

Campus Crest Communities, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 03, 2014



**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549**

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

**For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number: 001-34872**

**CAMPUS CREST COMMUNITIES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)**

**Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)**

**27-2481988
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)**

**2100 Rexford Road, Suite 414, Charlotte, NC
(Address of principal executive offices)**

**28211
(Zip Code)**

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (704) 496-2500

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

(Title of Each Class)	(Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered)
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
8% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

There were 64,491,814 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding with a par value of \$0.01 per share as of the close of business on February 26, 2014. The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2013 was approximately \$744.8 million.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part II and III of this report incorporate certain information by reference to the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with respect to the 2014 annual meeting of stockholders expected to be held on April 21, 2014.

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Explanatory Note

Pursuant to Rule 3-09 of Regulation S-X (“Rule 3-09”), we are required to provide in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (“Form 10-K”) audited financial statements for the CB Portfolio for the period from March 18, 2013 to December 31, 2013. However, we are unable to file the audited financial information required by Rule 3-09 and have omitted such information in reliance on Rule 12b-21 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and Rule 409 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. In connection with our acquisition of the CB Portfolio we were required to rely upon the sellers of the CB Portfolio to provide the necessary information to complete the audited financial statements as required under Rule 3-09. We requested such information and the former owners of the CB Portfolio cooperated in responding to such requests; however, they were not able to produce the records necessary to prepare the required audited financial statements under Rule 3-09. As a result, we have included in this Form 10-K an unaudited combined statement of revenues and certain expenses for the CB Portfolio for the period from March 18, 2013 to December 31, 2013. As a result of including such financial information for the CB Portfolio, we do not believe that the omission of the audited financial statements in accordance with Rule 3-09 will have a material impact on a reader’s understanding of our financial condition or our results of operations.

**FORM 10-K
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013**

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and include this statement for the purpose of complying with these safe harbor provisions. Forward-looking statements are generally identifiable by use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "potential," "intend," "expect," "seek," "anticipate," "estimate," "approximately," "believe," "could," "project," "predict," "continue," "plan" or other similar words or expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions, discuss future expectations, describe future plans and strategies, contain financial and operating projections or state other forward-looking information. Our ability to predict results or the actual effect of future events, actions, plans or strategies is inherently uncertain. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, our actual results and performance could differ materially from those set forth in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

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

the performance of the student housing industry in general;

decreased occupancy or rental rates at our properties resulting from competition or other factors;

the operating performance of our properties;

the availability of attractive development and/or acquisition opportunities in properties that satisfy our investment criteria and the success of our acquisition, development and construction activities, including satisfaction of conditions to closing for pending acquisitions and, in some cases, the negotiation and execution of definitive documents and satisfaction of the conditions therein;

changes in the admissions or housing policies of the colleges and universities from which we draw student-tenants;

changes in our business and growth strategies and in our ability to consummate acquisitions or dispositions or additional joint venture transactions;

our ability to manage effectively our growth and expansion into new markets, including international markets, or to integrate acquisitions successfully, including our acquisition of the CB Portfolio (as defined herein);

changes in exchange rates for foreign currencies;

our capitalization and leverage level;

our capital expenditures;

the degree and nature of our competition, in terms of developing properties, consummating acquisitions and in obtaining student-tenants to fill our properties;

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volatility in the real estate industry, interest rates and spreads, the debt or equity markets, the economy generally or the local markets in which our properties are located, whether the result of market events or otherwise;

events or circumstances that undermine confidence in the financial markets or otherwise have a broad impact on financial markets, such as the sudden instability or collapse of large financial institutions or other significant corporations, terrorist attacks, natural or man-made disasters or threatened or actual armed conflicts;

the availability and terms of short-term and long-term financing, including financing for development and construction activities;

our ability to extend the maturity of or refinance our existing debt, or comply with the financial and other covenants of the agreements that govern our existing debt;

the credit quality of our student-tenants and parental guarantors;

changes in personnel, including the departure of key members of our senior management, and lack of availability of, or our inability to attract and retain, qualified personnel;

unanticipated increases in financing and other costs, including a rise in interest rates;

estimates relating to our ability to make distributions to our stockholders in the future and our expectations as to the form of any such distributions;

development and construction costs and timing;

environmental costs, uncertainties and risks, especially those related to natural disasters;

changes in governmental regulations, accounting treatment, tax rates and similar matters;

legislative and regulatory changes (including changes to laws governing the taxation of real estate investments trusts ("REIT")); and

limitations imposed on our business and our ability to satisfy complex rules in order for us to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to qualify as taxable REIT subsidiaries for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to operate effectively within the limitations imposed by these rules.

When considering forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the risk factors and other cautionary statements in this report. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any of these forward-looking statements, which reflect our views as of the date of this report. The matters summarized in this report, including the factors set forth under the headings "Business," "Risk Factors," "Properties" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," could cause our actual results and performance to differ materially from those set forth in, or implied by, our forward-looking statements. Accordingly, we cannot guarantee future results or performance. Furthermore, except as required by law, we are under no duty to, and we do not intend to, update any of our forward-looking statements after the date of this report, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Our Company

Campus Crest Communities, Inc., together with its subsidiaries, referred to herein as the "Company," "we," "us," "our," and "Campus Crest," is a self-managed, self-administered and vertically-integrated REIT focused on developing, building, owning and managing a diversified portfolio of high-quality, residence life student housing properties. We were incorporated in the State of Maryland on March 1, 2010. On October 19, 2010, we completed an initial public offering (the "Offering") of our common stock. As a result of the Offering and certain formation transactions entered into in connection therewith (the "Formation Transactions"), we currently own the sole general partner interest and own limited partner interests in Campus Crest Communities Operating Partnership, LP (the "Operating Partnership"). We hold substantially all of our assets, and conduct substantially all of our business, through the Operating Partnership. The Offering and Formation Transactions were designed to (i) continue the operations of Campus Crest Communities Predecessor (the "Predecessor"), (ii) reduce outstanding mortgage and construction loan indebtedness, (iii) enable us to acquire additional interests in certain of our student housing properties, (iv) fund development costs, (v) fund joint venture capital requirements, and (vi) establish sufficient working capital for general corporate purposes. The exchange of entities or interests in the Predecessor for units of limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership ("OP units") has been accounted for as a reorganization of entities under common control. As a result, our assets and liabilities have been reflected at their historical cost basis.

In February 2013, we entered into purchase and sale agreements to acquire an approximate 48.0% interest in a portfolio of 35 student housing properties, one undeveloped land parcel and a corporate office building held by the members of Copper Beech Townhome Communities, LLC ("CBTC") and Copper Beech Townhome Communities (PA), LLC (the "CB Portfolio"), and a fully integrated platform and brand with management, development and construction teams, for an initial purchase price of approximately \$230.2 million, including the repayment of \$106.7 million of debt. The remaining interests in the CB Portfolio are held by certain of the former members of CBTC and CBTC PA, (the "CB Investors"). In September 2013, we entered into an amendment to the above referenced purchase and sale agreements for consideration of \$4.0 million whereby we will transfer our 48.0% interest in five properties in the Copper Beech Portfolio back to the CB Investors and defer the acquisition of two development properties as consideration for an additional 19.0% interest in each of the remaining 30 properties in the Copper Beech Portfolio. See Note 5 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

We believe that we are one of the largest vertically-integrated developers, builders, owners and managers of high-quality, residence life focused student housing properties in the United States, based on beds owned and under management. As of December 31, 2013, we owned interests in 41 operating student housing *The Grove*[®] properties containing approximately 8,151 apartment units and 22,303 beds. Thirty-one of our *The Grove*[®] properties are wholly-owned and ten of our *The Grove*[®] properties are owned through joint ventures with Harrison Street Real Estate Capital ("HSRE"). We also owned interests in 28 operating student housing Copper Beech branded properties containing approximately 5,047 apartment units and 13,177 beds. Our Copper Beech properties are owned by us and the CB Investors. As of December 31, 2013, our portfolio was as follows:

	Properties in Operation	Ownership		Number of Units	Number of Beds
Wholly owned Grove properties	31	100.0	%	6,065	16,571
Joint venture Grove properties:					
HSRE I	3	49.9	%	544	1,508
HSRE IV ⁽¹⁾	1	20.0	%	216	584
HSRE V	3	10.0	%	662	1,856
HSRE VI	3	20.0	%	664	1,784
Total Grove properties	41			8,151	22,303
CB Portfolio ⁽²⁾	28	67.0	%	5,047	13,177
Total Portfolio ⁽³⁾	69			13,198	35,480

(1) In January 2014, we acquired the remaining ownership interest in The Grove at Denton, Texas.

