

2017

LETTER TO STOCKHOLDERS
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
PROXY STATEMENT

2016

ANNUAL REPORT



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A Letter to Our Shareholders

From the President and Chief Executive Officer

To Our Shareholders,

After many years working closely with First Industrial as their banker, I am honored to have been selected to lead the company as President and CEO. First Industrial accomplished a significant transformation under my predecessor, Bruce Duncan. Since 2010, the team has turned over 60% of the assets of the company via a total of \$2.1 billion of profitable developments, select acquisitions, and targeted asset sales. In addition, the team significantly reduced the financial risk of the company by strengthening the balance sheet, realigning operations and right-sizing the cost structure. I am pleased that as shareholders we will continue to benefit from Bruce's perspective and experience in the industrial sector and more broadly through his ongoing service as Chairman of the Board. These are exciting times in the industrial sector and there is much opportunity ahead; however, we are also mindful that we are in the eighth year of a recovery cycle. We will continue to work diligently, focus on our customers, thoughtfully allocate capital and maintain a fortress-like balance sheet. We will work hard to increase shareholder value every day.

Our 2016 financial performance was strong across the spectrum. We delivered a total shareholder return of 30.5%, significantly exceeding the overall Morgan Stanley REIT and the S&P 500 indices. We delivered strong operating results, finishing the year with occupancy of 96%, growing cash same store net operating income by 6.1% and cash rents by 6.6%. We also made tremendous progress on reducing portfolio-wide capital expenditures for leasing and for base building improvements and there remains some room for further improvement. This strong overall performance reflects the strength of our repositioned portfolio, the robust markets that we serve, and the excellent work of our team. We also maintained our focus on customer service, which should help drive results through the cycle. Our customer service scores as measured by Kingsley Associates, a leading independent performance benchmarking firm, led all participating companies with greater than 30 million square feet of industrial space.

Fundamentals in the industrial sector remain strong. We are fortunate to operate a business that is driven by an \$18.5 trillion domestic consumer-based economy. Like most business leaders, we eagerly await clarity from Washington about governance, trade, taxes and healthcare to name a few of the headline issues. Thus far, our customers remain enthusiastic about economic growth and the prospects for their businesses. In fact, there is more enthusiasm now than existed prior to the election. Whatever the outcome, we are confident in the strength, depth and breadth of our economy and believe our leaders will develop policy that continues to promote job creation and growth.

2016 saw the fourth consecutive year of more than 200 million square feet of net absorption. E-commerce demand continues to have a strong positive influence on the industrial business and net absorption. Green Street Advisors, a leading research firm, estimates that approximately 20 percent of all new industrial demand is e-commerce related. As such, absent e-commerce, net absorption still would have exceeded new supply in 2016. Overall demand for industrial real estate is driven by increases in GDP and consumption and has been broadly based and strongly influenced by the continuing evolution of the supply chain. So, even as the U.S. economy continues to grow at a modest pace, demand for space, from large corporate users to local businesses, also continues to grow. At the same time, new supply has been expanding and many pundits call for 2017 to be the year we finally reach equilibrium. We have heard that call for the past three years. Even if that turns out to be the case, market rent growth should continue at a reasonable pace given high occupancy levels in our sector, and we expect to see that growth reflected in our portfolio results.

Consistent with our practice over the past several years, we continued to reshape our portfolio in 2016. We did so by adding high quality developments and acquisitions with higher cash flow growth potential, while selling assets where we expect slower cash flow growth.

Development continues to be our primary means of investing, as we leverage the strength of our platform to identify, entitle, design, and deliver the right buildings to suit customer demand. Our development efforts have largely been speculative, which entails more risk than build-to-suit projects. However, we think that we have been rewarded for those risks by earning returns that significantly exceed those of prevailing market acquisition yields for similar existing, leased assets. Development also provides additional long-term benefits from designing state-of-the-art projects with features that will suit customer demand and require minimal capital expenditures for years to come.

We continue to maintain discipline on managing risk when pursuing developments. Our self-imposed speculative leasing cap is a strong risk governor as it limits our leasing risk to a dollar amount that we think fits well with the total market capitalization of the company as well as the strength of our balance sheet. New developments as well as acquisitions with lease-up opportunity are subject to the cap. We believe that this cap helps us to avoid getting too far ahead of the market and appropriately mitigates the risk of an unexpected shock to market demand.

A Message from Our Chairman

As you know, I decided to pass the torch in late 2016, after a nearly eight year run as your CEO. Looking back on my time at the helm, our team had many significant accomplishments that resulted in strong returns for our shareholders, which is why we come to work every day.

My earliest days at First Industrial were centered on getting back to basics. Our team tackled all the challenges we faced, and set forth on a path of portfolio enhancement to drive long-term cash flow growth. Through our portfolio management efforts, which have been particularly boosted by our development program, we have significantly improved the First Industrial portfolio. You should expect this process to continue as management and the board view portfolio management as an ongoing, evolving effort.

I am excited about the long-term future for our Company and our industry today even more than when I first joined. The growth in e-commerce has been, and will continue to be, a game changer. You are in good hands with Peter and the rest of the team as we look to capitalize on the opportunities ahead of us, while navigating changes to markets and keeping an ever-mindful eye on risk and supply. The team carries forward our passion for the business, for serving our customers, and for driving shareholder value.

I thank all of my First Industrial teammates for all you have done and will continue to do. It was one of the great privileges of my career to lead and work with all of you. Many thanks to our customers who choose us for their industrial real estate needs. We take serving you well very seriously. It is in our DNA. To our business partners, thank you for helping us get the job done.

Lastly, thank you again to my fellow shareholders for your support. I look forward to continuing to serve our interests as your Chairman.

Sincerely,



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce W. Duncan".

Bruce W. Duncan
Chairman of the Board

In 2016, we placed in service \$210 million of high quality developments in markets where we see strong rent growth in the coming years. Those new projects were 98% leased at year-end and bolster our positions in key markets in Southern California, the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Chicago, Dallas, Phoenix and Atlanta. Virtually all of these developments were leased well ahead of our standard pro-forma leasing downtime of 12 months from completion, with several having been leased upon completion. One of these investments was our first building at First Park 94 in the Southeast Wisconsin submarket of Chicago. We are excited about this park because it offers us an opportunity to develop a state-of-the-art business park of up to 4.4 million square feet. The first building of 600,000 square feet saw significant interest during construction and we were fortunate to lease the building at completion on a long-term basis. Given strong market demand, we immediately began development of another 600,000 square-foot building in the park which is scheduled to be delivered in the second quarter of 2017. We hope to achieve the same success with the second building, and I know that our team is focused on producing a great sequel.

First Florence Logistics Center, our recently completed 577,000 square-foot distribution facility in New Jersey, exemplifies our development platform at work. We bought the site in the second quarter of 2016, secured entitlements, put the building into production, and leased it upon completion on a long-term basis only 8 months after acquiring the land. Our team in New Jersey identified an opportunity to make a profitable investment in an underserved market and moved with agility to make it a reality. This project demonstrates the power of our platform and we will continue to leverage our skills to identify additional opportunities to drive shareholder value.

At year-end, we had four new projects under construction totaling \$167 million of estimated investment. We are confident that with each of these projects we are building the right product to meet market demand, and our focus will be on leasing these assets ahead of pro-forma. These projects are located in Phoenix, the aforementioned building two at First Park 94, another in the Inland Empire East, and our latest start, The Ranch by First Industrial, in the Inland Empire West.

The Ranch is a six-building, \$87 million, 936,000 square-foot park that we started in the fourth quarter in the Chino submarket. The Inland Empire West at this point is essentially an infill location, and has a 1Q17 vacancy rate of just 1%. Southern California as a whole is seeing high occupancy levels and strong demand. That level of demand, along with very limited new supply, has led to strong rent growth. We see The Ranch as a great opportunity to meet customer needs across multiple size ranges in that submarket and grow our presence in Southern California. As of the fourth quarter, Southern California was our largest market at 14.5% of our rental income and we expect that percentage to grow.

Acquisitions are always part of our business, but given current market pricing levels, it is critical that our team identify opportunities to acquire buildings via unsolicited offers or opportunities well-suited to our ability to solve complex issues.

In 2016, we acquired \$57 million of existing assets. These included additions to our Florida holdings in both Orlando and Miami. We would like to increase the proportion of our portfolio in Florida but we will do so in a disciplined fashion. We also added quality buildings in Chicago, San Diego and Indianapolis. Additionally, we acquired \$54 million of land, the majority of which we have already put into production.

We remain focused on continually improving our portfolio and reallocating capital away from investments expected to produce lower cash flow growth to those with higher cash flow growth opportunities. Portfolio management is a perpetual process and asset sales will always be an important part of this strategy. In 2016, we disposed of \$170 million of properties. Since 2010 we have disposed of \$819 million of properties, including 50% of our holdings of light industrial and R&D/Flex assets. The sale of these assets has helped drive significant reduction in our tenant improvement costs, leasing commissions and base building improvement expenses. In 2017, we expect to sell approximately \$150 million to \$200 million, providing capital to redeploy into buildings that we view as being likely to deliver better long-term cash flow growth for our shareholders.

Earlier, I referred to the importance of maintaining a fortress-like balance sheet. When the market is strong,

it is easy to overlook this attribute of a company. When markets are falling or weaker, those with capital capacity, access to multiple financing markets, and superior relationships will outperform. We are proud of our investment grade ratings and very pleased with the recent upgrade we received to BBB from Fitch Ratings. Our balance sheet metrics are as strong as they have ever been and we have room for further improvement as we continue to grow cash flow. We will continue to maintain our vigilance around managing our balance sheet.

Earlier this year we received a strong affirmation of our company and prospects from investors with our return to the unsecured debt markets. As we announced in late February, we entered into an agreement to issue \$200 million of fixed rate senior unsecured notes in a private placement offering. The notes are comprised of two tranches: \$125 million with a 10-year term and \$75 million with a 12-year term. We anticipate closing and taking funding on or about April 20th. With a weighted average interest rate of 4.34%, the new notes offer significantly lower interest costs going forward relative to the \$157 million of unsecured debt maturing in 2017 at a weighted average interest rate of 6.5%.

We begin 2017 with great enthusiasm for our business, our relationships with our partners and customers, and for the future of commerce in America. Our customers are equally enthusiastic and continue to grow their businesses and require more industrial real estate. Our plan to meet their growing space needs is straightforward and proven. It all starts with effectively managing our existing portfolio – driving occupancy and rents, minimizing expenses and taking care of our customers. These operational details are not glamorous, but they are essential to driving cash flow. We will continue to leverage our development platform as the primary driver of long-term shareholder value, make select acquisitions in land and assets where we think we can do so profitably, and continue to actively manage our portfolio via sales in markets where we see less probability of future rent growth. We have reduced our risk through our self-imposed speculative leasing cap, and our disciplined approach to underwriting, diligence, and expense management. Lastly, the foundation of our strong balance sheet offers access to multiple financing sources at competitive costs and is built to outperform through the cycle.

Our strategy will continue to be supported by the insightful counsel of our board of directors that brings significant expertise and perspectives across a range of industries and experiences. I thank them for their dedication to, and passion for, our company.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the incredible efforts of my First Industrial associates across the country. They come to work every day ready to do their best to serve the needs of our customers. They are professionals who attack their responsibilities with enthusiasm, passion, and great pride in our company. We are well positioned to continue to benefit from the strength of our markets and the collective talents of our team. Together we will build upon the accomplishments of the past several years to deliver strong performance, consistent cash flow growth, and long-term shareholder value. We thank all of our stakeholders for the trust that you put in our company. We will work relentlessly to remain worthy of your confidence.

Thank you,



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Peter E. Baccile". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

Peter E. Baccile
President and Chief Executive Officer



FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC.

311 South Wacker Drive
Suite 3900
Chicago, Illinois 60606

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

To Be Held on May 11, 2017

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “Annual Meeting”) of First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc. (the “Company”) will be held on Thursday, May 11, 2017 at 9:00 a.m. in the 2nd Floor Conference Center, 311 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606 for the following purposes:

1. To elect seven directors to the Board of Directors to serve until the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified;
2. To approve, on an advisory (i.e. non-binding) basis, the compensation of the Company’s named executive officers as disclosed in this Proxy Statement;
3. To indicate, on an advisory (i.e. non-binding) basis, the frequency with which the Company’s stockholders would like to cast an advisory vote on the compensation of the Company’s named executive officers;
4. To approve Articles of Amendment to the Company’s charter to increase the number of authorized shares of the Company’s common stock, \$.01 par value per share;
5. To ratify the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017; and
6. To consider and act upon any other matters that may properly be brought before the Annual Meeting and at any adjournments or postponements thereof.

Any action may be taken on the foregoing matters at the Annual Meeting on the date specified above, or on any date or dates to which, by original or later adjournment, the Annual Meeting may be adjourned, or to which the Annual Meeting may be postponed.

The Board of Directors has fixed the close of business on March 20, 2017 as the record date for the Annual Meeting. Only stockholders of record of the Company’s common stock at the close of business on that date will be entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting and at any adjournments or postponements thereof.

You are requested to fill in and sign the enclosed Proxy Card, which is being solicited by the Board of Directors, and to mail it promptly in the enclosed postage-prepaid envelope. Any proxy may be revoked by delivery of a later dated proxy. Stockholders of record who attend the Annual Meeting may vote in person, even if they have previously delivered a signed proxy. “Street name” stockholders who wish to vote in person will need to obtain a duly executed proxy form from the institution that holds their shares prior to the Annual Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Peter E Baccile
President and Chief Executive Officer

Chicago, Illinois
April 10, 2017

WHETHER OR NOT YOU PLAN TO ATTEND THE MEETING, PLEASE COMPLETE, SIGN, DATE AND PROMPTLY RETURN THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD IN THE POSTAGE-PREPAID ENVELOPE PROVIDED.



FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC.

**311 South Wacker Drive
Suite 3900
Chicago, Illinois 60606**

PROXY STATEMENT

FOR THE 2017 ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

To Be Held on May 11, 2017

This Proxy Statement is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the Board of Directors of First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc. (“First Industrial” or the “Company”) for use at the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Company to be held on Thursday, May 11, 2017, and at any adjournments or postponements thereof (the “Annual Meeting”). At the Annual Meeting, stockholders will be asked to vote (i) to elect seven directors to the Board of Directors to serve until the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, (ii) to approve, on an advisory (i.e. non-binding) basis, the compensation of the Company’s named executive officers as disclosed in this Proxy Statement, (iii) to indicate, on an advisory (i.e. non-binding) basis, the frequency with which the Company’s stockholders would like to cast an advisory vote on the compensation of the Company’s named executive officers, (iv) to approve Articles of Amendment to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation (as amended to date, the “Charter”) to increase the number of authorized shares of the Company’s common stock, \$.01 par value per share (the “Common Stock”), (v) to ratify the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for the current fiscal year and (vi) to act on any other matters properly brought before them.

This Proxy Statement and the accompanying Notice of Annual Meeting and Proxy Card are first being sent to stockholders on or about April 10, 2017. The Board of Directors has fixed the close of business on March 20, 2017 as the record date for the Annual Meeting (the “Record Date”). Only stockholders of record of our Common Stock at the close of business on the Record Date will be entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting. As of the Record Date, there were 117,274,432 shares of Common Stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting. Holders of Common Stock outstanding as of the close of business on the Record Date will be entitled to one vote for each share held by them on each matter presented to the stockholders at the Annual Meeting.

Stockholders of the Company are requested to complete, sign, date and promptly return the accompanying Proxy Card in the enclosed postage-prepaid envelope. Shares represented by a properly executed Proxy Card received prior to the vote at the Annual Meeting and not revoked will be voted at the Annual Meeting as directed on the Proxy Card. If a properly executed Proxy Card is submitted and no instructions are given, the persons designated as proxy holders on the Proxy Card will vote (i) FOR the election of the seven nominees for director named in this Proxy Statement, (ii) FOR the approval, on an advisory basis, of the compensation of our named executive officers, (iii) to indicate, on an advisory basis, that the stockholder vote on executive compensation should be held EACH YEAR, (iv) FOR the approval of Articles of Amendment to the Company’s Charter to increase the number of authorized shares of Common Stock, (v) FOR the ratification of the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for the current fiscal year and (vi) in their own discretion with respect to any other business that may properly come before the stockholders at the Annual Meeting or at any adjournments or postponements thereof. We have not received notice of any matters other than those set forth in this Proxy Statement and, accordingly, it is not anticipated that any other matters will be presented at the Annual Meeting.

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The presence, in person or by proxy, of holders of at least a majority of the total number of outstanding shares of Common Stock entitled to vote is necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the Annual Meeting. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast with a quorum present at the Annual Meeting is required (i) for the election of directors, (ii) for the approval, on an advisory basis, of the compensation of our named executive officers, (iii) to indicate, on an advisory basis, the frequency with which the Company's stockholders would like to cast an advisory vote on the compensation of the Company's named executive officers and (iv) for the ratification of the appointment of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. The affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast with a quorum present at the Annual Meeting is required for the approval of the proposed Articles of Amendment to the Company's Charter. Abstentions will not be counted as votes cast but will be counted as entitled to vote, and accordingly, will only have effect on Proposal 4 for which they will effectively be treated as votes against.

A stockholder of record may revoke a proxy at any time before it has been exercised by filing a written revocation with the Secretary of the Company at the address of the Company set forth above, by filing a duly executed proxy bearing a later date, or by appearing in person and voting by ballot at the Annual Meeting. Any stockholder of record as of the Record Date attending the Annual Meeting may vote in person whether or not a proxy has been previously given, but the presence (without further action) of a stockholder at the Annual Meeting will not constitute revocation of a previously given proxy. "Street name" stockholders who wish to vote in person will need to obtain a duly executed proxy form from the institution that holds their shares prior to the Annual Meeting.

Appendix B to this Proxy Statement contains the Company's 2016 Annual Report, including the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 and certain other information required by the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). However, the Company's 2016 Annual Report is not part of the proxy solicitation material. See "Other Matters — Incorporation by Reference" herein.

BROKER NON-VOTES

Stockholders of the Company who have received this Proxy Statement from their broker or other fiduciary should have received instructions for directing how that broker or fiduciary should vote the stockholder's shares. It will be the broker's or fiduciary's responsibility to vote the stockholder's shares for the stockholder in the manner directed. The stockholder must complete, execute and return the voting instruction form in the envelope provided by the broker.

Under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), brokers generally may vote on routine matters, such as the ratification of an independent public accounting firm, but may not vote on non-routine matters unless they have received voting instructions from the person for whom they are holding shares. If there is a non-routine matter presented to stockholders at a meeting and the stockholder's broker or fiduciary does not receive instructions from the stockholder on how to vote on that matter, the broker or fiduciary will return the Proxy Card to the Company, indicating that he or she does not have the authority to vote on that matter. This is generally referred to as a "broker non-vote" and may affect the outcome of the voting on those matters, as discussed below.

The proposals described in this Proxy Statement for the approval of the amendment to the Company's Charter and the ratification of the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 are considered routine matters under the NYSE rules. Each of the other proposals is considered a non-routine matter under NYSE rules and could result in broker non-votes. Broker non-votes will not be counted as votes cast and, accordingly, will have no effect on the result of the vote for these non-routine matters. However, broker non-votes will be counted for quorum purposes. We therefore encourage stockholders to provide directions to their broker as to how the stockholder wants their shares voted on all matters to be brought before the Annual Meeting. The stockholder should do this by carefully following the instructions the broker gives the stockholder concerning its procedures. This ensures that the stockholder's shares will be voted at the meeting.

**PROPOSAL 1
ELECTION OF DIRECTORS**

Pursuant to the Company's Charter, the maximum number of members allowed to serve on the Company's Board of Directors is twelve. The Board of Directors of the Company currently consists of seven seats. Each of the directors is serving for a term of one year and until his successor is duly elected and qualified. The Company's Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee identifies and recommends individuals for service on the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors then either approves or rejects in whole all of such nominees.

The Board of Directors has nominated Peter E. Baccile, Matthew S. Dominski, Bruce W. Duncan, H. Patrick Hackett, Jr., John Rau, L. Peter Sharpe and W. Ed Tyler to serve as directors (the "Nominees"). All of the Nominees are currently serving as directors of the Company. Each of the Nominees has consented to be named as a nominee in this Proxy Statement. The Board of Directors anticipates that each of the Nominees will serve as a director if elected. However, if any person nominated by the Board of Directors is unable to accept election, the proxies will vote for the election of such other person or persons as the Board of Directors may recommend.

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR each of the Nominees.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE NOMINEES

The following biographical descriptions set forth certain information with respect to the seven Nominees for election as directors and certain executive officers, based on information furnished to the Company by such persons. The following information is as of the Record Date unless otherwise specified.

Peter E. Baccile

Director since 2016

Mr. Baccile, 54, has served as President of the Company since September 2016 and assumed the CEO position from Bruce Duncan in December 2016. He brings more than 30 years of management, real estate and financial expertise to the Company. Prior to joining the Company, he served as Joint Global Head of the Real Estate, Lodging and Leisure Group within UBS Securities, LLC's investment banking division from June 2012 to September 2016. Prior to that, Mr. Baccile served in various senior leadership roles during his 26-year tenure at J.P. Morgan. Most recently, he was Vice Chairman of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. He also served as Co-Head of the General Industries Investment Banking Coverage Group which encompassed Real Estate, Lodging, Gaming, Diversified Industrials, Paper Packing and Building Products, and Transportation. Before that he served as Global Head of J.P. Morgan's Real Estate, Lodging and Gaming Investment Banking group for 10 years. Mr. Baccile is a member of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT) and The Real Estate Roundtable where he was past Chairman of the Real Estate Capital Policy advisory committee. He is a past trustee of the International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC) and the Urban Land Institute (ULI). Mr. Baccile's extensive experience in real estate management and finance is critical to his ability to lead the Company as its Chief Executive Officer, and is a valuable asset to the Board of Directors. Moreover, as the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Baccile brings to our Board of Directors his in-depth knowledge of our business, strategy, operations, competition and financial position. Mr. Baccile's membership on the Board of Directors is critical to ensuring appropriate coordination and communication between the Company's executive officers and the Board of Directors.

Matthew S. Dominski

Director since 2010

Mr. Dominski, 62, has been a director of the Company since March 2010. He also presently serves as a director of CBL & Associates Properties, Inc., a shopping mall real estate investment trust in the United States. From 1993 through 2000, Mr. Dominski served as Chief Executive Officer of Urban Shopping Centers ("Urban"), formerly one of the largest regional mall property companies in the country and also a publicly traded real estate investment trust. Following the purchase of Urban by Rodamco North America in 2000, Mr. Dominski served as Urban's President until 2002. In 2003, Mr. Dominski formed Polaris Capital, LLC, a Chicago, Illinois

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based real estate investment firm of which he was joint owner through 2013. From 1998 until 2004, Mr. Dominski served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the International Council of Shopping Centers. Mr. Dominski's extensive experience leading other public and private real estate companies, both as a senior executive and a director, is a valuable asset to the Board of Directors.

Bruce W. Duncan

Director since 2009

Mr. Duncan, 65, has been a director of the Company since January 2009 and the Chairman of the Board of Directors since January 2016. Mr. Duncan also served as the Company's President from January 2009 through September 2016, and its Chief Executive Officer from January 2009 through November 2016. Mr. Duncan presently serves as a director of Marriot International, Inc. (NASDAQ: MAR) and Boston Properties, Inc. (NYSE: BXP) and also serves as an Independent Director of the T. Rowe Price Funds. He formerly served as Chairman of the Board of Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. ("Starwood") from 2005 to September 2016. From April 2007 to September 2007, Mr. Duncan served as Chief Executive Officer of Starwood on an interim basis. Mr. Duncan also served as a director of Starwood from 1999 through September 2016 and as a trustee of the REIT subsidiary of Starwood from 1995 to 2006. He also was a senior advisor to Kohlberg Kravis & Roberts & Co. from July 2008 until January 2009. From May 2005 to December 2005, Mr. Duncan was Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of Equity Residential (NYSE: EQR) ("EQR"), a publicly traded apartment company. From January 2003 to May 2005, he was President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee, and from April 2002 to December 2002, President and Trustee of EQR. From December 1995 until March 2000, Mr. Duncan served as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Cadillac Fairview Corporation, a real estate operating company. From January 1992 to October 1994, Mr. Duncan was President and Co-Chief Executive Officer of JMB Institutional Realty Corporation providing advice and management for investments in real estate by tax-exempt investors and from 1978 to 1992, he worked for JMB Realty Corporation where he served in various capacities, ultimately serving as Executive Vice President and a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Duncan also currently serves on the Advisory Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT"). Mr. Duncan's extensive experience leading other publicly traded real estate companies, both as a senior executive and a director, is a valuable asset to the Board of Directors. Moreover, as the Company's former Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Duncan brings to our Board of Directors his in-depth knowledge of our business, strategy, operations, competition and financial position.

H. Patrick Hackett, Jr.

Director since 2009

Mr. Hackett, 65, has been a director of the Company since December 2009. Mr. Hackett is the principal of HHS Co., an investment company located in the Chicago area. Previously, he served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of RREEF Capital, Inc. and as principal of The RREEF Funds, an international commercial real estate investment management firm. Mr. Hackett taught real estate finance at the Kellogg Graduate School of Management for 15 years when he also served on the real estate advisory boards of Kellogg and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also currently serves on the board of Wintrust Financial Corporation (NASDAQ: WTFC) and Wintrust Bank and is a trustee of Northwestern University. Mr. Hackett provides the Board of Directors with valuable real estate investment and finance expertise, and the Board of Directors further benefits from Mr. Hackett's experience on boards in the financial services sector. In addition, Mr. Hackett's financial expertise is valuable to the Company's Audit Committee, which he has chaired since June 2010, and we have determined him to be an "audit committee financial expert."

John Rau

Director since 1994

Mr. Rau, 68 has been a director of the Company since June 1994 and Lead Independent Director since January 2016. Since December 2002, Mr. Rau has served as President and Chief Executive Officer and as a director of Miami Corporation, a private asset management firm. From January 1997 to March 2000, he was a director, President and Chief Executive Officer of Chicago Title Corporation, and its subsidiaries, Chicago Title and Trust Co., Chicago Title Insurance Co., Ticor Title Insurance Co. and Security Union Title Insurance Co. Mr. Rau was a director of BorgWarner, Inc. from 1997 to 2006, a director of William Wrigley Jr. Company from

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March 2005 until the company was sold to Mars, Inc. in September 2008 and a director of Nicor, Inc. from 1997 until it was sold to AGL Resources Inc. in December 2011, and continues as a director of AGL Resources Inc. Mr. Rau is the Chairman of the board of directors of BMO Financial Corp. and served as a director of LaSalle Bank, N.A. until its 2007 sale to Bank of America. From July 1993 until November 1996, Mr. Rau was Dean of the Indiana University School of Business. From 1991 to 1993, Mr. Rau served as Chairman of the Illinois Economic Development Board and as special advisor to Illinois Governor Jim Edgar. From 1990 to 1993, he was Chairman of the Banking Research Center Board of Advisors and a Visiting Scholar at Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management. During that time, he also served as Special Consultant to McKinsey & Company, a worldwide strategic consulting firm. From 1989 to 1991, Mr. Rau served as President and Chief Executive Officer of LaSalle National Bank. From 1979 to 1989, he was associated with The Exchange National Bank, serving as President from 1983 to 1989, at which time The Exchange National Bank merged with LaSalle National Bank. Prior to 1979, he was associated with First National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Rau's extensive experience in the banking and title insurance industries provides the Board of Directors with valuable insight into the matters of corporate and real estate finance, as well as financial services management and risk management. Moreover, Mr. Rau's financial expertise is valuable to the Company's Audit Committee, on which he currently serves.

L. Peter Sharpe

Director since 2010

Mr. Sharpe, 70, has been a director of the Company since November 2010. He served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Cadillac Fairview Corporation from March 2000 through December 31, 2010. Prior to March 2000, Mr. Sharpe held various positions at Cadillac Fairview Corporation, including serving as its Executive Vice President of Operations from 1990 to 2000. Mr. Sharpe currently serves as a director of Postmedia Network Canada Corp., Morguard Corporation, Allied Properties Real Estate Investment Trust and Multiplan Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A. (Bovespa: MULT3), one of the leading developers, owners and operators of shopping centers in Brazil. From 2009 through 2010, Mr. Sharpe served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Council of Shopping Centers, the global trade association of the shopping center industry. Previously, Mr. Sharpe served as a director on the boards of Legacy REIT, from 1997 to 2001, and Fairmont Hotels & Resorts, from 2001 to 2006. Mr. Sharpe's experience managing large real estate development companies, and serving on the boards of real estate investment trusts, has provided him with real estate knowledge and corporate organizational skills that benefit our Board of Directors. In addition to his executive experience, inclusive of managing a substantial real estate entity for an institutional ownership constituency, Mr. Sharpe has a substantial background in real estate investment leasing and operations. Moreover, Mr. Sharpe's financial expertise, and his experience serving on the Audit Committees of other publicly traded real estate companies, is valuable to the Company's Audit Committee.

W. Ed Tyler

Director since 2000

Mr. Tyler, 64, has been a director of the Company since March 2000, served as Lead Director from October 2008 to January 2009 and served as non-executive Chairman of the Board of Directors from January 2009 to January 2016. Mr. Tyler also served as the Company's interim Chief Executive Officer from October 2008 to January 2009. Mr. Tyler is a director of Nanophase Technologies Corporation (OTCQB: NANX). Mr. Tyler was appointed CEO of Ideapoint Ventures in 2002. Ideapoint Ventures is an early stage venture fund that focuses on nanotechnologies. Prior to joining Ideapoint Ventures, Mr. Tyler served as Chief Executive Officer and a director of Moore Corporation Limited, a provider of data capture, information design, marketing services, digital communications and print solutions, from 1998 to 2000. Prior to joining Moore Corporation, Mr. Tyler served in various capacities at R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company, most recently as Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer, from 1997 to 1998, and as Executive Vice President and Sector President of Donnelley's Networked Services Sector, from 1995 to 1997. Mr. Tyler's extensive experience as a senior executive and director of other companies, both private and publicly traded, is valuable to the Board of Directors.

INFORMATION REGARDING EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Scott A. Musil

Mr. Musil, 49, has been Chief Financial Officer of the Company since March 2011. He served as acting Chief Financial Officer of the Company from December 2008 to March 2011. Mr. Musil also has served as Senior Vice President of the Company since March 2001, Treasurer of the Company since May 2002 and Assistant Secretary of the Company since August 2014. Mr. Musil previously served as Controller of the Company from December 1995 to March 2012, Assistant Secretary of the Company from May 1996 to March 2012 and July 2012 to May 2014, Vice President of the Company from May 1998 to March 2001, Chief Accounting Officer from March 2006 to May 2013 and Secretary from March 2012 to July 2012 and May 2014 to August 2014. Prior to joining the Company, he served in various capacities with Arthur Andersen & Company, culminating as an audit manager specializing in the real estate and finance industries. Mr. Musil also presently serves as a director and the chair of the audit committee of HC Government Realty Trust, Inc., a public real estate investment trust focused on federally-leased, single tenant properties. Mr. Musil is a non-practicing certified public accountant. His professional affiliations include the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and NAREIT.

Johannson L. Yap

Mr. Yap, 54, has been the Chief Investment Officer of the Company since February 1997 and Executive Vice President — West Region since March 2009. From April 1994 to February 1997, he served as Senior Vice President — Acquisitions of the Company. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Yap joined The Shidler Group, a former affiliate of the Company, in 1988 as an acquisitions associate, and became Vice President in 1991, with responsibility for acquisitions, property management, leasing, project financing, sales and construction management functions. His professional affiliations include Urban Land Institute, NAREIT and the Council of Logistics Management, and he serves as a member of both the Board of Advisors for the James Graaskamp Center for Real Estate at the University of Wisconsin and the Advisory Board of the Kelley School of Business of the University of Indiana, Center for Real Estate Studies.

David G. Harker

Mr. Harker, 58, has been Executive Vice President — Central Region of the Company since March 2009. From April 2005 to March 2009 he served as Executive Director — Investments of the Company. From 2002 to April 2005, he served as a Senior Regional Director of the Company and from 1998 to 2002 he served as a Regional Director of the Company, with responsibility for the Company's portfolio in Nashville, St. Louis, Louisville and Memphis. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Harker was a Vice President of the Trammell Crow Company from 1992 to 1998.

Peter O. Schultz

Mr. Schultz, 54, has been Executive Vice President — East Region of the Company since March 2009. From January 2009 to March 2009 he served as Senior Vice President — Portfolio Management of the Company. From November 2007 to December 2008, he served as a Managing Director of the Company, with responsibility for the Company's East Region. From September 2004 to November 2007, he served as a Vice President — Leasing of the Company, with responsibility for the Company's leasing team and asset management plan implementation in the East Region. From January 2001 to September 2004, he served as a Senior Regional Director of the Company, with responsibility for the Company's portfolio in Eastern Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. From March 1998 to December 2000, he served as a Regional Director of the Company, with responsibility for the Company's portfolio in Eastern Pennsylvania. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Schultz served as President and Managing Partner of PBS Properties, Inc. from November 1990 to March 1998, prior to which time he was Director of Marketing and Sales for the Pickering Group and Morgantown Properties. His professional affiliations include the National Association of Industrial and Office Properties.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors. The Board of Directors currently consists of seven seats. A majority of the members of the Board of Directors are independent as affirmatively determined by the Board of Directors. In determining the independence of its members, the Board of Directors applied the independence standards and tests set forth in Sections 303A.02(a) and (b) of the Listed Company Manual of the NYSE.

Applying such standards, the Board of Directors has affirmatively determined that each of Messrs. Dominski, Hackett, Rau, Sharpe and Tyler are independent directors.

The Board of Directors held eleven meetings and acted three times by unanimous consent during 2016. Each of the directors serving in 2016 attended at least 75% of the total number of meetings of the Board of Directors and of the respective committees of the Board of Directors of which he was a member. Although the Company does not have a formal policy regarding director attendance at Annual Meetings of Stockholders, all of the directors then serving attended the 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. During 2016, Mr. Duncan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Board, presided at meetings of all of the directors and Mr. Rau, in his capacity as Lead Independent Director, presided at meetings of non-management directors.

The Board of Directors has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines to reflect the principles by which it operates. These guidelines, as well as the charters of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors, are accessible at the investor relations page of the Company's website at www.firstindustrial.com and are available in print free of charge to any stockholder or other interested party who requests them. The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which includes the principles by which the Company expects its employees, officers and directors to conduct Company business. It is accessible at the investor relations page of the Company's website at www.firstindustrial.com and is available in print free of charge to any stockholder or other interested party who requests it. The Company intends to post on its website amendments to, or waivers from, any provision of the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. The Company also posts or otherwise makes available on its website from time to time other information that may be of interest to investors and other interested parties. However, none of the information provided on the Company's website is part of the proxy solicitation material. See "Other Matters — Incorporation by Reference" herein.

The Board of Directors has appointed an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee, an Investment Committee and a Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee.

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is directly responsible for the appointment, discharge, compensation, and oversight of the work of any independent registered public accounting firm employed by the Company for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work. In connection with such responsibilities, the Audit Committee approves the engagement of independent public accountants, reviews with the independent public accountants the audit plan, the audit scope, and the results of the annual audit engagement, pre-approves audit and non-audit services and fees of the independent public accountants, reviews the independence of the independent public accountants and reviews the adequacy of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Audit Committee currently consists of Messrs. Hackett, Sharpe and Rau. Each of Messrs. Hackett, Sharpe and Rau is, in the judgment of the Company's Board of Directors, independent as required by the listing standards of the NYSE and the rules of the SEC. Also, in the judgment of the Company's Board of Directors, each member is financially literate as required by the listing standards of the NYSE. Further, in the judgment of the Company's Board of Directors, Mr. Hackett is an "audit committee financial expert," as such term is defined in the SEC rules, and has "accounting or related financial management expertise," as defined in the listing standards of the NYSE. See Mr. Hackett's biography on page 4. Mr. Hackett is also the current Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee met five times in 2016.

Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee has overall responsibility for approving and evaluating the compensation plans, policies and programs relating to the executive officers of the Company. The Compensation Committee administers the First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc. 2011 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2011

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Stock Plan”) and the First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc. 2014 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2014 Stock Plan”), and has the authority to grant awards under the 2014 Stock Plan. The Compensation Committee currently consists of Mr. Tyler and Mr. Sharpe, both of whom are, in the judgment of the Company’s Board of Directors, independent as required by the listing standards of the NYSE. Mr. Sharpe currently serves as the Chairman of the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee met four times in 2016 and acted by unanimous written consent once in 2016.

Investment Committee. The Investment Committee provides oversight and discipline to the investment process. Investment opportunities are described in written reports based on detailed research and analyses in a standardized format applying appropriate underwriting criteria. The Investment Committee meets with the Company’s investment personnel, reviews each submission thoroughly and approves acquisitions and dispositions of land of greater than \$5 million and all other acquisitions, dispositions and development projects of greater than \$20 million. The Investment Committee makes a formal recommendation to the Board of Directors for all acquisitions, dispositions and development projects in excess of \$50 million. The membership of the Investment Committee currently consists of Messrs. Hackett, Baccile, Dominski and Duncan. The Investment Committee met four times in 2016.

Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee recommends individuals for election as directors at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Company and in connection with any vacancy that may develop on the Board of Directors. In turn, the Board of Directors as a whole either approves by a majority vote all of the nominations so recommended by the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee or rejects all of the nominations in whole, but not in part. In the event that the Board of Directors rejects the recommended nominations, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee would develop a new recommendation. In addition, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee develops and oversees the Company’s corporate governance policies. The membership of the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee currently consists of Messrs. Dominski, Hackett and Rau, each of whom, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, is independent as required by the listing standards of the NYSE. Mr. Rau is the current Chairman of the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee held one regular meeting during 2016 and met in March 2017 to determine its nominations for this Proxy Statement. Additionally, in 2016, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee led the search for our new Chief Executive Officer and met six times during 2016 for this purpose.

The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee will consider nominees recommended by stockholders of the Company. In order for a stockholder to nominate a candidate for election as a director at an Annual Meeting, proper notice must be given in accordance with our Bylaws and applicable SEC regulations to the Secretary of the Company. Pursuant to our Bylaws and applicable SEC regulations, such notice of a director nominee must be provided to the Secretary of the Company not more than 150 days and not less than 120 days prior to the first anniversary of the date the Company’s proxy statement for the prior year’s Annual Meeting of Stockholders was released to stockholders. The fact that the Company may not insist upon compliance with these requirements should not be construed as a waiver by the Company of its right to do so at any time in the future.

In general, it is the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee’s policy that, in its judgment, its recommended nominees for election as members of the Board of Directors of the Company must, at a minimum, have business experience of a breadth, and at a level of complexity, sufficient to understand all aspects of the Company’s business and, through either experience or education, have acquired such knowledge as is sufficient to qualify as financially literate. In addition, recommended nominees must be persons of integrity and be committed to devoting the time and attention necessary to fulfill their duties to the Company. While the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee has not adopted a formal diversity policy, diversity is one of the factors that the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee considers in identifying director nominees. As part of the nomination process, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee evaluates how a particular individual would affect the diversity of the Company’s Board of Directors in terms of how that person may contribute to the Board of Directors’ overall balance of perspectives, backgrounds, knowledge, experience, skill sets and expertise in matters pertaining to the Company’s business.

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The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee may identify nominees for election as members of the Board of Directors through its own sources (including through nominations by stockholders made in accordance with our Bylaws), through sources of other directors of the Company, and through the use of third-party search firms. Subject to the foregoing minimum standards, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee will evaluate each nominee on a case-by-case basis, assessing each nominee's judgment, experience, independence, understanding of the Company's business or that of other related industries, and such other factors as the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee concludes are pertinent in light of the current needs of the Company's Board of Directors.

Communications by Stockholders and Other Interested Parties. Stockholders of the Company and other interested parties may send communications to the Board of Directors as a whole, its individual members, its committees or its non-management members as a group. Communications to the Board of Directors as a whole should be addressed to "The Board of Directors;" communications to any individual member of the Board of Directors should be addressed to such individual member; communications to any committee of the Board of Directors should be addressed to the Chairman of such committee; and communications to non-management members of the Board of Directors as a group should be addressed to the Lead Independent Director. In each case, communications should be further addressed "c/o First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc., 311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 3900, Chicago, Illinois 60606." All communications will be forwarded to their respective addressees and, if a stockholder marks his or her communication "Confidential," will be forwarded directly to the addressee.

Board Leadership Structure and Lead Independent Director. Our Board of Directors recognizes that one of its key responsibilities is to evaluate and determine its optimal leadership structure so as to provide effective oversight of management and a fully-engaged, high-functioning Board of Directors. In establishing the structure of the Board of Directors, we believe that the objective is to strengthen the independence and general role of the Board of Directors with appropriate checks and balances on the power, actions and performance of our Chief Executive Officer. As a result of Mr. Duncan's decision to retire as our Chief Executive Officer as of the end of 2016, which was announced in January 2016, the Board of Directors determined it was appropriate to have Mr. Duncan serve as both Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer until his successor as Chief Executive Officer was identified and engaged. As a result, the Board of Directors also determined it appropriate to appoint a Lead Independent Director position to provide leadership to our independent directors and liaise on their behalf with our Chief Executive Officer and our Chairman as may be appropriate. The Board of Directors chose Mr. Rau, the Chairman of its Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee, to serve as this Lead Independent Director. With Mr. Duncan continuing to serve as Chairman following the engagement of Mr. Baccile as Chief Executive Officer in December 2016, the Board of Directors continues to believe it is appropriate to maintain the Lead Independent Director position. Mr. Rau, as Lead Independent Director, chairs the executive sessions of the independent directors and is empowered to call meetings of the independent directors of the Board of Directors. The Lead Independent Director also has the authority to approve information sent to the Board of Directors, as well as meeting agendas and schedules, to ensure that there is sufficient time for discussion of all agenda items.

Board Oversight of Risk Management. The Board of Directors oversees the business of the Company and our stockholders' interests in the long-term financial strength and overall success of the Company's business. In this respect, the Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's risk management. The Board of Directors delegates many of these functions to the Board's committees. Each committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing the risk exposure of the Company related to the committees' areas of responsibility and providing input to the Board of Directors on such risks. The Board of Directors and its committees regularly review material strategic, operational, financial, compensation and compliance risks with management.

For example, under its charter, the Audit Committee is required to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by reviewing the financial information that will be provided to the stockholders, the systems of internal controls that management and the Board of Directors have established and the audit process. The Audit Committee is responsible for facilitating communication between the Company's independent auditors

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and the Board of Directors and management, and for reviewing with the independent auditors the adequacy of the Company's internal controls. The Audit Committee also reviews with management the Company's major financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the Company's risk assessment and risk management policies.

Similarly, the Compensation Committee strives to adopt compensation incentives that encourage appropriate risk-taking behavior that is consistent with the Company's long-term business strategy. We do not believe that our compensation policies and practices are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Compensation Committee has focused on aligning our compensation policies with our stockholders' long-term interests and avoiding short-term rewards for management or awards that encourage excessive or unnecessary risk taking. For example, a substantial amount of compensation provided to the Company's executive officers is in the form of equity awards for which the ultimate value of the award is tied to the Company's stock price and which are subject to long-term vesting schedules thereby aligning their interests with our stockholders. In addition, annual cash and equity bonuses provided to management under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan (as defined on page 15) were contingent, among other factors, upon the Company's satisfaction of prescribed levels of funds from operations ("FFO"), same store net operating income growth and fixed charge coverage ratio. Because these awards are directly tied to increased financial performance and stock price, in line with our stockholders' interests, we believe that none of these types of awards contribute to excessive or unnecessary risk taking.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Compensation of non-employee directors is reviewed annually by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, which makes any recommendations of compensation changes to the entire Board of Directors. Non-employee directors are not entitled to retirement benefits, incentive compensation or perquisites for their service, although they are reimbursed for their out-of-pocket expenses for meeting attendance.

Compensation for non-employee directors of the Company currently consists of an annual cash director's fee of \$70,000 and an annual grant of restricted Common Stock with a grant date fair value of approximately \$70,000. No fees are paid for attendance at in-person or telephonic meetings of the Board of Directors and its committees. Additional annual fees are paid in cash for service as Chairman of the Audit Committee, Chairman of the Compensation Committee and Chairman of the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee in amounts of \$30,000, \$20,000 and \$15,000, respectively, and for non-chair service on the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Investment Committee and the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee in amounts of \$9,000, \$7,500, \$7,500 and \$6,000, respectively. Our Lead Independent Director and Chairman receive additional fees of \$25,000 and \$50,000, respectively. For 2016, Mr. Rau did not receive additional fees for service as Lead Independent Director, Mr. Tyler received a pro-rated fee of \$2,747 for his service as Chairman of the Board of Directors in January, and Mr. Duncan did not receive additional fees for service as Chairman of the Board of Directors for the remainder of the year. In 2017, Messrs. Rau and Duncan will be paid the above described fees for their service as Lead Independent Director and as Chairman of the Board of Directors, respectively.

