. multi-nationals; however, it can also benefit foreign multi-nationals positively which support U.S. subsidiaries and operate U.S. industrial properties. Oil price declines over the past two years and the currently sustained low prices have put significant pressure on oil

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and gas exploration and production companies, resulting in many oil and gas sector bankruptcies, while simultaneously benefiting many industries (e.g. automotive, freight) and consumers' disposable incomes. In addition, Brexit was a surprise to the markets. Negotiations are expected to commence to determine the future terms of the U.K.'s relationship with the European Union, including, among other things, the terms of trade between the U.K. and the European Union. The effects of Brexit will depend on any agreements the U.K. makes to retain access to European Union markets either during a transitional period or more permanently. Brexit is expected to have negative effect on the U.K. in the short term and could adversely affect European and global economic or market conditions and contribute to instability in global financial markets. We believe our direct exposure to the U.K. market is limited. Of our tenants that do have direct exposure to the U.K., we believe they are well-diversified businesses. We will continue to monitor these trends for short-term and long-term impacts to our business.

Several economic indicators and other factors provide insight into the U.S. economic environment and industrial demand. Presently, we believe the key factors include GDP growth rate, unemployment rate, non-farm payrolls, Conference Board consumer confidence index, manufacturing-purchasing manager index ("ISM"), the 10-year Treasury yield, U.S. total vehicle sales, and durable goods new orders. Below are recent trends in each of these factors:

Economic Indicators <sup>(1)</sup>	June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015
GDP Growth Rate	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	2.0%	2.6%
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.3%
Change in Non-Farm Employment (in thousands)	287	186	271	149	228
Consumer Confidence Index	97.4	96.1	96.3	102.6	99.8
Purchasing Managers Index (ISM) <sup>(2)</sup>	53.2%	51.8%	48.0%	50.0%	53.1%
10-year Treasury Yield	1.49%	1.78%	2.27%	2.06%	2.35%
Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate	17,021	16,929	17,644	18,516	17,429
US Total Vehicle Sales (in thousands)					
Manufacturing New Orders: Durable Goods (in millions)	219,754	228,499	223,402	223,693	234,699

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Conference Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, U.S. Census Bureau, and Institute for Supply Management. Each statistic is the latest revision available at the time of publishing this report.

ISM is a composite index based on a survey of over 300 purchasing and supply executives from across the country who respond to a monthly questionnaire about changes in production, new orders, new export orders, imports, employment, inventories, prices, lead-times, and timelines of supplier deliveries in their companies. When the index is over 50, it indicates expansion, while a reading below 50 signals contraction.

Currently, the GDP growth rate, growing non-farm employment, strong U.S. total vehicle sales, ISM level, and low interest rates are positive fundamental signs for industrial demand. Expanding job count and the ongoing low unemployment rate suggests consumers will be spending more money in the foreseeable future. On the negative side, the speculative grade corporate default rate is expected to surpass its long-term average in 2016 driven by oil and gas and mining industry defaults. We also note that automotive sales fell in June and we are seeing many large multinational companies experience weak organic growth, commonly due to negative currency effects and commodity price deflation. We believe these signal some caution in underlying economic strength, however, we still expect an increase in industrial activity and more demand for industrial space in the foreseeable future given the job growth, low-interest rate environment, and GDP growth.

Several industrial specific trends contribute to the expected demand increase, including:

-

an increasing attractiveness of the U.S. as a manufacturing and distribution location because of the size of the United States consumer market, an increase in overseas labor costs and the overall cost of supplying and shipping goods (i.e. the shortening and fattening of the supply chain);

- the overall quality of the transportation infrastructure in the United States; and
- the rise of e-commerce (as compared to the traditional retail store distribution model) and the concomitant demand by e-commerce industry participants for well-located, functional distribution space.

Furthermore, the lack of material speculative development in most of our markets and the more broad failure of supply to keep pace with demand in many of our markets may improve occupancy levels and rental rates in our owned portfolio. We believe, however, that industrial supply, more so than other real estate property type, has historically had a short lead time and can appear quickly. We have started to see a notable pick-up in development activity in a growing number of the more active industrial markets, but this has yet to take firm hold on a broader scale. We will continue to monitor the supply demand fundamentals for industrial real estate and assess its impact on our business.

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## Conditions in Our Markets

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

## Rental Revenue

We receive income primarily in the form of rental revenue from the tenants who occupy our buildings. The amount of rental revenue generated by the buildings in our portfolio depends principally on occupancy and rental rates. As of June 30, 2016, our buildings were approximately 94.9% leased and our lease rates as defined by GAAP on new and renewal leases together grew approximately 5.1% and 4.9% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. Future economic downturns or regional downturns affecting our submarkets that impair our ability to renew or re-lease space and the ability of our tenants to fulfill their lease commitments, as in the case of tenant bankruptcies, could adversely affect our ability to maintain or increase rental rates at our buildings. Our ability to lease our properties and the attendant rental rate is dependent upon, among other things, (i) the overall economy, (ii) the supply/demand dynamic in our markets, (iii) the quality of our properties, including age, clear height, and configuration, and (iv) our tenants' ability to meet their contractual obligations to us.

The following table provides a summary of leases executed during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. Certain leases contain rental concessions; any such rental concessions are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Three months ended June 30, 2016 <sup>(1)</sup>	Square Feet	Cash Basis Rent Per Square Foot <sup>(2)</sup>	GAAP Basis Rent Per Square Foot <sup>(3)</sup>	Total Turnover Costs Per Square Foot <sup>(4)</sup>	Cash Rent Change <sup>(2)</sup>	GAAP Rent Change <sup>(3)</sup>	Weighted Average Lease Term <sup>(5)</sup> (years)	Rental Concessions per Square Foot <sup>(6)</sup>
New Leases <sup>(7)</sup>	47,700	\$ 3.75	\$ 3.72	\$ 1.17	N/A (10)	N/A (10)	5.5	\$ 0.94
Renewal Leases <sup>(8)</sup>	1,877,756	3.49	3.55	0.18	(1.0 )%	5.1	% 3.6	0.11
Total/weighted average Temporary Leases <sup>(9)</sup>	348,120	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.55	\$ 0.20	(1.0 )%	5.1	% 3.6	\$ 0.13
Total leasing activity	2,273,576							
Six months ended June 30, 2016 <sup>(1)</sup>								
New Leases <sup>(7)</sup>	220,380	\$ 4.31	\$ 4.54	\$ 1.92	N/A (10)	N/A (10)	6.7	\$ 0.10
Renewal Leases <sup>(8)</sup>	3,410,797	4.05	4.18	0.53	(0.7 )%	4.9	% 4.4	0.16
Total/weighted average Temporary Leases <sup>(9)</sup>	663,740	\$ 4.07	\$ 4.20	\$ 0.61	(0.7 )%	4.9	% 4.6	\$ 0.17
Total leasing activity	4,294,917							

(1) Excludes flex/office buildings.

We define Cash Basis Rent Change as the ratio of the change in base rent (excluding straight-line rent adjustments and above/below market lease amortization as required by GAAP) of the Comparable Lease. We define a

(2) Comparable Lease as a lease with a similar lease structure as compared to the previous in-place lease, excluding new leases for space that was not occupied under STAG's ownership, leases on space with downtime in excess of two years, leases associated with non-core flex/office assets, and leases with materially different lease structures.

(3) We define GAAP Rent Change as the change in the average base rent (excluding above/below market lease amortization as required by GAAP) of the Comparable Lease.

We define Turnover costs as the costs for improvements of vacant and renewal spaces, as well as the commissions (4) for leasing transactions. Turnover Costs per square foot represent the total turnover costs expected to be incurred on the leases signed during the period and do not reflect actual expenditures for the period.

We define Weighted Average Lease Term as the lease term in years as of the lease start date weighted by square (5) footage. Weighted Average Lease Term related to acquired assets reflects the remaining lease term in years as of the acquisition date weighted by square footage.