(2) As of December 31, 2013, we had an effective interest in the CB Portfolio of 67%.

(3) The redevelopment of our 100% owned property in Toledo, OH, which was acquired in March 2013, is excluded. We expect to announce more details on the redevelopment in 2014.

As of December 31, 2013, the average occupancy for our 41 *The Grove*[®] properties was approximately 90.1% and the average monthly total revenue per occupied bed was approximately \$519. Our operating properties are located in 19 states, contain modern apartment units with many resort-style amenities, and had an average age of approximately 3.7 years as of December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the average occupancy for our 28 Copper Beech branded properties was approximately 96.1%, and the average monthly total revenue per occupied bed was approximately \$493. Our properties are primarily located in medium-sized college and university markets, which we define as markets located outside of major U.S. cities that have nearby schools generally with overall enrollment of approximately 5,000 to 20,000 students. We believe such markets are underserved and are generally experiencing enrollment growth.

We have developed, built and managed substantially all of our wholly-owned properties and several of our unconsolidated joint venture properties, which are based upon a common prototypical residential building design. We believe that our use of this prototypical building design, which we have built approximately 675 times at our student housing properties (approximately 15 of such residential buildings comprise one student housing property), allows us to efficiently deliver a uniform and proven student housing product in multiple markets. The majority of our operating properties (other than those in the CB Portfolio, evo and Toledo) operate under *The Grove*[®] brand, and we believe that our brand and the associated lifestyle are effective differentiators that create higher visibility and appeal for our properties within their markets both with the student as well as the universities we serve.

In addition to our existing properties, we actively seek organic growth opportunities. We commenced building or redeveloping nine new student housing properties in 2013, one of which is owned by a joint venture with HSRE and Brandywine Realty Trust (“Brandywine”) in which we own a 30.0% interest and act as the co-developer, one of which is owned by a joint venture with Beaumont Partners SA (“Beaumont”) in which we owned a 20.0% interest at December 31, 2013, two of which are owned by a joint venture with HSRE in which we own a 30% interest, one of which is being built as a Copper Beech branded property in which our ownership interest is commensurate with the remainder of the CB Portfolio, and four of which are wholly-owned by us. In January 2014, we began redevelopment of one student housing property which is owned by a joint venture with Beaumont in which we own a 35.0% interest. The following is a summary of these developments:

Project	Location	Primary University Served	Ownership		Units	Beds	Estimated Project Cost ⁽¹⁾	Scheduled Opening for Occupancy
Wholly Owned:								
The Grove at Slippery Rock	Slippery Rock, PA	Slippery Rock University	100.0	%	201	603	29.9	August 2014
The Grove at Grand Forks	Grand Forks, ND	University of North Dakota	100.0	%	224	600	28.2	August 2014
The Grove at Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant, MI	Central Michigan University	100.0	%	216	584	24.1	August 2014
The Grove at Gainesville	Gainesville, FL	University of Florida	100.0	%	253	676	41.4	August 2014
Joint Venture:								
The Grove at Greensboro	Greensboro, NC	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	30.0	%	216	584	27.9	August 2014
The Grove at Louisville	Louisville, KY	University of Louisville	30.0	%	252	656	41.2	August 2014
evo at Cira Centre South	Philadelphia, PA	University of Pennsylvania/ Drexel University	30.0	%	344	850	158.5	August 2014
Copper Beech at Ames	Ames, IA	Iowa State University	67.0	%	219	660	33.6	August 2014
evo à Station-Square Victoria	Montreal, Quebec	McGill University/ Concordia University/ L'Ecole de Technologie	20.0	% ⁽²⁾	715	1,290	82.9	August 2014
evo à Sherbrooke	Montreal, Quebec	McGill University	35.0	% ⁽³⁾	488	952	83.5	August 2014
					3,128	7,455	\$ 551.2	

(1) Estimated project cost amounts are in millions.

(2) At December 31, 2013, our ownership percentage in CSH Montreal, the holding company that owns our joint venture with Beaumont, DCV Holdings, was 20.0%. Effective January 2014, with the closing of additional property, our ownership percentage increased to 35.0%. See Note 18 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(3) Re-development property acquired by DCV Holdings on January 15, 2014. See Note 18 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

For each of these projects, we conducted significant pre-development activities and obtained necessary zoning and site plan approvals. In total, we have identified over 250 markets and approximately 80 specific sites within these markets as potential future development opportunities.

REIT Status and Taxable REIT Subsidiaries

We have made an election to qualify, and we believe we are operating so as to qualify, as a REIT under Sections 856 through 859 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), commencing with our taxable year ended on December 31, 2010. As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent that we meet the organizational and operational requirements and our distributions equal or exceed 90% of our REIT taxable income. For all periods subsequent to the REIT election, we have met the organizational and operational requirements and distributions have exceeded 90% of our REIT taxable income.

We have elected to treat Campus Crest TRS Holdings, Inc. ("TRS Holdings"), our wholly-owned subsidiary, as a taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS"). TRS Holdings holds the development, construction and management companies that provide services to entities in which we do not own 100% of the equity interests. As a TRS, the operations of TRS Holdings and its subsidiaries are generally subject to federal, state and local income and franchise taxes.

Our Business and Growth Strategies

Our objective is to maximize total returns to our stockholders through the pursuit of the following business and growth strategies:

Utilize Our Vertically-Integrated Platform. Our vertically-integrated platform performs each key function in the student housing value chain: project development, project construction, property management and asset management. Campus Crest Development, LLC, a North Carolina limited liability company ("Campus Crest Development"), identifies markets, selects sites and acquires all entitlements; Campus Crest Construction, LLC, a North Carolina limited liability company ("Campus Crest Construction"), oversees the design and construction of each project; The Grove Student Properties, LLC, a North Carolina limited liability company doing business as Campus Crest Real Estate Management ("The Grove Student Properties"), serves as our marketing, leasing and property management arm; and Campus Crest Asset Management, a division of Campus Crest Group ("Campus Crest Asset Management"), oversees our capital structure, investment underwriting and investor relations. Our vertically-integrated platform allows us to become familiar with every facet of our student housing properties. We believe that the ongoing feedback and accountability facilitated by our vertically-integrated platform allow us to improve efficiency, reduce costs, control project timing and enhance the overall quality of our properties.

Target Attractive Markets. Prior to investing in a market, we conduct detailed due diligence to assess the market's attractiveness (e.g., demographics and student population trends), as well as the available supply of on- and off-campus housing alternatives. We utilize a proprietary underwriting model to evaluate the relative attractiveness of each potential development market. While our market strategy considers a variety of factors, we generally focus on markets where: (i) total student enrollment exceeds 5,000; (ii) a majority of the student population resides off-campus; and (iii) sites that are in close proximity to campus can be purchased or leased at a reasonable cost. Our due diligence process is designed to identify markets in which we can operate successfully.

Optimize Our Properties and Brand Value. A key element of our strategy is to optimize the student lifestyle experience at our properties and enhance the value and recognition of our brand, *The Grove*[®], through a consistent set of operating principles. We strive to offer properties that are designed to meet the unique needs of student-tenants, and to offer a variety of social activities and other programs that build a sense of community at our properties. Our property management group, The Grove Student Properties, continually works with our community assistant teams to design student lifestyle programs involving social, cultural, outreach, recreational, educational and sustainability activities, which we refer to as our "SCORES" program. We believe that our focus on student lifestyle promotes a sense of community at our properties which in turn improves occupancy and reduces demand elasticity.