Mr. Baccile, our Chief Executive Officer, receives no additional compensation for his service on our Board of Directors. Mr. Duncan, our former Chief Executive Officer, received no additional compensation for his service on our Board of Directors for 2016. In 2017, Mr. Duncan will receive compensation for service on our Board of Directors as a non-employee director and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)</u>	<u>Stock Awards (\$)⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Total Compensation (\$)</u>
Matthew S. Dominski	83,500	69,986	153,486
H. Patrick Hackett, Jr.	113,500	69,986	183,486
John Rau	94,000	69,986	163,986
L. Peter Sharpe	99,000	69,986	168,986
W. Ed Tyler	79,835	69,986	149,821

(1) Represents 2,892 shares of restricted Common Stock granted to Messrs. Dominski, Hackett, Rau, Sharpe and Tyler during 2016 and reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of each award as determined under the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718, Compensation — Stock Compensation (“FASB ASC Topic 718”). See note 11 to our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 for a discussion of the assumptions used in valuing our 2016 awards.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

2016 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2016 was a successful year for the Company, marked by continued execution of our strategy: driving long-term cash flow growth and value for stockholders through leasing, enhancing our portfolio through new developments and acquiring and selling select properties and maintaining our strong balance sheet.

Decisions by the Board of Directors on executive compensation are reflective of the Company's strong performance during the year, including:

- Delivering total return to stockholders of 30.5%;
- Growing our Common Stock dividend by 49.0%;
- Maintaining high levels of in-service portfolio occupancy, ending the year at 96.0%;
- Growing cash rental rates on new and renewal leases by 6.6%;
- Placing in service 11 buildings totaling 3.3 million square feet that were 98% leased at December 31, 2016, with a total estimated investment of \$210.1 million, comprised of three buildings in Southern California, two each in Dallas and Pennsylvania, and one each in Atlanta, Chicago, New Jersey and Phoenix;
- Starting four additional developments totaling 2.4 million square feet, comprised of two in Southern California, and one each in Chicago and Phoenix, with an estimated total investment of \$167.2 million;
- Acquiring six industrial properties comprising 709,000 square feet plus several development sites for a total of \$111.1 million; and
- Selling 63 industrial properties totaling 3.9 million square feet for a total of \$169.9 million.

OBJECTIVES AND DESIGN OF COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The Company maintains the philosophy that compensation of its executive officers and other employees should serve the best interests of the Company's stockholders. Accordingly, the Company believes that its executive compensation program should not only serve to attract and retain talented and capable individuals, but should also provide them with proper incentives linked to performance criteria that are designed to maximize the Company's overall performance. To this end, the Company's compensation program consists of a mix of compensation that is intended to compensate executive officers for their contributions during the year, and to reward them for achievements that lead to increased Company performance and increases in stockholder value.

THE EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROCESS AND THE ROLE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS IN COMPENSATION DECISIONS

The Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors (the "Compensation Committee") has overall responsibility for approving and evaluating the compensation plans, policies and programs relating to the executive officers of the Company. The Compensation Committee typically formulates compensation beginning in December of the prior fiscal year and continuing through the first quarter of the applicable fiscal year, by setting that year's salary and, if applicable, maximum cash and equity bonuses for the Company's employees, including those named executive officers listed in the Summary Compensation Table on page 23 (the "Named Executive Officers"). Also, typically in the first quarter of the applicable fiscal year, the Compensation Committee adopts, and the full Board of Directors ratifies, the performance criteria to be used for that year in determining the incentive compensation of the Company's employees, including the Named Executive Officers, other than those covered by separate plans or agreements. Then, after the end of the applicable fiscal year, the Compensation Committee meets to determine incentive compensation to be paid to the Company's employees, including the Named Executive Officers, with respect to that year, pursuant to the performance criteria or, as applicable, pursuant to separate plans or agreements. Per such determination, the Company pays cash bonuses and issues restricted Common Stock, typically in February or March.

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Historically, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have participated in meetings with the Compensation Committee at various times throughout the year. During the first quarter of the applicable fiscal year, they typically meet with the Compensation Committee to present and discuss recommendations with respect to the applicable fiscal year's salaries and maximum cash and equity bonuses for the Named Executive Officers, other than themselves. Also, in the first quarter of each year, they typically meet with the Compensation Committee to present and discuss recommendations with respect to incentive compensation for the year just ended. In addition, they traditionally meet with the Compensation Committee regarding employment agreements that the Company has entered into (if any) and, if a compensation consultant has been engaged by the Compensation Committee to evaluate the Company's compensation programs, assist the Compensation Committee in providing compensation information to such consultant. However, neither our Chief Executive Officer nor our Chief Financial Officer participates in any decisions or determinations with respect to their own compensation.

Periodically, though not every year, the Company and the Compensation Committee engage the services of outside consultants to evaluate the Company's executive compensation program. The Compensation Committee did not use the services of an independent compensation consultant during 2016. The Compensation Committee retains the discretion to engage a compensation consultant to review our executive compensation program. Consistent with SEC rules, the Company will assess any conflicts of interest and determine that the retention of any compensation consultant to advise the Compensation Committee concerning executive compensation matters will not create a conflict of interest prior to such engagement.

The Compensation Committee previously used independent compensation consultants FPL Associates, L.P. ("FPL") to, among other things: (1) assist the Compensation Committee in applying our compensation philosophy for the Named Executive Officers, including the determination of the portion of total compensation awarded in the form of base salary, annual incentives and equity-based compensation, as well as selecting the appropriate performance metrics and levels of performance; (2) analyze compensation conditions among the Company's peers, and assess the competitiveness and appropriateness of compensation levels for the Named Executive Officers; (3) recommend to the Compensation Committee any modifications or additions to the Company's existing compensation programs that it deemed advisable; (4) make specific recommendations to the Compensation Committee for base salary, annual incentives and equity-based awards for the Named Executive Officers; and (5) assist with the establishment of the Long-Term Incentive Program (as described in greater detail starting on page 18 under "Long-Term Incentive Program").

As part of its review in 2013, FPL surveyed the compensation programs of 30 real estate companies. This peer group, which was referenced primarily to gauge the general appropriateness of the Company's overall executive compensation structure, included the following companies, 15 of which at such time had a total capitalization smaller than the Company's and 15 of which at such time had a total capitalization larger than the Company's:

Acadia Realty Trust	American Assets Trust, Inc.	Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc.
Colonial Properties Trust	CubeSmart	DCT Industrial Trust Inc.
DiamondRock Hospitality Company	Dupont Fabros Technology, Inc.	EastGroup Properties, Inc.
EPR Properties	Equity One, Inc.	Extra Space Storage Inc.
Felcor Lodging Trust Incorporated	Glimcher Realty Trust	Hersha Hospitality Trust
LaSalle Hotel Properties	Lexington Realty Trust	Medical Properties Trust, Inc.
Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc.	Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust	Post Properties, Inc.
PS Business Parks, Inc.	RLJ Lodging Trust	Saul Centers, Inc.
Sovran Self Storage, Inc.	Strategic Hotels & Resorts, Inc.	Sun Communities, Inc.
Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.	W. P. Carey Inc.	Washington Real Estate Investment Trust

The Compensation Committee used the peer group data provided in connection with FPL's survey not as a benchmark per se, but rather as a reference point to gauge generally the appropriateness of the Company's executive compensation programs.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION COMPONENTS

The components of the Company's executive compensation program are base salary, cash and equity incentive bonuses, benefits and perquisites. Each component of the Company's executive compensation program is intended to attract and retain talented, capable individuals to the Company's executive ranks.

Base salary, benefits and perquisites are intended to provide a level of fixed compensation to the Named Executive Officers for services rendered during the year. Increases to base salary are typically a function of individual performance and general economic conditions. Benefits and perquisites that are generally available to the Company's employees, including the Named Executive Officers, currently include: premiums paid on term life, short-term and long-term disability insurance; standard health insurance; and 401(k) matching contributions. Car allowances are offered to select employees of the Company, including some of the Named Executive Officers. In addition, Mr. Baccile is provided certain relocation benefits as provided in his employment agreement.

Incentive bonuses, by contrast, are linked to, and are a function of, the achievement of performance criteria that are designed with the intention of incentivizing the Named Executive Officers to maximize the Company's overall performance. Incentive bonuses are awarded as cash or equity or a combination thereof. The Compensation Committee does not have a specific policy regarding the mix of cash and non-cash compensation awarded to the Named Executive Officers. Although the exact percentages vary among individuals, equity comprises approximately 45-50% of the potential incentive bonuses for the Named Executive Officers as a group. For our Chief Executive Officer, the mix of cash and equity compensation he is entitled to receive is set forth in his employment agreement. Additionally, his annual incentive bonuses will typically be payable in a combination of cash and shares of restricted Common Stock, and it is expected that the portion paid in restricted Common Stock will be proportionate to the equity incentive compensation received by the Company's executive officers generally.

Historically, base salary, benefits and perquisites have made up approximately 20-30% of a Named Executive Officer's total compensation in a typical year, while cash and equity incentive compensation has comprised the remaining portion. Although this mix may vary from year to year, the Compensation Committee strives to ensure that the Named Executive Officers' compensation is largely performance-based.

The Compensation Committee believes that restricted Common Stock awards and LTIP Awards (as defined on page 18) play an important role in aligning management's interests with those of the Company's stockholders in that restricted Common Stock and Performance Units (other than the vesting and transfer restrictions applicable to them) are economically equivalent to stockholders' Common Stock. For this reason, restricted Common Stock and LTIP Awards have been a significant part of executive compensation, although the Compensation Committee may use other forms of equity compensation in the future.

ADVISORY VOTE ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

We have determined that our stockholders should vote on a say-on-pay proposal each year, consistent with the preference expressed by our stockholders at our 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. While the results of each of these votes is non-binding, we believe that presenting this matter to our stockholders annually is an important means of obtaining investor feedback on our compensation policies.

At our 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, approximately 98% of the votes cast in the vote on the compensation of our Named Executive Officers as disclosed in the proxy statement for that meeting were in favor of such compensation and, as a result, the compensation of our Named Executive Officers was approved by our stockholders on an advisory basis. The Compensation Committee believes that these votes reflect our stockholders' affirmation of our compensation philosophy and the manner in which we compensate our executives. In light of this support, the Board of Directors and Compensation Committee elected not to make any changes to our executive compensation policies at this time.

To the extent that the advisory vote conducted at our 2017 Annual Meeting indicates a lack of support for the compensation of our Named Executive Officers as disclosed in this Proxy Statement, we plan to consider our stockholders' concerns and expect that the Compensation Committee will evaluate whether any actions are necessary to address those concerns.

SETTING EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Base Salary

The Company provides the Named Executive Officers with base salary to compensate them for services rendered during the fiscal year. The base salaries of the Named Executive Officers are a function of either the minimum base salaries specified in their employment agreements or the base salary negotiated at the time of an executive's initial employment, and any subsequent changes to such base salaries approved by the Compensation Committee. In determining changes to such base salaries for any year, the Compensation Committee considers individual performance of the Named Executive Officers in the most recently completed year, including organizational and management development and leadership exhibited from year-to-year. The Compensation Committee also considers, but does not specifically benchmark compensation to, peer information provided by compensation consultants. The Compensation Committee also considers general economic conditions prevailing at the end of such year, when the changes for the following year are typically determined. The Company does not guarantee annual base salary increases to anyone. In September 2016, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Baccile that provides, among other things, for a minimum annual base salary of \$750,000. For 2016, the base salaries paid to the other Named Executive Officers remained unchanged as reflected in the Summary Compensation Table of this Proxy Statement.

Annual Incentive Bonuses

The Company provides its senior executives with annual incentive compensation, which currently includes cash and equity awards, in the form of restricted Common Stock, to incentivize and reward them for Company and individual performance. The Company does not guarantee annual bonuses to anyone, except that Mr. Baccile's employment agreement provides for a 2016 bonus based on target level performance and is prorated for the number of days he was employed in 2016.

2016 Employee Bonus Plan

For 2016, except for Mr. Baccile, each Named Executive Officer participated in the incentive compensation plan generally available to the Company's employees (the "2016 Employee Bonus Plan"), which plan was recommended by the Compensation Committee and adopted by the Board of Directors on March 9, 2016.

Under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan, a "bonus pool" is established based on the achievement by the Company of certain identified thresholds of four performance categories. These categories are (i) FFO per share (as described below), (ii) same store NOI ("SS NOI") growth (as described below), (iii) fixed charge coverage ratio (as described below) and (iv) discretionary financial and non-financial objectives determined by the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The Compensation Committee believes that FFO per share is an important measure of the Company's performance because, by excluding gains or losses related to sales of previously depreciated real estate assets, real estate asset depreciation and amortization and impairment charges (reversals) recorded on depreciable real estate, FFO captures the operating results of the long-term assets that form the core of the Company's business and makes comparison of the Company's operating results with those of other REITs more meaningful. The Compensation Committee believes that, because our success depends largely upon our ability to lease space and to recover the operating costs associated with those leases from our tenants, SS NOI is also an important measure of the Company's performance. Finally, the Compensation Committee believes that fixed charge coverage ratio is an important measure of the Company's performance because it is critical to maintaining and improving the rating on the Company's unsecured debt.

PROXY STATEMENT

Each of these performance categories may be adjusted by the Compensation Committee in its discretion to exclude the effects of certain items. The Compensation Committee assigned weighting factors to each of the performance categories, such that performance in certain categories had a more pronounced impact on the bonus pool under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan than did performance in other categories. The weighting factors were as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Weighting Factor</u>
FFO ⁽¹⁾ per share	65%
SS NOI ⁽²⁾ growth	10%
Fixed charge coverage ratio ⁽³⁾	10%
Discretionary objectives	15%

-
- (1) FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure created by NAREIT as a supplemental measure of REIT operating performance that excludes certain items from net income determined in accordance with GAAP. FFO is calculated by us in accordance with the definition adopted by the Board of Governors of NAREIT and therefore may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. Please see the reconciliation of FFO to net income available to common stockholders contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 24, 2017.
 - (2) SS NOI is a non-GAAP financial measure that provides a measure of rental operations and, as calculated by the Company, does not factor in depreciation and amortization, general and administrative expense, acquisition costs, interest expense, income tax benefit and expense and sale of real estate. The Company defines SS NOI as revenues minus property expenses such as real estate taxes, repairs and maintenance, property management, utilities, insurance and other expenses, minus the net operating income of properties that are not same store properties and minus the impact of straight-line rent, the amortization of lease inducements, the amortization of above/below market rent and lease termination fees. As so defined, SS NOI may not be comparable to same store net operating income or similar measures reported by other REITs that define same store properties or net operating income differently. The major factors influencing SS NOI are occupancy levels, rental rate increases or decreases and tenant recovery increases or decreases. Please see the reconciliation of same store revenues and property expenses to SS NOI contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 24, 2017.
 - (3) The Company is a party to certain lending arrangements that require the Company to maintain a specified fixed charge coverage ratio. For purposes of the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan, the Company defined fixed charge coverage ratio in accordance with that certain Second Amended and Restated Unsecured Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of March 10, 2015, a copy of which was filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 12, 2015.

The Compensation Committee established performance targets relating to each performance category for the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan. The Company's 2016 performance in the identified performance categories resulted in the following funding of the bonus pool associated with that performance category:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Performance Target</u>	<u>Actual Result</u>	<u>Bonus Pool Funding%</u>
FFO per share	\$1.52 ⁽¹⁾	\$1.59 ⁽¹⁾	119%
SS NOI growth	4.25% ⁽²⁾	5.6% ⁽²⁾	120%
Fixed charge coverage ratio	3.01x	3.21x	125%

-
- (1) Amount excludes accruals for cash bonuses and certain other items.
 - (2) The Compensation Committee calculated SS NOI growth using a cumulative quarterly average as opposed to the methodology traditionally utilized in our financial reporting, which measures the year-over-year growth of our properties.

PROXY STATEMENT

The Compensation Committee determined that the funding percentage for the bonus pool with respect to the discretionary objectives should be 80% based on the Company’s overall performance in 2016, as described in greater detail on page 12 under “2016 Accomplishments.” The Company’s 2016 performance in the identified performance categories resulted in the Compensation Committee authorizing an aggregate bonus pool available under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan in an amount up to 100% of the aggregate target maximum cash and equity bonuses of all eligible employees, including the Named Executive Officers. After determining the aggregate bonus pool available under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan, the Compensation Committee and our Chief Executive Officer allocated individual awards based on the individual award recipients’ performance.

The target maximum bonuses for the Named Executive Officers for purposes of the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan were as follows:

<u>Executive Officer</u>	<u>Target Maximum Cash Bonus (% of Base Salary)</u>	<u>Target Maximum Equity Bonus (% of Base Salary)</u>
Peter E. Baccile	225%	200%
Bruce W. Duncan	225%	200%
Scott A. Musil	150%	100%
Johannson L. Yap	200%	140%
David G. Harker	150%	100%
Peter O. Schultz	150%	100%

The actual percentage of cash and equity bonuses (the “Individual Cash Percentage” and the “Individual Equity Percentage”) awarded to the Named Executive Officers were determined as described below.

The actual individual bonuses paid to the Named Executive Officers (other than Mr. Duncan and Mr. Baccile) from the bonus pool were determined by the Compensation Committee, after recommendations from our Chief Executive Officer, based upon the respective officer’s achievement of the following individual performance objectives that were approved by the Board of Directors and communicated to the officer:

<u>Executive Officer</u>	<u>Individual Performance Objectives</u>
Scott A. Musil	Progress with respect to leverage and fixed charge coverage ratios, execution of the Company’s equity offering and overall investor relations.
Johannson L. Yap	Progress with respect to investments and divestitures, completing and leasing developments and overall performance of the West Region of the Company.
David G. Harker	Progress with respect to investments, completing and leasing developments and overall performance of the Central Region of the Company.
Peter O. Schultz	Progress with respect to investments, completing and leasing developments and overall performance of the East Region of the Company.

The actual individual bonus paid to Mr. Duncan from the bonus pool was determined by the Compensation Committee based upon its assessment of the Company’s overall performance and the Company’s achievement of the corporate performance goals under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan. The individual bonus paid to Mr. Baccile was based upon target level performance and then pro-rated based on the number of days he was employed by the Company during the fiscal year pursuant to his employment agreement.

PROXY STATEMENT

The aggregate amount of cash and equity bonuses paid to the Named Executive Officers under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan was \$6,950,671. The cash bonus payments and equity grants made in the first quarter of 2017 to each of our Named Executive Officers in settlement of awards under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan, together with the applicable Individual Cash Percentage and Individual Equity Percentage, are reflected in the following table:

<u>Executive Officer</u>	<u>Individual Cash Percentage (%)⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Cash Bonus Paid (\$)</u>	<u>Individual Equity Percentage (%)⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Shares of Restricted Stock⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Grant Date Fair Value of Award (\$)</u>
Peter E. Baccile	75%	325,533	75%	10,992	288,980
Bruce W. Duncan	81%	1,550,000	94%	60,480	1,590,019
Scott A. Musil	97%	385,000	117%	11,793	310,038
Johannson L. Yap	79%	601,000	108%	21,873	575,041
David G. Harker	101%	365,000	131%	11,982	315,007
Peter O. Schultz	93%	350,000	118%	11,223	295,053

- (1) The Individual Cash Percentage and Individual Equity Percentage each reflect the actual cash bonus or equity issuance as a percentage of the respective target maximum amount for each individual.
- (2) The number of shares approved by the Compensation Committee was determined based on the \$26.29 closing price of the Common Stock on February 14, 2017, which was the date the Compensation Committee approved awards under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan.

For 2014 and 2015, the Named Executive Officers then-employed by the Company participated in an incentive compensation plan similar to the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan.

Long-Term Incentive Program

On June 25, 2013, upon recommendation from the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors adopted the Long-Term Incentive Program (the “LTIP”), effective as of July 1, 2013. The purpose of the LTIP is to provide incentives for the achievement of longer-term sustained value creation metrics and retention by focusing on longer-term fundamentals. Awards under the LTIP are predicated on the achievement of performance metrics, which ensures that the Company is able to base awards on measurable performance factors and business results.

The Board of Directors has authorized grants of awards in 2013, 2015, 2016 and 2017 under the LTIP (the “LTIP Awards”). Other than the performance periods, each of the LTIP Awards have identical vesting criteria and other terms and conditions. Grantees of LTIP Awards were issued a specified number of performance units (“Performance Units”), each of which represents the right to receive, upon vesting, one share of Common Stock plus dividend equivalents representing any dividends that accrued with respect to such share after the issuance of the Performance Units and prior to the date of vesting. All vested Performance Units and dividend equivalents will be settled in shares of Common Stock. Dividend equivalents are subject to the same restrictions as the underlying unit award and will only be paid upon vesting.

PROXY STATEMENT

Each LTIP Award vests based upon the relative annualized total stockholder return of our Common Stock as compared to the MSCI U.S. REIT Index, with respect to 75% of the total Performance Units, and the NAREIT Industrial Index, with respect to the remaining 25% of the Performance Units, over the pre-established performance measurement period, as follows:

MSCI U.S. REIT Index Performance Units

	Total Company Stockholder Return for Performance Period Relative to Total Return for Performance Period of MSCI US REIT Index (RMS G)	Percentage of Performance Units Vested
Threshold . . .	MSCI US REIT Index minus 2%	25%
Target	MSCI US REIT Index plus 1%	40%
Stretch	MSCI US REIT Index plus 4%	85%
Maximum . . .	MSCI US REIT Index plus 7%	100%

NAREIT Industrial Index Performance Units

	Total Company Stockholder Return for Performance Period Relative to Total Return for Performance Period of NAREIT Industrial Index (FNINDTR)	Percentage of Performance Units Vested
Threshold . . .	NAREIT Industrial Index minus 2%	25%
Target	NAREIT Industrial Index plus 1%	40%
Stretch	NAREIT Industrial Index plus 4%	85%
Maximum . . .	NAREIT Industrial Index plus 7%	100%

Upon the consummation of a change of control of the Company, each grantee of an LTIP Award would become vested in a number of Performance Units based on the level of achievement of the applicable performance targets through the date of the change of control. In the event of a termination of a grantee's employment due to death or disability, the grantee would become vested in a pro rata number of Performance Units based on the level of achievement of the applicable performance targets through the date of death or disability. In the event of termination of a grantee's employment due to voluntary retirement, the grantee would become vested in a pro rata number of Performance Units based on the level of achievement of the applicable performance targets through the end of the original performance period.

Effective January 1, 2015, the Board of Directors authorized a grant of Performance Units under the LTIP to be made to certain employees of the Company, including each Named Executive Officer then employed by the Company (the "2015 LTIP Awards"). The performance period for the 2015 LTIP Awards began on January 1, 2015 and ends on December 31, 2017. The 2015 LTIP Awards awarded to each of our Named Executive Officers then employed by the Company were as follows:

<u>Executive Officer</u>	<u>2015 LTIP Awards</u>
Bruce W. Duncan	24,039
Scott A. Musil	24,039
Johannson L. Yap	24,039
David G. Harker	22,837
Peter O. Schultz	24,039

PROXY STATEMENT

Effective January 1, 2016, the Board of Directors authorized a grant of Performance Units under the LTIP to be made to certain employees of the Company, including each Named Executive Officer then employed by the Company (the “2016 LTIP Awards”). The performance period for the 2016 LTIP Awards began on January 1, 2016 and ends on December 31, 2018. The 2016 LTIP Awards awarded to each of our Named Executive Officers then employed by the Company were as follows:

<u>Executive Officer</u>	<u>2016 LTIP Awards</u>
Bruce W. Duncan	21,981
Scott A. Musil	21,981
Johannson L. Yap	21,981
David G. Harker	21,981
Peter O. Schultz	21,981

Effective January 1, 2017, the Board of Directors authorized a grant of Performance Units under the LTIP to be made to certain employees of the Company, including each Named Executive Officer then employed by the Company (the “2017 LTIP Awards”). The performance period for the 2017 LTIP Awards began on January 1, 2017 and ends on December 31, 2019. The 2017 LTIP Awards awarded to each of our Named Executive Officers then employed by the Company were as follows:

<u>Executive Officer</u>	<u>2017 LTIP Awards</u>
Peter E. Baccile	16,922
Scott A. Musil	16,922
Johannson L. Yap	16,922
David G. Harker	16,922
Peter O. Schultz	16,922

Broad-Based Benefits

All full-time employees are eligible to participate in our health and welfare benefit programs, including medical, dental and vision care coverage, disability insurance and life insurance, and our 401(k) plan.

Termination and Change-in-Control Triggers

Mr. Baccile has an employment agreement and separate agreements with respect to his restricted Common Stock and LTIP Awards granted pursuant to the Company’s 2014 Stock Plan, which agreements specify events, including change-in-control, that trigger the payment of cash and, as discussed above, vesting in restricted Common Stock and his LTIP Awards. Each of the other Named Executive Officers that is currently employed by the Company have agreements with respect to their restricted Common Stock and LTIP Awards granted pursuant to the Company’s 2011 and 2014 Stock Plans that specify events, including change-in-control, that trigger the vesting of such awards. The Company believes having such events as triggers for the payment of cash and/or vesting in restricted Common Stock and Performance Units promotes stability and continuity of management. See “Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control” starting on page 27 for more information on the payments triggered by such events.

Stock Ownership Guidelines

The stock ownership guidelines for the Company’s directors and senior executive officers are as follows:

<u>Position</u>	<u>Retainer/ Base Salary Multiple</u>
Directors	3x
Chief Executive Officer	5x
Chief Financial Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Executive Vice Presidents	4x

PROXY STATEMENT

The stock ownership goal for each person subject to the ownership guidelines is determined on an individual basis, using their current retainers or base salaries and using the greater of (i) the market price on the date of purchase or grant of such Common Stock (or equity valued by reference to Common Stock) or (ii) the market price of such Common Stock (or equity valued by reference to Common Stock) as of the date compliance with the stock ownership guidelines is measured. For persons assuming a director or senior executive officer level position, the stock ownership goal must be achieved within five years after the date they assume such position. A copy of the Stock Ownership Guidelines can be found on the Investor Relations/Corporate Governance section of the Company's website at www.firstindustrial.com. All of our directors and Named Executive Officers are currently in compliance with the guidelines.

Until the directors and senior executive officers reach their respective stock ownership goal, they will be required to retain shares that are owned on the date they became subject to the Stock Ownership Guidelines and at least seventy-five percent (75%) of "net shares" or net-after-tax shares delivered through the Company's executive compensation plans. If the director or senior executive officer transfers an award to a family member, the transferee becomes subject to the same retention requirements. Until the director and senior executive officer stock ownership goals have been met, shares may be disposed of only for one or more of the exclusion purposes as set forth in the Company's Stock Ownership Guidelines.

Hedging and Pledging Prohibition

The Company's insider trading policy prohibits, among other things, its directors and employees from entering into hedging or monetization transactions with respect to the Company's securities and from holding the Company's securities in margin accounts or otherwise pledging such securities as collateral for loans.

Tax Implications

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), generally limits the deductible amount of annual compensation paid by a public company to a "covered employee" (the chief executive officer and three other most highly compensated executive officers of the company other than the chief financial officer) to no more than \$1 million. The Company does not believe that Section 162(m) of the Code is applicable to its current arrangements with its executive officers.

PROXY STATEMENT

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company has reviewed, and discussed with management, the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in this Proxy Statement. Based on such review and discussions, the Compensation Committee recommended to the Board of Directors of the Company that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Proxy Statement and, through incorporation by reference from this Proxy Statement, the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Submitted by the Compensation Committee:

L. Peter Sharpe, Chairman

W. Ed Tyler

PROXY STATEMENT

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The Summary Compensation Table below sets forth the aggregate compensation for Peter E. Baccile, the Company’s current President and Chief Executive Officer; Bruce W. Duncan, the Company’s former President and Chief Executive Officer; Scott A. Musil, the Company’s Chief Financial Officer; and certain of the Company’s other highly compensated executive officers as required by SEC rules. The 2016 Grants of Plan-Based Awards table following the Summary Compensation Table provides additional information regarding incentive compensation granted by the Company to these officers in 2016.

<u>Name and Principal Position</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Salary (\$)</u>	<u>Bonus (\$)⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Stock Awards (\$)⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)⁽³⁾</u>	<u>All Other Compensation (\$)⁽⁴⁾</u>	<u>Total (\$)</u>
Peter E. Baccile ⁽⁵⁾ President and Chief Executive Officer	2016	187,500	325,533	—	—	48,017	561,050
Bruce W. Duncan Former President and Chief Executive Officer	2016	832,000	—	1,811,127 ⁽⁶⁾	1,550,000	19,467	4,212,594
	2015	832,000	—	1,480,103	1,550,000	19,453	3,881,556
	2014	832,000	—	1,450,546	1,325,000	18,523	3,626,069
Scott A. Musil Chief Financial Officer	2016	265,000	—	521,162 ⁽⁶⁾	385,000	9,867	1,181,029
	2015	265,000	—	480,102	375,000	9,853	1,129,955
	2014	265,000	—	320,641	340,000	8,923	934,564
Johannson L. Yap Chief Investment Officer and Executive Vice President – West Region	2016	379,000	—	796,133 ⁽⁶⁾	601,000	19,467	1,795,600
	2015	379,000	—	630,093	550,000	19,453	1,578,546
	2014	379,000	—	519,166	530,000	20,123	1,448,289
David G. Harker Executive Vice President – Central Region	2016	240,000	—	521,162 ⁽⁶⁾	365,000	17,067	1,143,229
	2015	240,000	—	463,586	350,000	17,053	1,070,639
	2014	240,000	—	325,767	330,000	16,123	911,890
Peter O. Schultz Executive Vice President – East Region	2016	250,000	—	501,160 ⁽⁶⁾	350,000	18,267	1,119,427
	2015	250,000	—	475,089	340,000	18,253	1,083,342
	2014	250,000	—	264,683	340,000	17,323	872,006

- (1) Amount reflects a pro-rated cash bonus paid to Mr. Baccile in March 2017 for 2016 service pursuant to his employment agreement.
- (2) Amounts reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of each award as determined under FASB ASC Topic 718. See note 11 to our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 for a discussion of the assumptions used in valuing the 2016 awards. Amounts reflected were not actually received in the year reported and do not necessarily reflect the amounts that will actually be realized under the respective awards.
- (3) Amounts for 2016 reflect cash awards paid in March 2017 under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan. The material terms of awards under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan are described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis under “2016 Employee Bonus Plan.”
- (4) For 2016, includes car allowances paid on behalf of Messrs. Baccile, Duncan, Yap, Harker and Schultz, 401(k) matching payments paid to Messrs. Duncan, Musil, Yap, Harker and Schultz, \$45,137 in reimbursement of certain commuting, housing and other expenses paid to Mr. Baccile and a term life insurance premium and short-term and long-term disability insurance premium paid on behalf of each Named Executive Officer.
- (5) Mr. Baccile was not a named executive officer prior to 2016.
- (6) Amount reflects (a) awards of 81,081, 15,300, 29,322, 15,300, and 14,280 shares of service-based restricted Common Stock granted to Messrs. Duncan, Musil, Yap, Harker and Schultz, respectively, in 2016 in connection with the 2015 Employee Bonus Plan, valued at \$19.61 per share under FASB ASC Topic 718 and (b) awards of 21,981 Performance Units (assuming maximum performance) with a 36-month performance period granted in 2016 to each Messrs. Duncan, Musil, Yap, Harker and Schultz, respectively, valued at \$10.06 per unit under FASB ASC Topic 718. If the grant date price of Common Stock (\$21.61) (the closing price of the Common Stock on January 4, 2016, the first trading day subsequent to the grant date of January 1, 2016) was used to value the 21,981 Performance Units, the value of the Performance Units would be \$475,009.

2016 GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS

Name (a)	Grant Date ⁽¹⁾ (b)	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#) ⁽⁴⁾ (i)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$) ⁽⁵⁾ (l)
		Threshold (\$) (c)	Target ⁽²⁾ (\$) (d)	Maximum ⁽³⁾ (\$) (e)	Threshold (#) (f)	Target (#) (g)	Maximum (#) (h)		
Peter E. Baccile ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bruce W. Duncan	1/1/2016	—	—	—	5,495	8,792	21,981	—	221,129 ⁽⁶⁾
	2/9/2016	—	1,275,000	1,912,500	—	—	—	—	—
	2/9/2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,081	1,589,998
Scott A. Musil	1/1/2016	—	—	—	5,495	8,792	21,981	—	221,129 ⁽⁶⁾
	2/9/2016	—	—	397,500	—	—	—	—	—
	2/9/2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,300	300,033
Johannson L. Yap	1/1/2016	—	—	—	5,495	8,792	21,981	—	221,129 ⁽⁶⁾
	2/9/2016	—	—	758,000	—	—	—	—	—
	2/9/2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,322	575,004
David G. Harker	1/1/2016	—	—	—	5,495	8,792	21,981	—	221,129 ⁽⁶⁾
	2/9/2016	—	—	360,000	—	—	—	—	—
	2/9/2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,300	300,033
Peter O. Schultz	1/1/2016	—	—	—	5,495	8,792	21,981	—	221,129 ⁽⁶⁾
	2/9/2016	—	—	375,000	—	—	—	—	—
	2/9/2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,280	280,031

- (1) Reflects the date such awards were made effective by the Compensation Committee or the Board of Directors, as applicable.
- (2) For Mr. Duncan, amount reflects the target annual cash incentive bonus to which he is entitled pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement. No threshold or target amounts were established with respect to awards under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan for the other Named Executive Officers.
- (3) Amounts reflect the target maximum cash incentive bonus that could become payable to the recipient under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan. The material terms of awards under the 2016 Employee Bonus Plan are described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis under “2016 Employee Bonus Plan.”
- (4) Amounts reflect the shares of service-based restricted Common Stock granted in 2016 for service in 2015 under the 2015 Employee Bonus Plan. Such restricted Common Stock awards vest ratably over a period of three years.
- (5) Amounts reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of each stock award as determined under FASB ASC Topic 718.
- (6) Amounts reflected were not actually received in 2016 and do not necessarily reflect the amounts that will actually be realized with respect to the 2016 LTIP Awards. The material terms of awards under our Long-Term Incentive Program are described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis under “Long-Term Incentive Program.” The amounts actually earned with respect to the 2016 LTIP Awards, if any, would not be earned until the end of the applicable performance period.
- (7) Mr. Baccile did not participate in our 2016 Employee Bonus Plan per the terms of his employment agreement but rather received a pro-rated bonus at target per the terms of his employment agreement.

Employment Agreement with Mr. Duncan

On December 17, 2012, Mr. Duncan entered into an employment agreement with the Company and its operating partnership, First Industrial L.P. Mr. Duncan’s employment agreement expired concurrent with his retirement on December 31, 2016.

PROXY STATEMENT

Mr. Duncan's employment agreement provided for a minimum annual base salary of \$850,000. Under the agreement, Mr. Duncan was also eligible for annual cash performance bonuses under the Company's incentive bonus plan, based on the satisfaction of performance goals established by the Compensation Committee in accordance with the terms of such plan, with a target annual bonus of 150% of Mr. Duncan's base salary, and a target maximum annual bonus of 225% of his base salary. Mr. Duncan was also entitled to participate in all long-term cash and equity incentive plans generally available to the senior executives of the Company with a target annual award of 150% of Mr. Duncan's base salary, and a target maximum annual award of 200% of his base salary. Equity awards granted to Mr. Duncan in connection with any long-term cash and equity incentive plan vested in accordance with the vesting terms set forth in the restricted stock agreement he entered into on December 17, 2012 in connection with his employment agreement.

Mr. Duncan's employment agreement also provided for payments and benefits to Mr. Duncan by the Company in some circumstances in the event of a termination of employment or of a change of control (which payments and benefits are described starting on page 27 under "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control.")

Employment Agreement with Mr. Baccile

On August 2, 2016, Mr. Baccile entered into an employment agreement with the Company and its operating partnership, First Industrial L.P. The agreement has an initial term expiring on December 31, 2019, unless otherwise terminated. The agreement will automatically extend for up to two one-year periods provided that neither Mr. Baccile nor the Company provides notice of intent to not renew to the other at least six months prior to the expiration of the initial term or any subsequent renewal term.

Mr. Baccile's employment agreement provides for a minimum annual base salary of \$750,000. Under the employment agreement, Mr. Baccile is also eligible for annual cash performance bonuses under the Company's incentive bonus plan, based on the satisfaction of performance goals established by the Company's Compensation Committee in accordance with the terms of such plan, with a target annual cash bonus of 169% of Mr. Baccile's annual base salary and a maximum annual cash bonus of 225% of his annual base salary. For the Company's 2016 fiscal year, Mr. Baccile received a pro rata target level annual bonus based on the number of days he was employed by the Company during the fiscal year. Mr. Baccile is also entitled to participate in all long-term cash and equity incentive plans generally available to the senior executives of the Company. Mr. Baccile has a target annual equity award of 150% of his base salary and a maximum annual equity award of 200% of his base salary (the "Annual Awards"). For the Annual Award granted in March 2017, Mr. Baccile received a pro rata target Annual Award based on the number of days he was employed by the Company during the 2016 fiscal year. Mr. Baccile is also entitled to participate in the same manner as other senior executives of the Company in any awards issued under the Company's LTIP program, with his first such award granted in January 2017 with a target award value of \$190,000 and a maximum award value of \$475,000. The Annual Awards and LTIP Awards may receive continued or additional vesting in certain circumstances described in the employment agreement. Mr. Baccile is also entitled to participate in all executive and employee benefit plans and programs of the Company. Mr. Baccile's employment agreement also provides for a monthly automobile allowance of \$800 and reimbursement of up to \$25,000 in legal fees incurred with respect to negotiation of his employment agreement. In addition, Mr. Baccile is entitled to certain relocation expenses, including reimbursement through August 31, 2017 for temporary living and commuting expenses not to exceed \$120,000 and reimbursement of 60% of his brokerage commissions on the sale of his primary residence, up to a maximum of \$285,000, provided such sale closes on or before December 31, 2018.

Mr. Baccile's employment agreement also provides for payments and benefits to Mr. Baccile by the Company in some circumstances in the event of a termination of employment or of a change of control (which payments and benefits are described starting on page 27 under "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control.")

PROXY STATEMENT

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END 2016

Name (a)	Stock Awards			
	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#) (g)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾ (h)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#) ⁽²⁾ (i)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾ (j)
Peter E. Baccile	—	—	—	—
Bruce W. Duncan	146,081 ⁽³⁾	4,097,572	47,704	1,338,097
Scott A. Musil	28,861 ⁽⁴⁾	809,551	47,704	1,338,097
Johannson L. Yap	51,131 ⁽⁵⁾	1,434,225	47,704	1,338,097
David G. Harker	28,801 ⁽⁶⁾	807,868	46,448	1,302,866
Peter O. Schultz	26,661 ⁽⁷⁾	747,841	47,704	1,338,097

- (1) The dollar amounts shown in columns (h) and (j) are approximately equal to the product of the number of shares or units reported in columns (g) and (i), respectively, multiplied by \$28.05, which was the closing price of the Common Stock on December 30, 2016, the last trading day of the year. This valuation does not take into account any diminution in value that results from the restrictions applicable under the respective awards.
- (2) Amounts reflect unvested Performance Units granted in 2015 and 2016 and dividend equivalents accrued through December 31, 2016 with respect to such Performance Units. The vesting and other material terms of the 2015 LTIP Awards and 2016 LTIP Awards are described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis under “Long-Term Incentive Plan.” The number of unvested Performance Units, and accrued dividend equivalents, reflected is based on maximum achievement of the performance measures applicable to the 2015 LTIP Awards and 2016 LTIP Awards, as the Company achieved maximum performance through December 31, 2016 with respect to such performance measures. At fiscal year-end Mr. Baccile has no outstanding equity awards. With respect to Mr. Harker, 23,871 and 22,577 vest on December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively, subject to satisfaction of performance criteria. With respect to the other Named Executive Officers, 25,127 and 22,577 vest on December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively, subject to satisfaction of performance criteria.
- (3) Of the shares of unvested restricted Common Stock reported here, 72,825 vested in January 2017, 46,229 vest in January 2018 and 27,027 vest in January 2019. All shares reflected in this footnote were fully transferable by Mr. Duncan as of their grant date pursuant to and subject to the terms of the applicable award agreements, and all such shares have been so transferred to a revocable trust of which Mr. Duncan is the sole trustee and sole beneficiary.
- (4) Of the shares of unvested restricted Common Stock reported here, 14,820 vested in January 2017, 8,941 vest in January 2018 and 5,100 vest in January 2019.
- (5) Of the shares of unvested restricted Common Stock reported here, 25,438 vested in January 2017, 15,919 vest in January 2018 and 9,774 vest in January 2019.
- (6) Of the shares of unvested restricted Common Stock reported here, 14,837 vested in January 2017, 8,864 vest in January 2018 and 5,100 vest in January 2019.
- (7) Of the shares of unvested restricted Common Stock reported here, 13,377 vested in January 2017, 8,524 vest in January 2018 and 4,760 vest in January 2019.

PROXY STATEMENT

2016 OPTION EXERCISES AND STOCK VESTED

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had no outstanding options to acquire Common Stock. In 2016, an aggregate of 135,306 shares of restricted Common Stock held by the Named Executive Officers vested, as described more fully in the table below. No Performance Units under our Long-Term Incentive Program vested in 2016.

Name (a)	Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#) ⁽¹⁾ (d)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$) (e)
	Peter E. Baccile	—
Bruce W. Duncan	66,051	1,427,362
Scott A. Musil	15,145	327,283
Johansson L. Yap	24,906	538,219
David G. Harker	15,363	331,994
Peter O. Schultz	13,841	299,104

(1) The number of shares reported herein were acquired as a result of the vesting of restricted Common Stock on January 1, 2016, the value of which is based on the closing price of Common Stock as reported by the NYSE for January 4, 2016 (\$21.61), the first trading day following the date of vesting of such award.

POTENTIAL PAYMENTS UPON TERMINATION OR CHANGE OF CONTROL

Employment Agreement with Mr. Duncan

The Company entered into a written employment agreement with Mr. Duncan that provided for certain lump sum payments and post-termination benefits to Mr. Duncan by the Company in some circumstances in the event of a termination of employment or of a change of control. Mr. Duncan's employment agreement expired on December 31, 2016 due to non-renewal of the agreement in connection with his retirement as an employee.

Per the terms of his employment agreement, upon non-renewal of the agreement Mr. Duncan became entitled to continued health care benefits covering himself and his spouse through his 68th birthday with an estimated value of \$36,581, which reflects 32 months of continued employee and spouse coverage under our group health plan using the monthly premium for the year ended December 31, 2017, less the current minimum contribution required by Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Duncan agreed to a one-year covenant not to compete or solicit customers and a two-year covenant not to solicit Company employees after his termination. His employment agreement did not provide for a gross-up payment in the event of any excise tax.

Employment Agreement with Mr. Baccile

The Company has entered into a written employment agreement with Mr. Baccile that provides for certain lump sum payments, post-termination payments and post-termination benefits to Mr. Baccile by the Company in some circumstances in the event of a termination of employment or of a change of control.

In addition to the events of termination of employment identified in the following table, Mr. Baccile's employment agreement provides for payments in the event of his death or disability. Upon death or disability, Mr. Baccile is entitled to (i) his base salary and vacation pay accrued through the date of his death or disability, (ii) his accrued bonus for the fiscal year prior to the year of his death or disability, to the extent not paid, (iii) his unreimbursed business expenses incurred through the date of his death or disability and (iv) any other benefits he may be eligible for under the Company's plans, policies or practices.

PROXY STATEMENT

In the event Mr. Baccile's employment agreement expires by its terms without renewal, Mr. Baccile is also entitled to (i) his base salary and vacation pay accrued through the date the employment period ends, (ii) his accrued bonus for the fiscal year prior to the year of the date the employment period ends, to the extent not paid, (iii) his unreimbursed business expenses incurred through the date the employment period ends, (iv) any other benefits he may be eligible for under the Company's plans, policies or practices and (v) his regular annual bonus for the fiscal year ending on the date the employment period ends, determined and paid in the ordinary course. He would not be eligible for severance benefits or any additional vesting of any Annual Awards or LTIP Awards. If the employment agreement is not renewed by action of the Company prior to December 31, 2021, Mr. Baccile will continue to vest in his restricted Common Stock following his termination, provided that he executes a release in favor of the Company and complies with certain restrictive covenants.

Mr. Baccile's employment agreement also contains important non-financial provisions that apply in the event of a termination of employment or of a change of control. Mr. Baccile has agreed to a one-year covenant not to compete or solicit customers and a two-year covenant not to solicit Company employees after his termination. His employment agreement does not provide for a gross-up payment in the event of any excise tax.