(6) Represents the total concession (free rent) for the entire lease term.

(7) We define a New Lease as any lease that is signed for an initial term equal to or greater than twelve months for any vacant space; this includes a new tenant or an existing tenant that is expanding into new (additional) space.

We define a Renewal Lease as a lease signed by an existing tenant to extend the term for twelve months or more, including (i) a renewal of the same space as the current lease at lease expiration, (ii) a renewal of only a portion of (8) the current space at lease expiration and (iii) an early renewal or workout, which ultimately does extend the original term for twelve months or more, but the renewal term commences before the lease expiration of their current lease. Renewal Leases exclude flex/office assets unless otherwise defined.

(9) We define a Temporary Lease or a License Agreement as any lease that is signed for an initial term of less than twelve months; this includes short-term new leases and short-term renewal leases.

(10) No Comparable Leases for Cash and GAAP Rent Change.

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## Property Operating Expenses

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

## Scheduled Lease Expirations

Our ability to re-lease space subject to expiring leases will impact our results of operations and is affected by economic and competitive conditions in our markets and by the desirability of our individual buildings. Leases that comprise approximately 9.9% of our annualized base rental revenue will expire during the period from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017, excluding month to month leases. We assume, based upon internal renewal probability estimates that some of our tenants will renew and others will vacate and the associated space will be re-let subject to downtime assumptions. In the vacate and re-let cases, we do not assume that market rents would grow from our current property estimates. Using the aforementioned assumptions, we expect that the rental rates on the respective new leases will generally be lower than the rates under existing leases expiring during the period July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017, thereby resulting in lower revenue from the same space.

The following table and chart set forth a summary of lease expirations for leases in place as of June 30, 2016, plus available space, for each of the ten calendar years beginning with 2016 and thereafter in our portfolio. The information in the table and chart assumes that tenants exercise no renewal options and no early termination rights.

Lease Expiration Year	Number of Leases Expiring	Total Rentable Square Feet	% of Total Occupied Square Feet	Total	
				Annualized Base Rental Revenue (in thousands)	% of Total Annualized Base Rental Revenue
Available	—	2,779,664	—	\$ —	—
Month-to-month leases	7	137,245	0.3	% 377	0.2 %
Remainder of 2016	14	1,336,047	2.5	% 6,297	3.0 %
2017	51	6,674,337	12.8	% 27,140	12.9 %
2018	55	9,714,937	18.6	% 37,590	17.8 %
2019	48	8,604,980	16.5	% 33,577	15.9 %
2020	36	7,719,424	14.8	% 34,038	16.1 %
2021	35	6,229,220	11.9	% 25,426	12.1 %
2022	17	2,393,535	4.6	% 9,476	4.5 %
2023	12	2,500,034	4.8	% 9,271	4.4 %
2024	7	1,431,071	2.7	% 5,832	2.8 %
2025	7	1,335,563	2.5	% 5,401	2.5 %
Thereafter	20	4,169,289	8.0	% 16,414	7.8 %
Total/weighted average	309	55,025,346	100.0	% \$ 210,839	100.0 %

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As of June 30, 2016, for the period July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017, none of our top ten leases based on June 30, 2016 annualized base rental revenue will be expiring.

Portfolio Summary

The characteristics of our portfolio as of June 30, 2016 are shown in the table below.

Portfolio Characteristics	June 30, 2016
Number of buildings	290
Square feet	55,025,346
Average building size (square feet) <sup>(1)</sup>	198,949
Number of tenants	261
Number of leases	309

(1)Excludes flex/office buildings.



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The following table sets forth information relating to diversification by building type in our portfolio as of June 30, 2016.

Building Type	Number of Buildings	Square Footage		Occupancy <sup>(1)</sup>	Annualized Base Rental Revenue Amount	
		Amount	%		(in thousands)	%
Warehouse/Distribution	226	48,872,784	88.8 %	95.4 %	\$ 183,979	87.3 %
Light Manufacturing	45	5,042,467	9.2 %	97.6 %	19,338	9.2 %
Total industrial	271	53,915,251	98.0 %	95.6 %	\$ 203,317	96.5 %
Flex/Office	19	1,110,095	2.0 %	62.2 %	7,522	3.5 %
Total/weighted average	290	55,025,346	100.0 %	94.9 %	\$ 210,839	100.0 %

(1) We define Occupancy Rate as the percentage of total leasable square footage for which the lease term has commenced as of the close of the reporting period.

## Portfolio Acquisitions

The following table summarizes the acquisitions during the six months ended June 30, 2016 (in thousands, except for square feet and building count).

## Acquisitions

Location of Property	Square Feet	Buildings	Purchase Price
Biddeford, ME	265,126	2	\$ 12,452
Fairfield, OH	206,448	1	5,330
Mascot, TN	130,560	1	4,500
Erlanger, KY	108,620	1	5,600
Three months ended March 31, 2016	710,754	5	27,882
West Chicago, IL	249,470	1	\$ 8,663
Visalia, CA	635,281	1	27,921
Norcross, GA	152,036	1	5,508
Reading, PA	248,000	1	9,594
Charlotte, NC	104,852	1	6,517
Three months ended June 30, 2016	1,389,639	5	\$ 58,203
Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	2,100,393	10	\$ 86,085

## Portfolio Dispositions

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we sold 11 buildings comprised of approximately 1.8 million square feet with a net book value of \$27.8 million to third-parties. These buildings contributed \$1.5 million to revenue and \$9,000 to net loss (exclusive of loss on impairments, loss on extinguishment of debt, and gain on sales of rental property). Proceeds from the sales of rental property were approximately \$48.7 million, and we recognized a gain on the sales of rental property of approximately \$20.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. All of the dispositions were accounted for under the full accrual method.

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## Geographic Diversification

The following table sets forth information about the ten largest states in our portfolio based on total annualized base rental revenue as of June 30, 2016.

Top Ten States	% of Total Annualized Base Rental Revenue	
Ohio	8.5	%
North Carolina	8.1	%
Illinois	8.0	%
Pennsylvania	6.9	%
Texas	5.6	%
Tennessee	5.5	%
New Jersey	5.4	%
Michigan	5.2	%
Indiana	4.7	%
South Carolina	4.6	%
Total	62.5	%

## Building by Market

While we invest in properties in all locations, our proprietary risk assessment model typically identifies the best relative value in primary and secondary markets. As of June 30, 2016, our investments in primary, secondary, and tertiary markets are summarized in the table below.

Market Type <sup>(1)</sup>	Number of Buildings	Square Footage		Occupancy	Annualized Base Rental Revenue		
		Amount	%		Amount (in thousands)	%	
Primary (greater than 200 million net rentable square feet)	56	12,301,032	22.8 %	96.8 %	\$ 49,031	24.1	%
Secondary (25 million to 200 million net rentable square feet)	171	34,850,999	64.7 %	95.6 %	131,574	64.7	%
Tertiary (less than 25 million net rentable square feet)	44	6,763,220	12.5 %	93.4 %	22,712	11.2	%
Total/weighted average	271	53,915,251	100.0 %	95.6 %	\$ 203,317	100.0	%

(1) Excludes flex/office buildings.

## Industry Diversification

The following table sets forth information about the ten largest tenant industries in our portfolio based on total annualized base rental revenue as of June 30, 2016.

Top Ten Tenant Industries	% of Total Annualized Base Rental Revenue	
Automotive	12.0	%
Ind Equip, Component & Metals	11.6	%

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Air Freight & Logistics	10.8	%
Containers & Packaging	9.8	%
Food & Beverages	9.2	%
Retail	6.3	%
Personal Products	6.2	%
Household Durables	4.7	%
Non-Profit/Government	4.1	%
Building Materials	4.1	%
Total	78.8	%

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## Top Tenants

The following table sets forth information about the ten largest tenants in our portfolio based on total annualized base rental revenue as of June 30, 2016.