Development Growth. We believe that our vertically-integrated platform generally allows us to generate more favorable returns by developing new properties or redeveloping existing properties. We anticipate that in-house development will be a key driver of our growth. Our current business plan contemplates the development of approximately six to eight new student housing properties per year.

Acquisition Growth. We may also seek to grow by selectively acquiring student housing properties and established multi-property portfolios from third parties and by making strategic investments in other student housing companies. As part of our investment strategy, we evaluate whether any properties acquired from third parties would meet our investment criteria for development properties and fit into our overall strategy in terms of property quality, proximity to campus, bed-bath parity, availability of amenities and return on investment. In addition, we may also seek to make opportunistic acquisitions of properties that we believe we can purchase at attractive pricing, reposition and operate successfully.

Property Management and Monitoring

We maintain an on-site staff at each property, including a General Manager, Sales Manager and Maintenance Supervisor. The on-site staff is responsible for all aspects of the property's operations, including marketing, leasing administration, customer service, lifestyle, expense control, business administration, ongoing property maintenance, capital projects and residence life and student development. In addition, each property typically has 5 student-tenants that live on-site and work for us on a part-time basis. These individuals act as Community Assistants, or CA's and Leasing Consultants or LC's, that assist in developing lifestyle programming, building community, and ensuring all Tenants and guests needs are taken care of, and pursuing and closing all potential leads for continued leasing efforts. We also have a full time Senior Leasing Consultant that offers support to the Sales Manager and a Maintenance Tech that offers support to the Maintenance Supervisor. We provide oversight to each property on an area basis, with each "area" typically comprised of six to eight properties. Each area is staffed with an Area Manager and Area Sales Manager and our area team is supported by a Regional Manager and Regional Sales Manager respectively. The roles of our various staff members are described in greater detail below.

General Managers, Sales Managers and Maintenance Supervisor. The General Manager is responsible for all facets of a property's operation, including the development and implementation of student lifestyle programs, expense control, collection of rents, administration of accounts payable, customer service, implementation of the annual marketing plan, administration of all leasing and marketing functions, coordination of property maintenance, asset preservation and capital improvement projects. The General Manager also supervises the residence life program and conducts all hiring, termination, and staff development of on-site personnel. The Sales Manager supports the General Manager and focuses on the leasing and lifestyle programs at the property. The Maintenance Supervisor is responsible for coordinating all maintenance activity at the property and serving as a liaison for larger capital projects in concert with our in-house facilities group.

CA's and LC's. At each of our *The Grove*[®] properties, we also have a work/live program, typically consisting of 5 part-time positions for student staff members. At each property we generally maintain a ratio of 50-70 students per employee living on site. Our CAs and LCs are selected by our management based upon a set of criteria, including

interpersonal skills, leadership capabilities, responsibility, maturity and willingness to meet the challenges and expectations of the position. We use these positions to interface on a peer basis with our student-tenants and to assist with various duties at the properties. Further, we use this position as a feeder for us, which allows us to evaluate these part-time employees for potential full-time managerial positions with us after they graduate. It is a position that fits well with many students' academic goals while affording them opportunities for personal growth and leadership development. The CAs and LCs perform the duties of their position in exchange for their room and a stipend. CAs and LCs are trained to provide support and assistance to our student-tenants on a variety of issues. The CAs and LCs act as community facilitators by developing an atmosphere that promotes a sense of belonging, support and affiliation. In addition, the CAs and LCs participate actively in developing and implementing the property's programs and events in connection with our SCORES program. At all times, our CAs and LC's are expected to be role models and maintain the highest standards of personal conduct. Through observation and interaction with the community, the CAs and LC's help to identify potential problems and make appropriate referrals so that students may overcome obstacles to their academic achievement. Through their efforts to provide timely, accurate and thorough information in the appropriate format, CAs and LCs contribute to the smooth and effective operations of our properties. We believe that these positions are important to the success of our properties.

Senior Leasing Consultant. At each of properties, we now have a Senior Leasing Consultant who supports the leasing efforts driven by the Sales Manager. The Senior Leasing Consultants are responsible for achieving sales performance goals for their respective site. They are actively engaged in gaining new prospects, following up with prospects, and closing on sales to meet or exceed set goals. This position also assists in hiring and developing leasing consultants and community assistant personnel. Much like the CA and LC position, the Senior Leasing Consultant position is one developed to be a feeder for us to use at Sales Manager openings within our portfolio.

Area Managers and Area Sales Managers. The Area Manager is responsible for all facets of the operations of properties in his or her area, typically six to eight properties per area. He or she monitors the performance of the properties and the compliance of each of the General Managers with our programs and policies to preserve operational standards across all of the properties in his or her area. The Area Manager is the conduit between centralized planning at our corporate level and decentralized execution at each of the properties. Similar to the property-level Sales Manager, the Area Sales Manager provides support for leasing and lifestyle programming at all the properties in his or her area. As the corporate marketing department's liaison to area and property operations, the Area Sales Manager monitors the consistency of *The Grove*[®] brand across the properties and collaborates with the Area Managers and General Managers to market each property effectively.

Regional Managers and Regional Sales Managers. The Regional Manager is responsible for all facets of the operations of properties in his or her region, typically 2 areas accounting for 12-16 properties. He or she monitors the performance of his or her area to ensure compliance of all operational standards across their region. The Regional Manager is part of the conduit between the centralized planning at our corporate level and decentralized execution within each of their areas. The Regional Manager is also someone who works on the training and development of each of their Area Managers to improve the performance metrics for the overall company. The Regional Sales Manager, much like the Regional Manager, is responsible to support the leasing and lifestyle planning within each of their respective areas.

Leasing and Marketing

Student housing properties are typically leased by the bed on an individual lease liability basis, unlike multi-family housing where leasing is by the unit. Individual lease liability limits each student-tenant's liability to his or her own rent without liability for a roommate's rent. A parent or guardian is required to execute each lease as a guarantor unless the student-tenant provides adequate proof of income. The number of lease contracts that we administer is therefore equivalent to the number of beds occupied rather than the number of units occupied.

Unlike traditional multi-family housing, most of our leases commence and terminate on the same dates each year. In the case of our typical 11.5-month lease, these dates coincide with the commencement of the universities' fall academic term and typically terminate at the completion of the last summer school session. As such, we must re-lease each property in its entirety each year, resulting in significant turnover in our tenant population from year to year. As a result, we are highly dependent upon the effectiveness of our marketing and leasing efforts during the annual leasing season, which typically begins each October and ends in September of the following year. As of the start of the fall term for the 2013-2014 and 2012-2013 academic years, we had approximately 41.7% and 41.9%, respectively, of our current tenants renew their lease for the upcoming academic year.

Each year we implement a marketing and leasing plan to re-lease each property. We advertise through various media, including print advertising in newspapers, magazines and trade publications; direct mailers; radio advertising; promotional events and public relation campaigns. We typically compete in the off-campus student housing market on the basis of:

- the quality of our facilities, including their proximity to college and university campuses, the size and layout of units and the types of amenities offered;

rental terms, including price, which varies based on the market in which the property is located, and per-bed rental (individual lease liability), which allows individual student-tenants to avoid responsibility for the rental of an entire apartment unit;

community environment, including community facilities, amenities and programming, which is overseen by our staff of CAs; and

our relationships with colleges and universities, which may result in our properties being recommended or listed in recruiting and admissions literature provided to incoming and prospective students.