Stock Incentive Plans

Under the 2011 and 2014 Stock Plans, unvested restricted Common Stock vests in the event of a change of control. In addition, such Stock Plans empower the Compensation Committee to determine other vesting events in the individual restricted Common Stock awards, including vesting events such as involuntary termination of employment without cause and termination due to disability or death. Currently outstanding award agreements provide for accelerated vesting on a termination due to the participant's disability or death. Assuming that the triggering event occurred on December 31, 2016, each Named Executive Officer would have vested in restricted Common Stock having the respective values set forth in the table below.

With respect to the 2015, 2016 and 2017 LTIP Awards, upon the consummation of a change of control of the Company, each grantee would become vested in a number of Performance Units based on the level of achievement of the applicable performance targets through the date of the change of control. In the event of a termination of a grantee's employment due to death or disability, the grantee would become vested in a pro rata number of Performance Units based on the level of achievement of the applicable performance targets through the date of death or disability. In the event of termination of a grantee's employment due to voluntary retirement, the grantee would become vested in a pro rata number of Performance Units based on the level of achievement of the applicable performance targets through the end of the original performance period.

Per the terms of his award agreements under the 2011 and 2014 Stock Plans, if Mr. Duncan retires from the Board of Directors he is entitled to continued vesting in restricted Common Stock (subject to compliance with certain restrictive covenants), and prorated vesting in Performance Units through the date of retirement based on performance through the remaining performance period. Continued vesting with respect to restricted Common Stock is not quantified in the table below.

Life Insurance

In addition to the events of termination of employment identified in the following table and above, each Named Executive Officer is covered by a Company-provided life insurance policy generally available to the Company's employees. Such policy would entitle the respective Named Executive Officer's beneficiary to a payment of \$400,000 in the event of such Named Executive Officer's death.

PROXY STATEMENT

Termination and Change of Control Payments

The following table includes estimated payments owed and benefits required to be provided to our Named Executive Officers under the employment agreements and Stock Plans described above, exclusive of benefits available on a non-discriminatory basis generally, in each case assuming that the triggering event described in the table occurred on December 31, 2016.

Name	Triggering Event	Severance (\$)	Accelerated Equity Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Medical Insurance Premiums (\$) ⁽²⁾
Peter E. Baccile	Change of Control	—	—	—
	Termination Following Change in Control	5,369,283	—	40,252
	Termination w/o cause ⁽⁴⁾	4,360,533	—	40,252
Bruce W. Duncan	Change of Control ⁽³⁾	—	5,435,669	—
	Death or Disability ⁽⁶⁾	—	4,778,570	—
	Retirement from the Board of Directors ⁽⁷⁾	—	680,998	—
Scott A. Musil ⁽⁵⁾	Change of Control ⁽³⁾	—	2,147,648	—
	Termination w/o Cause	—	—	—
	Death or Disability ⁽⁶⁾	—	1,490,549	—
Johannson L. Yap ⁽⁵⁾	Change of Control ⁽³⁾	—	2,772,322	—
	Termination w/o Cause	—	—	—
	Death or Disability ⁽⁶⁾	—	2,115,222	—
David G. Harker ⁽⁵⁾	Change of Control ⁽³⁾	—	2,110,734	—
	Termination w/o Cause	—	—	—
	Death or Disability ⁽⁶⁾	—	1,465,360	—
Peter O. Schultz ⁽⁵⁾	Change of Control ⁽³⁾	—	2,085,938	—
	Termination w/o Cause	—	—	—
	Death or Disability ⁽⁶⁾	—	1,428,839	—

- (1) For purposes of estimating the value of awards of restricted Common Stock which vest, the Company has considered any applicable employment agreement limitations and assumed a price per share of its Common Stock of \$28.05, which was the closing price of the Common Stock on December 30, 2016, the last trading day of the year.
- (2) Amount reflects 24 months of continued family coverage under our group health plan at active employee rates and is calculated using the monthly premium for the year ended December 31, 2017, less the current minimum contribution required by Mr. Baccile.
- (3) Upon a change of control of the Company, the vesting of any unvested restricted Common Stock held by the officer will accelerate, and the 2015 LTIP Awards and 2016 LTIP Awards will vest based on the level of achievement of the applicable performance targets through the date of the change of control. The amounts reflected in this table for the unvested 2015 LTIP Awards and 2016 LTIP Awards are based on the highest level of achievement of the applicable performance targets and include accrued dividend equivalents through December 31, 2016.
- (4) Includes constructive discharge under the terms of Mr. Baccile's employment agreement.
- (5) None of Messrs. Musil, Yap, Harker or Schultz was a party to an employment agreement with the Company as of December 31, 2016. As such, the amounts disclosed in this table relate only to awards of restricted Common Stock and Performance Units granted to Messrs. Musil, Yap, Harker and Schultz under the 2014 Stock Plan.

PROXY STATEMENT

- (6) On a termination due to death or disability the Named Executive Officers are entitled to accelerated vesting of all unvested restricted Common Stock and prorated vesting of Performance Units based on attainment of performance metrics through the date of death or disability. Amounts assume vesting at maximum performance.
- (7) Upon retirement from the Board of Directors, Mr. Duncan would become vested in his Performance Units prorated through his retirement date. Amount assumes vesting at maximum performance.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE INTERLOCKS AND INSIDER PARTICIPATION

The Compensation Committee during 2016 consisted, and currently consists, of Mr. Tyler, who served as the Company's interim Chief Executive Officer from October 22, 2008 until January 9, 2009, and Mr. Sharpe. Except for Mr. Tyler's and Mr. Sharpe's services as directors, neither Mr. Tyler nor Mr. Sharpe had any other business relationship or affiliation with the Company in 2016 requiring disclosure by the Company under Item 404 of Regulation S-K.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Pursuant to a meeting of the Audit Committee on February 16, 2017, the Audit Committee reports that it has: (i) reviewed and discussed the Company's audited financial statements with management; (ii) discussed with the independent registered public accounting firm the matters (such as the quality of the Company's accounting principles and internal controls) required to be discussed by Auditing Standard No. 1301, *Communications with Audit Committees*; and (iii) received written confirmation from PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP that it is independent and written disclosures as required by applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding the independent accountant's communications with the Audit Committee concerning independence, and discussed with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP its independence. Based on the review and discussions referred to in items (i) through (iii) above, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the audited financial statements be included in the Company's annual report for the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Submitted by the Audit Committee:

H. Patrick Hackett, Jr., Chairman
John Rau
L. Peter Sharpe

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PERSONS, PROMOTERS AND CERTAIN CONTROL PERSONS

Transactions involving the Company and its executive officers and directors that are reportable under Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K are required by the Company's written policies to be reported to and approved by the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors. The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee addresses such transactions on a case-by-case basis, after considering the relevant facts and circumstances.

SECTION 16(A) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (as amended, the "Exchange Act") requires the Company's officers and directors, and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of the Company's equity securities, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC and the NYSE. Officers, directors and "greater than ten-percent" stockholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms so filed.

Based solely on review of the copies of such forms furnished to the Company for 2016, all of the Company's officers, directors and "greater than ten-percent" stockholders timely filed all reports required to be filed by Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act during 2016.

PROXY STATEMENT

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT AND CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS

The following table presents information concerning the ownership of Common Stock of the Company and limited partnership units (“Units”) of First Industrial, L.P. (which generally are redeemable for Common Stock on a one-for-one basis or cash at the option of the Company) by:

- all directors named and nominees named in this Proxy Statement (the “named directors”);
- all Named Executive Officers identified in the Summary Compensation Table;
- all named directors and Named Executive Officers of the Company as a group; and
- persons and entities known to the Company to be beneficial owners of more than 5% of the Company’s Common Stock.

The information is presented as of the Record Date, unless otherwise indicated, and is based on representations of officers and directors of the Company and filings received by the Company on Schedule 13G under the Exchange Act. As of the Record Date, there were 117,274,432 shares of Common Stock and 4,039,375 Units outstanding.

<u>Names and Addresses of 5% Stockholders</u>	<u>Common Stock/Units Beneficially Owned</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Class</u>
The Vanguard Group ⁽¹⁾ 100 Vanguard Blvd. Malvern, PA 19355	18,247,672	15.56%
BlackRock, Inc. ⁽²⁾ 55 East 52 nd Street New York, NY 10022	15,958,950	13.61%
Vanguard Specialized Funds – Vanguard REIT Index Fund ⁽³⁾ 100 Vanguard Blvd. Malvern, PA 19355	8,873,931	7.57%
<u>Names and Addresses of Directors and Officers*</u>		
Peter E. Baccile ⁽⁴⁾	10,992	**
Bruce W. Duncan ⁽⁵⁾	1,012,472	**
Matthew S. Dominski ⁽⁶⁾	27,119	**
H. Patrick Hackett, Jr. ⁽⁷⁾	62,892	**
John Rau ⁽⁶⁾	57,611	**
L. Peter Sharpe ⁽⁶⁾	60,219	**
W. Ed Tyler ⁽⁶⁾	92,451	**
Scott A. Musil ⁽⁸⁾	127,273	**
Johannson L. Yap ⁽⁹⁾	314,002	**
David G. Harker ⁽¹⁰⁾	119,470	**
Peter O. Schultz ⁽¹¹⁾	121,531	**
All named directors and currently-serving executive officers as a group (11 persons) ⁽¹²⁾	2,006,032	1.71%

* The business address for each of the directors and Named Executive Officers of the Company is 311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 3900, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

** Less than 1%

PROXY STATEMENT

- (1) Pursuant to a Schedule 13G/A filed February 10, 2017 of The Vanguard Group (“Vanguard Group”). Of the shares reported, Vanguard Group has the sole power to vote 308,849 shares, the shared power to vote 139,155 shares, the sole power to dispose of 17,955,456 shares and the shared power to dispose of 292,216 shares.
- (2) Pursuant to a Schedule 13G/A filed January 12, 2017 of Blackrock, Inc. (“Blackrock”). Blackrock has the sole power to vote 15,151,439 shares and sole power to dispose of all 15,958,950 shares.
- (3) Pursuant to a Schedule 13G/A filed February 13, 2017 of Vanguard Specialized Funds — Vanguard REIT Index Fund (“Vanguard REIT”). Of the shares reported, Vanguard REIT has the sole power to vote all 8,873,931 shares.
- (4) Includes 10,992 shares of restricted Common Stock issued under the 2014 Stock Plan.
- (5) Includes 133,736 shares of restricted Common Stock issued under the 2014 Stock Plan.
- (6) Includes 2,892 shares of restricted Common Stock issued under the 2014 Stock Plan.
- (7) Includes 2,892 shares of restricted Common Stock issued under the 2014 Stock Plan. Also includes 60,000 shares of Common Stock held jointly with his wife.
- (8) Includes 25,834 shares of restricted Common Stock issued under the 2014 Stock Plan.
- (9) Includes 1,680 Units. Also includes 47,566 shares of restricted Common Stock issued under the 2014 Stock Plan.
- (10) Includes 25,946 shares of restricted Common Stock issued under the 2014 Stock Plan.
- (11) Includes 24,507 shares of restricted Common Stock issued under the 2014 Stock Plan.
- (12) Includes 1,680 Units. Also includes 283,041 shares of restricted Common Stock issued under the 2014 Stock Plan.

PROPOSAL 2

ADVISORY VOTE ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Pursuant to Section 14A of the Exchange Act, our stockholders are entitled to vote to approve, on an advisory or non-binding basis, the compensation of our Named Executive Officers as disclosed in this Proxy Statement in accordance with SEC rules.

The Board of Directors believes that its executive compensation program serves the best interests of the Company's stockholders by not only attracting and retaining talented, capable individuals, but also providing them with proper incentives linked to performance criteria that are designed to maximize the Company's overall performance. To this end, the Company's compensation program consists of a mix of compensation that is intended to compensate the Named Executive Officers for their contributions during the year and to reward them for achievements that lead to increased Company performance and increases in stockholder value. Please refer to "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" for a discussion of the compensation of our Named Executive Officers.

We are asking for stockholder approval of the compensation of our Named Executive Officers as disclosed in this Proxy Statement in accordance with SEC rules, which disclosures include the disclosures under "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" and the compensation tables and the narrative discussion following the compensation tables. This vote is not intended to address any specific item of compensation, but rather the overall compensation of our Named Executive Officers and the policies and practices described in this Proxy Statement.

This vote is advisory and therefore not binding on the Company, the Compensation Committee or the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors and the Compensation Committee value the opinions of the Company's stockholders and to the extent there is any significant vote against the compensation of our Named Executive Officers as disclosed in this Proxy Statement, we will consider those stockholders' concerns, and the Compensation Committee will evaluate whether any actions are necessary to address those concerns.

Accordingly, we ask our stockholders to vote on the following resolution at the Annual Meeting:

"RESOLVED, that the Company's stockholders approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of the named executive officers, as disclosed in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders pursuant to the compensation disclosure rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission under 'Compensation Discussion and Analysis' and the compensation tables and the narrative discussion following the compensation tables."

The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast with a quorum present at the Annual Meeting is required for advisory approval of this proposal.

The Board of Directors recommends an advisory vote FOR the approval of the compensation of the Named Executive Officers as disclosed in this Proxy Statement.

PROPOSAL 3

**ADVISORY VOTE ON THE FREQUENCY OF HOLDING FUTURE ADVISORY VOTES
ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

Section 14A of the Exchange Act also enables our stockholders to vote, on an advisory or non-binding basis, on how frequently they would like to cast an advisory vote on the compensation of the Company's named executive officers. By voting on this proposal, stockholders may indicate whether they would prefer an advisory vote on named executive officer compensation once every one, two or three years, or abstain from voting.

After careful consideration of the frequency alternatives, the Board of Directors believes that continuing to conduct an advisory vote on executive compensation on an annual basis is appropriate for the Company and its stockholders at this time.

In voting on this proposal, you should mark your proxy for one, two or three years based on your preference as to the frequency with which an advisory vote on executive compensation should be held. If you have no preference you should abstain. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast with a quorum present at the Annual Meeting is required for advisory approval of any of the three options presented on the proxy card. The Board of Directors will carefully consider the outcome of the vote when making future decisions regarding the frequency of advisory votes on executive compensation. However, because this vote is advisory and not binding, the Board of Directors may decide that it is in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders to hold an advisory vote less frequently than the alternative that has been selected by our stockholders.

The Board of Directors recommends an advisory vote for holding the advisory vote on the compensation of the Company's named executive officers EACH YEAR.

PROPOSAL 4

**AMENDMENT TO CHARTER TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED
SHARES OF COMMON STOCK**

On March 2, 2017, the Board of Directors approved a proposal to amend the Company's Charter, subject to stockholder approval, to increase the number of shares of the Company's Common Stock authorized for issuance. The Company's Charter presently authorizes us to issue a total of 225 million shares of stock, consisting of 10 million shares of preferred stock, 150 million shares of Common Stock and 65 million shares of excess stock. We are proposing to amend the Company's Charter to increase the number of authorized shares of Common Stock from 150 million to 225 million shares, and the total number of authorized shares of stock from 225 million to 300 million shares. The number of authorized shares of preferred stock and excess stock would remain the same.

We propose that Section 7.1 of the Company's Charter be amended to read in its entirety as follows, marked to show changes from the current provision contained in the Charter:

"7.1 *Authorized Capital Stock*. The total number of shares of stock which the Corporation has authority to issue (the "Stock") is three hundred million (300,000,000) shares, consisting of (i) ten million (10,000,000) shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share ("Preferred Stock"); (ii) two hundred twenty-five million (225,000,000) shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share ("Common Stock"); and (iii) sixty-five million (65,000,000) shares of excess stock, par value \$.01 per share ("Excess Stock"). The aggregate par value of all the shares of all classes of Stock is \$3,000,000."

A copy of the proposed amendment is attached hereto as Appendix A.

As of the Record Date, there were 117,274,432 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding. Accordingly, as of the Record Date, we had 32,725,568 shares of authorized Common Stock available for future issuance, although the Company may, subject to availability, issue up to 14,707,191 of these shares in connection with the redemption of Units, under the 2014 Stock Plan or under our at-the-market offering facility.

The Company's Board of Directors believes that the proposed increase in authorized Common Stock is desirable to enhance our flexibility in taking possible future actions, such as equity financings, corporate mergers, acquisitions, stock splits, stock dividends, equity compensation awards or other corporate purposes. The proposed amendment will enable us to accomplish these objectives in a timely manner.

The additional authorized Common Stock would be part of our current class of Common Stock and, if and when issued, would have the same rights and privileges as our presently issued and outstanding Common Stock. We may use authorized shares of Common Stock and preferred stock from time to time as appropriate and opportune situations arise.

The Company's stockholders will not have any preemptive rights with respect to the additional shares being authorized. No further approval by stockholders would be necessary prior to the issuance of any additional shares of Common Stock or preferred stock, except as may be required by law or applicable NYSE rules. In certain circumstances, generally relating to the number of shares to be issued and the identity of the recipient, the rules of the NYSE require stockholder authorization in connection with the issuance of such additional shares. Subject to applicable law and the rules of the NYSE, the Company's Board of Directors has the sole discretion to issue additional shares of Common Stock and the Board of Directors does not intend to issue any stock except for reasons and on terms which our Board of Directors deems to be in the best interests of our stockholders. The issuance of Common Stock (other than on a pro-rata basis to all stockholders) would, of course, reduce the proportionate interest in the Company of each stockholder. This could be used to dilute the stock ownership of one or more stockholders seeking to obtain control of the Company and make more difficult or discourage such an attempt to acquire control. However, we have not proposed an increase in the authorized number of shares of Common Stock with the intention of using the additional shares for anti-takeover purposes.

PROXY STATEMENT

If our stockholders approve this Proposal 4, an amendment to our Charter will be filed with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of Maryland and will be effective as of the date of acceptance for record by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation.

The affirmative vote of the holders of a two thirds of the votes entitled to be cast with a quorum present at the Annual Meeting is required for approval of the proposed amendment to our Charter.

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR the Articles of Amendment to our Charter to increase the number of authorized shares of Common Stock from 150 million to 225 million shares, and the total number of authorized shares of stock from 225 million to 300 million shares.

PROPOSAL 5

RATIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The accounting firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (or its predecessor, Coopers & Lybrand L.L.P.) has served as the Company’s independent auditors since the Company’s formation in August 1993. On February 16, 2017, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for the 2017 fiscal year. A representative of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will be present at the Annual Meeting, will be given the opportunity to make a statement if he or she so desires and will be available to respond to appropriate questions.

Our Charter and Bylaws do not require that our stockholders ratify the appointment of our independent registered certified public accounting firm. We are doing so because we believe it is a matter of good corporate practice. If our stockholders do not ratify the appointment, the Audit Committee will reconsider whether to retain PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP but may still retain them. Even if the appointment is ratified, the Audit Committee, in its discretion, may change the appointment at any time during the year if it determines that a change in registered certified public accounting firm would be in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders.

FEES

During 2016 and 2015, the aggregate fees for services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in the following categories and amounts are:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$1,054,300	\$1,067,600
Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	8,262	32,008
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	5,000	27,300
All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾	<u>2,862</u>	<u>2,862</u>
Total Fees	<u>\$1,070,424</u>	<u>\$1,129,770</u>

(1) Audit Fees include amounts related to the audits of the Company’s annual financial statements, the reviews of our quarterly financial statements and internal control over financial reporting and other services that are normally provided by the auditor in connection with securities offerings and other filings with the SEC.

(2) Audit-Related Fees include amounts related to joint venture audits and certain agreed-upon procedures.

(3) Tax Fees include amounts related to tax services related to federal and state tax return preparation.

(4) All Other Fees include amounts related to technical research tools.

PRE-APPROVAL OF SERVICES

The Audit Committee pre-approves all audit, audit-related, tax and other services proposed to be provided by the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm. Consideration and approval of such services generally occur at the Audit Committee’s regularly scheduled meetings. In situations where it is impractical to wait until the next regularly scheduled meeting, the Audit Committee has delegated the authority to approve the audit, audit-related, tax and other services to each of its individual members. Approvals of audit, audit-related, tax and other services pursuant to the above-described delegation of authority are reported to the full Audit Committee.

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR ratification of the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for fiscal 2017.

OTHER MATTERS

SOLICITATION OF PROXIES

The cost of solicitation of proxies in the form enclosed herewith will be borne by the Company. In addition to the solicitation of proxies by mail, the directors, officers and employees of the Company may also solicit proxies personally or by telephone without additional compensation for such activities. The Company will also request persons, firms and corporations holding shares in their names or in the names of their nominees, which are beneficially owned by others, to send proxy materials to and obtain proxies from such beneficial owners. The Company will reimburse such holders for their reasonable expenses.

Georgeson Shareholder Services, Inc. acts as the Company's proxy solicitor at a cost of \$8,000, plus reasonable out of pocket expenses.

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS

Under applicable SEC rules, stockholder proposals intended to be presented at the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders must be received by the Secretary of the Company no later than December 11, 2017, in order to be considered for inclusion in the proxy statement and on the proxy card that will be solicited by the Board of Directors in connection with such meeting. Additionally, under our Bylaws, stockholder proposals intended to be presented at the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders must be received by the Secretary of the Company no later than December 11, 2017, and no earlier than November 11, 2017, in order to be considered timely and must comply with certain additional requirements contained in our Bylaws in order to be proper.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

Appendix B to this Proxy Statement is the Company's 2016 Annual Report, which includes its consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, as well as certain other financial and other information required by the rules and regulations of the SEC. Information contained in Appendix B to this Proxy Statement shall not be deemed to be "filed" or "soliciting material," or subject to liability for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act to the maximum extent permitted under the Exchange Act.

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING THE AVAILABILITY OF PROXY MATERIALS FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS MEETING TO BE HELD ON MAY 11, 2017

The Proxy Statement, Notice of Annual Meeting, Proxy Card and the Company's 2016 Annual Report are available on the "Proxy Statement" tab of the Investor Relations page on the Company's website, at www.firstindustrial.com.

For directions to attend the Annual Meeting in person, please contact Arthur J. Harmon, the Company's Vice President of Investor Relations and Marketing, at (312) 344-4320.

OTHER MATTERS

The Board of Directors does not know of any matters other than those described in this Proxy Statement that will be presented for action at the Annual Meeting. If other matters are presented, it is the intention of the persons named as proxies in the accompanying Proxy Card to vote in their discretion all shares represented by validly executed proxies.

REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF SHARES YOU OWN, YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT TO THE COMPANY. PLEASE COMPLETE, SIGN, DATE AND PROMPTLY RETURN THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD TODAY.

APPENDIX A

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT OF FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC.

First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation, having its principal office in Baltimore, Maryland (the "Corporation"), hereby certifies to the State Department of Assessments and Taxation that:

FIRST: The Charter of the Corporation as currently in effect is hereby amended by deleting Section 7.1 of ARTICLE VII of the Charter in its entirety and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"7.1 Authorized Capital Stock. The total number of shares of stock which the Corporation has authority to issue (the "Stock") is three hundred million (300,000,000) shares, consisting of (i) ten million (10,000,000) shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share ("Preferred Stock"); (ii) two hundred twenty-five million (225,000,000) shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share ("Common Stock"); and (iii) sixty-five million (65,000,000) shares of excess stock, par value \$.01 per share ("Excess Stock"). The aggregate par value of all the shares of all classes of Stock is \$3,000,000."

SECOND: The Board of Directors of the Corporation, by unanimous vote at a duly called meeting, duly adopted resolutions setting forth the proposed amendment to the Charter, declaring said amendment to be advisable and directing that said amendment be submitted for consideration by the stockholders.

THIRD: Notice setting forth the said amendment of the Charter and stating that a purpose of the meeting of the stockholders would be to take action thereon was given as required by law to all stockholders of the Corporation entitled to vote thereon. The stockholders of the Corporation, by vote at a duly called annual meeting, approved said amendment.

FOURTH: Immediately before this amendment, the total number of shares of stock of all classes which the Corporation has authority to issue, the number of shares of stock of each class and the par value of the shares of each class were as follows:

(a) The total number of shares of all classes which the Corporation has authority to issue is two hundred twenty-five million (225,000,000) shares, consisting of ten million (10,000,000) shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, one hundred fifty million (150,000,000) shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share and sixty-five million (65,000,000) shares of excess stock, par value \$.01 per share.

FIFTH: As amended, the total number of shares of stock of all classes which the Corporation has authority to issue, the number of shares of stock of each class and the par value of the shares of each class are as follows:

(a) The total number of shares of all classes which the Corporation has authority to issue is three hundred million (300,000,000) shares, consisting of ten million (10,000,000) shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, two hundred twenty-five million (225,000,000) shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share and sixty-five million (65,000,000) shares of excess stock, par value \$.01 per share.

SIXTH: Immediately before this amendment, the aggregate par value of all shares of all classes of stock of the Corporation was \$2,250,000. As amended, the aggregate par value of all shares of all classes of stock of the Corporation is \$3,000,000.

SEVENTH: The information required by Section 2-607(b)(2)(i) of the Maryland General Corporation Law was not changed by this amendment.

[Signature page follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Corporation has caused these Articles of Amendment to be signed in its name and on its behalf by its President and its corporate seal to be hereunder affixed and attested to by its Secretary on this day of May , 2017, and its President acknowledges under the penalties of perjury that these Articles of Amendment are the corporate act of said Corporation and that, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, the matters and facts set forth herein are true in all material respects.

First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.

By: _____

Name: Peter E. Baccile

Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

Attest:

Name: Daniel J. Hemmer

Title: Secretary

APPENDIX B

2016 ANNUAL REPORT

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This 2016 Annual Report discusses the financial performance and results of operations of both First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation (the “Company”), and the operating partnership of which the Company serves as general partner, First Industrial, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (the “Operating Partnership”). At December 31, 2016, the Company owned an approximate 96.7% common general partnership interest in the Operating Partnership. The remaining approximate 3.3% common limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership are owned by certain limited partners. As the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, the Company exercises exclusive and complete discretion over the Operating Partnership’s day-to-day management and control and can cause it to enter into certain major transactions, including acquisitions, dispositions and refinancings.

The Company and the Operating Partnership are managed and operated as one enterprise. The financial results of the Operating Partnership are consolidated into the financial statements of the Company. The Company has no significant assets other than its investment in the Operating Partnership. Substantially all of the Company’s assets are held by, and its operations are conducted through, the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries. Therefore, the assets and liabilities of the Company and the Operating Partnership are substantially the same.

We have chosen to discuss the financial performance results of operations of both the Company and the Operating Partnership in this 2016 Annual Report. To help you understand the differences between the Company and the Operating Partnership, this 2016 Annual Report provides the following separate disclosures for each of the Company and the Operating Partnership:

- consolidated financial statements;
- a single set of consolidated notes to such financial statements that includes separate discussions of each entity’s stockholders’ equity or partners’ capital, as applicable; and
- a combined Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section that includes distinct information related to each entity.

The main areas of difference between the consolidated financial statements of the Company and those of the Operating Partnership, as well as the benefits of combined reporting, are further explained in the Company’s and the Operating Partnership’s Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2016 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 24, 2017, a copy of which may be obtained by following the procedures set forth on page B-106 of this 2016 Annual Report.

Unless stated otherwise in this 2016 Annual Report or the context otherwise requires, the terms “we,” “our” and “us” refer to the Company and its subsidiaries, including the Operating Partnership and its consolidated subsidiaries

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables set forth the selected financial and operating data for the Company and the Operating Partnership on a consolidated basis. The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this 2016 Annual Report.

The Company

	Year Ended 12/31/16	Year Ended 12/31/15	Year Ended 12/31/14	Year Ended 12/31/13	Year Ended 12/31/12
(In thousands, except per share data)					
Statement of Operations Data:					
Total Revenues	\$ 378,020	\$ 365,823	\$ 346,709	\$ 320,808	\$ 307,391
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	125,684	76,705	23,182	4,862	(21,286)
Net Income (Loss) Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders and Participating Securities	121,232	73,802	46,629	25,907	(22,069)
Basic Per Share Data:					
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.44)
Net Income (Loss) Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	1.05	0.67	0.42	0.24	(0.24)
Diluted Per Share Data:					
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.44)
Net Income (Loss) Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	1.05	0.66	0.42	0.24	(0.24)
Dividends/Distributions Per Share	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.00
Basic Weighted Average Shares	115,030	110,352	109,922	106,995	91,468
Diluted Weighted Average Shares	115,370	110,781	110,325	106,995	91,468
Balance Sheet Data (End of Period):					
Real Estate, Before Accumulated Depreciation	\$3,384,914	\$3,293,968	\$3,183,369	\$3,119,547	\$3,121,448
Total Assets	2,793,263	2,709,808	2,574,911	2,590,690	2,599,605
Indebtedness	1,347,092	1,434,168	1,342,762	1,289,986	1,326,529
Total Equity	1,284,625	1,115,135	1,090,827	1,171,219	1,145,653
Cash Flow Data:					
Cash Flow From Operating Activities	\$ 173,335	\$ 162,149	\$ 137,176	\$ 125,751	\$ 136,422
Cash Flow From Investing Activities	(110,992)	(197,074)	(69,069)	(61,313)	(42,235)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities	(56,471)	29,426	(66,166)	(61,748)	(99,407)
Other Data:					
Funds from Operations Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders and Participating Securities (1)	\$ 167,811	\$ 140,841	\$ 127,890	\$ 105,011	\$ 80,640

(1) Funds from operations ("FFO") is a non-GAAP measure used in the real estate industry. See definition and a complete reconciliation of FFO to Net Income (Loss) Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders and Participating Securities under the caption "Supplemental Earnings Measure" within the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" starting on page B-19 of this 2016 Annual Report.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The Operating Partnership

	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>12/31/16</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>12/31/15</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>12/31/14</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>12/31/13</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>12/31/12</u>
	(In thousands, except per Unit data)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Total Revenues	\$ 378,020	\$ 365,823	\$ 346,709	\$ 320,808	\$ 307,391
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations ...	125,684	76,820	23,434	4,908	(21,142)
Net Income (Loss) Available to Unitholders and Participating Securities	125,547	76,682	48,704	27,033	(23,169)
Basic Per Unit Data:					
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Available to Unitholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.43)
Net Income (Loss) Available to Unitholders ..	1.05	0.67	0.42	0.24	(0.24)
Diluted Per Unit Data:					
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Available to Unitholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.43)
Net Income (Loss) Available to Unitholders ..	1.05	0.66	0.42	0.24	(0.24)
Distributions Per Unit	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.00
Basic Weighted Average Units	119,274	114,709	114,388	111,646	96,509
Diluted Weighted Average Units	119,614	115,138	114,791	111,646	96,509
Balance Sheet Data (End of Period):					
Real Estate, Before Accumulated Depreciation	\$3,384,914	\$3,293,968	\$3,183,369	\$3,119,547	\$3,121,448
Total Assets	2,803,701	2,720,523	2,585,624	2,601,291	2,610,208
Indebtedness	1,347,092	1,434,168	1,342,762	1,289,986	1,326,529
Total Partners' Capital	1,295,063	1,125,850	1,101,590	1,181,817	1,156,257
Cash Flow Data:					
Cash Flow From Operating Activities	\$ 173,612	\$ 162,286	\$ 137,918	\$ 126,410	\$ 136,611
Cash Flow From Investing Activities	(110,992)	(197,074)	(69,724)	(61,926)	(42,235)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities	(56,748)	29,304	(66,253)	(61,800)	(99,567)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with “Selected Financial Data” and the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this 2016 Annual Report.

In addition, the following discussion may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). We intend for such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations, and are generally identifiable by use of the words “believe,” “expect,” “plan,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “project,” “seek,” “target,” “potential,” “focus,” “may,” “will,” “should” or similar words. Although we believe the expectations reflected in forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, we can give no assurance that our expectations will be attained or that results will not materially differ. Factors which could have a materially adverse effect on our operations and future prospects include, but are not limited to:

- changes in national, international, regional and local economic conditions generally and real estate markets specifically;
- changes in legislation/regulation (including changes to laws governing the taxation of real estate investment trusts) and actions of regulatory authorities;
- our ability to qualify and maintain our status as a real estate investment trust;
- the availability and attractiveness of financing (including both public and private capital) and changes in interest rates;
- the availability and attractiveness of terms of additional debt repurchases;
- changes in our credit agency ratings;
- our ability to comply with applicable financial covenants;
- our competitive environment;
- changes in supply, demand and valuation of industrial properties and land in our current and potential market areas;
- difficulties in identifying and consummating acquisitions and dispositions;
- our ability to manage the integration of properties we acquire;
- potential liability relating to environmental matters;
- defaults on or non-renewal of leases by our tenants;
- decreased rental rates or increased vacancy rates;
- higher-than-expected real estate construction costs and delays in development or lease-up schedules;
- changes in general accounting principles, policies and guidelines applicable to real estate investment trusts; and
- other risks and uncertainties described in “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this 2016 Annual Report and in the Company’s and the Operating Partnership’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 as well as those risks and uncertainties discussed from time to time in our other Exchange Act reports and in our other public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

We caution you not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which reflect our outlook only and speak only as of the date of this 2016 Annual Report. We assume no obligation to update or supplement forward-looking statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Business Overview

The Company is a self-administered and fully integrated real estate company which owns, manages, acquires, sells, develops and redevelops industrial real estate. The Company is a Maryland corporation organized on August 10, 1993 and a real estate investment trust as defined in the Code.

We believe our financial condition and results of operations are, primarily, a function of our performance in four key areas: leasing of industrial properties, acquisition and development of additional industrial properties, disposition of industrial properties and access to external capital.

We generate revenue primarily from rental income and tenant recoveries from operating leases of our industrial properties. Such revenue is offset by certain property specific operating expenses, such as real estate taxes, repairs and maintenance, property management, utilities and insurance expenses, along with certain other costs and expenses, such as depreciation and amortization costs and general and administrative and interest expenses. Our revenue growth is dependent, in part, on our ability to: (i) increase rental income, through increasing either or both occupancy rates and rental rates at our properties; (ii) maximize tenant recoveries; and (iii) minimize operating and certain other expenses. Revenues generated from rental income and tenant recoveries are a significant source of funds, in addition to income generated from gains on the sale of our properties (as discussed below), for our liquidity. The leasing of property, in general, and occupancy rates, rental rates, operating expenses and certain non-operating expenses, in particular, are impacted, variously, by property specific, market specific, general economic and other conditions, many of which are beyond our control. The leasing of property also entails various risks, including the risk of tenant default. If we were unable to maintain or increase occupancy rates and rental rates at our properties or to maintain tenant recoveries and operating and certain other expenses consistent with historical levels and proportions, our revenue would decline. Further, if a significant number of our tenants were unable to pay rent (including tenant recoveries) or if we were unable to rent our properties on favorable terms, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units would be adversely affected.

Our revenue growth is also dependent, in part, on our ability to acquire existing, and develop new industrial properties on favorable terms. We seek to identify opportunities to acquire existing industrial properties on favorable terms, and, when conditions permit, also seek to acquire and develop new industrial properties on favorable terms. Existing properties, as they are acquired, and acquired and developed properties, as they are leased, generate revenue from rental income, tenant recoveries and fees, income from which, as discussed above, is a source of funds for our distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders. The acquisition and development of properties is impacted, variously, by property specific, market specific, general economic and other conditions, many of which are beyond our control. The acquisition and development of properties also entails various risks, including the risk that our investments may not perform as expected. For example, acquired existing and acquired and developed new properties may not sustain and/or achieve anticipated occupancy and rental rate levels. With respect to acquired and developed new properties, we may not be able to complete construction on schedule or within budget, resulting in increased debt service expense and construction costs and delays in leasing the properties. Also, we face significant competition for attractive acquisition and development opportunities from other well-capitalized real estate investors, including publicly-traded REITs and private investors. Further, as discussed below, we may not be able to finance the acquisition and development opportunities we identify. If we were unable to acquire and develop sufficient additional properties on favorable terms, or if such investments did not perform as expected, our revenue growth would be limited and our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units would be adversely affected.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We also generate income from the sale of our properties (including existing buildings, buildings which we have developed or re-developed on a merchant basis and land). The gain or loss on, and fees from, the sale of such properties are included in our income and can be a significant source of funds, in addition to revenues generated from rental income and tenant recoveries. Proceeds from sales are used to repay outstanding debt and, market conditions permitting, may be used to fund the acquisition of existing industrial properties, and the acquisition and development of new industrial properties. The sale of properties is impacted, variously, by property specific, market specific, general economic and other conditions, many of which are beyond our control. The sale of properties also entails various risks, including competition from other sellers and the availability of attractive financing for potential buyers of our properties. Further, our ability to sell properties is limited by safe harbor rules applying to REITs under the Code which relate to the number of properties that may be disposed of in a year, their tax bases and the cost of improvements made to the properties, along with other tests which enable a REIT to avoid punitive taxation on the sale of assets. If we are unable to sell properties on favorable terms, our income growth would be limited and our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units could be adversely affected.

We utilize a portion of the net sales proceeds from property sales, borrowings under our Unsecured Credit Facility and proceeds from the issuance, when and as warranted, of additional debt and equity securities to refinance debt and finance future acquisitions and developments. Access to external capital on favorable terms plays a key role in our financial condition and results of operations, as it impacts our cost of capital and our ability and cost to refinance existing indebtedness as it matures and our ability to fund acquisitions and developments. Our ability to access external capital on favorable terms is dependent on various factors, including general market conditions, interest rates, credit ratings on our debt, the market's perception of our growth potential, our current and potential future earnings and cash distributions and the market price of the Company's common stock. If we were unable to access external capital on favorable terms, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units could be adversely affected.

Summary of Significant Transactions During 2016

During 2016, we completed the following significant transactions and financing activities:

- We acquired six industrial properties comprising approximately 0.7 million square feet of GLA and several land parcels for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$111.1 million, excluding costs incurred in conjunction with the acquisitions.
- We placed in-service 11 development projects totaling approximately 3.3 million square feet of GLA at a total cost of approximately \$210.1 million. The average occupancy of these 11 development projects is 98% at December 31, 2016.
- We sold 63 industrial properties comprising approximately 3.9 million square feet of GLA for total gross sales proceeds of approximately \$169.9 million.
- We paid off and retired our 2016 Notes, at maturity, in the amount of \$159.7 million.
- We paid off \$59.4 million in mortgage loans payable.
- We issued 5,600,000 shares of the Company's common stock in an underwritten public offering. Proceeds to the Company, net of the underwriter's discount, were \$124.9 million.
- We declared an annual cash dividend of \$0.76 per common share or Unit, an increase of 49% from 2015.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Results of Operations

Comparison of Year Ended December 31, 2016 to Year Ended December 31, 2015

The Company's net income was \$125.7 million and \$76.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The Operating Partnership's net income was \$125.7 million and \$76.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The tables below summarize our revenues, property expenses and depreciation and other amortization by various categories for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. Same store properties are properties owned prior to January 1, 2015 and held as an in-service property through December 31, 2016 and developments and redevelopments that were placed in service prior to January 1, 2015 or were substantially completed for the 12 months prior to January 1, 2015. Properties which are at least 75% occupied at acquisition are placed in service. Acquisitions that are less than 75% occupied at the date of acquisition, developments and redevelopments are placed in service as they reach the earlier of a) stabilized occupancy (generally defined as 90% occupied), or b) one year subsequent to acquisition or development/redevelopment construction completion. Properties are moved from the same store classification to the redevelopment classification when capital expenditures for a project are estimated to exceed 25% of the undepreciated gross book value of the property. Acquired properties are properties that were acquired subsequent to December 31, 2014 and held as an operating property through December 31, 2016. Sold properties are properties that were sold subsequent to December 31, 2014. (Re)Developments include developments and redevelopments that were not: a) substantially complete 12 months prior to January 1, 2015; or b) stabilized prior to January 1, 2015. Other revenues are derived from the operations of properties not placed in service under one of the categories discussed above, the operations of our maintenance company and other miscellaneous revenues. Other property expenses are derived from the operations of properties not placed in service under one of the categories discussed above, the operations of our maintenance company, vacant land expenses and other miscellaneous regional expenses.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, one industrial property, comprising approximately 0.2 million square feet of GLA, was taken out of service with the intention of demolishing the industrial property and developing a new industrial property. As a result of taking the industrial property out of service, the results related to this industrial property were reclassified from the same store classification to the other classification. During the first quarter of 2016, the results related to this industrial property were reclassified from the other classification to the (re) developments classification after the industrial property was demolished and we began developing the new industrial property. The newly developed industrial property was completed in the fourth quarter of 2016 and will return to the same store classification following a complete calendar year of in service classification.

During the fourth quarter of 2016, one industrial property, comprising approximately 28 thousand square feet of GLA, was taken out of service due to a fire which caused complete destruction of the building. As a result of taking the industrial property out of service, the results related to this industrial property were reclassified from the same store classification to the (re) development classification.

Our future financial condition and results of operations, including rental revenues, may be impacted by the future acquisition, (re)development and sale of properties. Our future revenues and expenses may vary materially from historical rates.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the average occupancy rates of our same store properties were 95.9% and 95.2%, respectively.

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	(\$ in 000's)			
REVENUES				
Same Store Properties	\$335,674	\$324,280	\$ 11,394	3.5%
Acquired Properties	10,367	2,189	8,178	373.6%
Sold Properties	9,429	32,222	(22,793)	(70.7)%
(Re) Developments	20,297	5,129	15,168	295.7%
Other	2,253	2,003	250	12.5%
Total Revenues	<u>\$378,020</u>	<u>\$365,823</u>	<u>\$ 12,197</u>	3.3%

Revenues from same store properties increased \$11.4 million due primarily to an increase in occupancy, rental rates and tenant recoveries. Revenues from acquired properties increased \$8.2 million due to the 14 industrial properties acquired subsequent to December 31, 2014 totaling approximately 2.7 million square feet of GLA. Revenues from sold properties decreased \$22.8 million due to the 129 industrial properties sold subsequent to December 31, 2014 totaling approximately 7.7 million square feet of GLA. Revenues from (re)developments increased \$15.2 million due to an increase in occupancy. Other revenues increased \$0.3 million primarily due to an increase in occupancy related to a property acquired in 2014 that was placed in service during 2015.

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	(\$ in 000's)			
PROPERTY EXPENSES				
Same Store Properties	\$ 91,462	\$ 90,241	\$ 1,221	1.4%
Acquired Properties	3,098	516	2,582	500.4%
Sold Properties	3,925	12,779	(8,854)	(69.3)%
(Re) Developments	5,240	2,122	3,118	146.9%
Other	8,599	8,970	(371)	(4.1)%
Total Property Expenses	<u>\$112,324</u>	<u>\$114,628</u>	<u>\$(2,304)</u>	(2.0)%

Property expenses include real estate taxes, repairs and maintenance, property management, utilities, insurance and other property related expenses. Property expenses from same store properties increased \$1.2 million primarily due to a decrease in real estate tax refunds received in 2016 compared to 2015. Property expenses from acquired properties increased \$2.6 million due to properties acquired subsequent to December 31, 2014. Property expenses from sold properties decreased \$8.9 million due to properties sold subsequent to December 31, 2014. Property expenses from (re)developments increased \$3.1 million primarily due to the substantial completion of developments. Other property expenses remained relatively unchanged.

General and administrative expense for the Company increased \$1.3 million, or 5.3%, and for the Operating Partnership increased \$1.5 million, or 5.8%, in each case primarily due to an increase in compensation, partially offset by a decrease in professional service expense during the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2015.

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we recognized \$0.5 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, of expense related to costs associated with acquiring industrial properties from third parties.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
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The impairment charge for the year ended December 31, 2015 of \$0.6 million is due to marketing certain properties for sale and our assessment of the likelihood of a potential sale transaction.

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	(\$ in 000's)			
DEPRECIATION AND OTHER AMORTIZATION				
Same Store Properties	\$ 97,773	\$ 98,691	\$ (918)	(0.9)%
Acquired Properties	7,085	1,782	5,303	297.6%
Sold Properties	2,767	10,036	(7,269)	(72.4)%
(Re) Developments	8,592	2,354	6,238	265.0%
Corporate Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment and Other	<u>1,065</u>	<u>951</u>	<u>114</u>	12.0%
Total Depreciation and Other Amortization	<u>\$117,282</u>	<u>\$113,814</u>	<u>\$ 3,468</u>	3.0%

Depreciation and other amortization from same store properties remained relatively unchanged. Depreciation and other amortization from acquired properties increased \$5.3 million due to properties acquired subsequent to December 31, 2014. Depreciation and other amortization from sold properties decreased \$7.3 million due to properties sold subsequent to December 31, 2014. Depreciation and other amortization from (re)developments increased \$6.2 million primarily due to an increase in developments that were placed in service as well as accelerated depreciation on one property in Rancho Dominguez, CA that was razed during the first quarter of 2016. Depreciation from corporate furniture, fixtures and equipment and other remained relatively unchanged.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized \$68.2 million of gain on sale of real estate related to the sale of 63 industrial properties comprising approximately 3.9 million square feet of GLA. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized \$48.9 million of gain on sale of real estate related to the sale of 66 industrial properties comprising approximately 3.8 million square feet of GLA and several land parcels.