	% of Total Annualized Base Rental Revenue	
Top Ten Tenants		
General Services Administration	3.3	%
Deckers Outdoor Corporation	1.9	%
XPO Logistics Supply Chain Inc	1.9	%
Solo Cup Company	1.8	%
Exel Logistics	1.8	%
International Paper Company	1.7	%
Generation Brands, LLC	1.2	%
Perrigo Holland	1.1	%
American Tire Distributors Inc	1.1	%
Spencer Gifts, LLC	1.1	%
Total	16.9	%

## Top Leases

The following table sets forth information about the ten largest leases in our portfolio based on total annualized base rental revenue as of June 30, 2016.

	% of Total Annualized Base Rental Revenue	
Top Ten Leases		
General Service Administration	3.3	%
Solo Cup Company	1.8	%
XPO Logistics Supply Chain Inc	1.4	%
Generation Brands, LLC	1.2	%
International Paper Company	1.2	%
Deckers Outdoor Corporation	1.1	%
Spencer Gifts, LLC	1.1	%
Closetmaid Corporation	1.0	%
CareFusion 213, LLC	0.9	%
Jo-Ann Stores, LLC	0.9	%
Total	13.9	%

## Tenant Retention

Our direct relationships with our tenants and our in-house expertise in leasing, asset management, engineering, and credit help us to manage all operational aspects of our portfolio, maintain occupancy, and increase rental rates. The following table provides a summary of our tenant retention during the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Quarter Ended 2016 <sup>(1)</sup>	Retention % <sup>(2)</sup>	Weighted				
		Average Lease Term (years)	Expiring Square Feet	Renewal Square Feet <sup>(3)</sup>	Cash Rent Change	GAAP Rent Change
June 30	75.4 %	5.0	921,971	695,395	5.8 %	9.9 %

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March 31	42.4	%	3.2	1,251,975	530,485	3.1	%	6.1	%
Total/weighted average	56.4	%	4.2	2,173,946	1,225,880	4.8	%	8.5	%

(1) Excludes flex/office buildings.

We define Retention as the percentage determined by taking Renewal Lease square footage commencing in the (2) period divided by square feet of leases expiring in the period. Neither the Renewal Leases nor leases expiring include Temporary Leases or License Agreements. Retention excludes flex/office assets unless otherwise defined.

(3) We define Renewal Square Footage as the renewal leases commencing during the period, irrespective of the date signed.

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### Critical Accounting Policies

#### Rental Property

We capitalize costs directly related to the development, pre-development, redevelopment or improvement of rental property. Real estate taxes, compensation costs of development personnel, insurance, interest, and other directly related costs during construction periods are capitalized as incurred and depreciated commencing with the date the property is substantially completed. Such costs begin to be capitalized to the development projects from the point we are undergoing the necessary activities to get the development ready for its intended use and cease when the development projects are substantially completed and held available for occupancy. Interest is capitalized based on actual capital expenditures from the period when development or redevelopment commences until the asset is ready for its intended use, at the weighted average borrowing rate of our unsecured indebtedness during the period.

#### Incentive and Equity-Based Employee Compensation Plans

In March of 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standard Update 2016-09, Stock Compensation (Topic 718), which addresses certain aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, forfeitures, and classification on the statement of cash flow. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted. We have elected to early adopt this standard effective January 1, 2016. As a result, our policy is to recognize forfeitures in the period which they occur, whereas the former guidance required us to estimate expected forfeitures. The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

#### Results of Operations

Our results of operations are largely driven by our levels of occupancy as well as the rental rates we receive from tenants. From a rental rate standpoint, we have historically achieved overall rental increases in our tenant rollovers on a cash basis and GAAP basis.

The following discussion of our results of our same store net operating income (“NOI”) should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements. For a detailed discussion of NOI, including the reasons management believes NOI is useful to investors, see “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below. We consider our same store portfolio to consist of only those buildings owned and operated at the beginning and at the end of both of the applicable periods presented. Same store results are considered to be useful to investors in evaluating our performance because they provide information relating to changes in building-level operating performance without taking into account the effects of acquisitions or dispositions. However, because we have generally acquired 100% occupied properties and grown the portfolio significantly every year since our initial public offering, our same store results do not represent a market portfolio with market occupancy. Because we have above market occupancy, our same store results may look unfavorable at times as we trend to market levels. We encourage the reader to not only look at our same store results, but also our total portfolio results, due to historic and future growth.

#### Comparison of the three months ended June 30, 2016 to the three months ended June 30, 2015

Our results of operations are affected by the acquisition and disposition activity during the 2016 and 2015 periods as described below. The following discussion of our same store portfolio excludes flex/office buildings and those classified as held for sale on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. On June 30, 2016 we owned 217 industrial buildings consisting of 44.5 million square feet, which represents approximately 81% of our total portfolio, that are considered our same store portfolio in the analysis below. Same store occupancy decreased approximately 1% to 95.8% as of June 30, 2016 compared to 96.8% as of June 30, 2015.

The following table summarizes selected operating information for our same store portfolio and our total portfolio for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands). This table includes a reconciliation from our same store portfolio to our total portfolio by also providing information for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 with respect to the buildings acquired and disposed of after April 1, 2015 and our flex/office and held for sale buildings.

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	Same Store Portfolio				Acquisitions/Dispositions				Total Portfolio			
	Three months ended June 30,		Change		Three months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2016	2015	\$	%	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	\$	%
Revenue												
Operating revenue												
Rental income	\$40,835	\$40,387	\$448	1.1 %	\$8,782	\$2,440	\$2,098	\$2,393	\$51,715	\$45,220	\$6,495	14.4 %
Tenant recoveries	6,434	6,494	(60 )	(0.9 )%	1,381	430	639	561	8,454	7,485	969	12.9 %
Other income	7	32	(25 )	(78.1)%	1	—	65	99	73	131	(58 )	(44.3)%
Total operating revenue	47,276	46,913	363	0.8 %	10,164	2,870	2,802	3,053	60,242	52,836	7,406	14.0 %
Expenses												
Property Net operating income <sup>(2)</sup>	8,405	8,225	180	2.2 %	2,012	832	1,342	1,014	11,759	10,071	1,688	16.8 %
Other expenses												
General and administrative									7,751	7,495	256	3.4 %
Property acquisition costs									583	1,187	(604 )	(50.9)%
Depreciation and amortization									31,018	27,257	3,761	13.8 %
Loss on impairments									11,231	2,645	8,586	324.6 %
Other expenses									318	478	(160 )	(33.5)%
Total other expenses									50,901	39,062	11,839	30.3 %
Total expenses									62,660	49,133	13,527	27.5 %
Other income (expense)												
Interest income									2	2	—	— %
Interest expense									(10,490 )	(8,933 )	(1,557 )	17.4 %
Loss on extinguishment of debt									(839 )	—	(839 )	100.0 %
Gain on the sales of rental property									3,273	—	3,273	100.0 %
Total other income (expense)									(8,054 )	(8,931 )	877	(9.8 )%



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Net loss					
Less: loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends					
Net loss attributable to STAG Industrial, Inc.					

Includes flex/office buildings and buildings classified as held for sale, which are excluded from the same store (1) portfolio. Also includes corporate sublease rental income and asset management fee income, which are separated for purposes of calculating NOI.

NOI for the total portfolio for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 was \$48.4 million and \$42.6 million, respectively. NOI for the total portfolio excludes corporate sublease rental income and asset (2) management fee income, which is included in rental income and other income, respectively, in the table above. For a detailed discussion of NOI, including the reasons management believes NOI is useful to investors, see “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

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### Same Store Total Operating Revenue

Same store operating revenue consists primarily of (i) rental income consisting of base rent, termination income, straight-line rent and above and below market lease amortization from our properties, and (ii) tenant reimbursements for insurance, real estate taxes and certain other expenses (“tenant recoveries”).