Student Programming / SCORES Program

We believe that our success has been driven, in part, by our focus on student lifestyle programming, including our SCORES program. Our SCORES program is designed to enhance the student lifestyle by facilitating activities at our properties in the following areas:

- *Social*: parties, group events, movie nights, bonfires, concerts, tavern/game nights, tailgating and homecoming events;

- *Cultural*: attending plays, concerts, readings, art galleries and open microphone nights;

- *Outreach*: blood drives, big brother/big sister programs, mentoring, food drives/themed activities;

- *Recreational*: intramural sports teams and volleyball and basketball tournaments;

- *Educational*: CPR training, resume writing workshops, nutrition classes, self-defense training and job interview rehearsals; and

- *Sustainability*: recycling drives, tree planting initiatives, beautification and restoration projects, green living tips and green cleaning programs.

We believe that our student programming enhances the lifestyle of our student-tenants and helps to create an environment that is conducive to academic and social success. We do not approach our properties as simply a place for students to live, but rather we seek to assist our student-tenants in building connections with their fellow student-tenants, their communities and the colleges and universities that they attend. We believe that our focus on student lifestyle programming differentiates us from our competitors and makes our properties more attractive to prospective student-tenants and their parents.

NEXT INITIATIVE

NEXT is our commitment to the triple bottom line: a business philosophy that balances economic success with social and environmental stewardship. We believe we can do well by doing good, and we do well when we focus on people, planet and prosperity. NEXT is our one-word commitment to progress.

- *Building Innovation*: Advancing building design and construction for efficiency and resident well being,

- *Operate Responsibly*: Responsible property management and sustainable lifestyle programming for residents,

- *Serving Communities*: Giving back to communities through philanthropic social initiatives,

- *Balanced Living*: Empowering residents and employees to make healthy choices in their own lives.

Business Segments

We define business segments by their distinct customer base and services provided. We have identified two reportable business segments: (i) student housing operations and (ii) development, construction and management services. We evaluate the performance of our operating segments based on operating income (loss). All inter-segment sales pricing is based on current market conditions. Unallocated corporate amounts include general expenses associated with managing our two reportable operating segments. See Note 15 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Competition

Competition from Universities and Colleges

We are subject to competition for student-tenants from on-campus housing owned by universities and colleges. On-campus student housing has inherent advantages over off-campus student housing (such as the majority of our properties) in integrating with the academic community, which may cause student-tenants to prefer on-campus housing to off-campus housing. Additionally, colleges and universities may have financial advantages that allow them to provide student housing on more attractive terms than we are able to. For example, colleges and universities can generally avoid real estate taxes and borrow funds at lower interest rates than private, for profit real estate concerns, such as us. Residence halls owned and operated by the primary colleges and universities in the markets in which we operate typically charge lower rental rates but offer fewer amenities than those offered at our properties.

Despite the inherent advantages of on-campus housing, most universities are able to house only a small percentage of their overall enrollment, and are therefore highly dependent on the off-campus market to provide housing for their students. High-quality and well run off-campus student housing can therefore be a critical component of an institution's ability to attract and retain students. Accordingly, universities and colleges often have an interest in encouraging and facilitating the construction of modern off-campus housing alternatives.

Competition from Private Owners

We also compete with other regional and national owner-operators of off-campus student housing as well as with smaller local owner-operators. Currently, the industry is fragmented with no participant holding a dominant market share. There are a number of student housing properties that are located near or in the same general vicinity of many of our properties and that compete directly with our properties. We believe that a number of other large national companies with substantial financial and marketing resources may be potential entrants in the student housing business. The activities of any of these companies could cause an increase in competition for student-tenants and for the acquisition, development and management of other student housing properties, which could reduce the demand for our properties.

Insurance

We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage, terrorism and rental loss insurance covering all of the properties in our portfolio. Our insurance includes coverage for earthquake damage to properties located in seismically active areas, windstorm damage to properties exposed to hurricanes, and terrorism insurance on all of our properties. Our insurance policies are subject to coverage limits and applicable deductibles, and if we suffer a substantial loss, our coverage may be insufficient. All insurance policies are also subject to coverage extensions that we believe are typical for our business. We do not carry insurance for generally uninsured losses such as loss from riots or acts of God.

Regulation

General

Student housing properties are subject to various laws, ordinances and regulations, including regulations relating to common areas. We believe that each of our operating properties has the necessary permits and approvals to operate its business. In addition, apartment community properties are subject to various laws, ordinances and regulations, including regulations relating to recreational facilities, such as swimming pools, activity centers and other common areas.

Americans With Disabilities Act

Our properties must comply with Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, or the ADA, to the extent that such properties are "public accommodations" as defined by the ADA. The ADA may require removal of structural barriers to access by persons with disabilities in certain public areas of our properties where such removal is readily achievable.

Fair Housing Act

The Fair Housing Act, or the FHA, its state law counterparts and the regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, or HUD and various state agencies, prohibit discrimination in housing on the basis of race or color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status (including children under the age of 18 living with parents or legal custodians, pregnant women and people securing custody of children under 18) or handicap (disability) and, in some states, on financial capability.

Environmental Matters

Some of our properties contain, or may have contained, or are adjacent to or near other properties that have contained or currently contain storage tanks for the storage of petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. These operations create a potential for the release of petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. Third parties may be permitted by law to seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury or property damages arising from releases from such tanks. Additionally, third parties may be permitted by law to seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury or property damage associated with exposure to other contaminants that may be present on, at or under the properties, including, but not limited to, petroleum products and hazardous or toxic substances. Also, some of the properties include regulated wetlands on undeveloped portions of such properties and mitigated wetlands on or near our properties, the existence of which can delay or impede development or require costs to be incurred to mitigate the impact of any disturbance. Absent appropriate permits, we can be held responsible for restoring wetlands and be required to pay fines and penalties.

When excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, mold growth may occur, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or is not addressed over a period of time. Some molds may produce airborne toxins or irritants. Concern about indoor exposure to mold has been increasing as exposure to mold may cause a variety of adverse health effects and symptoms, including allergic or other reactions. Some of our properties may contain microbial matter such as mold and mildew. The presence of significant mold at any of our properties could require us to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold from the affected property. The presence of significant mold could expose us to liability from student-tenants, employees and others if property damage or health concerns arise.

If any property in our portfolio is not properly connected to a water or sewer system, or if the integrity of such systems is breached, microbial matter or other contamination can develop. If this were to occur, we could incur significant remedial costs and we may also be subject to private damage claims and awards, which could be material. If we become subject to claims in this regard, it could materially and adversely affect us and our insurability for such matters in the future.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately 522 employees. Our employees are not represented by a labor union.

Offices and Website

Our principal executive offices are located at 2100 Rexford Road, Suite 414, Charlotte, NC 28211. We also have management offices at each of our properties.

Our website is www.campuscrest.com. We make available free of charge through our website our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Our website also contains copies of our Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, as well as the charters of our Nominating and Corporate Governance, Audit, and Compensation Committees. The information on our website is not part of this report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

You should carefully consider the following risk factors, the occurrence of any of which may materially and adversely affect us. The risks described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks not presently known to us or that

we may currently deem immaterial also may impair our financial condition or operations or otherwise harm us.

Risks Related to Our Business and Properties

Developing properties will expose us to risks beyond those associated with owning and operating student housing properties, and could materially and adversely affect our profitability.

Our future growth will depend, in part, upon our ability to successfully complete our current properties under development and to identify, plan and execute additional development opportunities. Our development activities may be adversely affected by:

- abandonment of development opportunities after expending significant cash and other resources to determine feasibility, requiring us to expense costs or to be unable to realize a return on costs incurred in connection with the abandoned project;
- construction costs of a project exceeding our original estimates;
- failure to complete development projects in conformity with building plans and specifications;
- failure to complete construction and lease-up of development projects on schedule, resulting in increased construction and financing costs and a decrease in expected revenues;

lower than anticipated occupancy and rental rates at a newly completed property, which occupancy and rental rates may not be sufficient to make the property profitable;

failure to obtain or delays in obtaining construction financing on favorable terms or at all, which could result in delays in closing on acquisitions of undeveloped land; and

failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, necessary zoning, land use, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations.