Interest expense decreased \$8.0 million, or 11.9%, primarily due to a decrease in the weighted average interest rate for the year ended December 31, 2016 (4.50%) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 (4.99%) and an increase in capitalized interest of \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 due to an increase in development activities, offset by an increase in the weighted average debt balance outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2016 (\$1,400.5 million) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 (\$1,399.9 million).

Amortization of deferred financing costs remained relatively unchanged.

In August 2014, we entered into three interest rate protection agreements in order to maintain our flexibility to pursue an offering of unsecured debt. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we settled the interest rate protection agreements and reclassified the fair market value loss recorded in other comprehensive income relating to the three interest rate protection agreements to earnings as a result of determining the forecasted offering of unsecured debt was no longer probable to occur within the time period stated in the respective hedge designation memos. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we recorded \$11.5 million in mark-to-market and settlement loss on the three interest rate protection agreements.

Equity in income of joint ventures is not significant.

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The income tax provision increased \$1.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to an increase in taxable gain from the sales of real estate from one of our TRSs.

Comparison of Year Ended December 31, 2015 to Year Ended December 31, 2014

The Company's net income was \$76.7 million and \$51.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Operating Partnership's net income was \$76.8 million and \$51.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The tables below summarize our revenues, property expenses and depreciation and other amortization by various categories for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. Same store properties are properties owned prior to January 1, 2014 and held as an in-service property through December 31, 2015 and developments and redevelopments that were placed in service prior to January 1, 2014 or were substantially completed for the 12 months prior to January 1, 2014. Properties which are at least 75% occupied at acquisition are placed in service. Acquisitions that are less than 75% occupied at the date of acquisition, developments and redevelopments are placed in service as they reach the earlier of a) stabilized occupancy (generally defined as 90% occupied), or b) one year subsequent to acquisition or development/redevelopment construction completion. Properties are moved from the same store classification to the redevelopment classification when capital expenditures for a project are estimated to exceed 25% of the undepreciated gross book value of the property. Acquired properties are properties that were acquired subsequent to December 31, 2013 and held as an operating property through December 31, 2015. Sold properties are properties that were sold subsequent to December 31, 2013. (Re)Developments include developments and redevelopments that were not: a) substantially complete 12 months prior to January 1, 2014; or b) stabilized prior to January 1, 2014. Other revenues are derived from operations of properties not placed in service under one of the categories discussed above, the operations of our maintenance company, fees earned from our previous joint ventures and other miscellaneous revenues. Other expenses are derived from the operations of properties not placed in service under one of the categories discussed above, operations of our maintenance company, vacant land expenses and other miscellaneous regional expenses.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, one industrial property previously classified within same store, comprising approximately 0.2 million square feet of GLA, was taken out of service and reclassified to the other classification. We intend to demolish the existing industrial property and construct a new industrial property, at which time the results related to this property will be reclassified from other to the (re) developments classification. The newly constructed property will return to the same store classification following a complete calendar year of in service classification.

Our future financial condition and results of operations, including rental revenues, may be impacted by the future acquisition, (re)development and sale of properties. Our future revenues and expenses may vary materially from historical rates.

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For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the average occupancy rates of our same store properties were 94.2% and 93.2%, respectively.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	(\$ in 000's)			
REVENUES				
Same Store Properties	\$324,165	\$318,420	\$ 5,745	1.8%
Acquired Properties	8,828	2,896	5,932	204.8%
Sold Properties	13,751	24,203	(10,452)	(43.2)%
(Re) Developments	14,124	2,131	11,993	562.8%
Other	4,955	6,066	(1,111)	(18.3)%
	<u>\$365,823</u>	<u>\$353,716</u>	<u>\$ 12,107</u>	<u>3.4%</u>
Discontinued Operations	—	(7,007)	7,007	(100.0)%
Total Revenues	<u>\$365,823</u>	<u>\$346,709</u>	<u>\$ 19,114</u>	<u>5.5%</u>

Revenues from same store properties increased \$5.7 million primarily due to an increase in occupancy as well as an increase in rental rates during the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to December 31, 2014, partially offset by a decrease in restoration fees. Revenues from acquired properties increased \$5.9 million due to the 16 industrial properties acquired subsequent to December 31, 2013 totaling approximately 3.0 million square feet of GLA. Revenues from sold properties decreased \$10.5 million due to the 95 industrial properties sold subsequent to December 31, 2013 totaling approximately 5.8 million square feet of GLA. Revenues from (re)developments increased \$12.0 million due to an increase in occupancy. Other revenues decreased \$1.1 million due to a decrease in interest income related to the decrease in the weighted average note receivable balance outstanding, offset by an increase in occupancy related to a property acquired in 2013 that was placed in service during 2014.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	(\$ in 000's)			
PROPERTY EXPENSES				
Same Store Properties	\$ 92,244	\$ 93,205	\$ (961)	(1.0)%
Acquired Properties	2,494	869	1,625	187.0%
Sold Properties	6,245	10,905	(4,660)	(42.7)%
(Re) Developments	3,521	1,934	1,587	82.1%
Other	10,124	10,370	(246)	(2.4)%
	<u>\$114,628</u>	<u>\$117,283</u>	<u>\$(2,655)</u>	<u>(2.3)%</u>
Discontinued Operations	—	(2,784)	2,784	(100.0)%
Total Property Expenses	<u>\$114,628</u>	<u>\$114,499</u>	<u>\$ 129</u>	<u>0.1%</u>

Property expenses include real estate taxes, repairs and maintenance, property management, utilities, insurance and other property related expenses. Property expenses from same store properties decreased \$1.0 million primarily due to lower snow removal costs incurred during the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 due to the harsh 2014 winter. Property expenses from acquired properties increased \$1.6 million due to properties acquired subsequent to December 31, 2013. Property expenses from sold properties decreased \$4.7 million due to properties sold subsequent to December 31, 2013. Property expenses from (re)developments increased \$1.6 million primarily due to an increase in real estate tax expense related to the substantial completion of developments. Other expenses remained relatively unchanged.

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General and administrative expense for the Company increased by \$1.9 million, or 8.3%, and increased for the Operating Partnership by \$2.1 million, or 9.0%, primarily due to an increase in employee compensation and incentive compensation.

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we recognized \$1.4 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, of expense related to costs associated with acquiring industrial properties from third parties.

The impairment charge for the year ended December 31, 2015 of \$0.6 million is due to marketing certain properties for sale and our assessment of the likelihood of a potential sale transaction.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	(\$ in 000's)			
DEPRECIATION AND OTHER AMORTIZATION				
Same Store Properties	\$ 98,107	\$100,758	\$(2,651)	(2.6)%
Acquired Properties	5,567	1,723	3,844	223.1%
Sold Properties	3,993	8,257	(4,264)	(51.6)%
(Re) Developments	4,008	1,843	2,165	117.5%
Corporate Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment and Other	2,139	1,704	435	25.5%
	<u>\$113,814</u>	<u>\$114,285</u>	<u>\$ (471)</u>	<u>(0.4)%</u>
Discontinued Operations	<u>—</u>	<u>(2,388)</u>	<u>2,388</u>	<u>(100.0)%</u>
Total Depreciation and Other Amortization	<u>\$113,814</u>	<u>\$111,897</u>	<u>\$ 1,917</u>	<u>1.7%</u>

Depreciation and other amortization from same store properties decreased \$2.7 million primarily due to accelerated depreciation and amortization taken during the year ended December 31, 2014 attributable to certain tenants who terminated their lease early. Depreciation and other amortization from acquired properties increased \$3.8 million due to properties acquired subsequent to December 31, 2013. Depreciation and other amortization from sold properties decreased \$4.3 million due to properties sold subsequent to December 31, 2013. Depreciation and other amortization from (re)developments increased \$2.2 million primarily due to an increase in developments that were placed in service. Depreciation from corporate furniture, fixtures and equipment and other increased \$0.4 million primarily due to additional furniture, fixtures and equipment asset purchases as well as an increase related to additional leasing costs incurred for a property that was placed in service during 2014.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized \$48.9 million of gain on sale of real estate related to the sale of 66 industrial properties comprising approximately 3.8 million square feet of GLA and several land parcels. For the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized \$0.1 million of loss on sale of real estate related to the sale of land parcels that did not meet the criteria for inclusion in discontinued operations.

Interest expense decreased \$4.8 million, or 6.6%, primarily due to a decrease in the weighted average interest rate for the year ended December 31, 2015 (4.99%) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 (5.33%) and an increase in capitalized interest of \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 due to an increase in development activities, offset by an increase in the weighted average debt balance outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2015 (\$1,399.9 million) as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 (\$1,380.6 million).

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Amortization of deferred financing costs remained relatively unchanged.

In August 2014, we entered into three interest rate protection agreements in order to maintain our flexibility to pursue an offering of unsecured debt. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we settled the interest rate protection agreements and reclassified the fair market value loss recorded in other comprehensive income relating to the three interest rate protection agreements to earnings as a result of determining the forecasted offering of unsecured debt was no longer probable to occur within the time period stated in the respective hedge designation memos. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we recorded \$11.5 million in mark-to-market and settlement loss on the three interest rate protection agreements.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized a loss from retirement of debt of \$0.7 million due to the early payoff of certain mortgage loans.

Equity in income of joint ventures decreased \$3.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily due to a decrease in our pro rata share of gain and earn outs from the sales of industrial properties from a previous joint venture.

The income tax provision is not significant.

As discussed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we adopted the new accounting standard relating to discontinued operations on January 1, 2015. There were no sales of industrial properties during the year ended December 31, 2015 that met the criteria to be classified as discontinued operations. The industrial properties sold prior to January 1, 2015 that met the criteria to be classified as discontinued operations continue to be presented as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The following table summarizes certain information regarding the industrial properties included in discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2014.

	2014
	(\$ in 000's)
Total Revenues	\$ 7,007
Property Expenses	(2,784)
Depreciation and Amortization	(2,388)
Gain on Sale of Real Estate	<u>25,988</u>
Income from Discontinued Operations	<u>\$27,823</u>

Income from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 reflects the results of operations and gain on sale of real estate relating to 29 industrial properties that were sold during the year ended December 31, 2014.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We believe the following critical accounting policies relate to the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

- *Accounts Receivable:* We are subject to tenant defaults and bankruptcies that could affect the collection of rent due under our outstanding accounts receivable, including straight-line rent. In order to mitigate these risks, we perform credit reviews and analyses on our major existing tenants and all prospective

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

tenants meeting certain financial thresholds before leases are executed. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts which is an estimate that is based on our assessment of various factors including the accounts receivable aging, customer credit-worthiness and historical bad debts.

- *Investment in Real Estate:* We allocate purchase price of acquired properties to tangible (land, building, tenant improvements) and identified intangible assets (leasing commissions, in-place leases, tenant relationships, above and below market leases and below market ground lease obligations). Above-market and below-market lease and below market ground lease obligation values for acquired properties are recorded based on the present value (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to each in-place lease and (ii) our estimate of fair market lease rents for each corresponding in-place lease. Leasing commission, in-place lease and tenant relationship values for acquired properties are recorded based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and our overall relationship with the respective tenant. The value allocated to tenant relationships is amortized to depreciation and amortization expense over the expected term of the relationship, which includes an estimate of the probability of lease renewal and its estimated term. We also allocate purchase price on multi-property portfolios to individual properties. The allocation of purchase price is based on our assessment of various characteristics of the markets where the property is located and the expected cash flows of the property.
- *Capitalization of Costs:* We capitalize costs incurred in developing and expanding real estate assets as part of the investment basis. During the construction period, we capitalize interest costs, real estate taxes and certain costs of the personnel performing development up to the time the property is substantially complete. The interest rate used to capitalize interest is based upon our average borrowing rate on existing debt. Costs incurred in making repairs and maintaining real estate assets are expensed as incurred. We also capitalize internal and external costs incurred to successfully originate a lease that result directly from, and are essential to, the acquisition of that lease. Leasing costs that meet the requirements for capitalization are presented as a component of prepaid expenses and other assets. The determination and calculation of certain costs requires estimates by us.
- *Impairment of Real Estate Assets:* We review our real estate assets for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. We utilize the guidelines established under the Financial Accounting Standards Board's (the "FASB") guidance for accounting for the impairment of long lived assets to determine if impairment conditions exist. We review the expected undiscounted cash flows of the property to determine if there are any indications of impairment. If the expected undiscounted cash flows of a particular property are less than the net book basis of the property, we will recognize an impairment charge equal to the amount of carrying value of the property that exceeds the fair value of the property. Fair value is generally determined by discounting the future expected cash flows of the property. The preparation of the undiscounted cash flows and the calculation of fair value involve subjective assumptions such as estimated occupancy, rental rates, ultimate residual value and hold period. The discount rate used to present value the cash flows for determining fair value is also subjective. To the extent applicable marketplace data is available, we generally use the market approach in estimating the fair value of undeveloped land. Real estate assets that are classified as held-for-sale are reported at the lower of their carrying value or their fair value, less estimated costs to sell.
- *Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities:* In the preparation of our consolidated financial statements, significant management judgment is required to estimate our current and deferred income tax liabilities. Our estimates are based on our interpretation of tax laws. These estimates may have an impact on the income tax expense recognized. Adjustments may be required by a change in assessment of our deferred income tax assets and liabilities, changes due to audit adjustments by federal and state tax authorities, the Company's inability to qualify as a REIT and changes in tax laws. Adjustments required in any given

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

period are included within the income tax provision. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets, we estimate future taxable income, considering the feasibility of ongoing tax planning strategies and the realizability of tax loss carryforwards. In the event we were to determine that we would not be able to realize all or a portion of our deferred tax assets in the future, we would reduce such amounts through a charge to income in the period in which that determination is made. Conversely, if we were to determine that we would be able to realize our deferred tax assets in the future in excess of the net carrying amounts, we would decrease the recorded valuation allowance through an increase to income in the period in which that determination is made.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2016, our cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash were approximately \$9.9 million and \$11.6 million, respectively. Restricted cash is comprised of gross proceeds from the sales of certain industrial properties. These sale proceeds will be disbursed as we exchange industrial properties under Section 1031 of the Code. We also had \$433.8 million available for additional borrowings under our Unsecured Credit Facility as of December 31, 2016.

We have considered our short-term (through December 31, 2017) liquidity needs and the adequacy of our estimated cash flow from operations and other expected liquidity sources to meet these needs. Our 5.95% 2017 II Notes and our 7.50% 2017 Notes, (each described in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), in the aggregate principal amount of \$101.9 million and \$55.0 million, respectively, are due May 15, 2017 and December 1, 2017, respectively. Also, we have \$36.1 million in mortgage loans payable outstanding at December 31, 2016 that we anticipate prepaying prior to December 31, 2017. We expect to satisfy these payment obligations on or prior to the maturity dates with borrowings under our Unsecured Credit Facility and the issuance of unsecured debt securities. With the exception of these payment obligations, we believe that our principal short-term liquidity needs are to fund normal recurring expenses, property acquisitions, developments, renovations, expansions and other nonrecurring capital improvements, debt service requirements, the minimum distributions required to maintain the Company's REIT qualification under the Code and distributions approved by the Company's Board of Directors. We anticipate that these needs will be met with cash flows provided by operating activities as well as the disposition of select assets. These needs may also be met by the issuance of additional equity or debt securities or long-term unsecured indebtedness, subject to market conditions and contractual restrictions or borrowings under our Unsecured Credit Facility.

We expect to meet long-term (after December 31, 2017) liquidity requirements such as property acquisitions, developments, scheduled debt maturities, major renovations, expansions and other nonrecurring capital improvements through the disposition of select assets, long-term unsecured and secured indebtedness and the issuance of additional equity or debt securities, subject to market conditions.

At December 31, 2016, borrowings under our Unsecured Credit Facility bore interest at a weighted average interest rate of 1.77%. As of February 23, 2017 we had approximately \$384.0 million available for additional borrowings under our Unsecured Credit Facility. Our Unsecured Credit Facility contains certain financial covenants including limitations on incurrence of debt and debt service coverage. Our access to borrowings may be limited if we fail to meet any of these covenants. We believe that we were in compliance with our financial covenants as of December 31, 2016, and we anticipate that we will be able to operate in compliance with our financial covenants in 2017.

Our senior unsecured notes have been assigned credit ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings of BBB-/Baa3/BBB-, respectively. In the event of a downgrade, we believe we would continue to have access to sufficient capital; however, our cost of borrowing would increase and our ability to access certain financial markets may be limited.

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Year Ended December 31, 2016

Net cash provided by operating activities for the Company of approximately \$173.3 million (net cash provided by operating activities for the Operating Partnership of approximately \$173.6 million) for the year ended December 31, 2016 was comprised primarily of the non-cash adjustments of approximately \$52.9 million and net income of approximately \$125.7 million, offset by the net change in the Company's operating assets and liabilities of approximately \$4.7 million (net change in the Operating Partnership's operating assets and liabilities of approximately \$4.4 million) and the payment of discounts associated with the retirement of debt of approximately \$0.6 million. The adjustments for the non-cash items of approximately \$52.9 million are primarily comprised of depreciation and amortization of approximately \$127.1 million and the provision for bad debt of approximately \$0.6 million, offset by the gain on sale of real estate of approximately \$68.2 million and the effect of the straight-lining of rental income of approximately \$6.6 million.

Net cash used in investing activities for both the Company and the Operating Partnership of approximately \$111.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 was comprised primarily of the acquisition of land parcels and six industrial properties comprising approximately 0.7 million square feet of GLA, the development of real estate, capital expenditures related to the improvement of existing real estate, payments related to leasing activities, offset by repayments on our notes receivable, a decrease in escrows (primarily related to sales proceeds held by third party intermediaries to be disbursed as we exchange into properties under Section 1031 of the Code) and the net proceeds from the sale of real estate.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we sold 63 industrial properties comprising approximately 3.9 million square feet of GLA. Proceeds from the sales of these 63 industrial properties, net of closing costs, were approximately \$163.4 million. We are in various stages of discussions with third parties for the sale of additional properties and plan to continue to selectively market other properties for sale in 2017.

Net cash used in financing activities for the Company of approximately \$56.5 million (net cash used in financing activities for the Operating Partnership of approximately \$56.7 million) for the year ended December 31, 2016 was comprised primarily of the repayments on our senior unsecured notes and mortgage loans payable, common stock and Unit distributions, payments of financing and equity issuance costs, the repurchase and retirement of restricted stock and restricted Units and solely with respect to the Operating Partnership, the Operating Partnership's net distributions to noncontrolling interests, offset by the net proceeds from the issuance of common stock or General Partner Units and net proceeds from the Unsecured Credit Facility.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we paid off \$59.4 million in mortgage loans payable. Additionally, we paid off and retired our 2016 Notes, at maturity, in the amount of \$159.7 million. We may from time to time repay additional amounts of our outstanding debt. Any repayments would depend upon prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors we consider important. Future repayments may materially impact our liquidity, taxable income and results of operations.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company issued 5,600,000 shares of the Company's common stock through a public offering, resulting in proceeds, net of the underwriter's discount, of approximately \$124.9 million. The proceeds were contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for General Partner Units.

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Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The following table lists our contractual obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2016:

	Total	Payments Due by Period (In thousands)			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Operating and Ground Leases(1)(2)	\$ 30,602	\$ 2,052	\$ 2,024	\$ 1,113	\$ 25,413
Real Estate Development Costs(1)(3)	100,100	100,100	—	—	—
Long Term Debt	1,353,358	168,914	436,954	357,675	389,815
Interest Expense on Long Term Debt(1)(4)	213,972	52,901	78,060	47,811	35,200
Total	<u>\$1,698,032</u>	<u>\$323,967</u>	<u>\$517,038</u>	<u>\$406,599</u>	<u>\$450,428</u>

- (1) Not on balance sheet.
- (2) Operating lease minimum rental payments have not been reduced by minimum sublease rentals of \$2.3 million due in the future under non-cancelable subleases.
- (3) Represents estimated remaining costs on the completion of development projects under construction.
- (4) Includes interest expense on our unsecured term loans, inclusive of the impact of interest rate protection agreements which effectively swap the variable interest rate to a fixed interest rate. Excludes interest expense on our Unsecured Credit Facility.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At December 31, 2016, we had letters of credit and performance bonds outstanding amounting to \$16.9 million in the aggregate. The letters of credit and performance bonds are not reflected as liabilities on our balance sheet. We have no other off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303 of Regulation S-K, other than those disclosed on the Contractual Obligations and Commitments table above that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, results of operation or liquidity and capital resources.

Environmental

We paid approximately \$0.4 million and \$1.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to environmental expenditures. We estimate 2017 expenditures of approximately \$0.3 million. We estimate that the aggregate expenditures which need to be expended in 2017 and beyond with regard to currently identified environmental issues will not exceed approximately \$1.2 million.

Inflation

For the last several years, inflation has not had a significant impact on us because of the relatively low inflation rates in our markets of operation. Most of our leases require the tenants to pay their share of operating expenses, including common area maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance, thereby reducing our exposure to increases in costs and operating expenses resulting from inflation. In addition, our leases have a weighted average lease length of 6.5 years which may enable us to replace existing leases with new leases at higher base rentals if rents of existing leases are below the then-existing market rate.

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Market Risk

The following discussion about our risk-management activities includes “forward-looking statements” that involve risk and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Our business subjects us to market risk from interest rates, as described below.

Interest Rate Risk

The following analysis presents the hypothetical gain or loss in earnings, cash flows or fair value of the financial instruments and derivative instruments which are held by us at December 31, 2016 that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. While this analysis may have some use as a benchmark, it should not be viewed as a forecast.

In the normal course of business, we also face risks that are either non-financial or non-quantifiable. Such risks principally include credit risk and legal risk and are not represented in the following analysis.

At December 31, 2016, \$1,164.2 million or 86.0% of our total debt, excluding unamortized deferred financing costs, was fixed rate debt. This includes \$460.0 million of variable-rate debt that has been effectively swapped to a fixed rate through the use of interest rate protection agreements. As of the same date, \$189.5 million or 14.0% of our total debt, excluding unamortized deferred financing costs, was variable rate debt. At December 31, 2015, \$1,389.9 million or 96.4% of our total debt, excluding unamortized deferred financing costs, was fixed rate debt. This includes \$460.0 million of variable-rate debt that has been effectively swapped to a fixed rate through the use of interest rate protection agreements. As of the same date, \$52.5 million or 3.6% of our total debt, excluding unamortized deferred financing costs, was variable rate debt.

For fixed rate debt, changes in interest rates generally affect the fair value of the debt, but not our earnings or cash flows. Conversely, for variable rate debt, changes in the base interest rate used to calculate the all-in interest rate generally do not impact the fair value of the debt, but would affect our future earnings and cash flows. The interest rate risk and changes in fair market value of fixed rate debt generally do not have a significant impact on us until we are required to refinance such debt. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the maturity dates of our various fixed rate debt.

Our variable rate debt is subject to risk based upon prevailing market interest rates. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, we had approximately \$189.5 million and \$52.5 million, respectively, of variable rate debt outstanding indexed to LIBOR rates (excluding the \$460.0 million of variable-rate debt that has been effectively swapped to a fixed rate through the use of interest rate protection agreements). If the LIBOR rates relevant to our variable rate debt were to have increased 10%, we estimate that our interest expense during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 would have increased by approximately \$0.14 million and \$0.07 million, respectively, based on our average outstanding floating-rate debt during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. Additionally, if weighted average interest rates on our fixed rate debt were to have increased by 10% due to refinancing, interest expense would have increased by approximately \$6.0 million and \$6.7 million during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the estimated fair value of our debt was approximately \$1,384.1 million and \$1,495.7 million, respectively, based on our estimate of the then-current market interest rates.

The use of derivative financial instruments allows us to manage risks of increases in interest rates with respect to the effect these fluctuations would have on our earnings and cash flows. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, we had interest rate protection agreements with a notional aggregate amount outstanding of \$460.0 million,

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

which mitigate our exposure to our unsecured term loans' variable interest rates, which are based upon LIBOR, as defined in the loan agreements. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we settled certain interest rate protection agreements, which were entered into in August 2014, to maintain our flexibility to pursue an offering of unsecured debt, for a payment of \$11.5 million made to our derivative counterparties. We have recognized such payment as mark-to-market and settlement loss on interest rate protection agreements. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a more detailed discussion of these interest rate protection agreements. Currently, we do not enter into financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

Supplemental Earnings Measure

Investors in and industry analysts following the real estate industry utilize funds from operations ("FFO") and net operating income ("NOI") as supplemental operating performance measures of an equity REIT. Historical cost accounting for real estate assets in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") implicitly assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time through depreciation. Since real estate values instead have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, many industry analysts and investors prefer to supplement operating results that use historical cost accounting with measures such as FFO and NOI, among others. We provide information related to FFO and same store NOI ("SS NOI") both because such industry analysts are interested in such information, and because our management believes FFO and SS NOI are important performance measures. FFO and SS NOI are factors used by management in measuring our performance, including for purposes of determining the compensation of our executive officers under our 2016 incentive compensation plan.

Neither FFO nor SS NOI should be considered as a substitute for net income, or any other measures derived in accordance with GAAP. Neither FFO nor SS NOI represents cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP and neither should be considered as an alternative to cash flow from operating activities as a measure of our liquidity, nor is either indicative of funds available for our cash needs, including our ability to make cash distributions.

Funds From Operations

The National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT") has recognized and defined for the real estate industry a supplemental measure of REIT operating performance, FFO, that excludes historical cost depreciation, among other items, from net income determined in accordance with GAAP. FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure. FFO is calculated by us in accordance with the definition adopted by the Board of Governors of NAREIT and therefore may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.

Management believes that the use of FFO available to common stockholders and participating securities, combined with net income (which remains the primary measure of performance), improves the understanding of operating results of REITs among the investing public and makes comparisons of REIT operating results more meaningful. Management believes that, by excluding gains or losses related to sales of previously depreciated real estate assets, real estate asset depreciation and amortization and impairment of depreciable real estate, investors and analysts are able to identify the operating results of the long-term assets that form the core of a REIT's activity and use these operating results for assistance in comparing these operating results between periods or to those of different companies.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
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The following table shows a reconciliation of net income available to common stockholders and participating securities to the calculation of FFO available to common stockholders and participating securities for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(In thousands)				
Net Income (Loss) Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders and Participating Securities	\$121,232	\$ 73,802	\$ 46,629	\$ 25,907	\$(22,069)
Adjustments:					
Depreciation and Other Amortization of Real Estate	116,506	113,126	111,371	106,333	109,784
Depreciation and Other Amortization of Real Estate Included in Discontinued Operations	—	—	2,388	7,727	11,648
Equity in Depreciation and Other Amortization of Joint Ventures	—	17	117	273	(20)
Impairment of Depreciable Real Estate	—	626	—	—	(192)
Impairment of Depreciable Real Estate Included in Discontinued Operations	—	—	—	2,652	1,438
Gain on Sale of Depreciable Real Estate	(68,202)	(44,022)	(25,988)	(34,344)	(12,665)
Gain on Sale of Depreciable Real Estate from Joint Ventures	—	(63)	(3,346)	(111)	(902)
Gain on Change in Control of Interests	—	—	—	—	(776)
Noncontrolling Interest Share of Adjustments	(1,725)	(2,645)	(3,281)	(3,426)	(5,606)
Funds from Operations Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders and Participating Securities	<u>\$167,811</u>	<u>\$140,841</u>	<u>\$127,890</u>	<u>\$105,011</u>	<u>\$ 80,640</u>

Same Store Net Operating Income

SS NOI is a non-GAAP financial measure that provides a measure of rental operations and, as calculated by us, that does not factor in depreciation and amortization, general and administrative expense, acquisition costs, interest expense, impairment charges, equity in income and loss from joint ventures, income tax benefit and expense, gains and losses on retirement of debt, sale of real estate and mark-to-market and settlement loss on interest rate protection agreements. We define SS NOI as revenues minus property expenses such as real estate taxes, repairs and maintenance, property management, utilities, insurance and other expenses, minus the NOI of properties that are not same store properties and minus the impact of straight-line rent, the amortization of lease inducements, the amortization of above/below market rent and lease termination fees. As so defined, SS NOI may not be comparable to same store net operating income or similar measures reported by other REITs that define same store properties or NOI differently. The major factors influencing SS NOI are occupancy levels, rental rate increases or decreases and tenant recoveries increases or decreases. Our success depends largely upon our ability to lease space and to recover the operating costs associated with those leases from our tenants.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following table shows a reconciliation of the same store revenues and property expenses disclosed in the results of operations (and reconciled to revenues and expenses reflected on the statements of operations) to SS NOI for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	(In thousands)	
Same Store Revenues	\$335,674	\$324,280
Same Store Property Expenses	91,462	90,241
	<u>\$244,212</u>	<u>\$234,039</u>
Same Store Net Operating Income Before Same Store Adjustments		
Same Store Adjustments:		
Lease Inducement Amortization	895	788
Straight-line Rent	355	(3,511)
Above / Below Market Rent Amortization	(941)	(397)
Lease Termination Fees	(396)	(800)
	<u>\$244,125</u>	<u>\$230,119</u>
Same Store Net Operating Income		

Subsequent Events

From January 1, 2017 to February 23, 2017, we sold three industrial properties for approximately \$5.5 million.

From January 1, 2017 to February 23, 2017, we paid off prior to maturity mortgage loans payable in the amount of \$692. Additionally, we anticipate paying off on or about March 1, 2017, \$35.4 million of mortgage loans payable which were originally scheduled to mature on October 1, 2020.

On February 21, 2017, the Company and the Operating Partnership entered into a Note and Guaranty Agreement to sell up to \$125.0 million of 4.30% Series A Guaranteed Senior Notes due April 20, 2027 (the "2027 Private Placement Notes") and up to \$75.0 million of 4.40% Series B Guaranteed Senior Notes due April 20, 2029 (the "2029 Private Placement Notes") issued by the Operating Partnership in a private placement. The issuance and sale of the 2027 Private Placement Notes and the 2029 Private Placement Notes is anticipated to occur on or about April 20, 2017. Upon issuance, the 2027 Private Placement Notes and the 2029 Private Placement Notes will require semi-annual interest payments with principal due on April 20, 2027, with respect to the 2027 Private Placement Notes, and April 20, 2029, with respect to the 2029 Private Placement Notes. The 2027 Private Placement Notes and the 2029 Private Placement Notes will be unsecured obligations of the Operating Partnership and will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Company.

RISK FACTORS

Our operations involve various risks that could adversely affect our business, including our financial condition, our results of operations, our cash flow, our liquidity, our ability to make distributions to holders of the Company's common stock and the Operating Partnership's Units, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units. These risks, among others contained in our other filings with the SEC, include:

Disruptions in the financial markets could affect our ability to obtain financing and may negatively impact our liquidity, financial condition and operating results.

A significant amount of our existing indebtedness was issued through capital markets transactions. We anticipate that the capital markets could be a source of refinancing of our existing indebtedness in the future. This source of refinancing may not be available if volatility in or disruption of the capital markets occurs. From time to time, the capital and credit markets in the United States and other countries experience significant price volatility, dislocations and liquidity disruptions, which can cause the market prices of many securities and the spreads on prospective debt financings to fluctuate substantially. These circumstances can materially impact liquidity in the financial markets, making terms for certain financings less attractive, and in some cases result in the unavailability of financing. Furthermore, we could potentially lose access to available liquidity under our Unsecured Credit Facility if one or more participating lenders were to default on their commitments. If our ability to issue additional debt or equity securities or to borrow money under our Unsecured Credit Facility were to be impaired by volatility in or disruption of the capital markets, it could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition.

In addition, price volatility in the capital and credit markets could make the valuation of our properties more difficult. There may be significant uncertainty in the valuation, or in the stability of the value, of our properties that could result in a substantial decrease in the value of our properties. As a result, we may not be able to recover the carrying amount of our properties, which may require us to recognize an impairment loss in earnings.

Real estate investments fluctuate in value depending on conditions in the general economy and the real estate industry. These conditions may limit our revenues and available cash.

The factors that affect the value of our real estate and the revenues we derive from our properties include, among other things:

- general economic conditions;
- local, regional, national and international economic conditions and other events and occurrences that affect the markets in which we own properties;
- local conditions such as oversupply or a reduction in demand in an area;
- increasing labor and material costs;
- the ability to collect on a timely basis all rents from tenants;
- changes in tenant operations, real estate needs and credit;
- changes in interest rates and in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funding;
- zoning or other regulatory restrictions;
- competition from other available real estate;
- operating costs, including maintenance, insurance premiums and real estate taxes; and
- other factors that are beyond our control.

RISK FACTORS

Our investments in real estate assets are concentrated in the industrial sector, and the demand for industrial space in the United States is related to the level of economic output. Accordingly, reduced economic output may lead to lower occupancy rates for our properties. In addition, if any of our tenants experiences a downturn in its business that weakens its financial condition, delays lease commencement, fails to make rental payments when due, becomes insolvent or declares bankruptcy, the result could be a termination of the tenant's lease, which could adversely affect our cash flow from operations. These factors may be amplified by a disruption of financial markets or more general economic conditions.

Many real estate costs are fixed, even if income from properties decreases.

Our financial results depend on leasing space to tenants on terms favorable to us. Our income and funds available for distribution to our stockholders and Unitholders will decrease if a significant number of our tenants cannot pay their rent or we are unable to lease properties on favorable terms. In addition, if a tenant does not pay its rent, we may not be able to enforce our rights as landlord without delays and we may incur substantial legal costs. Costs associated with real property, such as real estate taxes and maintenance costs, generally are not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in income from the property.

We may be unable to acquire properties on advantageous terms or acquisitions may not perform as we expect.

We have routinely acquired properties from third parties as conditions warrant and, as part of our business, we intend to continue to do so. The acquisition of properties entails various risks, including risks that our investments may not perform as expected and that our cost estimates for bringing an acquired property up to market standards, if necessary, may prove inaccurate. Further, we face significant competition for attractive investment opportunities from other well-capitalized real estate investors, including publicly-traded REITs and private investors. This competition increases as investments in real estate become attractive relative to other forms of investment. As a result of competition, we may be unable to acquire additional properties and purchase prices may increase. In addition, we expect to finance future acquisitions through a combination of borrowings under the Unsecured Credit Facility, proceeds from equity or debt offerings and debt originations and proceeds from property sales, which may not be available. Any of the above risks could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units.

We may obtain only limited warranties when we purchase a property and would have only limited recourse in the event our due diligence did not identify any issues that lower the value of our property.

The seller of a property often sells such property in its "as is" condition on a "where is" basis and "with all faults," without any warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular use or purpose. In addition, purchase agreements may contain only limited warranties, representations and indemnifications that will only survive for a limited period after the closing. The purchase of properties with limited warranties increases the risk that we may lose some or all of our invested capital in the property as well as the loss of rental income from that property.

We may be unable to sell properties when appropriate or at all because real estate investments are not as liquid as certain other types of assets.

Real estate investments generally cannot be sold quickly, which could limit our ability to adjust our property portfolio in response to changes in economic conditions or in the performance of the portfolio. This could adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to service debt and make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders. In addition, like other companies qualifying as REITs under the Code, our ability to sell assets may be restricted by tax laws that potentially result in punitive taxation on asset sales that fail to meet certain safe harbor rules or other criteria established under case law.

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We may be unable to sell properties on advantageous terms.

We have routinely sold properties to third parties as conditions warrant and, as part of our business, we intend to continue to do so. However, our ability to sell properties on advantageous terms depends on factors beyond our control, including competition from other sellers and the availability of attractive financing for potential buyers. If we are unable to sell properties on favorable terms or to redeploy the proceeds in accordance with our business strategy, then our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units could be adversely affected. Further, if we sell properties by providing financing to purchasers, defaults by the purchasers would adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

We may be unable to complete development and re-development projects on advantageous terms.

As part of our business, we develop new properties and re-develop existing properties as conditions warrant. This part of our business involves significant risks, including the following:

- we may not be able to obtain financing for these projects on favorable terms;
- we may not complete construction on schedule or within budget;
- we may not be able to obtain, or may experience delays in obtaining, all necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other governmental permits and authorizations;
- contractor and subcontractor disputes, strikes, labor disputes or supply chain disruptions may occur; and
- properties may perform below anticipated levels, producing cash flow below budgeted amounts, which may result in us paying too much for a property, cause the property to not be profitable and limit our ability to sell such properties to third parties.

To the extent these risks result in increased debt service expense, construction costs and delays in budgeted leasing, they could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units.

We may be unable to renew leases or find other lessees on advantageous terms or at all.

We are subject to the risks that, upon expiration, leases may not be renewed, the space subject to such leases may not be relet or the terms of renewal or reletting, including the cost of required renovations, may be less favorable than the expiring lease terms. If we were unable to promptly renew a significant number of expiring leases or to promptly relet the spaces covered by such leases, or if the rental rates upon renewal or reletting were significantly lower than the current rates, our financial condition, results of operation, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units could be adversely affected.

The Company might fail to qualify as a REIT under existing laws and/or federal income tax laws could change.

The Company intends to operate so as to qualify as a REIT under the Code, and we believe that the Company is organized and will operate in a manner that allows us to continue to do so. However, qualification as a REIT involves the satisfaction of numerous requirements, some of which must be met on a recurring basis. These requirements are established under highly technical and complex Code provisions. There are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations of these provisions, and they involve the determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control.

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If the Company were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, the Company would be subject to federal income tax at corporate rates, including any applicable alternative minimum tax. This could result in a discontinuation or substantial reduction in distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders and could reduce the cash available to pay interest and principal on debt securities that we issue. Unless entitled to relief under certain statutory provisions, the Company would be disqualified from electing treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which the Company failed to qualify. Additionally, since the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), the United States Treasury Department and Congress frequently review federal income tax legislation, we cannot predict whether, when or to what extent new federal laws, regulations, interpretations or rulings will be adopted. Any such legislative action may prospectively or retroactively modify the Company’s tax treatment and therefore, may adversely affect taxation of us and/or our stockholders and Unitholders. For example, in December 2015, the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 (the “PATH Act”) was signed into law. The Path Act contains numerous changes to prior U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs. Such changes include modifications to various rules that apply to our ownership of, and business relationship with, any taxable REIT subsidiaries (including a reduction in the maximum allowable value of our assets attributable to taxable REIT subsidiaries from 25% to 20%) which could impact our ability to enter into future investments. The provisions enacted by the PATH Act could affect our tax positions or investments, and future legislative changes related to those rules described above could have a materially adverse impact on our results of operations.

Certain property transfers may generate prohibited transaction income, resulting in a penalty tax on the gain attributable to the transaction.

As part of our business, we sell properties to third parties as opportunities arise. Under the Code, a 100% penalty tax could be assessed on the tax gain recognized from sales of properties that are deemed to be prohibited transactions. The question of what constitutes a prohibited transaction is based on the facts and circumstances surrounding each transaction. The IRS could contend that certain sales of properties by us are prohibited transactions. While we have implemented controls to avoid prohibited transactions, if a dispute were to arise that was successfully argued by the IRS, the 100% penalty tax could be assessed against the Company’s profits from these transactions.

The REIT distribution requirements may limit our ability to retain capital and require us to turn to external financing sources.

As a REIT, the Company must distribute to its stockholders at least 90% of its taxable income each year. The Company could, in certain instances, have taxable income without sufficient cash to enable it to meet this requirement. In that situation, we could be required to borrow funds or sell properties on adverse terms in order to do so. The distribution requirement could also limit our ability to accumulate capital to provide capital resources for our ongoing business, and to satisfy our debt repayment obligations and other liquidity needs, we may be more dependent on outside sources of financing, such as debt financing or issuances of additional capital stock, which may or may not be available on favorable terms. Additional debt financings may substantially increase our leverage and additional equity offerings may result in substantial dilution of stockholders’ and Unitholders’ interests.

Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes may adversely affect our results of operations.

Subject to maintaining the Company’s qualification as a REIT, we may seek to manage our exposure to interest rate volatility by using interest rate hedging arrangements, such as interest cap agreements and interest rate swap agreements. These agreements may fail to protect or could adversely affect us because, among other things:

- interest rate hedging can be expensive, particularly during periods of rising and volatile interest rates;
- available interest rate hedges may not correspond directly with the interest rate risk for which protection is sought;

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- the duration of the hedge may not match the duration of the related liability;
- the amount of income that a REIT may earn from hedging transactions (other than through taxable REIT subsidiaries) is limited by U.S. federal tax provisions governing REITs;
- the credit quality of the party owing money on the hedge may be downgraded to such an extent that it impairs our ability to sell or assign our side of the hedging transaction;
- the party owing money in the hedging transaction may default on its obligation to pay;
- we could incur significant costs associated with the settlement of the agreements;
- the underlying transactions could fail to qualify as highly-effective cash flow hedges under generally accepted accounting practices; and
- a court could rule that such an agreement is not legally enforceable.

We have adopted a practice relating to the use of derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate risks related to our borrowings. This practice requires the Company's Board of Directors to authorize our use of derivative financial instruments to fix the interest rate on anticipated offerings of unsecured debt and to manage the interest rates on our variable rate borrowings. Our practice is that we do not use derivatives for speculative or trading purposes and intend only to enter into contracts with major financial institutions based on their credit rating and other factors, but the Company's Board of Directors may choose to change these practices in the future. Hedging may reduce the overall returns on our investments, which could reduce our cash available for distribution to our stockholders and Unitholders. Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes may materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Debt financing, the degree of leverage and rising interest rates could reduce our cash flow.

We use debt to increase the rate of return to our stockholders and Unitholders and to allow us to make more investments than we otherwise could. Our use of leverage presents an additional element of risk in the event that the cash flow from our properties is insufficient to meet both debt payment obligations and the distribution requirements of the REIT provisions of the Code. In addition, rising interest rates would reduce our cash flow by increasing the amount of interest due on our floating rate debt and on our fixed rate debt as it matures and is refinanced. Our organizational documents do not contain any limitation on the amount or percentage of indebtedness we may incur.

Failure to comply with covenants in our debt agreements could adversely affect our financial condition.

The terms of our agreements governing our indebtedness require that we comply with a number of financial and other covenants, such as maintaining debt service coverage and leverage ratios and maintaining insurance coverage. Complying with such covenants may limit our operational flexibility. Our failure to comply with these covenants could cause a default under the applicable debt agreement even if we have satisfied our payment obligations. Consistent with our prior practice, we will continue to interpret and certify our performance under these covenants in a good faith manner that we deem reasonable and appropriate. However, these financial covenants are complex and there can be no assurance that these provisions would not be interpreted by the noteholders or lenders in a manner that could impose and cause us to incur material costs. Our ability to meet our financial covenants may be adversely affected if economic and credit market conditions limit our ability to reduce our debt levels consistent with, or result in net operating income below, our current expectations. Under our Unsecured Credit Facility, an event of default can also occur if the lenders, in their good faith judgment, determine that a material adverse change has occurred that could prevent timely repayment or materially impair our ability to perform our obligations under the loan agreement.

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Upon the occurrence of an event of default, we would be subject to higher finance costs and fees, and the lenders under our Unsecured Credit Facility will not be required to lend any additional amounts to us. In addition, our indebtedness, together with accrued and unpaid interest and fees, could be accelerated and declared to be immediately due and payable. Furthermore, our Unsecured Credit Facility, our unsecured term loans and the indentures governing our senior unsecured notes contain certain cross-default provisions that may be triggered in the event that our other material indebtedness is in default. These cross-default provisions may require us to repay or restructure our Unsecured Credit Facility, our unsecured term loans or our senior unsecured notes, depending on which is in default, and such restructuring could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units. If repayment of any of our indebtedness is accelerated, we cannot provide assurance that we would be able to borrow sufficient funds to refinance such indebtedness or that we would be able to sell sufficient assets to repay such indebtedness. Even if we were able to obtain new financing, it may not be on commercially reasonable terms, or terms that are acceptable to us.

Cross-collateralization of mortgage loans could result in foreclosure on a significant portion of our properties if we are unable to service its indebtedness.

Certain of our mortgages were issued on a cross-collateralized basis. Cross-collateralization makes all of the subject properties available to the lender in order to satisfy the debt. To the extent indebtedness is cross-collateralized, lenders may seek to foreclose upon properties that do not comprise the primary collateral for a loan, which may, in turn, result in acceleration of other indebtedness collateralized by such properties. Foreclosure of properties would result in a loss of income and asset value to us, making it difficult for us to meet both debt payment obligations and the distribution requirements of the REIT provisions of the Code.

We may have to make lump-sum payments on our existing indebtedness.

We are required to make lump-sum or "balloon" payments under the terms of some of our indebtedness. Our ability to make required payments of principal on outstanding indebtedness, whether at maturity or otherwise, may depend on our ability to refinance the applicable indebtedness or to sell properties. Currently, we have no commitments to refinance any of our indebtedness.

Our mortgages may impact our ability to sell encumbered properties on advantageous terms or at all.