Same store rental income increased by \$0.4 million or 1.1% to \$40.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$40.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. Approximately \$0.9 million of the increase was attributable to rental increases due to new leases and renewals of existing tenants. Same store rental income also increased approximately \$0.2 million due to a net decrease in the amortization of net above market leases. These increases were partially offset by an approximately \$0.7 million decrease due to a reduction of base rent due to tenants downsizing their spaces and vacancies.

Same store tenant recoveries decreased by \$0.1 million or 0.9% to \$6.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$6.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease is in line with the decrease in same store property operating expenses after removing the effect of the mold remediation and restoration project at one building, as discussed below.

For a detailed reconciliation of our same store portfolio to net income, see the table on the previous page.

### Same Store Operating Expenses

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

Total same store expenses increased by \$0.2 million or 2.2% to \$8.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$8.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to a mold remediation and restoration project at one of our buildings during the three months ended June 30, 2016.

For a detailed reconciliation of our same store portfolio to net income, see the table on the previous page.

### Acquisitions and Dispositions Net Operating Income

Subsequent to April 1, 2015, we acquired 54 buildings consisting of approximately 9.3 million square feet, and sold 17 buildings consisting of approximately 2.6 million square feet. For the three months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, the buildings acquired after April 1, 2015 contributed approximately \$8.0 million and \$0.7 million to NOI, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, the buildings sold after April 1, 2015 contributed approximately \$0.2 million and \$1.3 million to NOI, respectively. Refer to Note 3 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion regarding buildings acquired or sold.

For a detailed reconciliation of our acquisitions and dispositions portfolio to net income, see the table on the previous page.

### Other Net Operating Income

Our other portfolio includes flex/office buildings and buildings classified as held for sale. It also includes corporate sublease rental income and asset management fee income, which are separated for purposes of calculating NOI.

At June 30, 2016 we owned 18 flex/office buildings consisting of approximately 1.1 million square feet and one building consisting of 0.1 million square feet was classified as held for sale. The flex/office buildings and held for sale

building contributed approximately \$1.2 million, \$1.6 million, \$0.2 million, and \$0.2 million to NOI, for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. Additionally, we earned \$0, \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million, and \$0.1 million in corporate sublease rental income and asset management fee income for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively.

For a detailed reconciliation of our other portfolio to net income, see the table on the previous page.

#### Total Other Expenses

Total other expenses consist of general and administrative expense, property acquisition costs, depreciation and amortization, loss on impairments, and other expenses.

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Total other expenses increased \$11.8 million or 30.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2016 to \$50.9 million compared to \$39.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The increase was primarily related to an increase of \$3.8 million in depreciation and amortization as a result of buildings acquired which increased the depreciable asset base. The increase was also attributable to an increase of \$8.6 million in loss on impairments recorded due to the impairment of nine buildings for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the impairment of one building for the three months ended June 30, 2015. Approximately \$0.3 million of the increase relates to an increase in general and administrative expenses, primarily related to non-cash compensation expense related to the 2016 equity grants for employees and independent directors. This increase is offset by a decrease in property acquisition costs of \$0.6 million due to the acquisition of seven less buildings for the three months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015.

Total Other Income (Expense)

Total other income (expense) consists of interest income, interest expense, loss on extinguishment of debt, and gain on the sales of rental property. Interest expense includes interest incurred during the period as well as adjustments related to amortization of financing fees and debt issuance costs and amortization of fair market value adjustments associated with the assumption of debt.

Total other income (expense) decreased \$0.9 million or 9.8% to a net other expense of \$8.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$8.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. This decrease is primarily the result of a gain on the sales of rental property of approximately \$3.3 million, whereas there were no rental property sales during the three months ended June 30, 2015. This was partially offset by a loss on extinguishment of debt of approximately \$0.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, whereas there was no loss on extinguishment of debt during the three months ended June 30, 2015. The increase was also partially offset by an increase in interest expense of approximately \$1.6 million related to the increase in total average debt outstanding for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015.

Comparison of the six months ended June 30, 2016 to the six months ended June 30, 2015

Our results of operations are affected by the acquisition and disposition activity during the 2016 and 2015 periods as described below. The following discussion of our same store portfolio excludes flex/office buildings and those classified as held for sale on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. On June 30, 2016 we owned 212 industrial buildings consisting of 43.0 million square feet, which represents approximately 78% of our total portfolio, that are considered our same store portfolio in the analysis below. Same store occupancy decreased approximately 1% to 95.7% as of June 30, 2016 compared to 96.7% as of June 30, 2015.

The following table summarizes selected operating information for our same store portfolio and our total portfolio for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands). This table includes a reconciliation from our same store portfolio to our total portfolio by also providing information for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 with respect to the buildings acquired and disposed of after January 1, 2015 and our flex/office and held for sale buildings.

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	Same Store Portfolio				Acquisitions/Dispositions <sup>(1)</sup>				Total Portfolio				
	Six months ended June 30,		Change		Six months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,		Change		
	2016	2015	\$	%	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	\$	%	
Revenue													
Operating revenue													
Rental income	\$77,620	\$76,825	\$795	1.0 %	\$21,200	\$6,845	\$4,244	\$4,800	\$103,064	\$88,470	\$14,594	16.5 %	
Tenant recoveries	12,857	12,480	377	3.0 %	3,496	1,430	1,543	1,162	17,896	15,072	2,824	18.7 %	
Other income	41	58	(17 )	(29.3)%	7	9	106	216	154	\$283	(129 )	(45.6 )%	
Total operating revenue	90,518	89,363	1,155	1.3 %	24,703	8,284	5,893	6,178	121,114	103,825	17,289	16.7 %	
Expenses													
Property Net operating income <sup>(2)</sup>	16,296	15,973	323	2.0 %	5,136	2,339	2,982	2,004	24,414	20,316	4,098	20.2 %	
Other expenses (income)													
General and administrative									18,770	15,024	3,746	24.9 %	
Property acquisition costs									1,135	1,505	(370 )	(24.6 )%	
Depreciation and amortization									61,298	53,386	7,912	14.8 %	
Loss on impairments									11,231	2,645	8,586	324.6 %	
Other expenses									578	666	(88 )	(13.2 )%	
Total other expenses									93,012	73,226	19,786	27.0 %	
Total expenses									117,426	93,542	23,884	25.5 %	
Other income (expense)													
Interest income									5	5	—	— %	
Interest expense									(21,337 )	(16,943 )	(4,394 )	25.9 %	
Loss on extinguishment of									(1,973 )	—	(1,973 )	100.0 %	

debt				
Gain on the sales of rental property	20,946	—	20,946	100.0 %
Total other income (expense)	(2,359 )	(16,938 )	14,579	(86.1 )%
Net income (loss)	\$1,329	\$(6,655 )	\$7,984	(120.0)%
Less: loss attributable to noncontrolling interest after preferred stock dividends	(287 )	(592 )	305	(51.5 )%
Net income (loss) attributable to STAG Industrial, Inc.	\$1,616	\$(6,063 )	\$7,679	(126.7)%

Includes flex/office buildings and buildings classified as held for sale, which are excluded from the same store (1) portfolio. Also includes corporate sublease rental income and asset management fee income, which are separated for purposes of calculating NOI.

NOI for the total portfolio for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 was \$96.6 million and \$83.2 million, respectively. NOI for the total portfolio excludes corporate sublease rental income and asset management (2) fee income, which is included in rental income and other income, respectively, in the table above. For a detailed discussion of NOI, including the reasons management believes NOI is useful to investors, see “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

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### Same Store Total Operating Revenue

Same store operating revenue consists primarily of (i) rental income consisting of base rent, termination income, straight-line rent and above and below market lease amortization from our properties, and (ii) tenant reimbursements for insurance, real estate taxes and certain other expenses (“tenant recoveries”).