The construction activities at our student housing properties expose us to liabilities and risks beyond those associated with the ownership and operation of student housing properties, which could materially and adversely affect our profitability.

The construction of our student housing properties, including our current properties under development, involves risks associated with construction activities, including liability for workplace safety, such as injuries and accidents to persons and property occurring during the construction process. Construction activities also subject us to obligations relating to environmental compliance, such as management of storm water discharge and run-off, material handling, on-site storage of construction materials and off-site disposal of construction materials. These risks are in addition to those associated with owning or operating student housing properties.

Our development activities are subject to delays and cost overruns, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and inhibit growth.

Our development activities, including those related to our properties currently under development, may be adversely affected by circumstances beyond our control, including: work stoppages; labor disputes; shortages of qualified trades people, such as carpenters, roofers, electricians and plumbers; changes in laws or other governmental regulations, such as those relating to union organizing activity; lack of adequate utility infrastructure and services; our reliance on local subcontractors, who may not be adequately capitalized or insured; inclement weather; and shortages, delay in availability, or fluctuations in prices of building materials. Any of these circumstances could give rise to delays in the start or completion of, or could increase the cost of, developing one or more of our properties. If we are unable to deliver development properties on schedule or to recover these increased costs by raising our lease rates, our financial performance and liquidity could be materially and adversely affected. Additionally, if we do not complete the construction of properties on schedule, we may be required to provide alternative housing to the student-tenants with whom we have signed leases. We generally do not make any arrangements for such alternative housing for these properties and we would likely incur significant expenses in the event we had to provide such housing. If construction is not completed on schedule, student-tenants may attempt to break their leases and our occupancy at such properties for that academic year may suffer.

We may not realize a return on our development activities in a timely manner, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Due to the amount of time required for planning, constructing and leasing of development properties, we may not realize a significant cash return for many years. Therefore, if any of our development activities are subject to delays or cost overruns, our growth may be hindered and our results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected. In addition, new development activities, regardless of whether or not they are ultimately successful, typically require substantial time and attention from management. Furthermore, maintaining our development capabilities involves significant expenses, including compensation expense for our development personnel and related overhead. To the extent we cease or limit our development activity, these expenses will not be offset by revenues from our development activity. Therefore, if we do not realize a return on our development activities in a timely manner in order to offset these costs and expenses, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Adverse economic conditions and dislocation in the credit markets have had a material and adverse effect on us and may continue to materially and adversely affect us.

We experienced unprecedented levels of volatility in the capital markets, a reduction in the availability of credit and intense recessionary pressures, which had an adverse effect on our results of operations and our ability to borrow funds from 2007 through 2010. For example, lenders were generally imposing more stringent lending standards and applying more conservative valuations to properties. This limited the amount of indebtedness we were able to obtain and impeded our ability to develop new properties and to replace construction financing with permanent financing. If these conditions were to develop again in the future, our business and our growth strategy may be materially and adversely affected. Although our business strategy contemplates access to debt financing (including our revolving credit facility, term loans and construction debt) to fund future development and working capital requirements, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain such financing on favorable terms or at all. As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately \$58.5 million outstanding under our revolving credit facility and \$50.0 million outstanding under the related term loan. The amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility and term loan will reduce the amount that we may be able to borrow under this facility for other purposes. We have approximately \$154.1 million in borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility, and amounts borrowed under the facility will be due at its maturity in January 2017 (subject to a one-year extension which we may exercise at our option, provided we comply with certain terms and conditions, including the payment of an extension fee). This indebtedness, as well as our mortgage, construction and other debt of approximately \$205.0 million as of December 31, 2013, and the \$100.0 million outstanding principal amount of the Operating Partnership's 4.75% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2018, will subject us to risks associated with debt financing as described below under "Our indebtedness exposes us to a risk of default and reduces our free cash flow, which could materially and adversely affect us."

A subsequent recession or challenging economic environment may adversely affect us by, among other things, limiting or eliminating our access to financing, which would adversely affect our ability to develop and refinance properties and pursue acquisition opportunities. Significantly more stringent lending standards and higher interest rates may reduce our returns on investment and increase our interest expense, which could adversely affect our financial performance and liquidity. Additionally, limited availability of financing may reduce the value of our properties, limit our ability to borrow against such properties and, should we choose to sell a property, impair our ability to dispose of such property at an attractive price or at all, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Certain of our properties may be subject to liens or other claims, which could materially and adversely affect our profitability.

We may be subject to liens or claims for materials or labor relating to disputes with subcontractors or other parties that are or were involved in the development and construction process. There can be no assurance that we will not be required to pay amounts greater than currently recorded liabilities in order to settle these claims.

Failure to succeed in new markets, or with new brands and community formats, may materially and adversely affect us.

We may develop or acquire properties in markets in which we do not currently operate, including our properties currently under development. We may be exposed to a variety of risks if we choose to enter new markets, including an inability to accurately evaluate local student housing market conditions, an inability to obtain land for development or to identify appropriate acquisition opportunities, an inability to hire and retain key personnel and lack of familiarity with local governmental and permitting procedures. To the extent we choose to develop or acquire properties in new markets, we will not possess the same level of familiarity with development or operation in these markets, as we do in our current markets, which could adversely affect our ability to develop such properties successfully or at all or to achieve expected performance. Any of the above risks could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

As of December 31, 2013, 40 of our *The Grove*[®] brand properties had been developed, built and managed generally based upon a common prototypical Campus Crest building design, which we have built approximately 675 times at our student housing properties (approximately 15 of such residential buildings comprise one student housing property). As of December 31, 2013, 24 of our Copper Beech brand properties had been developed, built and managed generally based upon a common prototypical Copper Beech Townhome Sleeve design, which have been built approximately 3,432 times at our student housing properties (averaging 143 of such residential Townhomes per market). In addition, as of December 31, 2013, 41 of our properties operate under *The Grove*[®] brand and 28 operate under the Copper Beech brand. In the future, we may continue to develop properties using new building designs (including high rise buildings) and new brands of communities to target various customer preferences. We cannot assure that these new building designs or brands will be successful or that our costs in developing and implementing the new building designs or brands will result in incremental revenue and earnings.

We rely on our relationships with the colleges and universities from which our properties draw student-tenants and on the policies and reputations of these schools; any deterioration in our relationships with such schools or changes in the schools' admissions or residency policies or reputations could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

We rely on our relationships with colleges and universities for referrals of prospective student-tenants or for mailing lists of prospective student-tenants and their parents. The failure to maintain good relationships with these schools could therefore have a material adverse effect on us. Many of these schools own and operate on-campus student housing which competes with our properties for student-tenants, and if schools refuse to provide us with referrals or to

make lists of prospective student-tenants and their parents available to us or increase the cost of these lists, the lack of such referrals, lists or increased cost could have a material adverse effect on us.

Changes in admission and housing policies could adversely affect us. For example, if a school reduces the number of student admissions or requires that a certain class of students (*e.g.*, freshman) live in on-campus housing, the demand for beds at our properties may be reduced and our occupancy rates may decline. While we may engage in marketing efforts to compensate for any such policy changes, we may not be able to effect such marketing efforts prior to the commencement of the annual lease-up period, or our additional marketing efforts may not be successful, which could reduce the demand for our properties and materially and adversely affect us.

It is also important that the schools from which our properties draw student-tenants maintain good reputations and are able to attract the desired number of incoming students. Any degradation in a school's reputation could inhibit its ability to attract students and reduce the demand for our properties.

Competition from other student housing properties, including on-campus housing and traditional multi-family housing located in close proximity to the colleges and universities from which we draw student-tenants may reduce the demand for our properties, which could materially and adversely affect our cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.

Our properties compete with properties owned by universities, colleges, national and regional student housing businesses and local real estate concerns. On-campus student housing has inherent advantages over off-campus student housing (such as the majority of our properties), due to its physical location on the campus and integration into the academic community, which may cause student-tenants to prefer on-campus housing to off-campus housing. Additionally, colleges and universities may have financial advantages that allow them to provide student housing on terms more attractive than our terms. For example, colleges and universities can generally avoid real estate taxes and borrow funds at lower interest rates than private, for-profit real estate concerns, such as our company.