Certain of our mortgages contain, and some future mortgages may contain, substantial prepayment premiums that we would have to pay upon the sale of a property, thereby reducing the net proceeds to us from the sale of any such property. As a result, our willingness to sell certain properties and the price at which we may desire to sell a property may be impacted. If we are unable to sell properties on favorable terms or redeploy the proceeds of property sales in accordance with our business strategy, then our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units could be adversely affected.

Adverse market and economic conditions could cause us to recognize impairment charges.

We regularly review our real estate assets for impairment indicators, such as a decline in a property's occupancy rate, decline in general market conditions or a change in the expected hold period of an asset. If we determine that indicators of impairment are present, we review the properties affected by these indicators to determine whether an impairment charge is required. As a result, we may be required to recognize asset impairment, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We use considerable judgment in making determinations about impairments, from analyzing whether

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there are indicators of impairment, to the assumptions used in calculating the fair value of the investment. Accordingly, our subjective estimates and evaluations may not be accurate, and such estimates and evaluations are subject to change or revision.

Earnings and cash dividends, asset value and market interest rates affect the price of the Company's common stock.

The market value of the Company's common stock is based in large part upon the market's perception of the growth potential of the Company's earnings and cash dividends. The market value of the Company's common stock is also based upon the value of the Company's underlying real estate assets. For this reason, shares of the Company's common stock may trade at prices that are higher or lower than the Company's net asset value per share. To the extent that the Company retains operating cash flow for investment purposes, working capital reserves, or other purposes, these retained funds, while increasing the value of the Company's underlying assets, may not correspondingly increase the market price of the Company's common stock. The Company's failure to meet the market's expectations with regard to future earnings and the payment of cash dividends/distributions likely would adversely affect the market price of the Company's common stock. Further, the distribution yield on the common stock (as a percentage of the price of the common stock) relative to market interest rates may also influence the market price of the Company's common stock. An increase in market interest rates might lead prospective purchasers of the Company's common stock to expect a higher distribution yield, which would adversely affect the market price of the Company's common stock. Any reduction in the market price of the Company's common stock would, in turn, reduce the market value of the Units.

We may become subject to litigation.

We may become subject to litigation, including claims relating to our operations, offerings, and otherwise in the ordinary course of business. Some of these claims may result in significant defense costs and potentially significant judgments against us, some of which are not, or cannot be, insured against. Resolution of these types of matters could adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow. Certain litigation or the resolution of certain litigation may affect the availability or cost of some of our insurance coverage, which could adversely impact our results of operations and cash flows, expose us to increased risks that would be uninsured, and/or adversely impact our ability to attract officers and directors.

We may incur unanticipated costs and liabilities due to environmental problems.

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, we may, as an owner or operator of real estate, be liable for the costs of clean-up of certain conditions relating to the presence of hazardous or toxic materials on, in or emanating from a property and any related damages to natural resources. Environmental laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of hazardous or toxic materials. The presence of such materials, or the failure to address those conditions properly, may adversely affect our ability to rent or sell a property or to borrow using a property as collateral. The disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic materials, or the arrangement of such disposal or treatment, may cause us to be liable for the costs of clean-up of such materials or for related natural resource damages occurring at or emanating from an off-site disposal or treatment facility, whether or not the facility is owned or operated by us. No assurance can be given that existing environmental assessments with respect to any of our properties reveal all environmental liabilities, that any prior owner or operator of any of our properties did not create any material environmental condition not known to us or that a material environmental condition does not otherwise exist as to any of our properties. Moreover, there can be no assurance that (i) changes to existing laws, ordinances or regulations to address, among other things, climate change, will not impose any material environmental liability or (ii) the current environmental condition of our properties will not be affected by customers, by the condition of land or operations in the vicinity of our properties (such as releases from underground storage tanks), or by third-parties unrelated to us.

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All of our properties were subject to a Phase I or similar environmental assessment by independent environmental consultants at the time of acquisition. Phase I assessments are intended to discover and evaluate information regarding the environmental condition of the surveyed property and surrounding properties. Phase I assessments generally include a historical review, a public records review, an investigation of the surveyed site and surrounding properties, and preparation and issuance of a written report, but do not include soil sampling or subsurface investigations and typically do not include an asbestos survey. While some of these assessments have led to further investigation and sampling, none of our environmental assessments of our properties have revealed an environmental liability that we believe would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations taken as a whole. However, we cannot give any assurance that such conditions do not exist or may not arise in the future. Material environmental conditions, liabilities or compliance concerns may arise after the environmental assessment has been completed.

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

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

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

Our insurance coverage does not include all potential losses.

Real property is subject to casualty risk including damage, destruction, or loss resulting from events that are unusual, sudden and unexpected. Some of our properties are located in areas where casualty risk is higher due to earthquake, wind and/or flood risk. We carry comprehensive insurance coverage to mitigate our casualty risk, in amounts and of a kind that we believe are appropriate for the markets where each of our properties and their business operations are located. Among other coverage, we carry property, boiler and machinery, liability, fire, flood, terrorism, earthquake, extended coverage and rental insurance. Our coverage includes policy specifications and limits customarily carried for similar properties and business activities. We evaluate our level of insurance coverage and deductibles using analysis and modeling, as is customary in our industry. However, we do not insure against all types of casualty, and we may not fully insure against those casualty types where we do have insurance, either because coverage is not available or because we do not deem it to be economically feasible or

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prudent to do so. As a result, we could experience a significant loss of capital or revenues, and be exposed to obligations under recourse debt associated with a property. This could occur if an uninsured loss occurs, a loss in excess of insured limits occurs, or a loss is not paid due to insurer insolvency.

We may incur significant costs complying with various federal, state and local laws, regulations and covenants that are applicable to our properties and, in particular, costs associated with complying with regulations such as the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the “ADA”) may result in unanticipated expenses.

The properties in our portfolio are subject to various covenants and U.S. federal, state and local laws and regulatory requirements, including permitting and licensing requirements. Local regulations, including municipal or local ordinances, zoning restrictions and restrictive covenants imposed by community developers may restrict our use of our properties and may require us to obtain approval from local officials or restrict our use of our properties and may require us to obtain approval from local officials of community standards organizations at any time with respect to our properties, including prior to acquiring a property or when undertaking renovations of any of our existing properties. Among other things, these restrictions may relate to fire and safety, seismic or hazardous material abatement requirements. There can be no assurance that existing laws and regulatory policies will not adversely affect us or the timing or cost of any future acquisitions or renovations, or that additional regulation will not be adopted that increase such delays or result in additional costs. Our growth strategy may be affected by our ability to obtain permits, licenses and zoning relief. Our failure to obtain such permits, licenses and zoning relief or to comply with applicable laws could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

In addition, under the ADA, all places of public accommodation are required to meet certain U.S. federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Noncompliance with the ADA could result in an order to correct any non-complying feature, which could result in substantial capital expenditures. We do not conduct audits or investigations of all of these properties to determine their compliance and we cannot predict the ultimate cost of compliance with the ADA, or other legislation. If one or more of our properties in which we invest is not in compliance with the ADA, or other legislation, then we would be required to incur additional costs to bring the property into compliance. If we incur substantial costs to comply with the ADA or other legislation, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, our ability to satisfy debt service obligations and to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company’s common stock and the market value of the Units could be adversely affected.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war may affect the market for the Company’s common stock, the industry in which we conduct our operations and our profitability.

Acts of violence, including terrorist attacks could occur in the localities in which we conduct business. More generally, these events could cause consumer confidence and spending to decrease or result in increased volatility in the worldwide financial markets and economy. These attacks or armed conflicts may adversely impact our operations or financial condition. In addition, losses resulting from these types of events may be uninsurable.

We face risks relating to cybersecurity attacks that could cause loss of confidential information and other business disruptions.

We rely extensively on computer systems to manage our business, and our business is at risk from and may be impacted by cybersecurity attacks. These could include attempts to gain unauthorized access to our data and computer systems. Attacks can be both individual and/or highly organized attempts organized by very sophisticated hacking organizations. We employ a number of measures to prevent, detect and mitigate these threats, which include password protection, frequent password change events, firewall detection systems,

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frequent backups, a redundant data system for core applications and annual penetration testing; however, there is no guarantee such efforts will be successful in preventing a cybersecurity attack. A cybersecurity attack could compromise the confidential information of our employees, tenants and vendors. A successful attack could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Adverse changes in our credit ratings could negatively affect our liquidity and business operations.

The credit ratings of our senior unsecured notes are based on our operating performance, liquidity and leverage ratios, overall financial position and other factors employed by the credit rating agencies in their rating analyses. Our credit ratings can affect the availability, terms and pricing of any indebtedness we may incur or preferred stock that we might issue going forward. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain any credit rating and, in the event any credit rating is downgraded, we could incur higher borrowing costs or may be unable to access certain or any capital markets.

Our business could be adversely impacted if we have deficiencies in our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting.

The design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting may not prevent all errors, misstatements or misrepresentations. While management will continue to review the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, there can be no guarantee that our internal control over financial reporting will be effective in accomplishing all control objectives all of the time. Deficiencies, including any material weakness, in our internal control over financial reporting which may occur could result in misstatements of our results of operations, restatements of our financial statements, a decline in the price/value of our securities, or otherwise materially adversely affect our business, reputation, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

The Company is authorized to issue preferred stock. The issuance of preferred stock could adversely affect the holders of the Company's common stock issued pursuant to its public offerings.

Our declaration of trust authorizes the Company to issue 150,000,000 shares, of which 10,000,000 shares are designated as preferred stock. Subject to approval by the Company's Board of Directors, the Company may issue preferred stock with rights, preferences and privileges that are more beneficial than the rights, preferences and privileges of its common stock. Holders of the Company's common stock do not have preemptive rights to acquire any shares issued by the Company in the future. If the Company ever creates and issues preferred stock with a distribution preference over common stock, payment of any distribution preferences on outstanding preferred stock would reduce the amount of funds available for the payment of distributions to our common stockholders and Unitholders. In addition, holders of preferred stock are normally entitled to receive a preference payment in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up before any payment is made to our common stockholders, which would reduce the amount our common stockholders and Unitholders, might otherwise receive upon such an occurrence. Also, under certain circumstances, the issuance of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company.

The Company's Board of Directors may change its strategies, policies or procedures without stockholder approval, which may subject us to different and more significant risks in the future.

Our investment, financing, leverage and distribution policies and our policies with respect to all other activities, including growth, debt, capitalization and operations, are determined by the Company's Board of Directors. These policies may be amended or revised at any time and from time to time at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors without notice to or a vote of its stockholders. This could result in us conducting operational matters, making investments or pursuing different business or growth strategies. Under these

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circumstances, we may expose ourselves to different and more significant risks in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and growth. In addition, the Company's Board of Directors may change its governance policies provided that such changes are consistent with applicable legal requirements. A change in these policies could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, ability to satisfy our principal and interest obligations, ability to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units.

We may be unable to retain and attract key management personnel.

We may be unable to retain and attract talented executives. In the event of the loss of key management personnel or upon unexpected death, disability or retirement, we may not be able to find replacements with comparable skill, ability and industry expertise. Until suitable replacements are identified and retained, if at all, our operating results and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

We could be subject to risks and liabilities in connection with joint venture arrangements.

Our organizational documents do not limit the amount of available funds that we may invest in joint ventures. Although we have no investments in joint ventures as of December 31, 2016, we may selectively develop and acquire properties through joint ventures with other persons or entities when we deem such transactions are warranted by the circumstances in the future. Joint venture investments, in general, involve certain risks not otherwise present with other methods of investment in real estate, including:

- joint venturers may share certain approval rights over major decisions;
- joint venturers might become bankrupt or otherwise fail to fund their share of any required capital commitments;
- joint venturers might have economic or other business interests or goals that are competitive or inconsistent with our business interests or goals that would affect our ability to operate the property;
- joint venturers may have the power to act contrary to our instructions, requests, policies or objectives, including our current policy with respect to maintaining the Company's qualification as a REIT;
- the joint venture agreements often restrict the transfer of a member's or joint venturer's interest or may otherwise restrict our ability to sell the interest when we desire or on advantageous terms;
- disputes between us and our joint venturers may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent our officers and directors from focusing their time and effort on our business and subject the properties owned by the applicable joint venture to additional risk; and
- we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our joint venturers.

The occurrence of one or more of the events described above could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders and Unitholders, the market price of the Company's common stock and the market value of the Units.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its periodic reports pursuant to the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required financial disclosure.

The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon this evaluation, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that its disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016. In making its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management used the *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein on page B-35. See Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

First Industrial, L.P.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Operating Partnership maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its periodic reports pursuant to the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, on behalf of the Company in its capacity as the general partner of the Operating Partnership, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required financial disclosure.

The Operating Partnership carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, on behalf of the Company in its capacity as the general partner of the Operating Partnership, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Operating Partnership's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon this evaluation, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, on behalf of the Company in its capacity as the general partner of the Operating Partnership, concluded that the Operating Partnership's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016. In making its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management used the *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein on page B-36. See Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of comprehensive income, of changes in stockholders' equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing on page B-33. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 23, 2017

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Partners of
First Industrial, L.P.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of comprehensive income, of changes in partners' capital and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of First Industrial, L.P. and its subsidiaries (the "Operating Partnership") at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) of the Operating Partnership's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Operating Partnership maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Operating Partnership's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing on page B-34. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 23, 2017

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	<u>December 31,</u> 2016	<u>December 31,</u> 2015
(In thousands, except share and per share data)		
ASSETS		
Assets:		
Investment in Real Estate:		
Land	\$ 794,821	\$ 745,912
Buildings and Improvements	2,523,015	2,511,737
Construction in Progress	67,078	36,319
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(796,492)</u>	<u>(791,330)</u>
Net Investment in Real Estate	2,588,422	2,502,638
Real Estate and Other Assets Held for Sale, Net of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization of \$1,471 and \$1,171	2,354	2,510
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,859	3,987
Restricted Cash	11,602	23,005
Tenant Accounts Receivable, Net	4,757	5,612
Deferred Rent Receivable, Net	67,382	62,335
Deferred Leasing Intangibles, Net	29,499	33,326
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets, Net	<u>79,388</u>	<u>76,395</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$2,793,263</u>	<u>\$2,709,808</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Indebtedness:		
Mortgage Loans Payable, Net	\$ 495,956	\$ 561,241
Senior Unsecured Notes, Net	204,998	364,457
Unsecured Term Loans, Net	456,638	455,970
Unsecured Credit Facility	189,500	52,500
Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	84,412	93,699
Deferred Leasing Intangibles, Net	10,400	11,841
Rents Received in Advance and Security Deposits	43,300	40,153
Dividends and Distributions Payable	<u>23,434</u>	<u>14,812</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>1,508,638</u>	<u>1,594,673</u>
Commitments and Contingencies	—	—
Equity:		
First Industrial Realty Trust Inc.'s Stockholders' Equity:		
Common Stock (\$0.01 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized and 117,107,746 and 111,027,225 shares issued and outstanding)	1,172	1,111
Additional Paid-in-Capital	1,886,771	1,756,415
Distributions in Excess of Accumulated Earnings	(641,859)	(674,759)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	<u>(4,643)</u>	<u>(9,667)</u>
Total First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Stockholders' Equity	1,241,441	1,073,100
Noncontrolling Interest	<u>43,184</u>	<u>42,035</u>
Total Equity	<u>1,284,625</u>	<u>1,115,135</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity	<u>\$2,793,263</u>	<u>\$2,709,808</u>

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

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
(In thousands, except per share data)			
Revenues:			
Rental Income	\$289,858	\$281,186	\$259,609
Tenant Recoveries and Other Income	88,162	84,637	87,100
Total Revenues	378,020	365,823	346,709
Expenses:			
Property Expenses	112,324	114,628	114,499
General and Administrative	26,703	25,362	23,418
Acquisition Costs	491	1,403	960
Impairment of Real Estate	—	626	—
Depreciation and Other Amortization	117,282	113,814	111,897
Total Expenses	256,800	255,833	250,774
Other Income (Expense):			
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Real Estate	68,202	48,906	(83)
Interest Expense	(59,430)	(67,424)	(72,178)
Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs	(3,219)	(3,159)	(3,098)
Mark-to-Market and Settlement Loss on Interest Rate Protection Agreements	—	(11,546)	—
Loss from Retirement of Debt	—	—	(655)
Total Other Income (Expense)	5,553	(33,223)	(76,014)
Income from Continuing Operations Before Equity in Income of Joint Ventures and Income Tax Provision	126,773	76,767	19,921
Equity in Income of Joint Ventures	—	55	3,499
Income Tax Provision	(1,089)	(117)	(238)
Income from Continuing Operations	125,684	76,705	23,182
Discontinued Operations:			
Income Attributable to Discontinued Operations	—	—	1,835
Gain on Sale of Real Estate	—	—	25,988
Income from Discontinued Operations	—	—	27,823
Net Income	125,684	76,705	51,005
Less: Net Income Attributable to the Noncontrolling Interest	(4,452)	(2,903)	(1,895)
Net Income Attributable to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.	121,232	73,802	49,110
Less: Preferred Dividends	—	—	(1,019)
Less: Redemption of Preferred Stock	—	—	(1,462)
Net Income Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders and Participating Securities	\$121,232	\$ 73,802	\$ 46,629
Basic Earnings Per Share:			
Income from Continuing Operations Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.18
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.24
Net Income Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.42
Diluted Earnings Per Share:			
Income from Continuing Operations Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.18
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.24
Net Income Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.42
Dividends/Distributions Per Share	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.41
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding - Basic	115,030	110,352	109,922
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding - Diluted	115,370	110,781	110,325

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

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2016</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2014</u>
		(In thousands)	
Net Income	\$125,684	\$76,705	\$ 51,005
Mark-to-Market Gain (Loss) on Interest Rate Protection Agreements	4,849	(9,155)	(12,279)
Reclassification of Fair Value of Interest Rate Protection Agreements (See Note 12)	—	12,990	—
Amortization of Interest Rate Protection Agreements	390	524	1,358
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	<u>—</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>(93)</u>
Comprehensive Income	130,923	81,079	39,991
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest	<u>(4,638)</u>	<u>(3,069)</u>	<u>(1,467)</u>
Comprehensive Income Attributable to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.	<u>\$126,285</u>	<u>\$78,010</u>	<u>\$ 38,524</u>

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

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in- Capital	Distributions in Excess of Accumulated Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
(In thousands)							
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$—	\$1,100	\$1,817,609	\$(688,594)	\$ (3,265)	\$44,369	\$1,171,219
Redemption of Preferred Stock	—	—	(73,587)	(1,462)	—	—	(75,049)
Stock Based Compensation Activity	—	4	4,880	(1,936)	—	—	2,948
Conversion of Limited Partner Units to Common Stock	—	2	2,153	—	—	(2,155)	—
Reallocation—Additional Paid-in-Capital	—	—	4	—	—	(4)	—
Common Stock Dividends and Unit Distributions	—	—	—	(45,447)	—	(1,816)	(47,263)
Preferred Dividends	—	—	—	(1,019)	—	—	(1,019)
Net Income	—	—	—	49,110	—	1,895	51,005
Reallocation—Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	—	(16)	16	—
Other Comprehensive Loss	—	—	—	—	(10,586)	(428)	(11,014)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	\$—	\$1,106	\$1,751,059	\$(689,348)	\$(13,867)	\$41,877	\$1,090,827
Stock Based Compensation Activity	—	4	4,656	(2,417)	—	—	2,243
Conversion of Limited Partner Units to Common Stock	—	1	672	—	—	(673)	—
Reallocation—Additional Paid-in-Capital	—	—	28	—	—	(28)	—
Common Stock Dividends and Unit Distributions	—	—	—	(56,796)	—	(2,218)	(59,014)
Net Income	—	—	—	73,802	—	2,903	76,705
Reallocation—Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	—	(8)	8	—
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	—	4,208	166	4,374
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$—	\$1,111	\$1,756,415	\$(674,759)	\$ (9,667)	\$42,035	\$1,115,135
Issuance of Common Stock, Net of Issuance Costs	—	56	124,528	—	—	—	124,584
Stock Based Compensation Activity	—	2	5,516	(217)	—	—	5,301
Conversion of Limited Partner Units to Common Stock	—	3	2,859	—	—	(2,862)	—
Reallocation—Additional Paid-in-Capital	—	—	(2,547)	—	—	2,547	—
Common Stock Dividends and Unit Distributions	—	—	—	(88,115)	—	(3,203)	(91,318)
Net Income	—	—	—	121,232	—	4,452	125,684
Reallocation—Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	—	(29)	29	—
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	—	5,053	186	5,239
Balance as of December 31, 2016	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$1,172</u>	<u>\$1,886,771</u>	<u>\$(641,859)</u>	<u>\$ (4,643)</u>	<u>\$43,184</u>	<u>\$1,284,625</u>

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

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
	(In thousands)		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net Income	\$ 125,684	\$ 76,705	\$ 51,005
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation	95,514	92,955	93,457
Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs	3,219	3,159	3,098
Other Amortization, including Stock Based Compensation	28,403	28,359	30,218
Impairment of Real Estate	—	626	—
Provision for Bad Debt	563	954	1,425
Equity in Income of Joint Ventures	—	(55)	(3,499)
Distributions from Joint Ventures	—	—	1,881
Gain on Sale of Real Estate	(68,202)	(48,906)	(25,905)
Loss from Retirement of Debt	—	—	655
Mark-to-Market Loss on Interest Rate Protection Agreements	—	11,546	—
Decrease (Increase) in Tenant Accounts Receivable, Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets, Net	965	(2,686)	(2,582)
Increase in Deferred Rent Receivable, Net	(6,602)	(6,181)	(2,715)
(Decrease) Increase in Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses, Other Liabilities, Rents Received in Advance and Security Deposits	(5,655)	5,673	452
Payments of Discounts and Prepayment Penalties Associated with Retirement of Debt	(554)	—	(10,650)
Cash Book Overdraft	—	—	336
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>173,335</u>	<u>162,149</u>	<u>137,176</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisitions of Real Estate	(107,484)	(168,122)	(96,045)
Additions to Investment in Real Estate and Non-Acquisition Tenant Improvements and Lease Costs	(179,994)	(150,079)	(123,037)
Net Proceeds from Sales of Investments in Real Estate	163,435	154,024	98,472
Contributions to and Investments in Joint Ventures	—	(200)	(31)
Distributions from Joint Ventures	—	126	2,475
Settlement of Interest Rate Protection Agreements	—	(11,546)	—
Repayments of Notes Receivable	43	2,760	49,761
Decrease (Increase) in Escrows	13,008	(24,037)	(664)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	<u>(110,992)</u>	<u>(197,074)</u>	<u>(69,069)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Financing and Equity Issuance and Preferred Stock Redemption Costs	(375)	(5,158)	(2,419)
Proceeds from the Issuance of Common Stock, Net of Underwriter's Discount	124,936	—	—
Repurchase and Retirement of Restricted Stock	(5,242)	(2,101)	(4,667)
Common Stock Dividends and Unit Distributions Paid	(82,696)	(55,811)	(45,151)
Preferred Dividends Paid	—	—	(1,471)
Redemption of Preferred Stock	—	—	(75,000)
Repayments on Mortgage Loans Payable	(70,969)	(35,004)	(77,880)
Repayments of Senior Unsecured Notes	(159,125)	—	(71,578)
Proceeds from Unsecured Term Loans	—	260,000	200,000
Proceeds from Unsecured Credit Facility	442,000	321,500	356,000
Repayments on Unsecured Credit Facility	(305,000)	(454,000)	(344,000)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	<u>(56,471)</u>	<u>29,426</u>	<u>(66,166)</u>
Net Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	(14)	(18)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,872	(5,499)	1,941
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	3,987	9,500	7,577
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$ 9,859</u>	<u>\$ 3,987</u>	<u>\$ 9,500</u>

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2016</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2014</u>
	(In thousands)		
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS:			
Interest Paid, Net of Interest Expense Capitalized in Connection with Development Activity	\$ 63,600	\$ 66,452	\$ 70,194
Interest Expense Capitalized in Connection with Development Activity	\$ 3,523	\$ 2,453	\$ 1,411
Income Taxes Paid (Refunded)	\$ 1,358	\$ 23	\$ (105)
Supplemental Schedule of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities:			
Common Stock Dividends and Unit Distributions Payable	\$ 23,434	\$ 14,812	\$ 11,949
Exchange of Limited Partnership Units for Common Stock:			
Noncontrolling Interest	\$ (2,862)	\$ (673)	\$ (2,155)
Common Stock	3	1	2
Additional Paid-in-Capital	2,859	672	2,153
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Assumption of Indebtedness and Other Liabilities in Connection with the Acquisition of Real Estate	\$ 5,405	\$ 2,090	\$ 364
Accounts Payable Related to Construction in Progress and Additions to Investment in Real Estate	\$ 32,712	\$ 25,747	\$ 14,901
Write-off of Fully Depreciated Assets	\$(44,080)	\$(45,457)	\$(44,769)

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

FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2015</u>
ASSETS		
(In thousands, except Unit data)		
Assets:		
Investment in Real Estate:		
Land	\$ 794,821	\$ 745,912
Buildings and Improvements	2,523,015	2,511,737
Construction in Progress	67,078	36,319
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(796,492)</u>	<u>(791,330)</u>
Net Investment in Real Estate	<u>2,588,422</u>	<u>2,502,638</u>
Real Estate and Other Assets Held for Sale, Net of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization of \$1,471 and \$1,171	2,354	2,510
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,859	3,987
Restricted Cash	11,602	23,005
Tenant Accounts Receivable, Net	4,757	5,612
Deferred Rent Receivable, Net	67,382	62,335
Deferred Leasing Intangibles, Net	29,499	33,326
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets, Net	<u>89,826</u>	<u>87,110</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,803,701</u>	<u>\$ 2,720,523</u>
LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL		
Liabilities:		
Indebtedness:		
Mortgage Loans Payable, Net	\$ 495,956	\$ 561,241
Senior Unsecured Notes, Net	204,998	364,457
Unsecured Term Loans, Net	456,638	455,970
Unsecured Credit Facility	189,500	52,500
Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	84,412	93,699
Deferred Leasing Intangibles, Net	10,400	11,841
Rents Received in Advance and Security Deposits	43,300	40,153
Distributions Payable	<u>23,434</u>	<u>14,812</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>1,508,638</u>	<u>1,594,673</u>
Commitments and Contingencies	—	—
Partners' Capital:		
First Industrial L.P.'s Partners' Capital:		
General Partner Units (117,107,746 and 111,027,225 units outstanding)	1,219,755	1,054,028
Limited Partners Units (4,039,375 and 4,305,707 units outstanding)	79,156	80,769
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	<u>(4,804)</u>	<u>(10,043)</u>
Total First Industrial L.P.'s Partners' Capital	<u>1,294,107</u>	<u>1,124,754</u>
Noncontrolling Interest	<u>956</u>	<u>1,096</u>
Total Partners' Capital	<u>1,295,063</u>	<u>1,125,850</u>
Total Liabilities and Partners' Capital	<u>\$2,803,701</u>	<u>\$2,720,523</u>

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

FIRST INDUSTRIAL L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
(In thousands, except per Unit data)			
Revenues:			
Rental Income	\$289,858	\$281,186	\$259,609
Tenant Recoveries and Other Income	88,162	84,637	87,100
Total Revenues	378,020	365,823	346,709
Expenses:			
Property Expenses	112,324	114,628	114,499
General and Administrative	26,703	25,247	23,166
Acquisition Costs	491	1,403	960
Impairment of Real Estate	—	626	—
Depreciation and Other Amortization	117,282	113,814	111,897
Total Expenses	256,800	255,718	250,522
Other Income (Expense):			
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Real Estate	68,202	48,906	(83)
Interest Expense	(59,430)	(67,424)	(72,178)
Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs	(3,219)	(3,159)	(3,098)
Mark-to-Market and Settlement Loss on Interest Rate Protection Agreements . . .	—	(11,546)	—
Loss from Retirement of Debt	—	—	(655)
Total Other Income (Expense)	5,553	(33,223)	(76,014)
Income from Continuing Operations Before Equity in Income of Joint Ventures and Income Tax Provision	126,773	76,882	20,173
Equity in Income of Joint Ventures	—	55	3,499
Income Tax Provision	(1,089)	(117)	(238)
Income from Continuing Operations	125,684	76,820	23,434
Discontinued Operations:			
Income Attributable to Discontinued Operations	—	—	1,835
Gain on Sale of Real Estate	—	—	25,988
Income from Discontinued Operations	—	—	27,823
Net Income	125,684	76,820	51,257
Less: Net Income Attributable to the Noncontrolling Interest	(137)	(138)	(72)
Net Income Attributable to Unitholders	125,547	76,682	51,185
Less: Preferred Unit Distributions	—	—	(1,019)
Less: Redemption of Preferred Units	—	—	(1,462)
Net Income Available to Unitholders and Participating Securities	\$125,547	\$ 76,682	\$ 48,704
Basic Earnings Per Unit:			
Income from Continuing Operations Available to Unitholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.18
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to Unitholders	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.24
Net Income Available to Unitholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.42
Diluted Earnings Per Unit:			
Income from Continuing Operations Available to Unitholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.18
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to Unitholders	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.24
Net Income Available to Unitholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.42
Distributions Per Unit	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.41
Weighted Average Units Outstanding - Basic	119,274	114,709	114,388
Weighted Average Units Outstanding - Diluted	119,614	115,138	114,791

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

FIRST INDUSTRIAL L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2016</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2014</u>
		(In thousands)	
Net Income	\$125,684	\$76,820	\$ 51,257
Mark-to-Market Gain (Loss) on Interest Rate Protection Agreements	4,849	(9,155)	(12,279)
Reclassification of Fair Value of Interest Rate Protection Agreements (See Note 12)	—	12,990	—
Amortization of Interest Rate Protection Agreements	390	524	1,358
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	<u>—</u>	<u>(26)</u>	<u>(93)</u>
Comprehensive Income	\$130,923	\$81,153	\$ 40,243
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest	<u>(137)</u>	<u>(138)</u>	<u>(72)</u>
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Unitholders	<u>\$130,786</u>	<u>\$81,015</u>	<u>\$ 40,171</u>

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

FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PARTNERS' CAPITAL

	General Partner Preferred Units	General Partner Units	Limited Partner Units	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
(In thousands)						
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$ 73,587	\$1,027,664	\$82,833	\$ (3,362)	\$1,095	\$1,181,817
Redemption of Preferred Units	(73,587)	—	—	—	—	(73,587)
Stock Based Compensation Activity	—	2,948	—	—	—	2,948
Conversion of Limited Partner Units to General Partner Units	—	2,155	(2,155)	—	—	—
Unit Distributions	—	(45,447)	(1,816)	—	—	(47,263)
Preferred Unit Distributions	(2,481)	—	—	—	—	(2,481)
Contributions from Noncontrolling Interest	—	—	—	—	335	335
Distributions to Noncontrolling Interest	—	—	—	—	(422)	(422)
Net Income	2,481	46,809	1,895	—	72	51,257
Other Comprehensive Loss	—	—	—	(11,014)	—	(11,014)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	\$ —	\$1,034,129	\$80,757	\$(14,376)	\$1,080	\$1,101,590
Stock Based Compensation Activity	—	2,243	—	—	—	2,243
Conversion of Limited Partner Units to General Partner Units	—	673	(673)	—	—	—
Unit Distributions	—	(56,796)	(2,218)	—	—	(59,014)
Contributions from Noncontrolling Interest	—	—	—	—	67	67
Distributions to Noncontrolling Interest	—	—	—	—	(189)	(189)
Net Income	—	73,779	2,903	—	138	76,820
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	4,333	—	4,333
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$ —	\$1,054,028	\$80,769	\$(10,043)	\$1,096	\$1,125,850
Contribution of General Partner Units, Net of Issuance Costs	—	124,584	—	—	—	124,584
Stock Based Compensation Activity	—	5,301	—	—	—	5,301
Conversion of Limited Partner Units to General Partner Units	—	2,862	(2,862)	—	—	—
Unit Distributions	—	(88,115)	(3,203)	—	—	(91,318)
Contributions from Noncontrolling Interest	—	—	—	—	123	123
Distributions to Noncontrolling Interest	—	—	—	—	(400)	(400)
Net Income	—	121,095	4,452	—	137	125,684
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	5,239	—	5,239
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ —	\$1,219,755	\$79,156	\$ (4,804)	\$ 956	\$1,295,063

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

FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
	(In thousands)		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net Income	\$ 125,684	\$ 76,820	\$ 51,257
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation	95,514	92,955	93,457
Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs	3,219	3,159	3,098
Other Amortization, including Stock Based Compensation	28,403	28,359	30,218
Impairment of Real Estate	—	626	—
Provision for Bad Debt	563	954	1,425
Equity in Income of Joint Ventures	—	(55)	(3,499)
Distributions from Joint Ventures	—	—	1,881
Gain on Sale of Real Estate	(68,202)	(48,906)	(25,905)
Loss from Retirement of Debt	—	—	655
Mark-to-Market Loss on Interest Rate Protection Agreements	—	11,546	—
Decrease (Increase) in Tenant Accounts Receivable, Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets, Net	1,242	(2,673)	(2,039)
Increase in Deferred Rent Receivable, Net	(6,602)	(6,181)	(2,715)
(Decrease) Increase in Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses, Other Liabilities, Rents Received in Advance and Security Deposits	(5,655)	5,682	399
Payments of Discounts and Prepayment Penalties Associated with Retirement of Debt	(554)	—	(10,650)
Cash Book Overdraft	—	—	336
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	173,612	162,286	137,918
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisitions of Real Estate	(107,484)	(168,122)	(96,045)
Additions to Investment in Real Estate and Non-Acquisition Tenant Improvements and Lease Costs	(179,994)	(150,079)	(123,037)
Net Proceeds from Sales of Investments in Real Estate	163,435	154,024	98,472
Contributions to and Investments in Joint Ventures	—	(200)	(31)
Distributions from Joint Ventures	—	126	2,475
Settlement of Interest Rate Protection Agreements	—	(11,546)	—
Repayments of Notes Receivable	43	2,760	49,761
Decrease (Increase) in Escrows	13,008	(24,037)	(1,319)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(110,992)	(197,074)	(69,724)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Financing and Equity Issuance and Preferred Unit Redemption Costs	(375)	(5,158)	(2,419)
Contribution of General Partner Units	124,936	—	—
Repurchase and Retirement of Restricted Units	(5,242)	(2,101)	(4,667)
Unit Distributions Paid	(82,696)	(55,811)	(45,151)
Preferred Unit Distributions Paid	—	—	(1,471)
Redemption of Preferred Units	—	—	(75,000)
Contributions from Noncontrolling Interests	123	67	335
Distributions to Noncontrolling Interests	(400)	(189)	(422)
Repayments on Mortgage Loans Payable	(70,969)	(35,004)	(77,880)
Repayments of Senior Unsecured Notes	(159,125)	—	(71,578)
Proceeds from Unsecured Term Loans	—	260,000	200,000
Proceeds from Unsecured Credit Facility	442,000	321,500	356,000
Repayments on Unsecured Credit Facility	(305,000)	(454,000)	(344,000)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	(56,748)	29,304	(66,253)
Net Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	(14)	(18)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,872	(5,484)	1,941
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	3,987	9,485	7,562
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 9,859	\$ 3,987	\$ 9,485

FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2016</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2014</u>
	(In thousands)		
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS:			
Interest Paid, Net of Interest Expense Capitalized in Connection with Development Activity	\$ 63,600	\$ 66,452	\$ 70,194
Interest Expense Capitalized in Connection with Development Activity	<u>\$ 3,523</u>	<u>\$ 2,453</u>	<u>\$ 1,411</u>
Income Taxes Paid (Refunded)	<u>\$ 1,358</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ (105)</u>
Supplemental Schedule of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities:			
General and Limited Partner Unit Distributions Payable	<u>\$ 23,434</u>	<u>\$ 14,812</u>	<u>\$ 11,949</u>
Exchange of Limited Partner Units for General Partner Units:			
Limited Partner Units	\$ (2,862)	\$ (673)	\$ (2,155)
General Partner Units	<u>2,862</u>	<u>673</u>	<u>2,155</u>
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Assumption of Indebtedness and Other Liabilities in Connection with the Acquisition of Real Estate	<u>\$ 5,405</u>	<u>\$ 2,090</u>	<u>\$ 364</u>
Accounts Payable Related to Construction in Progress and Additions to Investment in Real Estate	<u>\$ 32,712</u>	<u>\$ 25,747</u>	<u>\$ 14,901</u>
Write-off of Fully Depreciated Assets	<u>\$(44,080)</u>	<u>\$(45,457)</u>	<u>\$(44,769)</u>

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

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Dollars in thousands, except per share and Unit data)

1. Organization

First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc. (the “Company”) is a self-administered and fully integrated real estate company which owns, manages, acquires, sells, develops and redevelops industrial real estate. The Company is a Maryland corporation organized on August 10, 1993 and a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”). Unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, the terms “we,” “our” and “us” refer to the Company and its subsidiaries, including its operating partnership, First Industrial, L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”), and its consolidated subsidiaries.

We began operations on July 1, 1994. The Company’s operations are conducted primarily through the Operating Partnership, of which the Company is the sole general partner (the “General Partner”), with an approximate 96.7% and 96.3% ownership interest (“General Partner Units”) at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The Operating Partnership also conducts operations through eight other limited partnerships (the “Other Real Estate Partnerships”), numerous limited liability companies (“LLCs”) and certain taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRSs”), the operating data of which, together with that of the Operating Partnership, is consolidated with that of the Company as presented herein. The Operating Partnership holds at least a 99% limited partnership interest in each of the Other Real Estate Partnerships. The general partners of the Other Real Estate Partnerships are separate corporations, wholly-owned by the Company, each with at least a .01% general partnership interest in the Other Real Estate Partnerships. The Company does not have any significant assets or liabilities other than its investment in the Operating Partnership and its 100% ownership interest in the general partners of the Other Real Estate Partnerships. Noncontrolling interest in the Operating Partnership of approximately 3.3% and 3.7% at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, represents the aggregate partnership interest held by the limited partners thereof (“Limited Partner Units” and together with the General Partner Units, the “Units”).

Profits, losses and distributions of the Operating Partnership, the LLCs, the Other Real Estate Partnerships and the TRSs are allocated to the general partner and the limited partners, the members or the shareholders, as applicable, of such entities in accordance with the provisions contained within their respective organizational documents.

As of December 31, 2016, we owned 537 industrial properties located in 23 states, containing an aggregate of approximately 62.3 million square feet of gross leasable area (“GLA”). Of the 537 properties owned on a consolidated basis, none of them are directly owned by the Company.

Any references to the number of industrial properties and square footage in the financial statement footnotes are unaudited.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 include the accounts and operating results of the Company and the Operating Partnership. Such financial statements present noncontrolling equity interests in joint ventures under the equity method of accounting. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Use of Estimates

In order to conform with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), in preparation of our consolidated financial statements we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Interest income, which was included in other income and expense on the consolidated statement of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, has been reclassified to be included in tenant recoveries and other income to conform to the presentation of the same data as reported for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash and liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less. The carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short term maturity of these investments.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash includes cash held in escrow in connection with gross proceeds from the sales of certain industrial properties. These sales proceeds will be disbursed as we exchange into properties under Section 1031 of the Code. The carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short term maturity of these investments.

Investment in Real Estate and Depreciation

Investment in real estate is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. We review our properties on a quarterly basis for impairment and provide a provision if impairments exist. To determine if an impairment may exist, we review our properties and identify those that have had either an event of change or event of circumstances warranting further assessment of recoverability (such as a decrease in occupancy, a decline in general market conditions or a change in the expected hold period of an asset or asset group). If further assessment of recoverability is needed, we estimate the future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the property and its eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected future net cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) is less than the carrying amount of the property or group of properties, we will recognize an impairment loss based upon the estimated fair value of the property or group of properties. For properties we consider held for sale, we cease depreciating the properties and value the properties at the lower of depreciated cost or fair value, less costs to dispose. If circumstances arise that were previously considered unlikely, and, as a result, we decide not to sell a property or group of properties previously classified as held for sale, we will reclassify the properties as held and used. Properties are measured at the lower of their carrying amounts (adjusted for any depreciation and amortization expense that would have been recognized had the properties been continuously classified as held and used) or fair value at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell. We classify properties as held for sale when all criteria within the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s (the “FASB”) guidance on the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets are met.

Interest costs, real estate taxes, compensation costs of development personnel and other directly related costs incurred during construction periods are capitalized and depreciated commencing with the date the property is substantially completed. Upon substantial completion, we reclassify construction in progress to building,

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

tenant improvements and leasing commissions. Such costs begin to be capitalized to the development projects from the point we are undergoing 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.

Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method based on the following useful lives:

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and Improvements	7 to 50
Land Improvements	5 to 20
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	3 to 10
Tenant Improvements	Lease Term

Construction expenditures for tenant improvements, leasehold improvements and leasing commissions (inclusive of compensation costs of personnel attributable to leasing) are capitalized and amortized over the terms of each specific lease. Capitalized compensation costs of personnel attributable to leasing relate to time directly attributable to originating leases with tenants that result directly from and are essential to originating those leases and would not have been incurred had these leasing transactions not occurred. Repairs and maintenance are charged to expense when incurred. Expenditures for improvements are capitalized.

Upon acquisition of an occupied property, we allocate the purchase price of the property based upon the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which generally consists of land, buildings, tenant improvements, leasing commissions and intangible assets including in-place leases, above market and below market leases, below market ground lease obligations and tenant relationships. We allocate the purchase price to the fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property by valuing the property as if it were vacant. Acquired above and below market leases and below market ground lease obligations are valued based on the present value of the difference between prevailing market rates and the in-place rates measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above market leases and below market ground lease obligations, and the initial term plus the term of any below market fixed rate renewal options for below market leases. The above market lease values are amortized as a reduction of rental revenue over the remaining term of the respective leases, and the below market lease values are amortized as an increase to base rental revenue over the remaining initial terms plus the terms of any below market fixed rate renewal options of the respective leases.

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

Acquisition related costs associated with business combinations are expensed as incurred. As defined by GAAP, a business is an integrated set of activities and assets that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits directly to investors or other owners, members or participants. We do not consider acquisitions of land or unoccupied buildings to be business combinations. Rather, these transactions are treated as asset acquisitions and the acquisition related costs are capitalized to the basis of the assets acquired.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Deferred leasing intangibles, net of accumulated amortization, included in our total assets and total liabilities consist of the following:

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
In-Place Leases	\$17,529	\$19,438
Above Market Leases	2,373	2,520
Below Market Ground Lease Obligation	1,733	1,778
Tenant Relationships	<u>7,864</u>	<u>9,590</u>
Total Included in Total Assets, Net of \$27,336 and \$26,432 of Accumulated Amortization	<u>\$29,499</u>	<u>\$33,326</u>
Below Market Leases	<u>\$10,400</u>	<u>\$11,841</u>
Total Included in Total Liabilities, Net of \$10,193 and \$8,911 of Accumulated Amortization	<u>\$10,400</u>	<u>\$11,841</u>

Amortization expense related to in-place leases and tenant relationships, exclusive of amortization expense related to in-place leases and tenant relationships included in discontinued operations, was \$6,717, \$6,326 and \$6,239 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Rental revenues increased by \$996, \$462 and \$925 related to net amortization of above and below market leases, exclusive of net amortization related to above and below market leases included in discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2014. We will recognize net amortization expense related to deferred leasing intangibles over the next five years, for properties owned as of December 31, 2016 as follows:

	<u>Estimated Amortization of In-Place Leases and Tenant Relationships</u>	<u>Estimated Net Increase to Rental Revenues Related to Above and Below Market Leases</u>
2017	\$5,860	\$961
2018	\$4,119	\$817
2019	\$3,251	\$828
2020	\$2,700	\$754
2021	\$2,069	\$740

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

The assets and liabilities of our operations in Canada were translated to U.S. dollars from the Canadian dollar based on the current exchange rate prevailing at each balance sheet date. The income statement accounts were translated using the average exchange rate for the period. The resulting translation adjustments were included in accumulated other comprehensive income. We sold our sole remaining real estate asset located in Canada during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs include fees and costs incurred to obtain long-term financing. These fees and costs are being amortized over the terms of the respective loans. Unamortized deferred financing costs are written-off when debt is retired before the maturity date.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Effective January 1, 2016, we adopted Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2015-03, “Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs” (“ASU 2015-03”), which amended the presentation of debt issuance costs on a consolidated balance sheet. ASU 2015-03 requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts, instead of as an asset. We applied ASU 2015-03 retrospectively. The debt issuance costs related to the unsecured credit facility remain classified as an asset and are included in prepaid expenses and other assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

Investments in Joint Ventures

Investments in joint ventures represented noncontrolling equity or limited partnership interests in joint ventures. We accounted for investments in joint ventures under the equity method of accounting, as we did not have a majority voting interest, operational control or financial control. Control is determined using accounting standards related to the consolidation of joint ventures and variable interest entities (“VIEs”). In order to assess whether consolidation of a VIE is required, an enterprise is required to qualitatively assess the determination of the primary beneficiary of a VIE based on whether the entity (1) has the power to direct matters that most significantly impact the activities of the VIE and (2) has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Additionally, they require an ongoing reconsideration of the primary beneficiary and provide a framework for the events that trigger a reassessment of whether an entity is a VIE.