Same store rental income increased by \$0.8 million or 1.0% to \$77.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$76.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. Approximately \$1.8 million of the increase was attributable to rental increases due to new leases and renewals of existing tenants. Same store rental income also increased approximately \$0.2 million due to a net decrease in the amortization of net above market leases. These increases were partially offset by an approximately \$1.2 million decrease due to a reduction of base rent due to tenants downsizing their spaces and vacancies.

Same store tenant recoveries increased by \$0.4 million or 3.0% to \$12.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$12.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The increase is primarily related to increases of real estate taxes levied by the related taxing authority, occupancy in previously vacant buildings, as well in changes to lease terms where we began paying the real estate taxes on behalf of tenants that had previously paid its taxes directly to the taxing authority.

For a detailed reconciliation of our same store portfolio to net income, see the table on the previous page.

### Same Store Operating Expenses

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

Total same store expenses increased by \$0.3 million or 2.0% to \$16.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$16.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. Approximately \$0.2 million of the increase is attributable to a mold remediation and restoration project at one of our buildings during the six months ended June 30, 2016. Same store property operating expenses also increased approximately \$0.3 million related to increases of real estate taxes levied by the related taxing authority, vacancies, and to changes to lease terms where we began paying the real estate taxes on behalf of tenants that had previously paid its taxes directly to the taxing authority. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of approximately \$0.2 million in snow removal expenses attributable to a more mild winter in 2016 as compared to 2015.

For a detailed reconciliation of our same store portfolio to net income, see the table on the previous page.

### Acquisitions and Dispositions Net Operating Income

Subsequent to January 1, 2015, we acquired 59 buildings consisting of approximately 10.8 million square feet, and sold 17 buildings consisting of approximately 2.6 million square feet. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, the buildings acquired after January 1, 2015 contributed approximately \$18.7 million and \$3.3 million to NOI, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, the buildings sold after January 1, 2015 contributed approximately \$0.9 million and \$2.6 million to NOI, respectively. Refer to Note 3 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion regarding buildings acquired or sold.

For a detailed reconciliation of our acquisitions and dispositions portfolio to net income, see the table on the previous page.

### Other Net Operating Income

Our other portfolio includes flex/office buildings and buildings classified as held for sale. It also includes corporate sublease rental income and asset management fee income, which are separated for purposes of calculating NOI.

At June 30, 2016 we owned 18 flex/office buildings consisting of approximately 1.1 million square feet and one building consisting of 0.1 million square feet was classified as held for sale. The flex/office buildings and held for sale building contributed approximately \$2.4 million, \$3.5 million, \$0.4 million, and \$0.4 million to NOI, for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively. Additionally, we earned \$0, \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million, and \$0.2 million in corporate sublease rental income and asset management fee income for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively.

For a detailed reconciliation of our other portfolio to net income, see the table on the previous page.



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### Total Other Expenses

Total other expenses consist of general and administrative expense, property acquisition costs, depreciation and amortization, loss on impairments, and other expenses.

Total other expenses increased \$19.8 million or 27.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2016 to \$93.0 million compared to \$73.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The increase was primarily related to an increase of \$7.9 million in depreciation and amortization as a result of buildings acquired which increased the depreciable asset base. The increase was also attributable to an increase of \$8.6 million in loss on impairments recorded due to the impairment of nine buildings for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the impairment of one building for the six months ended June 30, 2015. Approximately \$3.7 million of the increase relates to an increase in general and administrative expenses, primarily related to compensation expense of approximately \$3.1 million related to the severance costs of a former executive officer during the six months ended June 30, 2016, as well as the 2016 equity grants for employees and independent directors. This increase is offset by a decrease in property acquisition costs of \$0.4 million due to the acquisition of seven less buildings for the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015.

### Total Other Income (Expense)

Total other income (expense) consists of interest income, interest expense, loss on extinguishment of debt, and gain on the sales of rental property. Interest expense includes interest incurred during the period as well as adjustments related to amortization of financing fees and debt issuance costs and amortization of fair market value adjustments associated with the assumption of debt.

Total other income (expense) decreased \$14.6 million or 86.1% to a net other expense of \$2.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$16.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. This increase is primarily the result of a gain on the sales of rental property of approximately \$20.9 million, whereas there were no rental property sales during the six months ended June 30, 2015. This was partially offset by a loss on extinguishment of debt of approximately \$2.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, whereas there was no loss on extinguishment of debt during the six months ended June 30, 2015. The increase was also partially offset by an increase in interest expense of approximately \$4.4 million related to the increase in total average debt outstanding for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015.

### Non-GAAP Financial Measures

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

### Funds From Operations

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

We calculate FFO in accordance with the standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”). FFO represents GAAP net income (loss), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of depreciable operating buildings, impairment write-downs of depreciable real estate, real estate related depreciation and

amortization (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs and fair market value of debt adjustment) and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures.

Management uses FFO as a supplemental performance measure because it is a widely recognized measure of the performance of REITs. FFO may be used by investors as a basis to compare our operating performance with that of other REITs.

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

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

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
Reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to FFO (in thousands)	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income (loss)	\$(10,472)	\$(5,228)	\$1,329	\$(6,655)
Rental property depreciation and amortization	30,952	27,213	61,183	53,300
Loss on impairments	11,231	2,645	11,231	2,645
Gain on the sales of rental property	(3,273)	—	(20,946)	—
FFO	28,438	24,630	\$52,797	\$49,290
Preferred stock dividends	(4,001)	(2,712)	(6,913)	(5,424)
Amount allocated to participating securities	(95)	(95)	(195)	(196)
FFO attributable to common stockholders and unit holders	\$24,342	\$21,823	\$45,689	\$43,670

## Net Operating Income

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

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

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
Reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to NOI (in thousands)	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income (loss)	\$(10,472)	\$(5,228)	\$1,329	\$(6,655)
Asset management fee income	(65)	(98)	(106)	(215)
General and administrative	7,751	7,495	18,770	15,024
Property acquisition costs	583	1,187	1,135	1,505
Depreciation and amortization	31,018	27,257	61,298	53,386
Interest income	(2)	(2)	(5)	(5)
Interest expense	10,490	8,933	21,337	16,943
Loss on impairments	11,231	2,645	11,231	2,645
Loss on extinguishment of debt	839	—	1,973	—
Other expenses	318	478	578	666
Gain on the sales of rental property	(3,273)	—	(20,946)	—
Corporate sublease rental income	—	(51)	—	(102)
Net operating income	\$48,418	\$42,616	\$96,594	\$83,192

## Cash Flows

Comparison of the six months ended June 30, 2016 to the six months ended June 30, 2015

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015.

	Six months ended		Change	
	June 30,	June 30,	\$	%
Cash Flows (dollars in thousands)	2016	2015		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$59,791	\$53,948	\$5,843	10.8%
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(54,759)	\$(146,409)	\$(91,650)	(62.6)%
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$(9,038)	\$80,113	\$(89,151)	(111.3)%

Net cash provided by operating activities increased \$5.8 million to \$59.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$53.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The increase was primarily attributable to incremental operating cash flows from property acquisitions completed after June 30, 2015, and operating performance at existing properties. These increases were partially offset by the loss of cash flows from property dispositions completed after June 30, 2015, fluctuations in working capital due to timing of payments and rental receipts, and a higher cash interest paid due to an increase in our total average indebtedness outstanding.