There are a number of student housing properties located near or in the same general vicinity of many of our properties that compete directly with our properties. Such competing student housing properties may be newer, located closer to campus, charge less rent, possess more attractive amenities, offer more services or offer shorter lease terms or more flexible lease terms than our properties. Competing properties could reduce demand for our properties and materially and adversely affect our rental income.

Revenue at a particular property could also be adversely affected by a number of other factors, including the construction of new on-campus and off-campus housing, decreases in the general levels of rents for housing at competing properties, decreases in the number of students enrolled at one or more of the colleges or universities from which the property draws student-tenants and other general economic conditions.

Although we believe no participant in the student housing industry holds a dominant market share, we compete with larger national companies, colleges and universities with greater resources and superior access to capital. Furthermore, a number of other large national companies with substantial financial and marketing resources may enter the student housing business. The activities of any of these companies, colleges or universities could cause an increase in competition for student-tenants and for the acquisition, development and management of other student housing properties, which could reduce the demand for our properties.

Our results of operations are subject to risks inherent in the student housing industry, such as an annual leasing cycle and limited leasing period, which could materially and adversely affect us.

We generally lease our properties for 11.5-month terms, and the related leases provide for 12 equal monthly payments of rent. Therefore, our properties must be entirely re-leased each year, exposing us to more leasing risk than property lessors that lease their properties for longer terms. Student housing properties are also typically leased during a limited leasing period that generally begins each October and ends in September of the following year. We are therefore highly dependent on the effectiveness of our marketing and leasing efforts and personnel during this leasing period. We will be subject to heightened leasing risk at properties under development and at properties we may acquire in the future due to our lack of experience leasing such properties. Any significant difficulty in leasing our properties would adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and ability to pay distributions on our securities and would likely have a negative impact on the trading price of our securities. As of the start of the fall term for the 2013-2014 and 2012-2013 academic years, we had approximately 41.7% and 41.9%, respectively, of our current tenants renew their previous lease for the upcoming term.

Additionally, student-tenants may be more likely to default on their lease obligations during the summer months, which could further reduce our revenues during this period. Although we typically require a student-tenant's lease obligations to be guaranteed by a parent, we may have to spend considerable effort and expense in pursuing payment upon a defaulted lease, and our efforts may not be successful.

Our success depends on key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed.

We are dependent upon the efforts of our key personnel, particularly those of Ted W. Rollins, our chairman and chief executive officer, Michael S. Hartnett, our vice chairman of special projects, Donald L. Bobbitt our chief financial officer, Robert M. Dann our chief operating officer and Brian L. Sharpe our chief facilities and construction officer. These individuals have extensive experience in our business and are responsible for sourcing attractive investment opportunities, development activities, financing activities, university relations and leasing. Messrs. Rollins and Hartnett have directed the operations of our predecessor entities and each has over 28 years of experience in providing service-enriched housing and approximately nine years of student housing experience. The loss of the services of one or more of these executives could materially and adversely affect our business and financial results.

The current economic environment could reduce enrollments and limit the demand for our properties, which could materially and adversely affect our cash flows, profitability and results of operations.

A continuation of ongoing economic conditions that adversely affect household disposable income, such as high unemployment levels, weak business conditions, reduced access to credit, increasing tax rates and high fuel and energy costs, could reduce overall student leasing or cause student-tenants to shift their leasing practices as students may determine to forego college or live at home and commute to college.

As a result of general economic weakness, many students may be unable to obtain student loans on favorable terms. In addition, despite the recent economic weakness, tuition and other costs associated with attending college have continued to rise. If student loans are not available or their costs are prohibitively high, enrollment numbers for schools from which we draw student-tenants may decrease, resulting in a decrease in the demand for, and consequently the occupancy rates at and rental revenue from, our properties. Accordingly, the continuation or deterioration of current economic conditions could materially and adversely affect our cash flows, profitability and results of operations.

In the past, we have experienced significant net losses; if this trend continues, we could be materially and adversely affected.

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2010 and 2009, we incurred significant net losses. These results have had a negative impact on our financial condition. While we experienced net income for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, and believe that we are adequately capitalized and able to continue our development activity, there can be no assurance that our business will be profitable in the future and additional losses will not be incurred. If the trend of incurring significant net losses continues in the future, our financial performance, liquidity and our ability to operate our business as a going concern could be materially and adversely affected.

If we are unable to acquire properties on favorable terms, our future growth could be materially and adversely affected.

Our future growth will depend, in part, upon our ability to acquire new properties on favorable terms. Acquisition opportunities may not be available to us on terms that we deem acceptable, and we may be unsuccessful in consummating acquisition opportunities. Our ability to acquire properties on favorable terms and successfully operate them may be adversely affected by:

- an inability to obtain financing on attractive terms or at all;

- increased purchase prices and decreased expected yields due to competition from other potential acquirers and real estate investors;

- the need to make significant and unexpected capital expenditures to improve or renovate acquired properties;

- an inability to quickly and efficiently integrate acquisitions, particularly any acquisitions of portfolios of properties, into our existing operations;

- market conditions resulting in higher than expected vacancy rates and lower than expected rental rates at acquired properties; and

- acquisition of properties subject to liabilities but without any recourse, or with only limited recourse, to the sellers, or with liabilities that are unknown to us, such as liabilities for clean-up of undisclosed environmental contamination, claims by tenants, vendors or other persons dealing with the former owners of our properties.

Our failure to identify and consummate property acquisitions on attractive terms or the failure of any acquired properties to meet our expectations could materially and adversely affect our future growth.

Our business strategy contemplates expansion through acquisitions and we may not be able to adapt our management and operational systems (including leasing and property management) to successfully integrate new properties into our portfolio without unanticipated disruption or expense, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial conditions.

Our business strategy contemplates expansion through the acquisition of student housing properties and established multi-property portfolios as well as through strategic investments in other student housing companies. We expect the size of our portfolio to meaningfully increase as we execute our business plan. As we increase the size of our portfolio, we cannot assure you that we will be able to adapt our management, administrative, accounting and operational systems, or hire and retain sufficient operational staff to integrate new properties into our portfolio or manage any future acquisitions of properties without operating disruptions or unanticipated costs. In particular, we cannot assure you that our leasing and property management functions will successfully and efficiently lease and operate properties we acquire. Our acquisitions of properties will generate additional operating expenses that we will be required to pay. Our past growth has required, and our growth will continue to require, increased investment in management personnel, professional fees, other personnel, financial and management systems and controls and facilities, which could cause our operating margins to decline from historical levels, especially in the absence of revenue growth. As we acquire additional properties, we will be subject to risks associated with managing new properties, including tenant retention and mortgage default. Our failure to successfully integrate acquisitions into our portfolio and manage our growth could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our strategy of investing in properties located in medium-sized college and university markets may not be successful, which could materially and adversely affect us.

Our business strategy involves investing in properties located in medium-sized college and university markets, which are smaller than larger educational markets. Larger educational markets, such as Boston, Massachusetts or Washington, D.C., often have multiple colleges and universities that have larger enrollments than schools located in medium-sized college and university markets and attract students nationally and internationally. The colleges and universities that our properties draw student-tenants from typically have smaller enrollments than schools in larger educational markets and tend to attract students from within the region in which the school is located. If the schools in our markets experience reduced enrollment, for example due to adverse economic conditions or rising tuition costs, or are unable to attract sufficient students to achieve a desired class size, the pool of prospective student-tenants for our properties will be reduced. This could have the result of reducing our occupancy and lowering the revenue from our properties, which could materially and adversely affect our financial performance and liquidity.

Our indebtedness exposes us to a risk of default and reduces our free cash flow, which could materially and adversely affect us.