Under the equity method of accounting, our share of earnings or losses of joint ventures was reflected in income as earned and contributions or distributions increased or decreased our investments in joint ventures as paid or received, respectively. Differences between our carrying value of our investments in joint ventures and our underlying equity of such joint ventures was amortized over the respective lives of the underlying assets. During the year ended 2015, the joint venture in which we held a noncontrolling equity interest, sold its last remaining industrial property.

Limited Partner Units

Limited Partner Units are reported within Partners’ Capital in the Operating Partnership’s balance sheet as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 because they are not redeemable for cash or other assets (a) at a fixed or determinable date, (b) at the option of the Unitholder or (c) upon the occurrence of an event that is not solely within the control of the Operating Partnership. Redemption can be effectuated, as determined by the General Partner, either by exchanging the Units for shares of common stock of the Company on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment, or by paying cash equal to the fair market value of such shares.

The Operating Partnership is the only significant asset of the Company and economic, fiduciary and contractual means align the interests of the Company and the Operating Partnership. The Company’s Board of Directors and officers of the Company direct the Company to act when acting in its capacity as sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. Because of this, the Operating Partnership is deemed to have effective control of the form of redemption consideration. As of December 31, 2016, all criteria were met for the Operating Partnership to control the actions or events necessary to issue the maximum number of the Company’s common shares required to be delivered upon redemption of all remaining Limited Partner Units.

Stock Based Compensation

We measure compensation cost for all stock-based awards at fair value on the date of grant and recognize compensation expense over the service period for awards expected to vest.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Net income, net of preferred stock dividends or preferred Unit distributions and redemption of preferred stock or preferred Units, is allocated to common stockholders or Unitholders and participating securities based upon their proportionate share of weighted average shares or Units plus weighted average participating securities. Participating securities are unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents. Restricted stock or restricted Unit awards granted to employees and directors are considered participating securities as they receive non-forfeitable dividend or dividend equivalents at the same rate as common stock or Units. See Note 8 for further disclosure about participating securities.

Revenue Recognition

Rental income is recognized on a straight-line method under which contractual rent increases are recognized evenly over the lease term. Tenant recovery income includes payments from tenants for real estate taxes, insurance and other property operating expenses and is recognized as revenue in the same period the related expenses are incurred by us.

If the lease provides for tenant improvements, we determine whether the tenant improvements are owned by the tenant or us. When we are the owner of the tenant improvements, the tenant is not considered to have taken physical possession or have control of the leased asset until the tenant improvements are substantially complete. Also, when we are the owner of the tenant improvements, any tenant improvements funded by the tenant are treated as lease payments which are deferred and amortized into income over the lease term. When the tenant is the owner of the tenant improvements, we record any tenant improvement allowance funded as a lease inducement and amortize it as a reduction of revenue over the lease term.

Revenue is generally recognized on payments received from tenants for early lease terminations upon the effective termination of a tenant's lease and when we have no further obligations under the lease.

We provide an allowance for doubtful accounts against the portion of tenant accounts receivable including deferred rent receivable, which is estimated to be uncollectible. Tenant accounts receivable in the consolidated balance sheets are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$528 and \$1,515 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Deferred rent receivable in the consolidated balance sheets is shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,694 and \$2,669 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. For accounts receivable we deem uncollectible, we use the direct write-off method.

Gain on Sale of Real Estate

Gain on sale of real estate is recognized using the full accrual method, when appropriate. Gains relating to transactions which do not meet the full accrual method of accounting are deferred and recognized when the full accrual method of accounting criteria are met or by using the installment or deposit methods of profit recognition, as appropriate in the circumstances. As the assets are sold, their costs and related accumulated depreciation are written off with resulting gains or losses reflected in net income. Estimated future costs to be incurred by us after completion of each sale are accrued and included in the determination of the gain on sales.

Income Taxes

The Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code. To qualify as a REIT, the Company must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement to distribute at least 90% of its adjusted taxable income to its stockholders. Management intends to continue to adhere to these requirements and to maintain the Company's REIT status. As a REIT, the Company is entitled to a tax deduction

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

for some or all of the dividends it pays to shareholders. Accordingly, the Company generally will not be subject to federal income taxes as long as it currently distributes to shareholders an amount equal to or in excess of the Company's taxable income. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, it will be subject to federal income taxes and may not be able to qualify as a REIT for four subsequent taxable years.

REIT qualification reduces, but does not eliminate, the amount of state and local taxes we pay. In addition, our financial statements include the operations of taxable corporate subsidiaries that are not entitled to a dividends paid deduction and are subject to corporate federal, state and local income taxes.

In accordance with partnership taxation, each of the partners of the Operating Partnership is responsible for reporting their share of taxable income or loss.

We may also be subject to certain federal excise and franchise taxes if we engage in certain types of transactions. A benefit or provision has been made for federal, state and local income taxes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The provision for excise and franchise taxes has been reflected in general and administrative expense in the consolidated statements of operations and has not been separately stated due to its insignificance.

Earnings Per Share and Earnings Per Unit (“EPS” and “EPU”)

Basic net income per common share or Unit is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders or Unitholders by the weighted average number of common shares or Units outstanding for the period.

Diluted net income per common share or Unit is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders or Unitholders by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares or Units outstanding and any dilutive non-participating securities for the period.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Historically, we have used interest rate protection agreements (“Agreements”) to fix the interest rate on anticipated offerings of senior unsecured notes. Receipts or payments that result from the settlement of Agreements used to fix the interest rate on anticipated offerings of senior unsecured notes are amortized over the life of the derivative or the life of the debt and included in interest expense. Receipts or payments resulting from Agreements used to convert floating rate debt to fixed rate debt are recognized as a component of interest expense. Agreements which qualify for hedge accounting are marked-to-market and any gain or loss that is effective is recognized in other comprehensive income whereas mark-to-market gains and losses on Agreements which do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in net income immediately. Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income (loss) during the hedge period are reclassified to earnings in the same period during which the forecasted transaction or hedged item affects net income. The credit risks associated with Agreements are controlled through the evaluation and monitoring of the creditworthiness of the counterparty. In the event that the counterparty fails to meet the terms of Agreements, our exposure is limited to the fair value of Agreements, not the notional amounts.

Fair Value

GAAP establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants. The guidance establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value based on observable and unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect our assumptions of pricing the asset or liability based on the best information available in the circumstances. We estimate fair value using available market information and valuation methodologies we believe to be appropriate for these purposes. The fair value hierarchy consists of the following three broad levels:

- Level 1 — quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 — inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability; and
- Level 3 — unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists for the asset or liability.

Our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to their fair value measurement. Considerable judgment and a high degree of subjectivity are involved in developing these estimates and, accordingly, they are not necessarily indicative of amounts that we would realize on disposition.

Discontinued Operations and Assets Held for Sale

Effective January 1, 2015, we adopted ASU No. 2014-08, “Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity” (“ASU 2014-08”) for all properties not previously sold. ASU 2014-08 revised the reporting requirements to only allow a component of an entity, or group of components of an entity, to be reported in discontinued operations if the disposal represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity’s operations and financial results. Going forward, we expect the majority of our property dispositions will not qualify as discontinued operations and the results of the dispositions, including the gain on sale of real estate, will be presented in income from continuing operations.

Prior to the adoption of ASU 2014-08, the FASB’s guidance on financial reporting for the disposal of long lived assets required that the results of operations and gains or losses on the sale of property or property held for sale be presented in discontinued operations if both of the following criteria were met: (a) the operations and cash flows of the property have been (or will be) eliminated from the ongoing operations of the Company and the Operating Partnership as a result of the disposal transaction and (b) we will not have any significant continuing involvement in the operations of the property after the disposal transaction. The guidance also required prior period results of operations for these properties to be reclassified and presented in discontinued operations in prior consolidated statements of operations.

We classify certain properties and related assets and liabilities as held for sale when certain criteria are met. At such time, the respective assets and liabilities are presented separately on the consolidated balance sheets. Assets held for sale are reported at the lower of carrying value or estimated fair value less estimated costs to sell.

Segment Reporting

Management views the Company, inclusive of the Operating Partnership, as a single segment based on its method of internal reporting.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, “Leases” (“ASU 2016-02”), which amends the existing accounting standards for lease accounting and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract. Under ASU 2016-02, we will be required 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. We are a lessee on certain ground and operating leases as disclosed in Note 14. Due to the length of lease terms of some of these ground and operating leases, we expect to record a right-of-use asset and lease liability upon adoption of this standard. ASU 2016-02 also requires that lessors expense certain initial direct costs, which are capitalizable under existing leasing standards, as incurred. ASU 2016-02 requires the use of a modified retrospective approach for all leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest period presented in the consolidated financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. We are continuing the process of evaluating and quantifying the effect that ASU 2016-02 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. We plan to adopt ASU 2016-02 on January 1, 2019.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (“ASU 2014-09”). ASU 2014-09 requires entities to recognize revenue when they transfer promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. While lease contracts with customers, which constitute a vast majority of our revenues, are a specific scope exception, certain of our revenue streams may be impacted by the new guidance. Once the new guidance setting forth principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases (ASU 2016-02, as discussed above) goes into effect, the new revenue standard may apply to executory costs and other components of revenue due under leases that are deemed to be non-lease components (such as common area maintenance and provision of utilities), even when the revenue for such activities is not separately stipulated in the lease. ASU 2014-09 provides the option of using a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. We have not decided which method of adoption we will use. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. We are currently in the process of evaluating the impact the adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have on our financial position or results of operations and we plan to adopt the standard January 1, 2018.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, “Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting” (“ASU 2016-09”). ASU 2016-09 intends to simplify several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the accounting for income taxes, the classification of certain items on the statement of cash flows, statutory tax withholding requirements and the accounting for forfeitures. The adoption of ASU 2016-09 is not expected to impact our consolidated financial statements. We plan to adopt ASU 2016-09 on January 1, 2017.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, “Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments” (“ASU 2016-13”). ASU 2016-13 requires, among other things, the use of a new current expected credit loss (“CECL”) model in determining our allowances for doubtful accounts with respect to accounts receivable, accrued straight-line rents receivable and notes receivable. The CECL model requires that we estimate our lifetime expected credit loss with respect to these receivables and record allowances that, when deducted from the balance of the receivables, represent the net amounts expected to be collected. We will also be required to disclose information about how we developed the allowances, including changes in the factors that influenced our estimate of expected credit losses and the reasons for those changes. ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. We are in the process of evaluating ASU 2016-13.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments” (“ASU 2016-15”). ASU 2016-15 addresses eight specific cash flow issues and intends to reduce the diversity in practice in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017 with retrospective application required. We expect ASU 2016-15 to impact the presentation of our consolidated statement of cash flows and we will adopt on January 1, 2018.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash” (“ASU 2016-18”). ASU 2016-18 requires that the statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents and amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-18 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. We expect ASU 2016-18 to impact the presentation of our consolidated statement of cash flows and we will adopt on January 1, 2018.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, “Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business” (“ASU 2017-01”). ASU 2017-01 clarifies the framework for determining whether an integrated set of assets and activities meets the definition of a business. The revised framework establishes a screen for determining whether an integrated set of assets and activities is a business and narrows the definition of a business, which is expected to result in fewer transactions being accounted for as business combinations. Acquisitions of integrated sets of assets and activities that do not meet the definition of a business are accounted for as asset acquisitions. ASU 2017-01 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and is to be applied prospectively on or after the effective date. We plan to adopt ASU 2017-01 on January 1, 2017 and we anticipate that our acquisitions of real estate in the future will generally not meet the definition of a business combination and accordingly transaction costs which have historically been expensed, will be capitalized as part of the basis of the real estate assets acquired.

3. Investment in Real Estate

Acquisitions

The following table summarizes our acquisition of industrial properties from third parties for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. The revenue and net income associated with the acquisition of the industrial properties, since their respective acquisition dates, are not significant for 2016, 2015 or 2014.

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Number of Industrial Properties Acquired	6	8	8
GLA (in millions)	0.7	1.9	1.1
Purchase Price (A)	\$111,130	\$169,218	\$95,692

(A) Purchase price includes the acquisition of several land parcels for the years ended 2016, 2015 and 2014 and excludes closing costs incurred with the acquisition of the industrial properties and land parcels.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table summarizes the fair value of amounts recognized for each major class of asset and liability for the industrial properties and land parcels acquired during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	Year Ended December 31, 2016		Year Ended December 31, 2015	
	Purchase Price	Weighted Average Life (in Months)	Purchase Price	Weighted Average Life (in Months)
Land	\$ 70,380	N/A	\$ 52,954	N/A
Building and Improvements	37,031	(A)	107,106	(A)
Other Assets	781	(B)	2,562	(B)
In-Place Leases	3,253	75	7,124	84
Above Market Leases	214	33	—	N/A
Below Market Leases	—	N/A	(528)	62
Assumed Mortgage Loan Premium (See Note 4)	(529)	44	—	N/A
Total Purchase Price	\$111,130		\$169,218	
Assumed Mortgage Loan (See Note 4)	(4,513)			
Total Net Assets Acquired	\$106,617			

(A) See Note 2 for the disclosure of useful lives of our Investment in Real Estate and our Depreciation policy.

(B) Represents leasing commissions, which are included in prepaid expenses and other assets on the consolidated balance sheets and amortized over the remaining term of each lease.

Real Estate Held for Sale

As of December 31, 2016, we had three industrial properties comprising approximately 0.1 million square feet of GLA held for sale.

Sales and Discontinued Operations

The following table summarizes our property dispositions for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Number of Industrial Properties Sold	63	66	29
GLA (in millions)	3.9	3.8	2.0
Gross Proceeds from the Sale of Real Estate (A)	\$169,911	\$158,429	\$102,596
Gain on Sale of Real Estate (A)	\$ 68,202	\$ 48,906	\$ 25,905

(A) Gross proceeds from the sale of real estate and gain on sale of real estate includes the sale of several land parcels for years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The 29 industrial properties sold during the year ended December 31, 2014 meet the criteria to be included in discontinued operations. Therefore the results of operations and gain on sale of real estate for the 29 industrial properties sold are included in discontinued operations. The results of operations and loss on sale of real estate for the several land parcels, which do not meet the criteria to be included in discontinued operations, are included in continuing operations. As discussed in Note 2, we adopted the new accounting standard relating to discontinued operations on January 1, 2015. There were no sales of industrial properties during the years ended ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 that met the criteria to be classified as discontinued operations.

The following table discloses the components of our discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2014:

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2014</u>
Total Revenues	\$ 7,007
Property Expenses	(2,784)
Depreciation and Amortization	(2,388)
Gain on Sale of Real Estate	<u>25,988</u>
Income from Discontinued Operations	<u>\$27,823</u>

Impairment Charge

The impairment charge of \$626 recorded during the year ended December 31, 2015 was due to marketing certain industrial properties for sale and our assessment of the likelihood and timing of a potential sale transaction. The fair market values were determined using third party offers. Valuations based on third party offers include bona fide contract prices and letter of intent amounts that we believe are indicative of fair value and fall into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

4. Indebtedness

The following table discloses certain information regarding our indebtedness:

	<u>Outstanding Balance at</u>		<u>Interest</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>Rate at</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Date</u>
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>Rate at</u>	
			<u>2016</u>	<u>Rate at</u>	
				<u>Issuance</u>	
Mortgage Loans					June 2018 –
Payable, Gross	\$498,435	\$564,891	4.03% – 8.26%	3.82% – 8.26%	September 2022
<i>Unamortized Deferred Financing</i>					
<i>Costs</i>	(2,905)	(3,714)			
<i>Unamortized Premiums</i>	426	64			
Mortgage Loans Payable, Net	<u>\$495,956</u>	<u>\$561,241</u>			
Senior Unsecured Notes, Gross					
2016 Notes	\$ —	\$159,679	N/A	N/A	1/15/2016
2017 Notes	54,981	54,981	7.50%	7.52%	12/1/2017
2027 Notes	6,070	6,070	7.15%	7.11%	5/15/2027
2028 Notes	31,901	31,901	7.60%	8.13%	7/15/2028
2032 Notes	10,600	10,600	7.75%	7.87%	4/15/2032
2017 II Notes	<u>101,871</u>	<u>101,871</u>	5.95%	6.37%	5/15/2017
Subtotal	\$205,423	\$365,102			
<i>Unamortized Deferred Financing</i>					
<i>Costs</i>	(320)	(499)			
<i>Unamortized Discounts</i>	<u>(105)</u>	<u>(146)</u>			
Senior Unsecured Notes, Net	<u>\$204,998</u>	<u>\$364,457</u>			
Unsecured Term Loans, Gross					
2014 Unsecured Term Loan (A)	\$200,000	\$200,000	3.99%	N/A	1/29/2021
2015 Unsecured Term Loan (A)	<u>260,000</u>	<u>260,000</u>	3.39%	N/A	9/12/2022
Subtotal	\$460,000	\$460,000			
<i>Unamortized Deferred Financing</i>					
<i>Costs</i>	<u>(3,362)</u>	<u>(4,030)</u>			
Unsecured Term Loans, Net	<u>\$456,638</u>	<u>\$455,970</u>			
Unsecured Credit Facility (B)	<u>\$189,500</u>	<u>\$ 52,500</u>	1.77%	N/A	3/11/2019

(A) The interest rate at December 31, 2016 reflects the interest rate protection agreements we entered into to effectively convert the variable rate to a fixed rate. See Note 12.

(B) The maturity date may be extended an additional year at our election, subject to certain restrictions. Amounts exclude unamortized deferred financing costs of \$2,876 and \$4,204 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which are included in prepaid expenses and other assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Mortgage Loans Payable, Net

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we paid off mortgage loans in the amount of \$59,420 and \$22,910, respectively. In connection with the mortgage loans paid off during the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized \$79 as loss from retirement of debt, which is included in general and administrative expense.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we assumed a mortgage loan in the amount of \$4,513 in conjunction with the acquisition of one industrial property, totaling approximately 0.1 million square feet of GLA. The mortgage loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 7.35%, principal payments are amortized over 25 years and the loan matures in September 2019. In conjunction with the assumption of the mortgage loan, we recorded a premium in the amount of \$529, which will be amortized as an adjustment to interest expense through maturity.

As of December 31, 2016, mortgage loans payable are collateralized, and in some instances cross-collateralized, by industrial properties with a net carrying value of \$659,987. We believe the Operating Partnership and the Company were in compliance with all covenants relating to mortgage loans as of December 31, 2016.

Senior Unsecured Notes, Net

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we paid off and retired our 2016 Notes (as described in the table above), at maturity, in the amount of \$159,679.

Unsecured Term Loans, Net

On January 29, 2014, we entered into a seven-year, \$200,000 unsecured loan (the “2014 Unsecured Term Loan”) with a syndicate of financial institutions. At December 31, 2016, the 2014 Unsecured Term Loan requires interest only payments and bears interest at a variable rate based on LIBOR plus 170 basis points.

On September 11, 2015, we entered into a seven-year, \$260,000 unsecured loan (the “2015 Unsecured Term Loan”); together with the 2014 Unsecured Term Loan, the “Unsecured Term Loans”) with a syndicate of financial institutions. At December 31, 2016, the 2015 Unsecured Term Loan requires interest only payments and bears interest at a variable rate based on LIBOR plus 160 basis points. The interest rates on the Unsecured Term Loans vary based on the Company’s leverage ratio or, at our election, the Company’s credit ratings.

Unsecured Credit Facility

On March 10, 2015, we amended and restated our \$625,000 unsecured revolving credit agreement (the “Old Credit Facility”) with a new \$625,000 unsecured revolving credit agreement (as amended and restated, the “Unsecured Credit Facility”). We may request that the borrowing capacity under the Unsecured Credit Facility be increased to \$900,000, subject to certain restrictions. The Unsecured Credit Facility matures on March 11, 2019 with an option to extend an additional one year at our election, subject to certain restrictions. At December 31, 2016, the Unsecured Credit Facility provides for interest only payments at LIBOR plus 115 basis points. The interest rate on the Unsecured Credit Facility varies based on the Company’s leverage ratio or, at our election, the Company’s credit ratings.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Indebtedness

The following is a schedule of the stated maturities and scheduled principal payments of our indebtedness, exclusive of premiums, discounts and deferred financing costs, for the next five years as of December 31, and thereafter:

	Amount
2017	\$ 168,914
2018	166,893
2019	270,061
2020	90,857
2021	266,818
Thereafter	389,815
Total	\$1,353,358

The Unsecured Credit Facility, the Unsecured Term Loans and the indentures governing our senior unsecured notes contain certain financial covenants, including limitations on incurrence of debt and debt service coverage. Under the Unsecured Credit Facility and the Unsecured Term Loans, an event of default can occur if the lenders, in their good faith judgment, determine that a material adverse change has occurred which could prevent timely repayment or materially impair our ability to perform our obligations under the loan agreements. We believe that the Operating Partnership and the Company were in compliance with all covenants relating to the Unsecured Credit Facility, the Unsecured Term Loans and indentures governing our senior unsecured notes as of December 31, 2016. However, these financial covenants are complex and there can be no assurance that these provisions would not be interpreted by our lenders and noteholders in a manner that could impose and cause us to incur material costs.

Fair Value

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the fair value of our indebtedness was as follows:

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Carrying Amount (A)	Fair Value	Carrying Amount (A)	Fair Value
Mortgage Loans Payable, Net	\$ 498,861	\$ 513,540	\$ 564,955	\$ 595,964
Senior Unsecured Notes, Net	205,318	222,469	364,956	386,253
Unsecured Term Loans	460,000	458,602	460,000	460,970
Unsecured Credit Facility	189,500	189,500	52,500	52,500
Total	\$1,353,679	\$1,384,111	\$1,442,411	\$1,495,687

(A) The carrying amounts include unamortized premiums and discounts and exclude unamortized deferred financing costs.

The fair values of our mortgage loans payable were determined by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made based upon similar remaining maturities. The current market rates we utilized were internally estimated. The fair value of the senior unsecured notes were determined by using rates, as advised by our bankers, that are based upon recent trades within the same series of the senior

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

unsecured notes, recent trades for senior unsecured notes with comparable maturities, recent trades for fixed rate unsecured notes from companies with profiles similar to ours, as well as overall economic conditions. The fair value of the Unsecured Credit Facility and the Unsecured Term Loans was determined by discounting the future cash flows using current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining term, assuming no repayment until maturity. We have concluded that our determination of fair value for each of our mortgage loans payable, senior unsecured notes, the Unsecured Term Loans and the Unsecured Credit Facility was primarily based upon Level 3 inputs.

5. Variable Interest Entities

The Other Real Estate Partnerships are VIEs of the Operating Partnership and the Operating Partnership is the primary beneficiary, thus causing the Other Real Estate Partnerships to be consolidated by the Operating Partnership. In addition, the Operating Partnership is a VIE of the Company and the Company is the primary beneficiary.

The following table summarizes the assets and liabilities of the Other Real Estate Partnerships included in our consolidated balance sheets:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2015</u>
ASSETS		
Assets:		
Net Investment in Real Estate	\$278,398	\$306,866
Other Assets, Net	<u>24,719</u>	<u>20,104</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$303,117</u>	<u>\$326,970</u>
LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL		
Liabilities:		
Mortgage Loans Payable, Net	\$ 70,366	\$ 77,071
Other Liabilities, Net	25,392	43,103
Partners' Capital	<u>207,359</u>	<u>206,796</u>
Total Liabilities and Partners' Capital	<u>\$303,117</u>	<u>\$326,970</u>

6. Stockholders' Equity of the Company and Partners' Capital of the Operating Partnership

Operating Partnership Units

The Operating Partnership has issued General Partner Units, Limited Partner Units and preferred general partnership Units. The General Partner Units resulted from capital contributions from the Company. The Limited Partner Units are issued in conjunction with the acquisition of certain properties. Subject to certain lock-up periods, holders of Limited Partner Units can redeem their Units by providing written notification to the General Partner. Unless the General Partner provides notice of a redemption restriction to the holder, redemption must be made within seven business days after receipt of the holder's notice. The redemption can be effectuated, as determined by the General Partner, either by exchanging the Limited Partner Units for shares of common stock of the Company on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment, or by paying cash equal to the fair market value of such shares. Prior requests for redemption have generally been fulfilled with shares of common stock of the Company, and the Operating Partnership intends to continue this practice. If each Limited Partner Unit of the Operating Partnership were redeemed as of December 31, 2016, the Operating Partnership could satisfy its

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

redemption obligations by making an aggregate cash payment of approximately \$113,304 or by issuing 4,039,375 shares of the Company's common stock. The preferred general partnership Units result from preferred capital contributions from the Company. The Operating Partnership is required to make all required distributions on the preferred general partnership Units prior to any distribution of cash or assets to the holders of the Units. The consent of the holder of the Limited Partner Units is required to alter such holder's rights as to allocations and distributions, to alter or modify such holder's rights with respect to redemption, to cause the early termination of the Operating Partnership or to amend the provisions of the partnership agreement which requires such consent.

Preferred Stock or General Partner Preferred Units

On May 27, 2004, the Company issued 50,000 Depositary Shares, each representing 1/100th of a share of the Company's 6.236%, Series F Flexible Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value (the "Series F Preferred Stock"), at an initial offering price of \$1,000.00 per Depositary Share. The net proceeds from the issuance of the Series F Preferred Stock were contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for 6.236% Series F Cumulative Preferred Units (the "Series F Preferred Units") and are reflected in the Operating Partnerships' financial statements as a general partner preferred unit contribution. The Series F Preferred Stock was redeemable for cash at the Company's option, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of \$1,000.00 per Depositary Share, or \$50,000 in the aggregate, plus dividends accrued and unpaid to the redemption date. On March 6, 2014, the Company fully redeemed the Series F Preferred Stock, at a redemption price of \$1,000.00 per Depositary Share, and paid a pro-rated first quarter dividend of \$11.3299 per Depositary Share, totaling \$566. An equivalent number of Series F Preferred Units were redeemed on March 6, 2014 as well. The initial offering costs associated with the issuance of the Series F Preferred Stock or Series F Preferred Units, as well as costs associated with the redemption, totaled \$949 and are reflected as a deduction from net income in determining earnings per share or earnings per Unit for the year ended December 31, 2014.

On May 27, 2004, the Company issued 25,000 Depositary Shares, each representing 1/100th of a share of the Company's 7.236%, Series G Flexible Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value (the "Series G Preferred Stock"), at an initial offering price of \$1,000.00 per Depositary Share. The net proceeds from the issuance of the Series G Preferred Stock were contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for 7.236% Series G Cumulative Preferred Units (the "Series G Preferred Units") and are reflected in the Operating Partnerships' financial statements as a general partner preferred unit contribution. The Series G Preferred Stock was redeemable for cash at the Company's option, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of \$1,000.00 per Depositary Share, or \$25,000 in the aggregate, plus dividends accrued and unpaid to the redemption date. On March 31, 2014, the Company fully redeemed the Series G Preferred Stock, at a redemption price of \$1,000.00 per Depositary Share, and paid a semi-annual dividend of \$36.18 per Depositary Share, totaling \$905. An equivalent number of Series G Preferred Units were redeemed on March 31, 2014 as well. The initial offering costs associated with the issuance of the Series G Preferred Stock or Series G Preferred Units, as well as costs associated with the redemption, totaled \$513 and are reflected as a deduction from net income in determining earnings per share or earnings per Unit for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The Company has 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock authorized. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no preferred shares or general partner preferred Units outstanding.

Shares of Common Stock or Unit Contributions

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, 266,332, 68,930 and 222,676 Limited Partner Units, respectively, were converted into an equivalent number of shares of common stock of the Company, resulting in a reclassification of \$2,862, \$673 and \$2,155, respectively, of noncontrolling interest to the Company's stockholders' equity.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company issued 5,600,000 shares of the Company's common stock in an underwritten public offering. Proceeds to the Company, net of the underwriter's discount, were \$124,936. The proceeds were contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for General Partner Units and are reflected in the Operating Partnership's financial statements as a general partner contribution.

On March 13, 2014, we entered into distribution agreements with sales agents to sell up to 13,300,000 shares of the Company's common stock, for up to \$200,000 aggregate gross sales proceeds, from time to time in "at-the-market" offerings (the "2014 ATM"). During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company did not issue any shares of common stock under the 2014 ATM. Under the terms of the 2014 ATM, sales are to be made primarily in transactions that are deemed to be "at-the-market" offerings, including sales made directly on the New York Stock Exchange or sales made through a market maker other than on an exchange or by privately negotiated transactions.

The following table is a roll-forward of the Company's shares of common stock outstanding and the Operating Partnership's Units outstanding, including unvested restricted stock or restricted Unit awards (see Note 11), for the three years ended December 31, 2016:

	<u>Shares of Common Stock Outstanding</u>	<u>General Partner and Limited Partner Units Outstanding</u>
Balance at December 31, 2013	109,980,850	114,578,163
Vesting of LTIP Unit Awards (As Defined in Note 11)	219,695	219,695
Issuance of Restricted Stock/Restricted Unit Awards	319,055	319,055
Repurchase and Retirement of Restricted Stock/Restricted Unit Awards	(141,410)	(141,410)
Conversion of Limited Partner Units	222,676	—
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>110,600,866</u>	<u>114,975,503</u>
Vesting of LTIP Unit Awards (As Defined in Note 11)	224,990	224,990
Issuance of Restricted Stock/Restricted Unit Awards	234,360	234,360
Repurchase and Retirement of Restricted Stock/Restricted Unit Awards	(101,921)	(101,921)
Conversion of Limited Partner Units	68,930	—
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>111,027,225</u>	<u>115,332,932</u>
Issuance of Common Stock/Contribution of General Partner Units	5,600,000	5,600,000
Issuance of Restricted Stock/Restricted Unit Awards	322,833	322,833
Repurchase and Retirement of Restricted Stock/Restricted Unit Awards	(108,644)	(108,644)
Conversion of Limited Partner Units	266,332	—
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u><u>117,107,746</u></u>	<u><u>121,147,121</u></u>

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Dividends/Distributions

The following table summarizes dividends/distributions accrued during the past three years:

	<u>2016 Total Dividend/ Distribution</u>	<u>2015 Total Dividend/ Distribution</u>	<u>2014 Total Dividend/ Distribution</u>
Common Stock/Operating Partnership Units	\$91,318	\$59,014	\$47,263
Series F Preferred Stock/Units (A) (B)	N/A	N/A	\$ 566
Series G Preferred Stock/Units (A)	N/A	N/A	\$ 453

- (A) See the “Preferred Stock or General Partner Preferred Units” section for the redemptions and discussion of pro-rated dividends/distributions for all series of preferred stock or general partner preferred Units occurring during the year ended December 31, 2014.
- (B) The coupon rate of our Series F Preferred Stock or Series F Preferred Units was variable. For the period January 1, 2014 through March 6, 2014 (the redemption date), the coupon rate was 6.275%.

7. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	<u>Interest Rate Protection Agreements</u>	<u>Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment</u>	<u>Comprehensive Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2014	<u>\$(14,402)</u>	<u>\$(15)</u>	<u>\$ 550</u>	<u>\$(13,867)</u>
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income Before Reclassifications	(14,684)	15	(174)	(14,843)
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	<u>19,043</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>19,043</u>
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income	<u>4,359</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>(174)</u>	<u>4,200</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2015	<u>\$(10,043)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 376</u>	<u>\$ (9,667)</u>
Other Comprehensive Loss Before Reclassifications	(2,274)	—	(215)	(2,489)
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	<u>7,513</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7,513</u>
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income	<u>5,239</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(215)</u>	<u>5,024</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2016	<u>\$ (4,804)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 161</u>	<u>\$ (4,643)</u>

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component for the Operating Partnership for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	<u>Interest Rate Protection Agreements</u>	<u>Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2014	\$(14,402)	\$ 26	\$(14,376)
Other Comprehensive Loss Before Reclassifications	(14,684)	(26)	(14,710)
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	19,043	—	19,043
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	4,359	(26)	4,333
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$(10,043)	\$ —	\$(10,043)
Other Comprehensive Loss Before Reclassifications	(2,274)	—	(2,274)
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	7,513	—	7,513
Net Current Period Other Comprehensive Income	5,239	—	5,239
Balance as of December 31, 2016	<u>\$ (4,804)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (4,804)</u>

The following table summarizes the reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive loss for both the Company and the Operating Partnership for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

<u>Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss Components</u>	<u>Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss</u>			<u>Affected Line Items in the Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>
	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2016</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2014</u>	
Interest Rate Protection Agreements:				
Reclassification of Fair Value of Interest Rate Protection Agreement	\$ —	\$12,990	\$ —	Mark-to-Market and Settlement Loss on Interest Rate Protection Agreements
Amortization of Interest Rate Protection Agreements (Previously Settled)	390	524	1,358	Interest Expense
Settlement Payments to our Counterparties	7,123	5,529	3,991	Interest Expense
	<u>\$7,513</u>	<u>\$19,043</u>	<u>5,349</u>	Total

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and that qualify as cash flow hedges is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) and is subsequently reclassified to earnings through interest expense over the life of the derivative or over the life of the debt. In the next 12 months, we expect to amortize approximately \$204 into net income by increasing interest expense for interest rate protection agreements we settled in previous periods. Additionally, recurring settlement amounts on the 2014 Swaps and 2015 Swaps (as defined in Note 12) will also be reclassified to net income. See Note 12 for more information about our derivatives.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

8. Earnings Per Share and Earnings Per Unit (EPS/EPU)

The computation of basic and diluted EPS of the Company is presented below:

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Numerator:			
Income from Continuing Operations	\$125,684	\$ 76,705	\$ 23,182
Noncontrolling Interest Allocable to Continuing Operations	(4,452)	(2,903)	(813)
Income from Continuing Operations Allocable to Participating Securities	(411)	(248)	(75)
Income from Continuing Operations Attributable to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.	120,821	73,554	22,294
Preferred Dividends	—	—	(1,019)
Redemption of Preferred Stock	—	—	(1,462)
Income from Continuing Operations Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$120,821	\$ 73,554	\$ 19,813
Income from Discontinued Operations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 27,823
Noncontrolling Interest Allocable to Discontinued Operations	—	—	(1,082)
Income from Discontinued Operations Allocable to Participating Securities	—	—	(100)
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 26,641
Net Income Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders and Participating Securities	\$121,232	\$ 73,802	\$ 46,629
Net Income Allocable to Participating Securities	(411)	(248)	(175)
Net Income Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$120,821	\$ 73,554	\$ 46,454
Denominator (In Thousands):			
Weighted Average Shares - Basic	115,030	110,352	109,922
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
LTIP Unit Awards (As Defined in Note 11)	340	429	403
Weighted Average Shares - Diluted	115,370	110,781	110,325
Basic EPS:			
Income from Continuing Operations Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.18
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.24
Net Income Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.42
Diluted EPS:			
Income from Continuing Operations Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.18
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.24
Net Income Available to First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.'s Common Stockholders	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.42

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The computation of basic and diluted EPU of the Operating Partnership is presented below:

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2016</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2014</u>
Numerator:			
Income from Continuing Operations	\$125,684	\$ 76,820	\$ 23,434
Noncontrolling Interest Allocable to Continuing Operations	(137)	(138)	(62)
Income from Continuing Operations Allocable to Participating Securities	<u>(410)</u>	<u>(248)</u>	<u>(75)</u>
Income from Continuing Operations Attributable to Unitholders	125,137	76,434	23,297
Preferred Unit Distributions	—	—	(1,019)
Redemption of Preferred Units	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,462)</u>
Income from Continuing Operations Available to Unitholders	<u>\$125,137</u>	<u>\$ 76,434</u>	<u>\$ 20,816</u>
Income from Discontinued Operations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 27,823
Noncontrolling Interest Allocable to Discontinued Operations	—	—	(10)
Income from Discontinued Operations Allocable to Participating Securities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(100)</u>
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to Unitholders	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 27,713</u>
Net Income Available to Unitholders and Participating Securities	\$125,547	\$ 76,682	\$ 48,704
Net Income Allocable to Participating Securities	<u>(410)</u>	<u>(248)</u>	<u>(175)</u>
Net Income Available to Unitholders	<u>\$125,137</u>	<u>\$ 76,434</u>	<u>\$ 48,529</u>
Denominator (In Thousands):			
Weighted Average Units - Basic	119,274	114,709	114,388
Effect of Dilutive Securities that Result in the Issuance of General Partner Units:			
LTIP Unit Awards (As Defined in Note 11)	<u>340</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>403</u>
Weighted Average Units - Diluted	<u>119,614</u>	<u>115,138</u>	<u>114,791</u>
Basic EPU:			
Income from Continuing Operations Available to Unitholders	<u>\$ 1.05</u>	<u>\$ 0.67</u>	<u>\$ 0.18</u>
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to Unitholders	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>
Net Income Available to Unitholders	<u>\$ 1.05</u>	<u>\$ 0.67</u>	<u>\$ 0.42</u>
Diluted EPU:			
Income from Continuing Operations Available to Unitholders	<u>\$ 1.05</u>	<u>\$ 0.66</u>	<u>\$ 0.18</u>
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to Unitholders	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>
Net Income Available to Unitholders	<u>\$ 1.05</u>	<u>\$ 0.66</u>	<u>\$ 0.42</u>

Participating securities include 406,855, 387,947 and 463,774 of unvested restricted stock or restricted Unit awards outstanding at December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which participate in non-forfeitable distributions. Under the two class method, participating security holders are allocated income, in proportion to total weighted average shares or Units outstanding, based upon the greater of net income (after reduction for preferred dividends or general partner preferred Unit distributions and redemption of preferred stock or general partner preferred Units) or common stock dividends or Unit distributions declared.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

9. Income Taxes

The components of the income tax provision for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 are comprised of the following:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Current:			
Federal	\$ (656)	\$ 68	\$ (51)
State	(251)	(297)	(196)
Deferred:			
State	(182)	112	9
	<u>\$ (1,089)</u>	<u>\$ (117)</u>	<u>\$ (238)</u>

Deferred income taxes represent the tax effect of the temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities include the following as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Impairment of Real Estate	\$ 2,051	\$ 2,484
Other - Temporary Differences	433	1,021
Valuation Allowance	(2,181)	(3,437)
Total Deferred Income Tax Assets, Net of Allowance	<u>\$ 303</u>	<u>\$ 68</u>
Straight-line Rent	\$ (51)	\$ (79)
Basis Difference - Real Estate Properties	(260)	—
Other - Temporary Differences	(186)	(1)
Total Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	<u>\$ (497)</u>	<u>\$ (80)</u>
Total Net Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	<u>\$ (194)</u>	<u>\$ (12)</u>

A valuation allowance is recorded if we believe it is more likely than not that all or some portion of our deferred income tax assets will not be realized. We do not have projections of future taxable income or other sources of taxable income in the TRSs significant enough to allow us to believe it is more likely than not that we will realize our deferred income tax assets. Therefore, we have recorded a valuation allowance against our deferred income tax assets. An increase or decrease in the valuation allowance that results from a change in circumstances, and which causes a change in our judgment about the realizability of the related deferred income tax assets, is included in the current income tax provision.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The income tax provision pertaining to income from continuing operations of the TRSs differs from the amounts computed by applying the applicable federal statutory rate as follows for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Tax (Provision) Benefit at Federal Rate Related to Continuing Operations	\$(1,764)	\$ 64	\$ (532)
State Tax Provision, Net of Federal Benefit	(462)	(212)	(214)
Non-deductible Permanent Items, Net	7	10	1
Change in Valuation Allowance	1,256	787	1,133
Other	(126)	(766)	(626)
Net Income Tax Provision	<u>\$(1,089)</u>	<u>\$(117)</u>	<u>\$ (238)</u>

We evaluate tax positions taken in the financial statements on a quarterly basis under the interpretation for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. As a result of this evaluation, we may recognize a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is “more-likely-than-not” that the tax position will be sustained on examination by taxing authorities. As of December 31, 2016, we do not have any unrecognized tax benefits.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. and various states. The statute of limitations for income tax returns is generally three years. As such, our tax returns that are subject to examination would be primarily from 2013 and thereafter.

Federal Income Tax Treatment of Common Dividends

For income tax purposes, dividends paid to the Company’s common shareholders are characterized as ordinary income, capital gains or as a return of a shareholder’s invested capital. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the dividends per common share were characterized as follows:

	<u>As a</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>of</u>		<u>As a</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>of</u>		<u>As a</u> <u>Percentage</u> <u>of</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>Distributions</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>Distributions</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Distributions</u>
Ordinary Income	\$0.6935	82.53%	\$0.2629	67.93%	\$0.4412	100.00%
Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain	0.1130	13.45%	0.1241	32.07%	—	0.00%
Capital Gain	0.0066	0.78%	—	0.00%	—	0.00%
Nondividend Distribution - Return of Capital	<u>0.0272</u>	<u>3.24%</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
	<u>\$0.8403</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$0.3870</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$0.4412</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

The income tax characterization of dividends to common shareholders is based on the calculation of Taxable Earnings and Profits, as defined in the Code. Taxable Earnings and Profits differ from regular taxable income due primarily to differences in the estimated useful lives and methods used to compute depreciation and in the recognition of gains and losses on the sale of real estate assets.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

10. Future Rental Revenues

Our properties are leased to tenants under net and semi-net operating leases. Future minimum rental receipts, excluding tenant reimbursements of expenses, under non-cancelable operating leases executed as of December 31, 2016 are approximately as follows:

2017	\$ 287,007
2018	252,871
2019	209,176
2020	170,242
2021	128,050
Thereafter	<u>382,769</u>
Total	<u>\$1,430,115</u>

11. Benefit Plans

Stock Based Compensation

The Company maintains a stock incentive plan (the “Stock Incentive Plan”), which is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. Officers, certain employees and the Company’s independent directors generally are eligible to participate in the Stock Incentive Plan. Awards made under the Stock Incentive Plan can be in the form of restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards, performance share awards, dividend equivalent rights, non-statutory stock options and stock appreciation rights. Special provisions apply to awards granted under the Stock Incentive Plan in the event of a change in control in the Company. As of December 31, 2016, awards covering 2.4 million shares of common stock were available to be granted under the Stock Incentive Plan.

Restricted Stock or Restricted Unit Awards

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company awarded 308,373, 216,975 and 299,805 shares, respectively, of restricted stock awards to certain employees, which had a fair value of \$6,047, \$4,708 and \$5,413 on the date such awards were approved by either the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors or the Company’s stockholders of the Stock Incentive Plan, as the case may be. These restricted stock awards were granted based upon the achievement of certain corporate performance goals and generally vest over a period of three years. Additionally, during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company awarded 14,460, 17,385 and 19,250 shares, respectively, of restricted stock to non-employee members of the Board of Directors, which each had a fair value of \$350 on the date of approval. These restricted stock awards vest over a one-year period. The Operating Partnership issued restricted Unit awards to the Company in the same amount for both restricted stock awards.

Compensation expense is charged to earnings over the vesting periods for the restricted stock or restricted Unit awards expected to vest except if the recipient is not required to provide future service in exchange for vesting of such restricted stock or restricted Unit awards. If vesting of a recipient’s restricted stock or restricted Unit awards is not contingent upon future service, the expense is recognized immediately at the date of grant. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recognized \$1,710, \$1,352 and \$1,451, respectively, of compensation expense related to restricted stock or restricted Unit awards granted to our Chief Executive Officer and one other employee for which future service was not required.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

LTIP Unit Awards

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company granted to certain employees 254,524 and 264,432 Long-Term Incentive Program (“LTIP”) performance units (“LTIP Unit Awards”), which had a fair value of \$2,561 and \$2,531 on the grant date. The LTIP Unit Awards vest based upon the relative total shareholder return (“TSR”) of the Company’s common stock compared to the TSRs of the MSCI US REIT Index and the NAREIT Industrial Index over a performance period of three years. Compensation expense is charged to earnings on a straight-line basis over the respective performance periods. At the end of the respective performance periods each participant will be issued shares of the Company’s common stock equal to the maximum shares issuable to the participant for the performance period multiplied by a percentage, ranging from 0% to 100%, based on the Company’s TSR as compared to the TSRs of the MSCI US REIT Index and the NAREIT Industrial Index. The participant is also entitled to dividend equivalents for shares issued pursuant to vested LTIP Unit Awards. The Operating Partnership issues General Partner Units to the Company in the same amounts for vested LTIP Unit Awards.