Net cash used in investing activities decreased \$91.7 million to \$54.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$146.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The change was primarily related to the sale of 11 buildings during the

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six months ended June 30, 2016 for net proceeds of \$48.7 million, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015 where we did not sell any buildings. The change is also attributable to the acquisition of ten buildings for a total cash consideration of \$85.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the acquisition of 17 buildings for a total cash consideration of \$142.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2016 was \$9.0 million, a decrease of \$89.2 million from net cash provided by financing activities of \$80.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The change is primarily due to a decrease in cash inflow from our unsecured notes of \$120.0 million from the issuance of the \$100 million 4.32% Series D 10-year unsecured notes and the \$20 million 4.42% Series E 12-year unsecured notes on February 20, 2015. The change is also attributable to a decrease in proceeds of sale of common stock of \$71.8 million, an increase of repayment of mortgage notes of \$17.8 million, an increase of \$1.5 million in offering costs related to the issuance of the 6.875% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock ("Series C Preferred Stock") on March 17, 2016 and a new at-the-market common stock offering program on May 13, 2016, and an increase in dividends and distributions paid of \$6.0 million as a result of the increased number of shares and units outstanding as well as a \$0.021665 increase in the dividend paid per share during the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015. These decreases are were offset by the issuance of the Series C Preferred Stock for proceeds of \$75.0 million and an increase of net cash inflow of \$52.0 million from our unsecured credit facility during the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We believe that our liquidity needs will be satisfied through cash flows generated by operations, disposition proceeds, and financing activities. Operating cash flow is primarily rental revenue, expense recoveries from tenants, and other income from operations and is our principal source of funds that we use to pay operating expenses, debt service, recurring capital expenditures and the distributions required to maintain our REIT qualification. We look to the capital markets (common equity, preferred equity, and debt) to primarily fund our acquisition activity. We seek to increase cash flows from our properties by maintaining quality standards for our buildings that promote high occupancy rates and permit increases in rental rates while reducing tenant turnover and controlling operating expenses. We believe that our revenue, together with proceeds from building sales and debt and equity financings, will continue to provide funds for our short-term and medium-term liquidity needs.

Our short-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds to pay for operating expenses and other expenditures directly associated with our buildings, including interest expense, interest rate swap payments, scheduled principal payments on outstanding indebtedness, funding of property acquisitions under contract, general and administrative expenses, and capital expenditures for tenant improvements and leasing commissions.

Our long-term liquidity needs, in addition to recurring short-term liquidity needs as discussed above, consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for acquisitions, non-recurring capital expenditures, and scheduled debt maturities. We intend to satisfy our long-term liquidity needs through cash flow from operations, the issuance of equity or debt securities, other borrowings, property dispositions, or, in connection with acquisitions of certain additional buildings, the issuance of common units in the Operating Partnership.

As of June 30, 2016, we had total immediate liquidity of approximately \$437.6 million, comprised of \$8.0 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$429.6 million of immediate availability on our unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans.

In addition, we require funds for future dividends to be paid to our common and preferred stockholders and common unit holders in our Operating Partnership. The table below sets forth the dividends attributable to our common stock that were declared or paid during the six months ended June 30, 2016. These distributions on our common stock are voluntary (at the discretion of our board of directors), to the extent we have satisfied distribution requirements in order to maintain our REIT status for federal income tax purposes, and may be reduced or stopped if needed to fund other liquidity requirements or for other reasons.

Month Ended 2016	Declaration Date	Record Date	Per Share
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				Payment Date
September 30	May 2, 2016	September 30, 2016	\$ 0.115833	October 17, 2016
August 31	May 2, 2016	August 31, 2016	0.115833	September 15, 2016
July 31	May 2, 2016	July 29, 2016	0.115833	August 15, 2016
June 30	February 22, 2016	June 30, 2016	0.115833	July 15, 2016
May 31	February 22, 2016	May 31, 2016	0.115833	June 15, 2016
April 30	February 22, 2016	April 29, 2016	0.115833	May 16, 2016
March 31	October 22, 2015	March 31, 2016	0.115833	April 15, 2016
February 29	October 22, 2015	February 29, 2016	0.115833	March 15, 2016
January 31	October 22, 2015	January 29, 2016	0.115833	February 16, 2016
Total			\$ 1.042497	

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On August 1, 2016, our board of directors declared the common stock dividend for the months ending October 31, 2016, November 30, 2016 and December 31, 2016 at a monthly rate of \$0.115833 per share of common stock. We pay quarterly cumulative dividends on the 9.0% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock ("Series A Preferred Stock"), the 6.625% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock ("Series B Preferred Stock"), and the Series C Preferred Stock (collectively, the "Preferred Stock Issuances") at a rate equivalent to the fixed annual rate of \$2.25, \$1.65625, and \$1.71875 per share, respectively. Dividends on the Series C Preferred Stock were accrued and cumulative from and including the issuance date of March 17, 2016 to the first payment date on June 30, 2016. The table below sets forth the dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock, the Series B Preferred Stock and the Series C Preferred Stock during the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Quarter Ended 2016	Declaration Date	Series A Preferred Stock Per Share	Series B Preferred Stock Per Share	Series C Preferred Stock Per Share	Payment Date
June 30	May 2, 2016	\$ 0.5625	\$0.4140625	\$0.49653	June 30, 2016
March 31	February 22, 2016	0.5625	0.4140625	—	March 31, 2016
Total		\$ 1.1250	\$0.8281250	\$0.49653	

On August 1, 2016, our board of directors declared the Series A Preferred Stock, Series B Preferred Stock, and Series C Preferred Stock dividend for the quarter ending September 30, 2016 at a quarterly rate of \$0.5625 per share, \$0.4140625 per share, and \$0.4296875 per share, respectively.

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## Indebtedness Outstanding

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our indebtedness outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

Loan	Principal Outstanding as of June 30, 2016	Interest Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	Current Maturity	Prepayment Terms <sup>(2)</sup>
Unsecured credit facility:				
Unsecured Credit Facility <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 64,000	L + 1.15%	Dec-18-2019	i
Total unsecured credit facility	64,000			
Unsecured term loans:				
Unsecured Term Loan C <sup>(4)</sup>	—	L + 1.30%	Sep-29-2020	i
Unsecured Term Loan B	150,000	L + 1.70%	Mar-21-2021	ii
Unsecured Term Loan A	150,000	L + 1.65%	Mar-31-2022	ii
Total unsecured term loans	300,000			
Less: Total unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs	(3,078 )			
Total carrying value unsecured term loans	296,922			
Unsecured notes:				
Series F Unsecured Notes	100,000	3.98 %	Jan-05-2023	ii
Series A Unsecured Notes	50,000	4.98 %	Oct-1-2024	ii
Series D Unsecured Notes	100,000	4.32 %	Feb-20-2025	ii
Series B Unsecured Notes	50,000	4.98 %	Jul-1-2026	ii
Series C Unsecured Notes	80,000	4.42 %	Dec-30-2026	ii
Series E Unsecured Notes	20,000	4.42 %	Feb-20-2027	ii
Total unsecured notes	400,000			
Less: Total unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs	(2,157 )			
Total carrying value unsecured notes	397,843			
Mortgage notes (secured debt):				
Union Fidelity Life Insurance Co.	5,571	5.81 %	Apr-30-2017	iv
Principal Life Insurance Company	5,588	5.73 %	May-05-2017	iii
Webster Bank, National Association	2,900	3.66 %	May-29-2017	iii
Webster Bank, National Association	3,123	3.64 %	May-31-2017	iii
Wells Fargo, National Association	4,079	5.90 %	Aug-1-2017	v
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company-1 Facility	56,710	6.50 %	Feb-1-2018	vi
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company-2 Facility	47,134	5.75 %	Feb-1-2018	vi
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company-3 Facility	16,273	5.88 %	Feb-1-2018	vi
	57,400	4.31 %	Dec-1-2022	vii



## Wells Fargo Bank, National Association CMBS

## Loan

Total mortgage notes	198,778		
Add: Total unamortized fair market value premiums	212		
Less: Total unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs	(1,071)	)	
Total carrying value mortgage notes	197,919		
Total / weighted average interest rate <sup>(5)</sup>	\$ 956,684	4.04	%

Current interest rate as of June 30, 2016. At June 30, 2016, the one-month LIBOR (“L”) was 0.46505%. The current interest rate is not adjusted to include the amortization of deferred financing fees or debt issuance costs incurred in (1) obtaining debt or any unamortized fair market value premiums. The spread over the applicable rate for our unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans is based on our consolidated leverage ratio, as defined in the respective loan agreements.