As of December 31, 2013, our total consolidated indebtedness was approximately \$413.5 million. Our debt service obligations expose us to the risk of default and reduce cash available to invest in our business or pay distributions that are necessary to qualify and remain qualified as a REIT. Our ability to meet the ongoing payment obligations of our indebtedness depends on our ability to generate significant cash flow in the future. Our ability to generate cash flow, to some extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors, as well as other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that our business will generate cash flow from operations, or that capital will be available to us, in amounts sufficient to enable us to meet our payment obligations under our exchangeable senior notes, our credit agreements and our outstanding preferred stock and to fund our other liquidity needs. If we are not able to generate sufficient cash flow to service these obligations, we may need to refinance or restructure our debt, sell assets (which we may be limited in doing in light of the relatively illiquid nature of our properties), reduce or delay capital investments, or seek to raise additional capital. If we are unable to implement one or more of these alternatives, we may not be able to meet these payment obligations, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity.

Although we intend to limit the sum of the outstanding principal amount of our consolidated indebtedness to not more than 50% of our total market capitalization, our board of directors may modify or eliminate this limitation at any time without the approval of our stockholders. Furthermore, our charter does not contain any limitation on the amount of indebtedness that we may incur. In the future we may incur substantial indebtedness in connection with the development or acquisition of additional properties and for other working capital needs, or to fund the payment of distributions to our stockholders.

In addition, a tax protection agreement to which we are a party requires us to maintain a minimum level of indebtedness of \$56.0 million throughout a 10-year tax protection period, which ends in October 2020, in order to allow a sufficient amount of debt to be allocable to MXT Capital, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("MXT Capital"), which is wholly-owned and controlled by Ted W. Rollins, our chairman and chief executive officer, and Michael S. Hartnett, our vice chairman of special projects, and certain members of their families, to avoid certain adverse tax consequences. If we fail to maintain such minimum indebtedness throughout the 10-year tax protection period, we will be required to make indemnifying payments to MXT Capital, in an amount equal to the federal, state and local taxes, if any, imposed on its members as a result of any income or gain recognized by them by reason of such failure. The amount of such taxes will be computed based on the highest applicable federal, state and local marginal tax rates, as well as any "grossed up" taxes imposed on such payments. This requirement may restrict our ability to reduce leverage when we otherwise might wish to do so and generally reduce our flexibility in managing our capital structure.

Our indebtedness and the limitations imposed on us by our indebtedness could have significant adverse consequences, including the following:

- we may be unable to borrow additional funds as needed or on favorable terms;
 - we may be unable to renew, repay or refinance our indebtedness at maturity or the renewal or refinancing terms may be less favorable than the terms of the indebtedness being renewed or refinanced;
 - we may be forced to dispose of certain of our properties, possibly on disadvantageous terms;
 - we may default on our payment or other obligations as a result of insufficient cash flow or otherwise, which may result in a cross-default on our other obligations, and the lenders or mortgagees may foreclose on our properties that secure their loans and receive an assignment of rents and leases;
 - to the extent that we incur unhedged floating rate debt, we will have exposure to interest rate risk; and
- foreclosures could create taxable income without accompanying cash proceeds, a circumstance which could hinder our ability to meet the distribution requirements necessary to enable us to qualify and remain qualified for taxation as a REIT.

Compliance with the provisions of our debt agreements, including financial and other covenants, such as the maintenance of specified financial ratios, could limit our flexibility, and a default under these agreements could result in a requirement that we repay indebtedness, which could severely affect our liquidity and increase our financing costs, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The documents that govern our outstanding indebtedness restrict our ability to engage in some business activities.

The documents that govern our outstanding indebtedness contain customary negative covenants and other financial and operating covenants that, among other things:

- restrict our ability to incur certain additional indebtedness;
- restrict our ability to make certain investments;
- restrict our ability to effect certain mergers;
- restrict our ability to make distributions to stockholders; and
- require us to maintain certain financial coverage ratios.

These limitations restrict our ability to engage in some business activities, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities. In addition, failure to comply with any of these covenants, including the financial coverage ratios, could cause an event of default under and/or accelerate some or all of our indebtedness, which would have a material adverse effect on us. Furthermore, the documents that govern our outstanding indebtedness contain certain cross-default provisions with respect to specified other indebtedness, giving the lenders the right to declare a default if we are in default under other loans in some circumstances.

We may be unable to satisfy our debt obligations upon a change of control of us.

Under the documents that govern our indebtedness, if we experience a change of control, we could be required to repay the entire principal balance of our outstanding indebtedness. Under our Exchangeable Senior Notes indenture, if we experience a change of control, as defined in the indenture, we must offer to purchase the notes at 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest. Under the credit agreement that governs our revolving credit facility, if we experience a change of control, as defined in the credit agreement, the lenders may declare an event of default and accelerate payment of the entire principal balance of the facility. We might not have sufficient funds to repay the amounts due under the revolving credit facility or pay the required price for the notes following a change of control.

Variable rate debt is subject to interest rate risk.

As of December 31, 2013, approximately \$148.6 million of our aggregate indebtedness (approximately 35.9% of total indebtedness) was subject to variable interest rates. In addition, we may incur additional variable rate debt in the future. While we have entered into arrangements that hedge the risk of rising interest rates, there can be no assurance that such arrangements will adequately protect against rising interest rates or that we will be able to enter into interest rate hedging arrangements in the future. If we are unable to enter into arrangements that hedge the risk of rising interest rates, increases in interest rates on variable rate debt would increase our interest expense, which would adversely affect net income and cash available for payment of our debt obligations and distributions to stockholders.

Joint venture investments could be materially and adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on our co-venturers' financial condition and disputes between our co-venturers and us.

Our properties located in Lawrence, Kansas, San Angelo, Texas, and Conway, Arkansas, comprising approximately 3.4% of our beds, are held in a joint venture with HSRE, in which we own a 49.9% interest. Our properties located in Fayetteville, Arkansas, Laramie, Wyoming and Stillwater, Oklahoma, comprising approximately 4.2% of our beds, are held in a joint venture with HSRE, in which we own a 10.0% interest. Our properties located in Indiana, Pennsylvania, State College, Pennsylvania and Norman, Oklahoma, comprising approximately 4.1% of our beds, are held in a joint venture with HSRE, in which we own a 20.0% interest. Additionally, we entered into one joint venture with HSRE in 2013, in which we own a 30.0% interest and through which we are developing two properties with completion targeted for the 2014-2015 academic year. Our property located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, comprising 1.9% of our beds, is held in a joint venture with HSRE and Brandywine, in which we own a 30.0% interest with completion targeted for the 2014-2015 academic year. Our properties located in Montreal, Quebec, comprising 5.1% of our beds, is held in a joint venture with Beaumont Partners, in which we own a 20.0% interest (in January 2014, our ownership interest increased to 35%, see Note 18 in the accompanying consolidated financial statements) with completion targeted for the 2014-2015 academic year. In addition, we currently hold an effective 67.0% investment in the CB Portfolio, comprising 31.5% of our beds, and, pursuant to the terms of the agreements governing this investment, share decision making authority with the CB Investors.

We anticipate that we may enter into other joint ventures with other parties in the future. We may not have a controlling interest in a joint venture and may share responsibility with our co-venturer for managing the property held by the joint venture. Under such circumstances, we may not have sole decision-making authority regarding the joint venture's property. Investments in joint ventures, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present when we invest in a property without the involvement of a third party. For example, our co-venturer may have economic or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our preferences, policies or objectives. Additionally, it is possible that our co-venturer might become bankrupt, fail to fund its share of required capital contributions or block or delay decisions that we believe are necessary. Such investments may also have the potential risk of impasses on decisions, such as sales, because neither we nor our co-venturers may have full control over the joint venture. Disputes between us and our co-venturer may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and divert the attention of our officers and directors from other aspects of our business. Consequently, actions by or disputes with our co-venturers might result in subjecting properties owned by the joint venture to additional risk. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our third-party co-venturers. Any of the foregoing factors could materially and adversely affect the financial condition and results of operations of our joint-venture investments.