The fair values of the LTIP Unit Awards at issuance were determined by a lattice-binomial option-pricing model based on Monte Carlo simulations using the following assumptions:

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2016</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>
Expected dividend yield	2.31%	1.99%
Expected volatility - range used	21.01% - 21.19%	20.43% - 21.99%
Expected volatility - weighted average	20.92%	21.34%
Risk-free interest rate	0.48% - 1.43%	0.10% - 1.16%

Outstanding Restricted Stock or Restricted Unit Awards and LTIP Unit Awards

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recognized \$7,371, \$7,177 and \$7,605, respectively, in amortization related to restricted stock or restricted Unit awards and LTIP Unit Awards. Restricted stock or restricted Unit award and LTIP Unit Award amortization capitalized in connection with development activities was not significant. At December 31, 2016, we had \$6,758 in unrecognized compensation related to unvested restricted stock or restricted Unit awards and LTIP Unit Awards. The weighted average period that the unrecognized compensation is expected to be recognized is 0.88 years.

Restricted stock or restricted Unit award and LTIP Unit Award transactions for the year ended December 31, 2016 are summarized as follows:

	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	649,975	\$15.43
Issued	577,357	\$15.51
Forfeited	(16,172)	\$16.11
Vested	<u>(293,628)</u>	\$18.96
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	<u>917,532</u>	\$14.35

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

401(k)/Profit Sharing Plan

Under the Company's 401(k)/Profit Sharing Plan, all eligible employees may participate by making voluntary contributions and the Company may make, but is not required to make, matching contributions, which are funded by the Operating Partnership. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, total expense related to matching contributions was \$509, \$471 and \$387, respectively.

12. Derivatives

Our objectives in using derivatives are to add stability to interest expense and to manage our cash flow volatility and exposure to interest rate movements. To accomplish this objective, we primarily use interest rate protection agreements as part of our interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate protection agreements designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable-rate amounts from a counterparty in exchange for fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreements without exchange of the underlying notional amount.

In connection with the originations of the Unsecured Term Loans (see Note 4), we entered into interest rate protection agreements to manage our exposure to changes in the one month LIBOR rate. The four interest rate protection agreements, which fix the variable rate of the 2014 Unsecured Term Loan, have an aggregate notional value of \$200,000, mature on January 29, 2021 and fix the LIBOR rate at a weighted average rate of 2.29% (the "2014 Swaps"). The six interest rate protection agreements, which fix the variable rate of the 2015 Unsecured Term Loan, have an aggregate notional value of \$260,000, mature on September 12, 2022 and fix the LIBOR rate at a weighted average rate of 1.79% (the "2015 Swaps"). We designated the 2014 Swaps and 2015 Swaps as cash flow hedges.

In order to maintain our flexibility to pursue an offering of unsecured debt, during August 2014, we entered into three interest rate protection agreements, with an aggregate notional value of \$220,000, to manage our exposure to changes in the three month LIBOR rate (the "Settled Swaps"). At origination, we designated the Settled Swaps as cash flow hedges but, during the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Settled Swaps were de-designated and the fair market value loss of \$12,990 was reclassified to earnings from other comprehensive income since we determined the forecasted offering of unsecured debt was no longer probable to occur within the time period stated in the respective designation memos. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we made a settlement payment of \$11,546 to our derivative counterparties, which is recognized as mark-to-market and settlement loss on interest rate protection agreements.

Our agreements with our derivative counterparties contain provisions where if we default on any of our indebtedness, then we could also be declared in default on our derivative obligations subject to certain thresholds. As of December 31, 2016, we had not posted any collateral related to these agreements and were not in breach of any of the provisions of these agreements. If we had breached these agreements, we could have been required to settle our obligations under the agreements at their termination value.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table sets forth our financial assets and liabilities related to the 2014 Swaps and 2015 Swaps, which are included in prepaid expenses and other assets and accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets and are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2016:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:</u>		
		<u>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</u>
<i>Derivatives designated as a hedging instrument:</i>				
Assets:				
2015 Swaps	\$ 1,288	—	\$ 1,288	—
Liabilities:				
2014 Swaps	\$(4,883)	—	\$(4,883)	—

There was no ineffectiveness recorded on the 2014 Swaps and 2015 Swaps during the year ended December 31, 2016. See Note 7 for more information regarding our derivatives.

The estimated fair value of the 2014 Swaps and 2015 Swaps was determined using the market standard methodology of netting the discounted fixed cash payments and the discounted expected variable cash receipts. The variable cash receipts are based on an expectation of interest rates (forward curves) derived from observable market interest rate curves. In addition, credit valuation adjustments are incorporated in the fair value to account for potential non-performance risk, including our own non-performance risk and the respective counterparty's non-performance risk. We determined that the significant inputs used to value the 2014 Swaps and 2015 Swaps fell within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

13. Related Party Transactions

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Operating Partnership had receivable balances of \$10,448 and \$10,714, respectively, from a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

14. Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, we are involved in legal actions arising from the ownership of our industrial properties. In our opinion, the liabilities, if any, that may ultimately result from such legal actions are not expected to have a materially adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, operations or liquidity.

Two properties have leases granting the tenants options to purchase the property. Such options are exercisable at various times at appraised fair market value or at a fixed purchase price. We have no notice of exercise of either tenant purchase option.

At December 31, 2016, we had outstanding letters of credit and performance bonds in the aggregate amount of \$16,939.

In conjunction with the development of industrial properties, we have entered into agreements with general contractors for the construction of industrial properties. At December 31, 2016, we had nine industrial properties

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

totaling approximately 2.4 million square feet of GLA under construction. The estimated total investment as of December 31, 2016 is approximately \$167,200 (unaudited). Of this amount, approximately \$100,100 (unaudited) remains to be funded. There can be no assurance that the actual completion cost will not exceed the estimated total investment.

Ground and Operating Lease Agreements

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recognized \$1,380, \$1,281 and \$1,300, respectively, in operating and ground lease expense.

Future minimum rental payments under the terms of all non-cancelable ground and operating leases under which we are the lessee as of December 31, 2016 are as follows:

2017	\$ 2,052
2018	1,349
2019	675
2020	579
2021	534
Thereafter	<u>25,413</u>
Total(A)	<u>\$30,602</u>

(A) Minimum rental payments have not been reduced by minimum sublease rentals of \$2,335 due in the future under non-cancelable subleases.

15. Subsequent Events

From January 1, 2017 to February 23, 2017, we sold three industrial properties for approximately \$5,500.

From January 1, 2017 to February 23, 2017, we paid off prior to maturity mortgage loans payable in the amount of \$692. Additionally, we anticipate paying off on or about March 1, 2017, \$35,416 of mortgage loans payable which were originally scheduled to mature on October 1, 2020.

On February 21, 2017, the Company and the Operating Partnership entered into a Note and Guaranty Agreement to sell up to \$125,000 of 4.30% Series A Guaranteed Senior Notes due April 20, 2027 (the “2027 Private Placement Notes”) and up to \$75,000 of 4.40% Series B Guaranteed Senior Notes due April 20, 2029 (the “2029 Private Placement Notes”) issued by the Operating Partnership in a private placement. The issuance and sale of the 2027 Private Placement Notes and the 2029 Private Placement Notes is anticipated to occur on or about April 20, 2017. Upon issuance, the 2027 Private Placement Notes and the 2029 Private Placement Notes will require semi-annual interest payments with principal due on April 20, 2027, with respect to the 2027 Private Placement Notes, and April 20, 2029, with respect to the 2029 Private Placement Notes. The 2027 Private Placement Notes and the 2029 Private Placement Notes will be unsecured obligations of the Operating Partnership and will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Company.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following tables summarize the Operating Partnership's unaudited quarterly financial information for each of the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	Year Ended December 31, 2016			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Total Revenues	\$ 93,467	\$ 93,015	\$ 93,562	\$ 97,976
Net Income Available to Unitholders and Participating Securities	\$ 16,281	\$ 52,048	\$ 32,630	\$ 24,588
Net Income Allocable to Participating Securities	(63)	(180)	(110)	(83)
Net Income Available to Unitholders	\$ 16,218	\$ 51,868	\$ 32,520	\$ 24,505
Basic EPU:				
Net Income Available to Unitholders	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.20
Diluted EPU:				
Net Income Available to Unitholders	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.20
Weighted Average Units Basic/Diluted (In Thousands):				
Weighted Average Units - Basic	115,096	120,486	120,740	120,740
Weighted Average Units - Diluted	115,288	120,853	121,137	121,146

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Total Revenues	\$ 89,966	\$ 90,489	\$ 92,159	\$ 93,209
Net Income Available to Unitholders and Participating Securities	\$ 2,457	\$ 14,644	\$ 14,438	\$ 45,143
Net Income Allocable to Participating Securities	(41)	(50)	(50)	(153)
Net Income Available to Unitholders	\$ 2,416	\$ 14,594	\$ 14,388	\$ 44,990
Basic EPU:				
Net Income Available to Unitholders	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.39
Diluted EPU:				
Net Income Available to Unitholders	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.39
Weighted Average Units Basic/Diluted (In Thousands):				
Weighted Average Units - Basic	114,681	114,712	114,720	114,722
Weighted Average Units - Diluted	115,046	115,047	115,212	115,246

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.
SCHEDULE III:
REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
As of December 31, 2016

Building Address	Location (City/State)	(a)		(b)		(c)		Accumulated Depreciation 12/31/2016	Year Acquired/ Constructed	Depreciable Lives (Years)	
		Encumbrances	Land	Buildings and Improvements		Completion Provision	Gross Amount Carried At Close of Period 12/31/16				
				Initial Cost	Buildings and Improvements		Land				Buildings and Improvements
(In thousands)											
Atlanta											
1650 Highway 155	McDonough, GA	—	779	4,544	(897)	356	4,070	4,426	2,362	1994 (i)	
1665 Dogwood	Conyers, GA	—	635	3,662	676	635	4,338	4,973	2,255	1994 (i)	
1715 Dogwood	Conyers, GA	—	288	1,675	833	228	2,568	2,796	1,154	1994 (i)	
11235 Harland Drive	Covington, GA	—	125	739	218	125	957	1,082	510	1994 (i)	
4051 Southmeadow Parkway	Atlanta, GA	—	726	4,130	1,590	726	5,720	6,446	2,691	1994 (i)	
4071 Southmeadow Parkway	Atlanta, GA	—	750	4,460	1,766	828	6,148	6,976	3,132	1994 (i)	
4081 Southmeadow Parkway	Atlanta, GA	—	1,012	5,918	2,059	1,157	7,832	8,989	3,836	1994 (i)	
5570 Tulane Drive (d)	Atlanta, GA	2,235	527	2,984	1,340	546	4,305	4,851	1,996	1996 (i)	
955 Cobb Place	Kennesaw, GA	2,822	780	4,420	924	804	5,320	6,124	2,439	1997 (i)	
1005 Sigman Road	Conyers, GA	1,896	566	3,134	413	574	3,539	4,113	1,476	1999 (i)	
2050 East Park Drive	Conyers, GA	—	452	2,504	861	459	3,358	3,817	1,217	1999 (i)	
3060 South Park Blvd	Ellenwood, GA	—	1,600	12,464	3,037	1,604	15,497	17,101	4,966	2003 (i)	
175 Greenwood Industrial Parkway	McDonough, GA	4,231	1,550	—	7,632	1,550	7,632	9,182	2,383	2004 (i)	
46 Kent Drive	Cartersville GA	—	794	2,252	125	798	2,373	3,171	942	2005 (i)	
5095 Phillip Lee Drive	Atlanta, GA	3,729	735	3,627	493	740	4,115	4,855	2,907	2005 (i)	
6514 Warren Drive	Norcross, GA	—	510	1,250	118	513	1,365	1,878	502	2005 (i)	
6544 Warren Drive	Norcross, GA	—	711	2,310	329	715	2,635	3,350	1,059	2005 (i)	
5356 E. Ponce De Leon	Stone Mountain, GA	—	604	3,888	135	610	4,017	4,627	2,307	2005 (i)	
5390 E. Ponce De Leon	Stone Mountain, GA	—	397	1,791	147	402	1,933	2,335	866	2005 (i)	
195 & 197 Collins Boulevard	Athens, GA	—	1,410	5,344	539	989	6,304	7,293	3,945	2005 (i)	
1755 Enterprise Drive	Buford, GA	1,210	712	2,118	(204)	716	1,910	2,626	743	2006 (i)	
4555 Atwater Court	Buford, GA	2,098	881	3,550	121	885	3,667	4,552	1,269	2006 (i)	
80 Liberty Industrial Parkway	McDonough, GA	—	756	3,695	(1,336)	467	2,648	3,115	1,059	2007 (i)	
596 Bonnie Valentine	Pendergrass, GA	—	2,580	21,730	2,370	2,594	24,086	26,680	6,250	2007 (i)	
11415 Old Roswell Road	Alpharetta, GA	3,308	2,403	1,912	1,019	2,428	2,906	5,334	892	2008 (i)	
1281 Highway 155 S.	McDonough, GA	—	2,501	—	16,422	2,501	16,422	18,923	—	2016 (i)	

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.
SCHEDULE III:
REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
As of December 31, 2016

Building Address	Location (City/State)	(a)		(b)		(c)		Accumulated Depreciation 12/31/2016	Year Acquired/ Constructed	Depreciable Lives (Years)
		Encumbrances	Land	Buildings and Improvements		Buildings and Improvements	Total			
				Initial Cost	Completion Provision					
(In thousands)										
Baltimore										
9700 Martin Luther King Hwy	Lanham, MD	—	700	1,920	563	700	2,483	3,183	2003	(i)
9730 Martin Luther King Hwy	Lanham, MD	—	500	955	494	500	1,449	619	2003	(i)
4621 Boston Way	Lanham, MD	—	1,100	3,070	860	1,100	3,930	5,030	2003	(i)
4720 Boston Way	Lanham, MD	—	1,200	2,174	830	1,200	3,004	4,204	2003	(i)
22520 Randolph Drive	Dulles, VA	—	3,200	8,187	(172)	3,208	8,007	11,215	2004	(i)
22630 Dulles Summit Court	Dulles, VA	—	2,200	9,346	(903)	2,206	8,437	10,643	2004	(i)
4370-4383 Lottsford Vista Road	Lanham, MD	—	279	1,358	89	296	1,430	1,726	2005	(i)
4400 Lottsford Vista Road	Lanham, MD	—	351	1,955	241	372	2,175	2,547	2005	(i)
4420 Lottsford Vista Road	Lanham, MD	—	539	2,196	271	568	2,438	3,006	2005	(i)
11204 McCormick Road	Hunt Valley, MD	—	1,017	3,132	170	1,038	3,281	4,319	2005	(i)
11110 Pepper Road	Hunt Valley, MD	—	918	2,529	316	938	2,825	3,763	2005	(i)
11100-11120 Gilroy Road	Hunt Valley, MD	—	901	1,455	51	919	1,488	2,407	2005	(i)
10709 Gilroy Road	Hunt Valley, MD	1,975	913	2,705	(103)	913	2,602	3,515	2005	(i)
10707 Gilroy Road	Hunt Valley, MD	—	1,111	3,819	564	1,136	4,358	5,494	2005	(i)
38 Loveton Circle	Sparks, MD	—	1,648	2,151	(192)	1,690	1,917	3,607	2005	(i)
1225 Bengies Road	Baltimore, MD	—	2,640	270	14,057	2,823	14,144	16,967	2008	(i)
400 Old Post Road	Aberdeen, MD	—	3,411	17,144	162	3,411	17,306	20,717	2015	(i)
500 Old Post Road	Aberdeen, MD	—	5,959	30,533	146	5,959	30,679	36,638	2015	(i)
Central/Eastern Pennsylvania										
1214-B Freedom Road	Cranberry Township, PA	1,036	31	994	613	200	1,438	1,638	1994	(i)
401 Russell Drive	Middletown, PA	—	262	857	1,705	287	2,537	2,824	1994	(i)
2700 Commerce Drive	Middletown, PA	—	196	997	935	206	1,922	2,128	1994	(i)
2701 Commerce Drive	Middletown, PA	1,518	141	859	1,399	164	2,235	2,399	1994	(i)
2780 Commerce Drive	Middletown, PA	1,269	113	743	1,150	209	1,797	2,006	1994	(i)
350 Old Silver Spring Road	Mechanicsburg, PA	—	510	2,890	6,447	541	9,306	9,847	1997	(i)
230-240 Welsh Pool Road	Exton, PA	—	154	851	355	170	1,190	1,360	1998	(i)
254 Welsh Pool Road	Exton, PA	—	75	418	206	91	608	699	1998	(i)
151-161 Philips Road	Exton, PA	—	191	1,059	388	229	1,409	1,638	1998	(i)

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		Encumbrances	Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Initial Cost	Completion Provision	Land and Improvements			
(in thousands)										
216 Philips Road	Exton, PA	—	199	1,100	220	1,406	1,626	624	1998	(i)
16522 Hunters Green Parkway	Hagerstown, MD	12,201	1,390	13,104	4,790	17,421	19,284	5,036	2003	(i)
18212 Shawley Drive	Hagerstown, MD	5,157	1,000	5,847	1,304	7,135	8,151	2,107	2004	(i)
37 Valley View Drive	Jessup, PA	2,297	542	—	3,088	3,098	3,630	916	2004	(i)
14 McFadden Road	Palmer, PA	—	600	1,349	(274)	1,050	1,675	333	2004	(i)
301 Railroad Avenue	Shiremanstown, PA	—	1,181	4,447	3,179	7,479	8,807	3,870	2005	(i)
431 Railroad Avenue	Shiremanstown, PA	6,466	1,293	7,164	1,968	9,084	10,425	4,398	2005	(i)
6951 Allentown Blvd	Harrisburg, PA	—	585	3,176	349	3,509	4,110	1,526	2005	(i)
320 Reliance Road	Washington, PA	—	201	1,819	(348)	1,494	1,672	808	2005	(i)
2801 Red Lion Road	Philadelphia, PA	—	950	5,916	7	5,909	6,873	2,688	2005	(i)
3240 South 78th Street	Philadelphia, PA	—	515	1,245	(514)	823	1,246	274	2005	(i)
1351 Eisenhower Blvd., Bldg. 1	Harrisburg, PA	—	382	2,343	(55)	387	2,283	912	2006	(i)
1351 Eisenhower Blvd., Bldg. 2	Harrisburg, PA	—	436	1,587	75	443	1,655	753	2006	(i)
200 Cascade Drive, Bldg. 1	Allentown, PA	13,125	2,133	17,562	692	2,769	17,618	20,387	2007	(i)
200 Cascade Drive, Bldg. 2	Allentown, PA	1,684	310	2,268	84	316	2,346	779	2007	(i)
1490 Dennison Circle	Carlisle, PA	—	1,500	—	13,881	2,341	13,040	3,611	2008	(i)
298 First Avenue	Covington Twp, PA	—	7,022	—	57,325	7,019	57,328	12,062	2008	(i)
225 Cross Farm Lane	York, PA	17,641	4,718	—	23,163	4,715	23,166	27,881	2008	(i)
6300 Bristol Pike	Levittown, PA	—	1,074	2,642	(194)	964	2,558	3,522	2008	(i)
2455 Boulevard of Generals	Norristown, PA	2,923	1,200	4,800	344	1,226	5,118	1,804	2008	(i)
105 Steamboat Blvd	Manchester, PA	—	4,085	14,464	1	4,070	14,480	2,867	2012	(i)
20 Leo Lane	York County, PA	—	6,884	—	27,336	6,889	27,331	2,040	2013	(i)
3895 Eastgate Blvd, Bldg. A	Easton, PA	—	4,855	—	17,672	4,388	18,139	558	2015	(i)
3895 Eastgate Blvd, Bldg. B	Easton, PA	—	3,459	—	13,716	3,128	14,047	446	2015	(i)
Chicago										
720-730 Landwehr Drive	Northbrook, IL	—	521	2,982	826	521	3,808	1,978	1994	(i)
1385 101st Street	Lemont, IL	3,746	967	5,554	1,612	968	7,165	3,661	1994	(i)
585 Slawin Court	Mount Prospect, IL	—	611	3,505	(50)	525	3,541	1,812	1994	(i)
2300 Windsor Court	Addison, IL	3,493	688	3,943	889	696	4,824	2,705	1994	(i)

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		Encumbrances	Land	Initial Cost		Completion Provision	Gross Amount Carried At Close of Period 12/31/16				
				Buildings and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements		Land				Buildings and Improvements
305-311 Era Drive	Northbrook, IL	—	200	1,154	1,352	205	2,501	2,706	1,047	1994	(i)
800 Business Drive	Mount Prospect, IL	—	631	3,493	328	666	3,786	4,452	1,524	2000	(i)
580 Slawin Court	Mount Prospect, IL	750	233	1,292	(37)	162	1,326	1,488	643	2000	(i)
1005 101st Street	Lemont, IL	5,587	1,200	6,643	2,102	1,220	8,725	9,945	3,263	2001	(i)
175 Wall Street	Glendale Heights, IL	1,385	427	2,363	215	433	2,572	3,005	903	2002	(i)
251 Airport Road	North Aurora, IL	3,962	983	—	6,927	983	6,927	7,910	2,661	2002	(i)
1661 Feehanville Drive	Mount Prospect, IL	—	985	5,455	3,627	1,044	9,023	10,067	3,820	2004	(i)
400 Crossroads Pkwy	Bolingbrook, IL	5,397	1,178	9,453	1,081	1,181	10,531	11,712	3,777	2005	(i)
7801 W. Industrial Drive	Forest Park, IL	—	1,215	3,020	1,307	1,220	4,322	5,542	1,600	2005	(i)
725 Kimberly Drive	Carol Stream, IL	—	793	1,395	231	801	1,618	2,419	736	2005	(i)
17001 S. Vincennes	Thornton, IL	—	497	504	3	513	491	1,004	412	2005	(i)
2900 W. 166th Street	Markham, IL	—	1,132	4,293	(881)	1,134	3,410	4,544	1,041	2007	(i)
555 W. Algonquin Road	Arlington Heights, IL	1,942	574	741	1,936	579	2,672	3,251	895	2007	(i)
1501 Oakton Street	Elk Grove Village, IL	5,947	3,369	6,121	80	3,482	6,088	9,570	1,678	2008	(i)
16500 W. 103rd Street	Woodridge, IL	2,455	744	2,458	420	762	2,860	3,622	1,159	2008	(i)
8505 50th Street	Kenosha, WI	—	3,212	—	32,956	3,212	32,956	36,168	6,968	2008	(i)
4100 Rock Creek Blvd	Joliet, IL	—	4,476	16,061	818	4,476	16,879	21,355	2,705	2013	(i)
10100 58th Place	Kenosha, WI	—	4,201	17,604	1,446	4,201	19,050	23,251	3,769	2013	(i)
401 Airport Road	North Aurora, IL	—	534	1,957	12	534	1,969	2,503	216	2014	(i)
3737 84th Avenue	Somers, WI	—	1,943	—	24,156	1,943	24,156	26,099	345	2016	(i)
81 Paragon Drive	Romeoville, IL	—	1,787	7,252	222	1,787	7,474	9,261	62	2016	(i)
Cincinnati											
9900-9970 Princeton	Cincinnati, OH	—	545	3,088	1,797	566	4,864	5,430	2,401	1996	(i)
4700-4750 Creek Road	Blue Ash, OH	—	1,080	6,118	1,509	1,109	7,598	8,707	3,530	1996	(i)
4436 Muhlhauer Road	Hamilton, OH	3,738	630	—	5,278	630	5,278	5,908	1,848	2002	(i)
4438 Muhlhauer Road	Hamilton, OH	4,467	779	—	6,424	779	6,424	7,203	2,338	2002	(i)
420 Wards Corner Road	Loveland, OH	—	600	1,083	825	606	1,902	2,508	740	2003	(i)
422 Wards Corner Road	Loveland, OH	—	600	1,811	207	592	2,026	2,618	751	2003	(i)
4663 Dues Drive	Westchester, OH	—	858	2,273	982	875	3,238	4,113	2,616	2005	(i)

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		Encumbrances	Land	Initial Cost		Completion Provision	Gross Amount Carried At Close of Period 12/31/16				
				Buildings and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements		Land				Buildings and Improvements
9345 Princeton-Glendale Road	Westchester, OH	1,312	818	1,648	380	840	2,006	1,388	2006	(i)	
9525 Glades Drive	Westchester, OH	—	347	1,323	112	355	1,427	536	2007	(i)	
9774-9792 Windisch Road	Westchester, OH	—	392	1,744	152	394	1,894	688	2007	(i)	
9808-9830 Windisch Road	Westchester, OH	—	395	2,541	202	397	2,741	824	2007	(i)	
9842-9862 Windisch Road	Westchester, OH	—	506	3,148	153	508	3,299	924	2007	(i)	
9872-9898 Windisch Road	Westchester, OH	—	546	3,039	150	548	3,187	1,003	2007	(i)	
9902-9922 Windisch Road	Westchester, OH	—	623	4,003	1,094	627	5,093	1,929	2007	(i)	
Cleveland											
30311 Emerald Valley Parkway	Glenwillow, OH	6,769	681	11,838	993	691	12,821	4,818	2006	(i)	
30333 Emerald Valley Parkway	Glenwillow, OH	3,466	466	5,447	(615)	475	4,823	1,571	2006	(i)	
7800 Cochran Road	Glenwillow, OH	3,801	972	7,033	243	991	7,257	2,714	2006	(i)	
7900 Cochran Road	Glenwillow, OH	3,645	775	6,244	259	792	6,486	2,407	2006	(i)	
7905 Cochran Road	Glenwillow, OH	4,009	920	6,174	42	922	6,214	2,072	2006	(i)	
30600 Carter Street	Solon, OH	—	989	3,042	1,406	1,022	4,415	3,158	2006	(i)	
8181 Darrow Road	Twinsburg, OH	7,171	2,478	6,791	2,064	2,496	8,837	4,448	2008	(i)	
Dallas/Ft. Worth											
2406-2416 Walnut Ridge	Dallas, TX	—	178	1,006	592	172	1,604	631	1997	(i)	
2401-2419 Walnut Ridge	Dallas, TX	—	148	839	416	142	1,261	528	1997	(i)	
900-906 Great Southwest Pkwy	Arlington, TX	—	237	1,342	625	270	1,934	972	1997	(i)	
3000 West Commerce	Dallas, TX	—	456	2,584	1,208	469	3,779	1,721	1997	(i)	
405-407 113th	Arlington, TX	—	181	1,026	463	185	1,485	628	1997	(i)	
816 111th Street	Arlington, TX	—	251	1,421	139	258	1,553	714	1997	(i)	
7427 Dogwood Park	Richland Hills, TX	—	96	532	322	102	848	351	1998	(i)	
7348-54 Tower Street	Richland Hills, TX	—	88	489	237	94	720	315	1998	(i)	
7339-41 Tower Street	Richland Hills, TX	—	98	541	180	104	715	302	1998	(i)	
7437-45 Tower Street	Richland Hills, TX	—	102	563	283	108	840	356	1998	(i)	
7331-59 Airport Freeway	Richland Hills, TX	1,844	354	1,958	603	372	2,543	1,054	1998	(i)	
7338-60 Dogwood Park	Richland Hills, TX	—	106	587	257	112	838	337	1998	(i)	
7450-70 Dogwood Park	Richland Hills, TX	—	106	584	156	112	734	316	1998	(i)	

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		Encumbrances		Initial Cost		Costs					
		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition or Completion	Land Improvements				
7423-49 Airport Freeway	Richland Hills, TX	1,562	293	1,621	554	308	2,160	2,468	882	1998	(i)
7400 Whitehall Street	Richland Hills, TX	—	109	603	95	115	692	807	302	1998	(i)
1602-1654 Terre Colony	Dallas, TX	—	458	2,596	859	468	3,445	3,913	1,356	2000	(i)
2220 Merritt Drive	Garland, TX	—	352	1,993	326	316	2,355	2,671	807	2000	(i)
2485-2505 Merritt Drive	Garland, TX	—	431	2,440	529	443	2,957	3,400	1,105	2000	(i)
2110 Hutton Drive	Carrollton, TX	—	374	2,117	106	255	2,342	2,597	1,072	2001	(i)
2025 McKenzie Drive	Carrollton, TX	—	437	2,478	459	442	2,932	3,374	1,059	2001	(i)
2019 McKenzie Drive	Carrollton, TX	—	502	2,843	283	507	3,121	3,628	1,202	2001	(i)
2029-2035 McKenzie Drive	Carrollton, TX	1,495	306	1,870	234	306	2,104	2,410	849	2001	(i)
2015 McKenzie Drive	Carrollton, TX	1,949	510	2,891	491	516	3,376	3,892	1,309	2001	(i)
2009 McKenzie Drive	Carrollton, TX	1,853	476	2,699	524	481	3,218	3,699	1,307	2001	(i)
900-1100 Avenue S	Grand Prairie, TX	—	623	3,528	994	629	4,516	5,145	1,530	2002	(i)
Plano Crossing Bus. Park (f)	Plano, TX	7,121	1,961	11,112	1,143	1,981	12,235	14,216	4,292	2002	(i)
7413A-C Dogwood Park	Richland Hills, TX	—	110	623	245	111	867	978	338	2002	(i)
7450 Tower Street	Richland Hills, TX	—	36	204	196	36	400	436	130	2002	(i)
7436 Tower Street	Richland Hills, TX	—	57	324	192	58	515	573	146	2002	(i)
7426 Tower Street	Richland Hills, TX	—	76	429	186	76	615	691	200	2002	(i)
7427-7429 Tower Street	Richland Hills, TX	—	75	427	146	76	572	648	265	2002	(i)
2840-2842 Handley Ederville Road	Richland Hills, TX	—	112	635	77	113	711	824	247	2002	(i)
7451-7477 Airport Freeway	Richland Hills, TX	1,344	256	1,453	415	259	1,865	2,124	658	2002	(i)
7450 Whitehall Street	Richland Hills, TX	—	104	591	339	105	929	1,034	303	2002	(i)
3000 Wesley Way	Richland Hills, TX	—	208	1,181	47	211	1,225	1,436	428	2002	(i)
7451 Dogwood Park	Richland Hills, TX	654	133	753	168	134	920	1,054	300	2002	(i)
825-827 Avenue H (d)	Arlington, TX	2,076	600	3,006	90	604	3,092	3,696	1,491	2004	(i)
1013-31 Avenue M	Grand Prairie, TX	—	300	1,504	301	302	1,803	2,105	721	2004	(i)
1172-84 113th Street (d)	Grand Prairie, TX	—	700	3,509	(12)	704	3,493	4,197	1,185	2004	(i)
1200-16 Avenue H (d)	Arlington, TX	—	600	2,846	364	604	3,206	3,810	1,157	2004	(i)
1322-66 W. North Carrier Parkway (e)	Grand Prairie, TX	3,970	1,000	5,012	1,055	1,006	6,061	7,067	2,203	2004	(i)
2401-2407 Centennial Drive	Arlington, TX	1,949	600	2,534	548	604	3,078	3,682	1,219	2004	(i)

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		Encumbrances	Land	Buildings and Improvements		Completion Provision	Gross Amount Carried At Close of Period 12/31/16				
				Initial Cost	Buildings and Improvements		Land				Buildings and Improvements
3111 West Commerce Street	Dallas, TX	3,463	1,000	3,364	1,801	1,011	5,154	6,165	2004	(i)	
13800 Senlac Drive	Farmers Branch, TX	2,686	823	4,042	(83)	825	3,957	4,782	2005	(i)	
801-831 S Great Southwest Pkwy (g)	Grand Prairie, TX	—	2,581	16,556	343	2,586	16,894	19,480	2005	(i)	
801 Heinz Way	Grand Prairie, TX	2,709	599	3,327	355	601	3,680	4,281	2005	(i)	
901-937 Heinz Way	Grand Prairie, TX	2,088	493	2,758	48	481	2,818	3,299	2005	(i)	
3301 Century Circle	Irving, TX	—	760	3,856	53	771	3,898	4,669	2007	(i)	
3901 W Miller Road	Garland, TX	—	1,912	—	15,493	1,947	15,458	17,405	2008	(i)	
1251 North Cockrell Hill Road	Dallas, TX	—	2,064	—	13,532	1,073	14,523	15,596	2015	(i)	
1171 North Cockrell Hill Road	Dallas, TX	—	1,215	—	10,968	632	11,551	12,183	2015	(i)	
3996 Scientific Drive	Arlington, TX	—	1,301	—	8,073	1,349	8,025	9,374	2015	(i)	
750 Gateway Blvd	Coppell, TX	—	1,452	4,679	80	1,452	4,759	6,211	2015	(i)	
2250 East Bardin Road	Arlington, TX	—	1,603	—	10,284	1,603	10,284	11,887	2016	(i)	
Denver											
4785 Elati	Denver, CO	—	173	981	374	175	1,353	1,528	1997	(i)	
4770 Fox Street	Denver, CO	—	132	750	259	134	1,007	1,141	1997	(i)	
3851-3871 Revere	Denver, CO	—	361	2,047	538	368	2,578	2,946	1997	(i)	
4570 Ivy Street	Denver, CO	—	219	1,239	265	220	1,503	1,723	1997	(i)	
5855 Stapleton Drive North	Denver, CO	—	288	1,630	219	290	1,847	2,137	1997	(i)	
5885 Stapleton Drive North	Denver, CO	—	376	2,129	320	380	2,445	2,825	1997	(i)	
5977 North Broadway	Denver, CO	1,493	268	1,518	573	271	2,088	2,359	1997	(i)	
5952-5978 North Broadway	Denver, CO	2,221	414	2,346	750	422	3,088	3,510	1997	(i)	
4721 Ironton Street	Denver, CO	—	232	1,313	325	236	1,634	1,870	1997	(i)	
7003 E 47th Ave Drive	Denver, CO	—	441	2,689	45	441	2,734	3,175	1997	(i)	
9500 West 49th Street—A	Wheatridge, CO	1,019	283	1,625	126	287	1,747	2,034	1997	(i)	
9500 West 49th Street—B	Wheatridge, CO	852	225	1,272	205	227	1,475	1,702	1997	(i)	
9500 West 49th Street—C	Wheatridge, CO	2,198	600	3,409	378	601	3,786	4,387	1997	(i)	
9500 West 49th Street—D	Wheatridge, CO	1,102	246	1,537	417	247	1,953	2,200	1997	(i)	
451-591 East 124th Avenue	Thornton, CO	—	383	2,145	498	383	2,643	3,026	1997	(i)	
6547 South Racine Circle	Centennial, CO	2,652	739	4,241	278	739	4,519	5,258	1997	(i)	

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		Encumbrances		Initial Cost		Costs					
		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition or Completion	Provision				
11701 East 53rd Avenue	Denver, CO	—	416	2,355	350	422	2,699	3,121	1,269	1997	(i)
5401 Oswego	Denver, CO	—	273	1,547	224	278	1,766	2,044	825	1997	(i)
445 Bryant Street	Denver, CO	—	1,829	10,219	2,707	1,829	12,926	14,755	5,406	1998	(i)
12055 E. 49th Ave/4955 Peoria	Denver, CO	—	298	1,688	469	305	2,150	2,455	1,001	1998	(i)
4940-4950 Paris	Denver, CO	—	152	861	287	156	1,144	1,300	554	1998	(i)
4970 Paris	Denver, CO	—	95	537	103	97	638	735	289	1998	(i)
7367 South Revere Parkway	Centennial, CO	—	926	5,124	1,065	934	6,181	7,115	2,819	1998	(i)
8200 East Park Meadows Drive (d)	Lone Tree, CO	5,470	1,297	7,348	1,092	1,304	8,433	9,737	3,499	2000	(i)
3250 Quentin Street (d)	Aurora, CO	4,987	1,220	6,911	747	1,230	7,648	8,878	3,136	2000	(i)
8020 Southpark Circle	Littleton, CO	—	739	—	3,308	781	3,266	4,047	1,199	2000	(i)
1130 W. 124th Avenue	Westminster, CO	—	441	—	3,586	441	3,586	4,027	1,195	2000	(i)
1070 W. 124th Avenue	Westminster, CO	—	374	—	2,723	374	2,723	3,097	1,026	2000	(i)
1020 W. 124th Avenue	Westminster, CO	—	374	—	2,734	374	2,734	3,108	1,072	2000	(i)
8810 W. 116th Circle	Broomfield, CO	—	312	—	1,856	370	1,798	2,168	600	2001	(i)
960 W. 124th Avenue	Westminster, CO	—	441	—	3,652	442	3,651	4,093	1,484	2001	(i)
8820 W. 116th Circle	Broomfield, CO	—	338	1,918	386	372	2,270	2,642	811	2003	(i)
8835 W. 116th Circle	Broomfield, CO	—	1,151	6,523	1,095	1,304	7,465	8,769	2,646	2003	(i)
18150 E. 32nd Place	Aurora, CO	—	563	3,188	174	572	3,353	3,925	1,254	2004	(i)
3400 Fraser Street	Aurora, CO	2,051	616	3,593	(142)	620	3,447	4,067	1,246	2005	(i)
7005 E. 46th Avenue Drive	Denver, CO	1,218	512	2,025	(121)	517	1,899	2,416	670	2005	(i)
4001 Salazar Way	Frederick, CO	3,539	1,271	6,508	(713)	1,276	5,790	7,066	1,670	2006	(i)
5909-5915 N. Broadway	Denver, CO	—	495	1,268	107	500	1,370	1,870	711	2006	(i)
Detroit											
47461 Clipper	Plymouth Township, MI	—	122	723	103	122	826	948	448	1994	(i)
449 Executive Drive	Troy, MI	—	125	425	974	218	1,306	1,524	1,207	1994	(i)
1416 Meijer Drive	Troy, MI	—	94	394	399	121	766	887	714	1994	(i)
1624 Meijer Drive	Troy, MI	—	236	1,406	1,093	373	2,362	2,735	2,138	1994	(i)
1972 Meijer Drive	Troy, MI	—	315	1,301	787	372	2,031	2,403	1,698	1994	(i)
1707 Northwood Drive	Troy, MI	—	95	262	1,724	239	1,842	2,081	1,617	1994	(i)

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		Encumbrances		Initial Cost		Costs					
		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition or Completion	Provision				
1788 Northwood Drive	Troy, MI	—	50	196	486	103	629	732	571	1994	(i)
1826 Northwood Drive	Troy, MI	—	55	208	472	103	632	735	561	1994	(i)
1864 Northwood Drive	Troy, MI	—	57	190	489	107	629	736	576	1994	(i)
2730 Research Drive	Rochester Hills, MI	—	903	4,215	829	903	5,044	5,947	4,400	1994	(i)
2791 Research Drive	Rochester Hills, MI	—	557	2,731	1,020	560	3,748	4,308	2,892	1994	(i)
2871 Research Drive	Rochester Hills, MI	—	324	1,487	412	327	1,896	2,223	1,503	1994	(i)
2870 Technology Drive	Rochester Hills, MI	—	275	1,262	356	279	1,614	1,893	1,383	1994	(i)
2900 Technology Drive	Rochester Hills, MI	—	214	977	513	219	1,485	1,704	1,051	1994	(i)
2930 Technology Drive	Rochester Hills, MI	—	131	594	452	138	1,039	1,177	762	1994	(i)
2950 Technology Drive	Rochester Hills, MI	—	178	819	368	185	1,180	1,365	894	1994	(i)
23014 Commerce Drive	Farmington Hills, MI	—	39	203	191	56	377	433	340	1994	(i)
23028 Commerce Drive	Farmington Hills, MI	—	98	507	262	125	742	867	696	1994	(i)
23035 Commerce Drive	Farmington Hills, MI	—	71	355	290	93	623	716	536	1994	(i)
23065 Commerce Drive	Farmington Hills, MI	—	71	408	254	93	640	733	554	1994	(i)
23093 Commerce Drive	Farmington Hills, MI	—	211	1,024	1,337	295	2,277	2,572	1,866	1994	(i)
23135 Commerce Drive	Farmington Hills, MI	—	146	701	310	158	999	1,157	895	1994	(i)
23163 Commerce Drive	Farmington Hills, MI	—	111	513	393	138	879	1,017	769	1994	(i)
23177 Commerce Drive	Farmington Hills, MI	—	175	1,007	689	254	1,617	1,871	1,409	1994	(i)
23206 Commerce Drive	Farmington Hills, MI	—	125	531	371	137	890	1,027	795	1994	(i)
23370 Commerce Drive	Farmington Hills, MI	—	59	233	209	66	435	501	379	1994	(i)
1451 East Lincoln Avenue	Madison Heights, MI	—	299	1,703	(179)	148	1,675	1,823	949	1995	(i)
4400 Purks Drive	Auburn Hills, MI	—	602	3,410	3,982	612	7,382	7,994	3,447	1995	(i)
12707 Eckles Road	Plymouth Township, MI	—	255	1,445	235	267	1,668	1,935	812	1996	(i)
32975 Capitol Avenue	Livonia, MI	—	135	748	(188)	77	618	695	331	1998	(i)
32920 Capitol Avenue	Livonia, MI	—	76	422	(62)	27	409	436	257	1998	(i)
11923 Brookfield Avenue	Livonia, MI	—	120	665	(314)	32	439	471	288	1998	(i)
12886 Westmore Avenue	Livonia, MI	—	190	1,050	(351)	86	803	889	478	1998	(i)
47711 Clipper Street	Plymouth Township, MI	—	539	2,983	540	575	3,487	4,062	1,517	1998	(i)

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		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition or Completion	Provision				
32975 Industrial Road	Livonia, MI	—	160	887	92	(175)	780	872	424	1998	(i)
12874 Westmore Avenue	Livonia, MI	—	137	761	58	(241)	599	657	324	1998	(i)
1775 Bellingham	Troy, MI	—	344	1,902	367	329	2,208	2,575	1,008	1998	(i)
1785 East Maple	Troy, MI	—	92	507	98	200	701	799	298	1998	(i)
980 Chicago	Troy, MI	—	206	1,141	220	333	1,460	1,680	621	1998	(i)
1885 Enterprise Drive	Rochester Hills, MI	—	209	1,158	223	589	1,733	1,956	752	1998	(i)
1935-55 Enterprise Drive	Rochester Hills, MI	—	1,285	7,144	1,322	1,371	8,380	9,751	3,712	1998	(i)
5500 Enterprise Court	Warren, MI	—	675	3,737	750	750	4,441	5,162	1,987	1998	(i)
750 Chicago Road	Troy, MI	—	323	1,790	392	345	2,160	2,505	993	1998	(i)
800 Chicago Road	Troy, MI	—	283	1,567	380	302	1,928	2,230	863	1998	(i)
850 Chicago Road	Troy, MI	—	183	1,016	196	218	1,221	1,417	555	1998	(i)
1100 East Mandoline Road	Madison Heights, MI	—	888	4,915	332	(1,257)	4,214	4,546	2,703	1998	(i)
4872 S. Lapeer Road	Lake Orion Twp, MI	—	1,342	5,441	1,214	1,412	6,585	7,997	3,129	1999	(i)
1400 Allen Drive	Troy, MI	—	209	1,154	380	212	1,531	1,743	552	2000	(i)
1408 Allen Drive	Troy, MI	—	151	834	121	153	953	1,106	375	2000	(i)
28435 Automation Blvd	Wixom, MI	—	621	—	3,664	628	3,657	4,285	1,103	2004	(i)
32200 North Avis Drive	Madison Heights, MI	—	503	3,367	195	(1,452)	2,223	2,418	802	2005	(i)
100 Kay Industrial Drive	Orion Township, MI	—	677	2,018	156	685	2,166	2,851	1,032	2005	(i)
11800 Sears Drive	Livonia, MI	—	693	1,507	1,212	476	2,936	3,412	1,723	2005	(i)
1099 Chicago Road	Troy, MI	—	1,277	1,332	(1,134)	303	1,172	1,475	618	2005	(i)
42555 Merrill Road	Sterling Heights, MI	—	1,080	2,300	3,487	1,090	5,777	6,867	2,456	2006	(i)
200 Northpointe Drive	Orion Township, MI	—	723	2,063	(95)	734	1,957	2,691	962	2006	(i)
Houston											
3351 Rauch Street	Houston, TX	—	272	1,541	576	278	2,111	2,389	882	1997	(i)
3801-3851 Yale Street	Houston, TX	2,510	413	2,343	1,292	425	3,623	4,048	1,353	1997	(i)
3337-3347 Rauch Street	Houston, TX	—	227	1,287	433	233	1,714	1,947	730	1997	(i)
8505 North Loop East	Houston, TX	—	439	2,489	575	449	3,054	3,503	1,381	1997	(i)
4749-4799 Eastpark Drive	Houston, TX	—	594	3,368	1,208	611	4,559	5,170	2,062	1997	(i)
4851 Homestead Road	Houston, TX	2,384	491	2,782	1,485	504	4,254	4,758	1,940	1997	(i)