Prepayment terms consist of (i) pre-payable with no penalty; (ii) pre-payable with penalty; (iii) pre-payable without penalty three months prior to the maturity date; (iv) pre-payable without penalty two months prior to the maturity date; (v) pre-payable without penalty three months prior to the maturity date, however can be defeased; (vi) pre-payable without penalty six months prior to the maturity date; and (vii) pre-payable without penalty three months prior to the maturity date, however can be defeased beginning January 1, 2016.

(3) The capacity of the unsecured credit facility is \$450.0 million.

(4) Capacity of \$150.0 million, in which we have until December 29, 2016 to draw the full amount.

The weighted average interest rate was calculated using the fixed interest rate swapped on the current notional amount of \$300.0 million of debt, and is not adjusted to include the amortization of deferred financing fees or debt issuance costs incurred in obtaining debt or any unamortized fair market value premiums.

The aggregate undrawn nominal commitments on the combined unsecured credit facility and unsecured term loans as of June 30, 2016 was approximately \$536.0 million. Our actual borrowing capacity at any given point in time may be less and is restricted to a maximum amount based on our debt covenant compliance. Total accrued interest for our indebtedness was \$5.7 million and \$3.8 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and is included in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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On June 22, 2016, the mortgage note held with Wells Fargo, National Association (CMBS loan) was partially defeased in the amount of approximately \$1.5 million in connection with the sale of the Gloversville, NY property which had served as partial collateral for the mortgage note. The associated defeasance fees and unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs of approximately \$0.3 million were written off to loss on extinguishment of debt in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

On May 18, 2016, the mortgage note held with National Life Insurance Company, in which the property located in Charlotte, NC served as collateral for the mortgage note, was paid in full.

On May 5, 2016 the mortgage note held with Webster Bank National Association, in which the property located in Norton, MA served as collateral for the mortgage note, was paid in full.

On April 26, 2016, the mortgage note held with Wells Fargo, National Association (CMBS loan) was partially defeased in the amount of approximately \$1.7 million in connection with the sale of the Parsons, KS property which had served as partial collateral for the mortgage note. The associated defeasance fees and unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs of approximately \$0.2 million were written off to loss on extinguishment of debt in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

On April 26, 2016, the mortgage note held with Wells Fargo, National Association (CMBS loan) was partially defeased in the amount of approximately \$1.8 million in connection with the sale of the Kansas City, KS property which had served as partial collateral for the mortgage note. The associated defeasance fees and unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs of approximately \$0.3 million were written off to loss on extinguishment of debt in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

On March 17, 2016, the mortgage note held with Connecticut General Life Insurance Company (Facility 2) was partially paid in the amount of approximately \$10.5 million in connection with the sale of the Gresham, OR property which had served as partial collateral for the mortgage note. The prepayment fees and associated unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs of approximately \$0.9 million were written off to loss on extinguishment of debt in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

On March 3, 2016, the mortgage note held with Wells Fargo, National Association (CMBS loan) was partially defeased in the amount of approximately \$1.2 million in connection with the sale of the Wichita, KS property which had served as partial collateral for the mortgage note. The associated defeasance fees and unamortized deferred financing fees and debt issuance costs of approximately \$0.2 million were written off to loss on extinguishment of debt in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

On March 1, 2016 the mortgage note held with Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.), in which the property located in Gahanna, OH served as collateral for the mortgage note, was paid in full.

Our unsecured credit facility, unsecured term loans, unsecured notes, and mortgage notes are subject to ongoing compliance with a number of financial and other covenants. As of June 30, 2016, we were in compliance with the applicable financial covenants.

The chart below details our debt capital structure as of June 30, 2016.

Debt Capital Structure	June 30, 2016
Total principal outstanding (in thousands)	\$962,778

Weighted average duration	6.1 Years	
% Secured debt	21	%
% Debt maturing next 12 months	2	%
Net debt to real estate cost basis <sup>(1)</sup>	43	%

Net debt is defined as our amounts outstanding under our unsecured credit facility, unsecured term loans, unsecured notes, and mortgage notes, less cash and cash equivalents. Real estate cost basis is defined as the book value of rental property and deferred leasing intangibles, exclusive of the related accumulated depreciation and amortization.

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

Our interest rate exposure as it relates to interest expense payments on our floating rate debt is managed through our use of interest rate swaps, which fix the rate of our long term floating rate debt. For a detailed discussion on our use of interest rate swaps, see “Interest Rate Risk” below.

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## Equity

## Preferred Stock

On March 17, 2016, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 3,000,000 shares of 6.875% Series C Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, at a price to the public of \$25.00 per share. The table below sets forth our outstanding preferred stock issuances as of June 30, 2016.

Preferred Stock Issuances	Issuance Date	Number of Shares	Price and Liquidation Value Per Share	Interest Rate
Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	November 2, 2011	2,760,000	\$ 25.00	9.000%
Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	April 16, 2013	2,800,000	\$ 25.00	6.625%
Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	March 17, 2016	3,000,000	\$ 25.00	6.875%

The Preferred Stock Issuances rank on parity and ranks senior to our common stock with respect to dividend rights and rights upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company. The Preferred Stock Issuances have no stated maturity date and are not subject to mandatory redemption or any sinking fund. Generally, we are not permitted to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock, Series B Preferred Stock, and Series C Preferred Stock prior to November 2, 2016, April 16, 2018, and March 17, 2021, respectively, except in limited circumstances relating to our ability to qualify as a REIT and in certain other circumstances related to a change of control.

## Common Stock

The following sets forth our at-the-market ("ATM") common stock offering program as of June 30, 2016. We may from time to time sell common stock through sales agents under the program. There was no activity for the ATM common stock offering programs during six months ended June 30, 2016.

ATM Stock Offering Program (in thousands)	Date	Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (in thousands)	Aggregate Common Stock Available as of June 30, 2016
2016 \$200 million ATM	May 13, 2016	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000

Subsequent to June 30, 2016, we sold 3,201,500 shares under our ATM common stock offering program for gross proceeds of \$76.1 million. The net proceeds of \$75.0 million were used to repay amounts outstanding under our unsecured credit facility.

## Noncontrolling Interest

We own our interests in all of our properties and conduct substantially all of our business through our Operating Partnership. We are the sole member of the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. As of June 30, 2016, we owned approximately 94.8% of the common units of our Operating Partnership, and our executive officers, directors and their affiliates, and third parties who contributed properties to us in exchange for common units in our Operating Partnership, owned the remaining 5.2%.

## Non-cash Compensation Expense

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We recorded approximately \$3.9 million in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2016 for the amortization of our equity incentive plan, excluding severance costs and board of directors' compensation. We expect to recognize approximately \$7.8 million for the year ending December 31, 2016 for the amortization of our equity incentive plan, excluding severance costs and board of directors compensation. The following table summarizes the expected amortization of our unrecognized compensation expense over the next five years as of June 30, 2016.

Year	Future Amortization of Non-cash Compensation Expense (in thousands)
Remainder of 2016	\$ 3,914
2017	\$ 6,902
2018	\$ 3,215
2019	\$ 1,646
2020	\$ 340

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## Interest Rate Risk

We use interest rate swaps to fix the rate of our variable rate debt. As of June 30, 2016, all of our outstanding variable rate debt, with the exception of our unsecured credit facility, was fixed with interest rate swaps.

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

We have established criteria for suitable counterparties in relation to various specific types of risk. We only use counterparties that have a credit rating of no lower than investment grade at swap inception from Moody's Investor Services, Standard & Poor's, or Fitch Ratings or other nationally recognized rating agencies.

The following table details our outstanding interest rate swaps as of June 30, 2016.

Interest Rate Derivative Counterparty	Trade Date	Effective Date	Notional Amount (in thousands)	Fair Value (in thousands)	Pay Fixed Interest Rate	Receive Variable Interest Rate	Maturity Date
PNC Bank, N.A.	Sep-14-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 10,000	\$ (35 )	0.7945 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
Bank of America, N.A.	Sep-14-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 10,000	\$ (35 )	0.7945 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
UBS AG	Sep-14-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 10,000	\$ (35 )	0.7945 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
Royal Bank of Canada	Sep-14-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 10,000	\$ (35 )	0.7945 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
RJ Capital Services, Inc.	Sep-14-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 10,000	\$ (36 )	0.7975 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
Bank of America, N.A.	Sep-20-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 25,000	\$ (76 )	0.7525 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
RJ Capital Services, Inc.	Sep-24-2012	Oct-10-2012	\$ 25,000	\$ (68 )	0.7270 %	One-month L	Sep-10-2017
Regions Bank	Mar-01-2013	Mar-01-2013	\$ 25,000	\$ (564 )	1.3300 %	One-month L	Feb-14-2020
Capital One, N.A.	Jun-13-2013	Jul-01-2013	\$ 50,000	\$ (1,753 )	1.6810 %	One-month L	Feb-14-2020
Capital One, N.A.	Jun-13-2013	Aug-01-2013	\$ 25,000	\$ (896 )	1.7030 %	One-month L	Feb-14-2020
Regions Bank	Sep-30-2013	Feb-03-2014	\$ 25,000	\$ (1,156 )	1.9925 %	One-month L	Feb-14-2020
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	Oct-14-2015	Sep-29-2016	\$ 25,000	\$ (587 )	1.3830 %	One-month L	Sep-29-2020
PNC Bank, N.A.	Oct-14-2015	Sep-29-2016	\$ 50,000	\$ (1,188 )	1.3906 %	One-month L	Sep-29-2020
Regions Bank	Oct-14-2015	Sep-29-2016	\$ 35,000	\$ (830 )	1.3858 %	One-month L	Sep-29-2020
U.S. Bank, N.A.	Oct-14-2015	Sep-29-2016	\$ 25,000	\$ (598 )	1.3950 %	One-month L	Sep-29-2020
Capital One, N.A.	Oct-14-2015	Sep-29-2016	\$ 15,000	\$ (360 )	1.3950 %	One-month L	Sep-29-2020
Royal Bank of Canada	Jan-08-2015	Mar-20-2015	\$ 25,000	\$ (1,031 )	1.7090 %	One-month L	Mar-21-2021
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	Jan-08-2015	Mar-20-2015	\$ 25,000	\$ (1,031 )	1.7105 %	One-month L	Mar-21-2021
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	Jan-08-2015	Sep-10-2017	\$ 100,000	\$ (4,407 )	2.2255 %	One-month L	Mar-21-2021
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	Jan-08-2015	Mar-20-2015	\$ 25,000	\$ (1,253 )	1.8280 %	One-month L	Mar-31-2022
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	Jan-08-2015	Feb-14-2020	\$ 25,000	\$ (546 )	2.4535 %	One-month L	Mar-31-2022
Regions Bank	Jan-08-2015	Feb-14-2020	\$ 50,000	\$ (1,121 )	2.4750 %	One-month L	Mar-31-2022
Capital One, N.A.	Jan-08-2015	Feb-14-2020	\$ 50,000	\$ (1,167 )	2.5300 %	One-month L	Mar-31-2022

The swaps outlined in the above table were all designated as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk, and all are valued as Level 2 financial instruments. Level 2 financial instruments are defined as significant other observable inputs. As of June 30, 2016, the fair values of all of our 23 interest rate swaps were in a liability position of approximately \$18.8 million, including any adjustment for nonperformance risk related to these agreements.

As of June 30, 2016, we had \$364.0 million of variable rate debt. As of June 30, 2016, all of our outstanding variable rate debt, with the exception of our unsecured credit facility, was fixed with interest rate swaps. To the extent interest rates increase, interest costs on our floating rate debt not fixed with interest rate swaps will increase, which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to pay principal and interest on our debt and our ability to make distributions to our security holders. From time to time, we may enter into interest rate swap agreements and other interest rate hedging contracts, including swaps, caps and floors. In addition, an increase in interest rates could decrease the amounts third-parties are willing to pay for our assets, thereby limiting our ability to change our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions.

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### Inflation

Our business could be impacted in multiple ways due to inflation. We believe, however, that we are well positioned to be able to manage our business in an inflationary environment. Specifically, our weighted average lease term is approximately 4.1 years and, on average, 10-20% of our leases will roll annually over the next few years. We expect that this lease roll will allow us to capture inflationary increases in rent on a relatively efficient basis. In addition, we have long term liabilities averaging approximately 6.3 years when excluding our unsecured credit facility. Our variable rate debt has been fully swapped to fixed rates through maturity with the exception of the unsecured credit facility. Therefore, as rents rise and increase our operating cash flow, this positive impact will flow more directly to the bottom line without the offset of higher in place debt costs. Lastly, while inflation will likely lead to increases in the operating costs of our portfolio, such as real estate taxes, utility expenses, and other operating expenses, the majority of our leases are either triple net leases or otherwise provide for tenant reimbursement for costs related to these expenses. Therefore, the increased costs in an inflationary environment would generally be passed through to our tenant.

### Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2016, we had no material off-balance sheet arrangements.

### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

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

As of June 30, 2016, we had \$364.0 million of outstanding variable rate debt, all of which, with the exception of \$64.0 million of our unsecured credit facility, was fixed with interest rate swaps. To the extent we undertake additional variable rate indebtedness, if interest rates increase, then so will the interest costs on our unhedged variable rate debt, which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to pay principal and interest on our debt and our ability to make distributions to our security holders. Further, rising interest rates could limit our ability to refinance existing debt when it matures or significantly increase our future interest expense. From time to time, we enter into interest rate swap agreements and other interest rate hedging contracts, including swaps, caps and floors. While these agreements are intended to lessen the impact of rising interest rates on us, they also expose us to the risk that the other parties to the agreements will not perform, we could incur significant costs associated with the settlement of the agreements, the agreements will be unenforceable and the underlying transactions will fail to qualify as highly-effective cash flow hedges under GAAP. In addition, an increase in interest rates could decrease the amounts third parties are willing to pay for our assets, thereby limiting our ability to change our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. If interest rates increased by 100 basis points and assuming we had an outstanding balance of \$64.0 million on the unsecured credit facility (the portion outstanding at June 30, 2016 not fixed by interest rate swaps) for the six months ended June 30, 2016, our interest expense would have increased by approximately \$320,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

### Item 4. Controls and Procedures

#### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), we have evaluated, under the supervision of and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act, as of June 30, 2016. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures for the periods covered by this report were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by our Company in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and



forms and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

**Changes in Internal Controls**

There was no change to our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

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

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Other than the following, there have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 filed with the SEC on February 25, 2016.

Substantial international, national, and local government deficits and the weakened financial condition of these governments may adversely affect us.

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

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

In addition, on June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom held a referendum in which a majority of voters voted to exit the European Union, known as Brexit. Negotiations are expected to commence to determine the future terms of the United Kingdom's relationship with the European Union, including, among other things, the terms of trade between the United Kingdom and the European Union. The effects of Brexit will depend on any agreements the United Kingdom makes to retain access to European Union markets either during a transitional period or more permanently. Brexit could adversely affect European and global economic or market conditions and could contribute to instability in global financial markets. Any of these effects of Brexit, and others we cannot anticipate, may adversely affect us.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.



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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number Description of Document

31.1 *	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2 *	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1 *	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101 *	The following materials from STAG Industrial, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) related notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

\* Filed herewith.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

STAG INDUSTRIAL, INC.

Date: August 2,  
2016

BY: /s/ WILLIAM R. CROOKER

William R. Crooker

Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer  
and Principal Accounting Officer)

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Exhibit Index

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