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		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition or Completion	Land Improvements				
3365-3385 Rauch Street	Houston, TX	1,477	284	1,611	284	487	290	2,092	884	1997	(i)
5050 Campbell Road	Houston, TX	—	461	2,610	461	1,045	470	3,646	1,551	1997	(i)
4300 Pine Timbers	Houston, TX	2,218	489	2,769	489	690	499	3,449	1,619	1997	(i)
2500-2530 Fairway Park Drive	Houston, TX	—	766	4,342	766	1,925	792	6,241	2,640	1997	(i)
6550 Longpointe	Houston, TX	—	362	2,050	362	994	370	3,036	1,319	1997	(i)
1815 Turning Basin Drive	Houston, TX	—	487	2,761	487	1,626	531	4,343	1,722	1997	(i)
1819 Turning Basin Drive	Houston, TX	—	231	1,308	231	854	251	2,142	881	1997	(i)
1805 Turning Basin Drive	Houston, TX	—	564	3,197	564	2,428	616	5,573	2,170	1997	(i)
9835A Genard Road	Houston, TX	—	1,505	8,333	1,505	4,795	1,581	13,052	4,654	1999	(i)
9835B Genard Road	Houston, TX	—	245	1,357	245	644	256	1,990	793	1999	(i)
11505 State Highway 225	La Porte, TX	—	940	4,675	940	63	940	4,738	1,640	2005	(i)
1500 East Main Street	La Porte, TX	—	201	1,328	201	(91)	204	1,234	973	2005	(i)
7230-7238 Wynnwood	Houston, TX	—	254	764	254	200	259	959	468	2007	(i)
7240-7248 Wynnwood	Houston, TX	—	271	726	271	320	276	1,041	436	2007	(i)
7250-7260 Wynnwood	Houston, TX	—	200	481	200	1,471	203	1,949	368	2007	(i)
6400 Long Point	Houston, TX	—	188	898	188	226	188	1,124	410	2007	(i)
7967 Blankenship	Houston, TX	—	307	1,166	307	337	307	1,503	535	2010	(i)
8800 City Park Loop East	Houston, TX	—	3,717	19,237	3,717	(784)	3,717	18,453	4,022	2011	(i)
4800 West Greens Road	Houston, TX	—	3,350	—	3,350	17,763	3,312	17,801	1,166	2014	(i)
611 East Sam Houston Parkway S	Pasadena, TX	—	1,970	7,431	1,970	439	2,011	7,829	210	2015	(i)
619 East Sam Houston Parkway S	Pasadena, TX	—	2,879	11,713	2,879	138	2,872	11,858	349	2015	(i)
Indianapolis											
2900 North Shadeland Avenue	Indianapolis, IN	—	2,057	13,565	2,057	6,118	2,057	19,683	8,743	1996	(i)
1445 Brookville Way	Indianapolis, IN	—	459	2,603	459	1,350	476	3,936	1,709	1996	(i)
1440 Brookville Way	Indianapolis, IN	3,035	665	3,770	665	968	685	4,718	2,306	1996	(i)
1240 Brookville Way	Indianapolis, IN	—	247	1,402	247	360	258	1,751	870	1996	(i)
1345 Brookville Way	Indianapolis, IN	—	586	3,321	586	1,512	601	4,818	2,258	1996	(i)
1350 Brookville Way	Indianapolis, IN	—	205	1,161	205	222	212	1,376	690	1996	(i)
1341 Sadlier Circle South	Indianapolis, IN	—	131	743	131	229	136	967	470	1996	(i)

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1322-1438 Sadtler Circle East	Indianapolis, IN	—	145	822	341	152	1,156	1,308	557	1996	(i)
1327-1441 Sadtler Circle West	Indianapolis, IN	—	218	1,234	876	225	2,103	2,328	852	1996	(i)
1402-1430 Sadtler Circle West	Indianapolis, IN	—	165	934	397	171	1,325	1,496	623	1996	(i)
1504 Sadtler Circle South	Indianapolis, IN	—	219	1,238	58	115	1,400	1,515	662	1996	(i)
1365-1367 Sadtler Way Circle East	Indianapolis, IN	—	121	688	208	91	926	1,017	476	1996	(i)
1352-1354 Sadtler Circle West	Indianapolis, IN	—	178	1,008	236	166	1,256	1,422	610	1996	(i)
1335 Sadtler Circle East	Indianapolis, IN	—	81	460	206	85	662	747	340	1996	(i)
1425 Sadtler Circle West	Indianapolis, IN	—	21	117	57	23	172	195	77	1996	(i)
6951 East 30th Street	Indianapolis, IN	2,510	256	1,449	258	265	1,698	1,963	847	1996	(i)
6701 East 30th Street	Indianapolis, IN	—	78	443	91	82	530	612	269	1996	(i)
6737 East 30th Street	Indianapolis, IN	2,029	385	2,181	641	398	2,809	3,207	1,249	1996	(i)
6555 East 30th Street	Indianapolis, IN	—	484	4,760	2,248	484	7,008	7,492	3,094	1996	(i)
7901 West 21st Street	Indianapolis, IN	—	1,048	6,027	340	1,048	6,367	7,415	2,989	1997	(i)
1225 Brookville Way	Indianapolis, IN	—	60	—	420	68	412	480	195	1997	(i)
6751 East 30th Street	Indianapolis, IN	—	728	2,837	401	741	3,225	3,966	1,497	1997	(i)
6575 East 30th Street	Indianapolis, IN	1,337	118	—	1,994	128	1,984	2,112	875	1998	(i)
6585 East 30th Street	Indianapolis, IN	2,172	196	—	3,236	196	3,236	3,432	1,454	1998	(i)
1133 Northwest L Street	Richmond, IN	—	201	1,358	(128)	208	1,223	1,431	788	2006	(i)
14425 Bergen Blvd	Noblesville, IN	—	647	—	3,693	743	3,597	4,340	917	2007	(i)
6635 East 30th Street	Indianapolis, IN	—	466	3,093	—	466	3,093	3,559	16	2016	(i)
Miami											
4700 NW 15th Avenue	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	—	908	1,883	21	912	1,900	2,812	687	2007	(i)
4710 NW 15th Avenue	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	—	830	2,722	73	834	2,791	3,625	773	2007	(i)
4720 NW 15th Avenue	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	—	937	2,455	340	942	2,790	3,732	929	2007	(i)
4740 NW 15th Avenue	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	—	1,107	3,111	16	1,112	3,122	4,234	869	2007	(i)
4750 NW 15th Avenue	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	—	947	3,079	353	951	3,428	4,379	900	2007	(i)
4800 NW 15th Avenue	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	—	1,092	3,308	179	1,097	3,482	4,579	1,006	2007	(i)
6891 NW 74th Street	Medley, FL	—	857	3,428	4,288	864	7,709	8,573	2,427	2007	(i)
12601 & 12605 NW 115th Avenue	Medley, FL	—	2,316	—	434	762	1,988	2,750	369	2008	(i)

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1351 NW 78th Avenue	Doral, FL	—	3,111	4,634	13	3,111	4,647	7,758	51	2016	(i)
Milwaukee											
5355 South Westridge Drive	New Berlin, WI	4,328	1,630	7,058	(105)	1,646	6,937	8,583	1,967	2004	(i)
17005 West Ryerson Road	New Berlin, WI	2,454	403	3,647	317	405	3,962	4,367	1,958	2005	(i)
W140 N9059 Lilly Road	Menomonee Falls, WI	—	343	1,153	106	366	1,236	1,602	507	2005	(i)
1500 Peebles Drive	Richland Center, WI	—	1,577	1,018	(441)	1,528	626	2,154	563	2005	(i)
16600 West Glendale Avenue	New Berlin, WI	1,782	704	1,923	932	715	2,844	3,559	1,911	2006	(i)
N58W15380 Shawn Circle	Menomonee Falls, WI	—	1,188	—	16,931	1,204	16,915	18,119	4,098	2008	(i)
Minneapolis/St. Paul											
6201 West 11th Street	Bloomington, MN	2,537	1,358	8,622	13,466	1,519	21,927	23,446	12,616	1994	(i)
7101 Winnetka Avenue South	Brooklyn Park, MN	—	2,195	6,084	4,322	2,228	10,373	12,601	7,693	1994	(i)
9901 West 74th Street	Eden Prairie, MN	—	621	3,289	3,603	639	6,874	7,513	5,736	1994	(i)
1030 Lone Oak Road	Eagan, MN	1,966	456	2,703	767	456	3,470	3,926	1,797	1994	(i)
1060 Lone Oak Road	Eagan, MN	2,490	624	3,700	645	624	4,345	4,969	2,292	1994	(i)
5400 Nathan Lane	Plymouth, MN	—	749	4,461	835	757	5,288	6,045	2,822	1994	(i)
6655 Wedgewood Road	Maple Grove, MN	—	1,466	8,342	5,615	1,466	13,957	15,423	6,432	1994	(i)
10120 West 76th Street	Eden Prairie, MN	—	315	1,804	917	315	2,721	3,036	1,375	1995	(i)
12155 Nicollet Avenue	Burnsville, MN	—	286	—	1,957	288	1,955	2,243	924	1995	(i)
4100 Peavey Road	Chaska, MN	—	277	2,261	832	277	3,093	3,370	1,477	1996	(i)
7100-7198 Shady Oak Road	Eden Prairie, MN	—	715	4,054	2,177	736	6,210	6,946	2,799	1996	(i)
5240-5300 Valley Industrial Blvd	Shakopee, MN	2,057	362	2,049	1,249	371	3,289	3,660	1,459	1996	(i)
5775 12th Avenue	Shakopee, MN	3,084	590	—	4,900	590	4,900	5,490	1,736	1998	(i)
1157 Valley Park Drive	Shakopee, MN	4,055	760	—	7,281	888	7,153	8,041	2,797	1999	(i)
9600 West 76th Street	Eden Prairie, MN	2,061	1,000	2,450	181	1,034	2,597	3,631	776	2004	(i)
9700 West 76th Street	Eden Prairie, MN	2,768	1,000	2,709	553	1,038	3,224	4,262	1,029	2004	(i)
7600 69th Avenue	Greenfield, MN	—	1,500	8,328	(468)	1,510	7,850	9,360	1,976	2004	(i)
5017 Boone Avenue North	New Hope, MN	—	1,000	1,599	547	1,009	2,137	3,146	1,058	2005	(i)
2300 West Highway 13	Burnsville, MN	—	2,517	6,069	(1,651)	1,296	5,639	6,935	4,175	2005	(i)
1087 Park Place	Shakopee, MN	3,281	1,195	4,891	(246)	1,198	4,642	5,840	1,365	2005	(i)

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		Encumbrances	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Initial Cost	Buildings and Improvements	Completion Provision				
5391 12th Avenue SE	Shakopee, MN	—	1,392	8,149	(259)	1,395	7,887	9,282	2,278	2005	(i)
4701 Valley Industrial Blvd S	Shakopee, MN	4,652	1,296	7,157	(172)	1,299	6,982	8,281	3,068	2005	(i)
6455 City West Parkway	Eden Prairie, MN	—	659	3,189	1,068	665	4,251	4,916	1,524	2006	(i)
7035 Winnetka Avenue North	Brooklyn Park, MN	4,329	1,275	—	7,309	1,343	7,241	8,584	1,729	2007	(i)
139 Eva Street	St. Paul, MN	—	2,132	3,105	(286)	2,175	2,776	4,951	737	2008	(i)
21900 Dodd Boulevard	Lakeville, MN	9,255	2,289	7,952	—	2,289	7,952	10,241	2,377	2010	(i)
375 Rivertown Drive	Woodbury, MN	7,343	2,635	8,157	1,161	2,635	9,318	11,953	1,245	2014	(i)
935 Aldrim Drive	Eagan, MN	5,403	2,096	7,884	134	2,096	8,018	10,114	793	2014	(i)
7050 Winnetka Avenue North	Brooklyn Park, MN	4,580	1,623	—	7,520	1,634	7,509	9,143	390	2014	(i)
7051 West Broadway	Brooklyn Park, MN	3,558	1,275	—	5,828	1,279	5,824	7,103	301	2014	(i)
Nashville											
1931 Air Lane Drive	Nashville, TN	1,801	489	2,785	322	493	3,103	3,596	1,457	1997	(i)
4640 Cummings Park	Nashville, TN	—	360	2,040	583	365	2,618	2,983	1,038	1999	(i)
1740 River Hills Drive	Nashville, TN	2,726	848	4,383	685	888	5,028	5,916	2,386	2005	(i)
211 Ellery Court	Nashville, TN	1,948	606	3,192	90	616	3,272	3,888	1,129	2007	(i)
130 Maddox Road	Mount Juliet, TN	16,236	1,778	—	23,882	1,778	23,882	25,660	4,693	2008	(i)
New Jersey											
14 World's Fair Drive	Franklin, NJ	—	483	2,735	752	503	3,467	3,970	1,638	1997	(i)
12 World's Fair Drive	Franklin, NJ	—	572	3,240	1,110	593	4,329	4,922	2,134	1997	(i)
22 World's Fair Drive	Franklin, NJ	—	364	2,064	545	375	2,598	2,973	1,125	1997	(i)
26 World's Fair Drive	Franklin, NJ	—	361	2,048	665	377	2,697	3,074	1,161	1997	(i)
24 World's Fair Drive	Franklin, NJ	—	347	1,968	586	362	2,539	2,901	1,147	1997	(i)
2060 Springdale Road	Cherry Hill, NJ	—	258	1,436	602	258	2,038	2,296	886	1998	(i)
20 World's Fair Drive Lot 13	Somerset, NJ	—	9	—	2,559	691	1,877	2,568	734	1999	(i)
45 Route 46	Pine Brook, NJ	—	969	5,491	1,005	978	6,487	7,465	2,623	2000	(i)
43 Route 46	Pine Brook, NJ	—	474	2,686	432	479	3,113	3,592	1,226	2000	(i)
39 Route 46	Pine Brook, NJ	—	260	1,471	293	262	1,762	2,024	700	2000	(i)
26 Chapin Road	Pine Brook, NJ	—	956	5,415	653	965	6,059	7,024	2,531	2000	(i)
30 Chapin Road	Pine Brook, NJ	—	960	5,440	477	970	5,907	6,877	2,385	2000	(i)

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		Encumbrances		Initial Cost			Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition or						Buildings and Improvements	Land Improvements	Total
		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Land	Buildings and Improvements		Land	Buildings and Improvements							
20 Hook Mountain Road	Pine Brook, NJ	—	1,507	8,542	3,214	1,534	11,729	13,263	5,524	2000	(i)				
30 Hook Mountain Road	Pine Brook, NJ	—	389	2,206	526	396	2,725	3,121	1,152	2000	(i)				
16 Chapin Road	Pine Brook, NJ	—	885	5,015	623	901	5,622	6,523	2,175	2000	(i)				
20 Chapin Road	Pine Brook, NJ	—	1,134	6,426	606	1,154	7,012	8,166	2,778	2000	(i)				
2500 Main Street	Sayreville, NJ	—	944	—	4,576	944	4,576	5,520	1,597	2002	(i)				
2400 Main Street	Sayreville, NJ	—	996	—	5,539	996	5,539	6,535	1,789	2003	(i)				
7851 Airport Highway	Pennsauken, NJ	—	160	508	328	162	834	996	369	2003	(i)				
103 Central Avenue	Mt. Laurel, NJ	—	610	1,847	1,617	619	3,455	4,074	1,444	2003	(i)				
309-313 Pierce Street	Somerset, NJ	2,868	1,300	4,628	296	1,309	4,915	6,224	1,656	2004	(i)				
7890 Airport Hwy/7015 Central	Pennsauken, NJ	—	300	989	495	425	1,359	1,784	1,013	2006	(i)				
400 Cedar Lane	Florence Township, NJ	—	9,730	—	21,394	9,730	21,394	31,124	—	2016	(i)				
Orlando															
6301 Hazeltine National Drive	Orlando, FL	—	909	4,613	113	920	4,715	5,635	1,432	2005	(i)				
8751 Skinner Court	Orlando, FL	4,784	1,691	7,249	1	1,692	7,249	8,941	242	2016	(i)				
4473 Shader Road	Orlando, FL	—	2,094	10,444	49	2,094	10,493	12,587	250	2016	(i)				
Phoenix															
1045 South Edward Drive	Tempe, AZ	—	390	2,160	363	396	2,517	2,913	1,061	1999	(i)				
50 South 56th Street	Chandler, AZ	2,906	1,206	3,218	1,379	1,252	4,551	5,803	1,667	2004	(i)				
4701 West Jefferson	Phoenix, AZ	2,390	926	2,195	243	929	2,435	3,364	1,492	2005	(i)				
7102 West Roosevelt	Phoenix, AZ	4,779	1,613	6,451	444	1,620	6,888	8,508	2,770	2006	(i)				
4137 West Adams Street	Phoenix, AZ	1,949	990	2,661	239	1,038	2,852	3,890	1,092	2006	(i)				
245 West Lodge	Tempe, AZ	—	898	3,066	(2,252)	362	1,350	1,712	465	2007	(i)				
1590 East Riverview Dr.	Phoenix, AZ	4,632	1,293	5,950	77	1,292	6,028	7,320	1,474	2008	(i)				
14131 N. Rio Vista Blvd	Peoria, AZ	—	2,563	9,388	165	2,563	9,553	12,116	2,465	2008	(i)				
8716 W. Ludlow Drive	Peoria, AZ	—	2,709	10,970	770	2,709	11,740	14,449	3,020	2008	(i)				
3815 W. Washington Street	Phoenix, AZ	3,294	1,675	4,514	149	1,719	4,619	6,338	1,251	2008	(i)				
9180 W. Buckeye Road	Tolleson, AZ	6,907	1,904	6,805	2,428	1,923	9,214	11,137	2,197	2008	(i)				
8644 West Ludlow Drive	Peoria, AZ	—	1,726	7,216	—	1,726	7,216	8,942	557	2014	(i)				

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		Encumbrances		Initial Cost			Land	Buildings and Improvements				Total
		Land	Improvements	Land	Improvements							
8606 West Ludlow Drive	Peoria, AZ	—	956	2,668	123	956	2,791	3,747	221	2014	(i)	
8679 West Ludlow Drive	Peoria, AZ	—	672	2,791	—	672	2,791	3,463	220	2014	(i)	
94th Avenue & Buckeye Road	Tolleson, AZ	—	4,315	—	15,698	4,315	15,698	20,013	420	2015	(i)	
Salt Lake City												
1270 West 2320 South	West Valley, UT	—	138	784	193	143	972	1,115	424	1998	(i)	
1275 West 2240 South	West Valley, UT	—	395	2,241	352	408	2,580	2,988	1,172	1998	(i)	
1288 West 2240 South	West Valley, UT	—	119	672	138	123	806	929	373	1998	(i)	
2235 South 1300 West	West Valley, UT	—	198	1,120	249	204	1,363	1,567	589	1998	(i)	
1293 West 2200 South	West Valley, UT	—	158	896	224	163	1,115	1,278	491	1998	(i)	
1279 West 2200 South	West Valley, UT	—	198	1,120	172	204	1,286	1,490	601	1998	(i)	
1272 West 2240 South	West Valley, UT	—	336	1,905	428	347	2,322	2,669	1,006	1998	(i)	
1149 West 2240 South	West Valley, UT	—	217	1,232	284	225	1,508	1,733	716	1998	(i)	
1142 West 2320 South	West Valley, UT	—	217	1,232	372	225	1,596	1,821	695	1998	(i)	
2323 South 900 W	Salt Lake City, UT	—	886	2,995	(84)	898	2,899	3,797	1,665	2006	(i)	
1815-1957 South 4650 West	Salt Lake City, UT	6,460	1,707	10,873	46	1,713	10,913	12,626	3,268	2006	(i)	
2100 Alexander Street	West Valley, UT	—	376	1,670	390	376	2,060	2,436	732	2007	(i)	
2064 Alexander Street	West Valley, UT	—	864	2,771	(33)	869	2,733	3,602	899	2007	(i)	
Seattle												
1901 Raymond Ave SW	Renton, WA	520	4,458	2,659	480	4,594	3,003	7,597	815	2008	(i)	
19014 64th Avenue South	Kent, WA	2,968	1,990	3,979	471	2,042	4,398	6,440	1,484	2008	(i)	
18640 68th Avenue South	Kent, WA	208	1,218	1,950	310	1,258	2,220	3,478	772	2008	(i)	
Southern California												
1944 Vista Bella Way	Rancho Dominguez, CA	3,010	1,746	3,148	465	1,822	3,537	5,359	1,579	2005	(i)	
2000 Vista Bella Way	Rancho Dominguez, CA	1,282	817	1,673	292	853	1,929	2,782	904	2005	(i)	
2835 East Ana Street	Rancho Dominguez, CA	2,425	1,682	2,750	409	1,772	3,069	4,841	1,318	2005	(i)	
16275 Technology Drive	San Diego, CA	—	2,848	8,641	(40)	2,859	8,590	11,449	2,724	2005	(i)	
665 N. Baldwin Park Blvd.	City of Industry, CA	4,127	2,124	5,219	1,614	2,143	6,814	8,957	3,143	2006	(i)	

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		Encumbrances	Land Improvements	Initial Cost		Buildings and Improvements	Completion Provision	Gross Amount Carried At Close of Period 12/31/16				
				Buildings and Improvements	Land Improvements			Buildings and Improvements				Total
27801 Avenue Scott	Santa Clarita, CA	6,010	2,890	7,020	788	2,902	7,796	10,698	2,963	2006	(i)	
2610 & 2660 Columbia Street	Torrance, CA	4,331	3,008	5,826	565	3,031	6,368	9,399	2,167	2006	(i)	
433 Alaska Avenue	Torrance, CA	—	681	168	3	684	168	852	107	2006	(i)	
4020 S. Compton Avenue	Los Angeles, CA	—	3,800	7,330	(473)	3,825	6,832	10,657	1,840	2006	(i)	
6305 El Camino Real	Carlsbad, CA	—	1,590	6,360	7,730	1,590	14,090	15,680	4,329	2006	(i)	
2325 Camino Vida Roble	Carlsbad, CA	1,890	1,441	1,239	650	1,446	1,884	3,330	614	2006	(i)	
2335 Camino Vida Roble	Carlsbad, CA	965	817	762	121	821	879	1,700	356	2006	(i)	
2345 Camino Vida Roble	Carlsbad, CA	631	562	456	94	565	547	1,112	185	2006	(i)	
2355 Camino Vida Roble	Carlsbad, CA	616	481	365	239	483	602	1,085	273	2006	(i)	
2365 Camino Vida Roble	Carlsbad, CA	1,171	1,098	630	336	1,102	962	2,064	450	2006	(i)	
2375 Camino Vida Roble	Carlsbad, CA	1,283	1,210	874	113	1,214	983	2,197	402	2006	(i)	
6451 El Camino Real	Carlsbad, CA	—	2,885	1,931	766	2,895	2,687	5,582	913	2006	(i)	
13100 Gregg Street	Poway, CA	2,977	1,040	4,160	744	1,073	4,871	5,944	1,840	2007	(i)	
21730-21748 Marilla Street	Chatsworth, CA	2,738	2,585	3,210	146	2,608	3,333	5,941	1,210	2007	(i)	
8015 Paramount	Pico Rivera, CA	—	3,616	3,902	61	3,657	3,922	7,579	1,755	2007	(i)	
3365 E. Slauson	Vernon, CA	—	2,367	3,243	40	2,396	3,254	5,650	1,534	2007	(i)	
3015 East Ana	Rancho Dominguez, CA	—	19,678	9,321	6,305	20,144	15,160	35,304	4,504	2007	(i)	
1250 Rancho Conejo Blvd.	Thousand Oaks, CA	—	1,435	779	46	1,441	819	2,260	289	2007	(i)	
1260 Rancho Conejo Blvd.	Thousand Oaks, CA	—	1,353	722	(724)	675	676	1,351	199	2007	(i)	
1270 Rancho Conejo Blvd.	Thousand Oaks, CA	—	1,224	716	(107)	1,229	604	1,833	253	2007	(i)	
1280 Rancho Conejo Blvd.	Thousand Oaks, CA	2,396	2,043	3,408	(252)	2,051	3,148	5,199	723	2007	(i)	
1290 Rancho Conejo Blvd.	Thousand Oaks, CA	2,015	1,754	2,949	(332)	1,761	2,610	4,371	610	2007	(i)	
100 West Sinclair Street	Perris, CA	—	4,894	3,481	(5,233)	1,819	1,323	3,142	630	2007	(i)	
14050 Day Street	Moreno Valley, CA	3,395	2,538	2,538	291	2,565	2,801	5,366	1,002	2008	(i)	
12925 Marlay Avenue	Fontana, CA	8,984	6,072	7,891	235	6,090	8,108	14,198	3,482	2008	(i)	
18201-18291 Santa Fe	Rancho Dominguez, CA	9,949	6,720	—	9,004	6,897	8,827	15,724	2,148	2008	(i)	
1011 Rancho Conejo	Thousand Oaks, CA	4,638	7,717	2,518	(168)	7,752	2,314	10,066	866	2008	(i)	
20700 Denker Avenue	Torrance, CA	5,445	5,767	2,538	1,289	5,964	3,631	9,595	1,902	2008	(i)	
18408 Laurel Park Road	Rancho Dominguez, CA	—	2,850	2,850	659	2,874	3,485	6,359	1,115	2008	(i)	

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		Encumbrances	Land	Buildings and		Land	Improvements					Total
				Initial Cost	Buildings and Improvements							
19021 S. Reyes Avenue	Rancho Dominguez, CA	—	8,183	7,501	233	8,545	7,372	15,917	1,399	2008	(i)	
24870 Nandina Avenue	Moreno Valley, CA	—	13,543	—	21,146	6,482	28,207	34,689	3,196	2012	(i)	
6185 Kimball Avenue	Chino, CA	—	6,385	—	12,343	6,382	12,346	18,728	1,792	2013	(i)	
5553 Bandini Blvd.	Bell, CA	—	32,536	—	21,620	32,540	21,616	54,156	1,764	2013	(i)	
16875 Heacock Street	Moreno Valley, CA	—	—	6,831	72	—	6,903	6,903	1,006	2014	(i)	
4710 Guasti Road	Ontario, CA	5,662	2,846	6,564	212	2,846	6,776	9,622	494	2014	(i)	
17100 Perris Blvd.	Moreno Valley, CA	—	6,388	—	25,843	6,395	25,836	32,231	1,697	2014	(i)	
13414 S. Figueroa	Los Angeles, CA	4,148	1,701	—	6,580	1,887	6,394	8,281	408	2014	(i)	
3841 Ocean Ranch Boulevard	Oceanside, CA	—	4,400	—	8,034	4,400	8,034	12,434	349	2015	(i)	
3831 Ocean Ranch Boulevard	Oceanside, CA	—	2,693	—	4,584	2,694	4,583	7,277	193	2015	(i)	
3821 Ocean Ranch Boulevard	Oceanside, CA	—	2,792	—	4,470	2,792	4,470	7,262	147	2015	(i)	
145 West 134th Street	Los Angeles, CA	—	2,901	2,285	173	2,901	2,458	5,359	162	2015	(i)	
6150 Sycamore Canyon Blvd.	Riverside, CA	—	3,182	10,643	—	3,182	10,643	13,825	556	2015	(i)	
17825 Indian Street	Moreno Valley, CA	—	5,034	22,095	—	5,034	22,095	27,129	1,029	2015	(i)	
24901 San Michele Road	Moreno Valley, CA	—	1,274	—	11,482	1,274	11,482	12,756	184	2016	(i)	
1445 Engineer Street	Vista, CA	—	6,816	4,417	1	6,816	4,418	11,234	129	2016	(i)	
19067 Reyes Ave	Rancho Dominguez, CA	—	9,281	3,920	3,542	9,381	7,362	16,743	34	2016	(i)	
St. Louis												
1067-1083 Warson-Bldg A	St. Louis, MO	1,429	246	1,359	939	251	2,293	2,544	710	2002	(i)	
1093-1107 Warson-Bldg B	St. Louis, MO	2,461	380	2,103	1,898	388	3,993	4,381	1,304	2002	(i)	
1113-1129 Warson-Bldg C	St. Louis, MO	1,661	303	1,680	975	310	2,648	2,958	862	2002	(i)	
1131-1151 Warson-Bldg D	St. Louis, MO	1,990	353	1,952	1,237	360	3,182	3,542	954	2002	(i)	
6821-6857 Hazelwood Avenue	Berkeley, MO	4,640	985	6,205	1,069	985	7,274	8,259	2,558	2003	(i)	
13701 Rider Trail North	Earth City, MO	—	800	2,099	610	804	2,705	3,509	1,201	2003	(i)	
1908-2000 Innerbelt (d)	Overland, MO	6,781	1,590	9,026	1,235	1,591	10,260	11,851	4,432	2004	(i)	
21-25 Gateway Commerce Center	Edwardsville, IL	—	1,874	31,958	(38)	1,902	31,892	33,794	9,064	2006	(i)	
6647 Romiss Court	St. Louis, MO	—	230	681	(8)	241	662	903	318	2008	(i)	

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		Encumbrances		Initial Cost			Gross Amount Carried At Close of Period 12/31/16				
		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Land	Buildings and Improvements		Land	Buildings and Improvements			
(In thousands)											
Tampa											
5525 Johns Road	Tampa, FL	—	192	1,086	280	200	1,358	1,558	638	1997	(i)
5709 Johns Road	Tampa, FL	—	192	1,086	196	200	1,274	1,474	600	1997	(i)
5711 Johns Road	Tampa, FL	—	243	1,376	171	255	1,535	1,790	716	1997	(i)
5455 W Waters Avenue	Tampa, FL	—	307	1,742	769	326	2,492	2,818	1,278	1997	(i)
5553 W Waters Avenue	Tampa, FL	—	307	1,742	427	326	2,150	2,476	1,059	1997	(i)
5501 W Waters Avenue	Tampa, FL	—	215	871	291	242	1,135	1,377	506	1997	(i)
5503 W Waters Avenue	Tampa, FL	—	98	402	150	110	540	650	245	1997	(i)
5555 W Waters Avenue	Tampa, FL	—	213	1,206	222	221	1,420	1,641	648	1997	(i)
5557 W Waters Avenue	Tampa, FL	—	59	335	60	62	392	454	183	1997	(i)
5463 W Waters Avenue	Tampa, FL	—	497	2,751	1,261	560	3,949	4,509	1,589	1998	(i)
5461 W Waters Avenue	Tampa, FL	—	261	—	1,311	265	1,307	1,572	584	1998	(i)
5481 W Waters Avenue	Tampa, FL	—	558	—	2,288	561	2,285	2,846	946	1999	(i)
4515-4519 George Road	Tampa, FL	—	633	3,587	861	640	4,441	5,081	1,710	2001	(i)
6089 Johns Road	Tampa, FL	—	180	987	134	186	1,115	1,301	402	2004	(i)
6091 Johns Road	Tampa, FL	—	140	730	45	144	771	915	269	2004	(i)
6103 Johns Road	Tampa, FL	—	220	1,160	38	226	1,192	1,418	434	2004	(i)
6201 Johns Road	Tampa, FL	—	200	1,107	34	205	1,136	1,341	497	2004	(i)
6203 Johns Road	Tampa, FL	—	300	1,460	(287)	311	1,162	1,473	426	2004	(i)
6205 Johns Road	Tampa, FL	—	270	1,363	36	278	1,391	1,669	385	2004	(i)
6101 Johns Road	Tampa, FL	—	210	833	93	216	920	1,136	385	2004	(i)
4908 Tampa West Blvd	Tampa, FL	—	2,622	8,643	(820)	2,635	7,810	10,445	3,322	2005	(i)
Other											
12626 Silicon Drive	San Antonio, TX	—	768	3,448	(329)	779	3,108	3,887	1,149	2005	(i)
3100 Pinson Valley Parkway	Birmingham, AL	—	303	742	(304)	225	516	741	230	2005	(i)
3730 Wheeler Avenue	Fort Smith, AR	—	720	2,800	(589)	583	2,348	2,931	1,008	2006	(i)
3200 Pond Station	Jefferson County, KY	—	2,074	—	9,681	2,120	9,635	11,755	2,340	2007	(i)
581 Welltown Road/Tyson Blvd	Winchester, VA	—	2,320	—	10,972	2,401	10,891	13,292	2,589	2007	(i)
7501 NW 106th Terrace	Kansas City, MO	11,285	4,152	—	13,684	4,228	13,608	17,836	2,793	2008	(i)

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.
SCHEDULE III:
REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
As of December 31, 2016

Building Address	Location (City/State)	(a)		(b)		Completion Provision	(c) Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition or Valuation	Gross Amount Carried At Close of Period 12/31/16		Accumulated Depreciation 12/31/2016	Year Acquired/ Constructed	Depreciable Lives (Years)
		Encumbrances	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Land			Buildings and Improvements	Total			
600 Greene Drive	Greenville, KY	—	294	8,570	—	(727)	296	7,841	8,137	5,270	2008	(i)
Developments in Process												
First Park 94—Building II	Somers, WI	—	2,133	—	—	19,846	2,134	19,845	21,979	—	2015	(i)
The Ranch By First Industrial	Eastvale, CA	—	22,857	—	—	5,895	22,857	5,895	28,752	—	2016	(i)
First Park @ PV303	Goodyear, AZ	—	6,998	—	—	14,740	6,998	14,740	21,738	—	2016	(i)
First Sycamore 215 Logistics Center	Riverside, CA	—	4,900	—	—	6,579	4,900	6,579	11,479	—	2016	(i)
Land Parcels												
Land Parcels (h)		2,067	159,066	3,227	—	27,207	154,345	35,155	189,500	3,146		
Total		\$498,861	\$809,774	\$1,569,543		\$1,009,294	\$795,311	\$2,593,300	\$3,388,611	\$797,919		

NOTES:

- (a) See description of encumbrances in Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. For purposes of this schedule the total principal balance of a mortgage loan payable that is collateralized by a pool of properties is allocated among the properties in the pool based on each property's carrying balance.
- (b) Initial cost for each respective property is tangible purchase price allocated in accordance with FASB's guidance on business combinations.
- (c) Improvements are net of the write-off of fully depreciated assets and impairment of real estate and include construction in progress.
- (d) Comprised of two properties.
- (e) Comprised of three properties.
- (f) Comprised of four properties.
- (g) Comprised of five properties.
- (h) These properties represent developable land and land parcels for which we receive ground lease income.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.
SCHEDULE III:
REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
As of December 31, 2016

(i) Depreciation is computed based upon the following estimated lives:	
Buildings and Improvements	7 to 50 years
Land Improvements	5 to 20 years
Tenant Improvements	Lease Term

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC. AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.
SCHEDULE III:
REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
As of December 31, 2016

At December 31, 2016, the aggregate cost of land and buildings and equipment for federal income tax purpose was approximately \$3.3 billion (excluding construction in progress).

The changes in investment in real estate for the three years ended December 31, are as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
		(In thousands)	
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$3,297,649	\$3,183,369	\$3,119,547
Acquisition of Real Estate Assets	108,538	161,074	84,526
Construction Costs and Improvements	167,342	142,535	104,782
Disposition of Real Estate Assets	(153,364)	(162,636)	(98,378)
Impairment of Real Estate	—	(626)	—
Write-off of Fully Depreciated and Other Assets	(31,554)	(26,067)	(27,108)
Balance, End of Year Including Real Estate Held for Sale	\$3,388,611	\$3,297,649	\$3,183,369
Real Estate Held for Sale (A)	(3,697)	(3,681)	—
Balance, End of Year Excluding Real Estate Held for Sale	<u>\$3,384,914</u>	<u>\$3,293,968</u>	<u>\$3,183,369</u>

The changes in accumulated depreciation for the three years ended December 31, are as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
		(In thousands)	
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$792,501	\$786,978	\$748,044
Depreciation for Year	95,514	92,955	93,457
Disposition of Real Estate Assets	(62,634)	(61,365)	(27,415)
Write-off of Fully Depreciated and Other Assets	(27,462)	(26,067)	(27,108)
Balance, End of Year Including Real Estate Held for Sale	\$797,919	\$792,501	\$786,978
Real Estate Held for Sale (B)	(1,427)	(1,171)	—
Balance, End of Year Excluding Real Estate Held for Sale	<u>\$796,492</u>	<u>\$791,330</u>	<u>\$786,978</u>

(A) The Real Estate Held for Sale at December 31, 2016 excludes \$128 of other assets.

(B) The Real Estate Held for Sale at December 31, 2016 excludes \$44 of accumulated amortization related to the other assets mentioned above.

PART II

MARKET INFORMATION

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices per share of the Company's common stock, which trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "FR" and the dividends declared per share for the Company's common stock and the distributions declared per Unit for the Operating Partnership's Units. There is no established public trading market for the Units.

<u>Quarter Ended</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Dividend/ Distribution Declared</u>
December 31, 2016	\$28.12	\$25.35	\$0.1900
September 30, 2016	\$29.61	\$27.00	\$0.1900
June 30, 2016	\$27.82	\$22.36	\$0.1900
March 31, 2016	\$22.98	\$19.32	\$0.1900
December 31, 2015	\$23.08	\$21.08	\$0.1275
September 30, 2015	\$21.43	\$18.69	\$0.1275
June 30, 2015	\$21.53	\$18.73	\$0.1275
March 31, 2015	\$22.45	\$20.02	\$0.1275

As of February 21, 2016, the Company had 415 common stockholders of record. The number of holders does not include individuals or entities who beneficially own shares but whose shares are held of record by a broker or clearing agency, but does include each such broker or clearing agency as one record holder. The Operating Partnership had 130 holders of record of Units registered with our transfer agent.

In order to comply with the REIT requirements of the Code, the Company is generally required to make common share distributions and preferred share distributions (other than capital gain distributions) to its shareholders in amounts that together at least equal i) the sum of a) 90% of the Company's "REIT taxable income" computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and net capital gains and b) 90% of net income (after tax), if any, from foreclosure property, minus ii) certain excess non-cash income.

Our dividend/distribution policy is determined by the Company's Board of Directors and is dependent on multiple factors, including cash flow and capital expenditure requirements, as well as ensuring that the Company meets the minimum distribution requirements set forth in the Code. The Company met the minimum distribution requirements with respect to 2016.

Holders of Units are entitled to receive distributions when, as and if declared by the Company's Board of Directors, after the priority distributions required under the Operating Partnership's partnership agreement have been made with respect to preferred partnership interests in the Operating Partnership out of any funds legally available for that purpose.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Operating Partnership did not issue any Limited Partner Units.

Subject to certain lock-up periods, holders of Limited Partner Units can redeem their Units by providing written notification to the General Partner of the Operating Partnership. Unless the General Partner provides notice of a redemption restriction to the holder, redemption must be made within seven business days after receipt of the holder's notice. The redemption can be effectuated, as determined by the General Partner, either by exchanging the Limited Partner Units for shares of common stock of the Company on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment, or by paying cash equal to the fair market value of such shares. Prior requests for

redemption have generally been fulfilled with shares of common stock of the Company, and the Operating Partnership intends to continue this practice. If each Limited Partner Unit of the Operating Partnership were redeemed as of December 31, 2016, the Operating Partnership could satisfy its redemption obligations by making an aggregate cash payment of approximately \$113.3 million or by issuing 4,039,375 shares of the Company's common stock.

Equity Compensation Plans

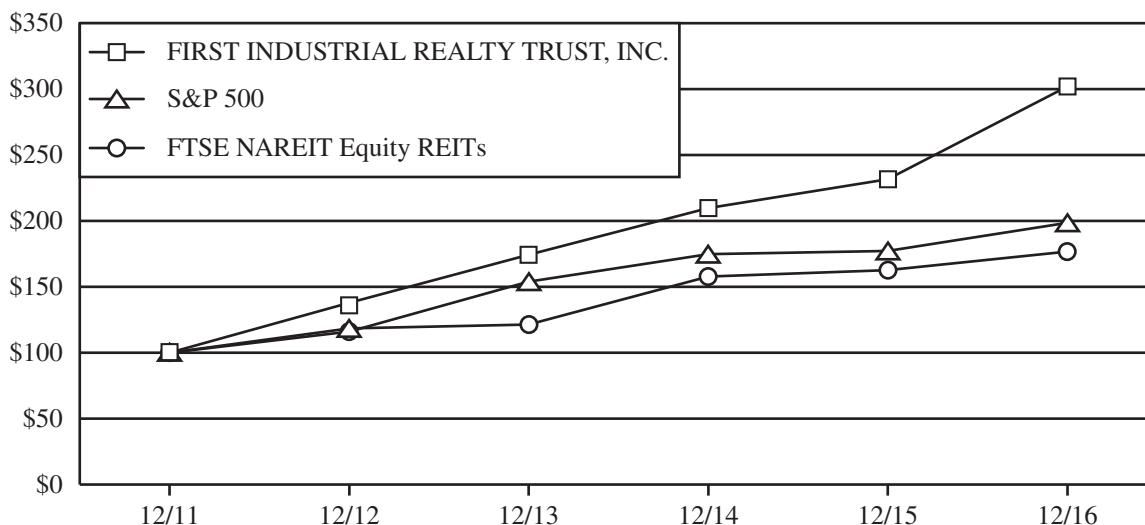
The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2016.

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</u>	<u>Number of Securities Remaining Available for Further Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans</u>
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders	510,677	\$—	2,409,352
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Security Holders	—	—	—
Total	<u>510,677</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>2,409,352</u>

Performance Graph

The following graph provides a comparison of the cumulative total stockholder return among the Company, the FTSE NAREIT Equity REIT Total Return Index (the “NAREIT Index”) and the Standard & Poor’s 500 Index (“S&P 500”). The historical information set forth below is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*
Among First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc., the S&P 500 Index, and the FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index



* \$100 invested on 12/31/11 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends. Fiscal year ending December 31.

	<u>12/11</u>	<u>12/12</u>	<u>12/13</u>	<u>12/14</u>	<u>12/15</u>	<u>12/16</u>
FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC.	\$100.00	\$137.63	\$174.15	\$209.66	\$231.28	\$301.71
S&P 500	\$100.00	\$116.00	\$153.58	\$174.60	\$177.01	\$198.18
FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs	\$100.00	\$118.06	\$120.97	\$157.43	\$162.46	\$176.30

* The information provided in this performance graph shall not be deemed to be “soliciting material,” to be “filed” or to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 unless specifically treated as such.

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

Peter E. Baccile
Director, President and Chief Executive Officer

Scott A. Musil
*Chief Financial Officer,
Treasurer and Assistant Secretary*

Johannson L. Yap
*Chief Investment Officer and
Executive Vice President — West Region*

David G. Harker
Executive Vice President — Central Region

Peter O. Schultz
Executive Vice President — East Region

Christopher M. Schneider
*Chief Information Officer and Senior Vice President —
Operations*

Donald R. Stoffle
Executive Director — Dispositions

Robert J. Walter
Senior Vice President — Capital Markets

Daniel J. Hemmer
General Counsel and Secretary

Arthur J. Harmon
Vice President — Investor Relations and Marketing

DIRECTORS

Bruce W. Duncan‡
Chairman
First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.
Director
Boston Properties, Inc.
Marriot International, Inc.
T. Rowe Price Funds

Peter E. Baccile‡
Director, President and Chief Executive Officer

Matthew S. Dominski‡§
Director
CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.

H. Patrick Hackett, Jr.*‡§
Principal
HHS Co.
Director
Wintrust Financial Corporation
Wintrust Bank

John Rau*§
Lead Independent Director
First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Miami Corporation
Chairman
BMO Financial Corp.
Director
AGL Resources Inc.

L. Peter Sharpe*†
Former President and Chief Executive Officer
Cadillac Fairview Corporation
Director
Postmedia Network Canada Corp.
Morguard Corporation
Allied Properties Real Estate Investment Trust
Multiplan Empreendimentos Imobiliarios S.A.

W. Ed Tyler†
Chief Executive Officer
Ideapoint Ventures
Director
Nanophase Technologies Corporation

Committee Membership Legend

- * Audit Committee
- † Compensation Committee
- ‡ Investment Committee
- § Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee

CORPORATE AND STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION

Executive Office

First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.
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Chicago, IL 60606
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www.firstindustrial.com
info@firstindustrial.com

Stock Exchange Listing

New York Stock Exchange
Symbol: FR

Registrar and Transfer Agent

Computershare Trust Company, N.A.
P.O. Box 43078
Providence, RI 02940-3078
Phone: 800.446.2617

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chicago, Illinois

Corporate Counsel

Barack Ferrazzano Kirschbaum &
Nagelberg LLP
Chicago, Illinois

10-K Report

A copy of the Company's Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is available on the Company's website and may also be obtained free of charge by contacting our Vice President — Investor Relations and Marketing c/o First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc., 311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 3900, Chicago, IL 60606. Included in such report were the certifications required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc., will be held on Thursday, May 11, 2017, at 9:00 A.M. CDT at the 2nd Floor Conference Center, 311 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

To contact First Industrial's Audit Committee:

Chairman of the Audit Committee
c/o First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.
311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 3900
Chicago, IL 60606

To contact First Industrial's Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee:

Chairman of the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee
c/o First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.
311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 3900
Chicago, IL 60606

To contact First Industrial's Lead Independent Director:

Lead Independent Director
c/o First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.
311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 3900
Chicago, IL 60606



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