We could be negatively impacted by the condition of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are a major source of secured financing to the student housing industry and we have used Freddie Mac for a portion of our financing needs. In February 2011, the U.S. Treasury along with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development released a report calling for the winding down of the role that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac play in the mortgage market. In February 2012, the Federal Housing Finance Agency delivered a strategic plan to Congress to wind down Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac over the next several years. This proposal includes building a new infrastructure for the secondary mortgage market, continuing to shrink Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's operations by eliminating the direct funding of mortgages and shifting mortgage credit risk to private investors. In addition, in August 2012, the U.S. Treasury announced further steps to expedite the winding down of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by accelerating the rate at which Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's investment portfolios will be reduced to target levels agreed to with the U.S. Treasury. Pursuant to these steps, Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's investment portfolios must be reduced to the agreed target four years earlier than previously scheduled. A final decision by the government to eliminate Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or reduce their acquisitions or guarantees of student housing property loans may adversely affect interest rates, capital availability, and the value of student housing properties. If we are unable to react effectively and quickly to changes in the mortgage industry, our business could be harmed.

We have a limited operating history as a REIT and as a publicly traded company and may not be able to successfully operate as a REIT or a publicly traded company.

We have a limited operating history as a REIT and as a publicly traded company. We cannot assure you that the past experience of our senior management team will be sufficient to successfully operate our company as a REIT or a publicly traded company, including the requirements to timely meet disclosure requirements of the SEC and comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Since our initial public offering, we have been subject to various requirements related to REITs and publicly traded companies, including requirements to develop and implement control systems and procedures in order to qualify and maintain our qualification as a REIT and satisfy our periodic and current reporting requirements under applicable SEC regulations and comply with New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") listing standards. Our continued compliance with these requirements could place a significant strain on our management systems, infrastructure and other resources. Failure to operate successfully as a public company or qualify and maintain our qualification as a REIT would have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our securities.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of integrated internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results.

Effective internal and disclosure controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud and to operate successfully as a public company. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our reputation and operating results would be harmed. As part of our ongoing monitoring of internal controls we may discover material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal controls. As a result of weaknesses that may be identified in our internal controls, we may also identify certain deficiencies in some of our disclosure controls and procedures that we believe require remediation. If we discover weaknesses, we will make efforts to improve our internal and disclosure controls. However, there is no assurance that we will be successful. Any failure to maintain effective controls or timely effect any necessary improvement of our internal and disclosure controls could harm operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations, which could affect the eligibility of our stock to remain listed on the NYSE. Ineffective internal and disclosure controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which would likely have a negative effect on the per share trading price of our securities.

Breaches of our data security could materially harm our business and reputation.

We collect and retain certain personal information provided by our student-tenants and employees. While we have implemented a variety of security measures to protect the confidentiality of this information and periodically review and improve our security measures, there can be no assurance that we will be able to prevent unauthorized access to this information. Any breach of our data security measures and loss of this information may result in legal liability and costs (including damages and penalties), as well as damage to our reputation, that could materially and adversely affect our business and financial performance.

Our investment in properties subject to ground leases with unaffiliated third parties exposes us to the potential loss of such properties upon the expiration or termination of the ground leases, and the realization of such loss could materially and adversely affect us. Our properties at the University of South Alabama and Colorado State University are also subject to a right of first refusal that may inhibit our ability to sell them.

Our properties located on the campuses of the University of South Alabama and Colorado State University are subject to ground leases with unaffiliated third parties. In addition, we may invest in additional properties that are subject to ground leases with unaffiliated third parties. As the lessee under a ground lease with an unaffiliated third party, we are exposed to the possibility of losing our leasehold interest in the land on which our buildings are located. A ground lease may not be renewed upon the expiration of its current term or may be terminated by the lessor pursuant to the terms of the lease if we do not meet our obligations thereunder.

In the event of an uncured default under any of our existing ground leases, the lessor may terminate our leasehold interest in the land on which our buildings are located. Any termination of our existing ground leases with unaffiliated third parties, unless in conjunction with the exercise of a purchase option, would also result in termination of our management agreement relating to the property. If we lose the leasehold interest in any of our properties, we could be materially and adversely affected.

Our properties located at the University of South Alabama and Colorado State University are also subject to a right of first refusal pursuant to which the ground lessor entity related to the land has a right to purchase our leasehold interest in the relevant property in the event we decide to accept an offer to sell either property to a third party. This may inhibit our ability to sell these properties. Further, our right to transfer one of the on-campus properties is subject to the consent of the ground lessor, which consent may not be unreasonably withheld.

We may incur losses on interest rate swap and hedging arrangements, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We currently use, and may in the future enter into additional interest rate swap and hedging agreements. Although these agreements may partially protect against rising interest rates, they also may reduce the benefits to us if interest rates decline. If an arrangement is not indexed to the same rate as the indebtedness that is hedged, we may be exposed to losses to the extent the rate governing the indebtedness and the rate governing the hedging arrangement change independently of each other. Finally, nonperformance by the other party to the arrangement may subject us to increased credit risks. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our inability to pass-through increases in taxes or other real estate costs to our student-tenants could materially and adversely affect our financial performance and liquidity.

Each of our properties is subject to real and personal property taxes. These taxes may increase as tax rates change and as the properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. We generally are not able to pass through to our student-tenants under existing leases any increases in taxes, including real estate and income taxes, or other real estate

related costs, such as insurance or maintenance. Consequently, unless we are able to off-set any such increases with sufficient revenues, we may be materially and adversely affected by any such increases.

The prior performance of our properties may not be indicative of our future performance.

All of our properties have been acquired or developed by us and/or our predecessor entities within the past nine years and have limited operating histories. Consequently, the historical operating results of our properties and the financial data we have disclosed may not be indicative of our future performance. The operating performance of the properties may decline and we could be materially and adversely affected.

Reporting of on-campus crime statistics required of colleges and universities may negatively impact our properties.

Federal and state laws require colleges and universities to publish and distribute reports of on-campus crime statistics, which may result in negative publicity and media coverage associated with crimes occurring in the vicinity of, or on the premises of, our on-campus properties. Reports of crime or other negative publicity regarding the safety of the students residing on, or near, our properties may have an adverse effect on both our on-campus and off-campus properties.

We may be subject to liabilities from litigation, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

We have been involved in legal proceedings in connection with our business, and may become involved in additional legal proceedings, including consumer, employment, tort or commercial litigation that, if decided adversely to or settled by us and not adequately covered by insurance, could result in liabilities that could materially and adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

We face risks associated with land holdings.

We hold land for future development and may in the future acquire additional land holdings. The risks inherent in owning or purchasing and developing land increase as demand for student housing, or rental rates, decrease. As a result, we hold certain land and may in the future acquire additional land in our development pipeline at a cost we may not be able to recover fully or on which we cannot build and develop into a profitable student housing project. In addition, real estate markets are highly uncertain and, as a result, the value of undeveloped land has fluctuated significantly and may continue to increase as a result of changing market conditions. Further, carrying costs associated with land holdings can be significant and can result in losses or reduced margins in a poorly performing project. Under current market conditions, we may have impairments of our land held for development.

Our issuance of common stock under our At-The-Market offering program may be dilutive, and there may be future dilution of our common stock.

After giving effect to the issuance of common stock under our At-The-Market offering program and the receipt of the expected net proceeds and the use of those proceeds, there may be a dilutive effect on our estimated earnings per share and funds from operations per share for the year ending December 31, 2013 or subsequent years during which the offering is ongoing. The actual amount of potential dilution cannot be determined at this time and will be based on numerous factors. Additionally, we are not restricted by our organizational documents, contractual arrangements or otherwise from issuing additional common stock or preferred stock, including any securities that are convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for, or that represent the right to receive, common stock or preferred stock or any substantially similar securities in the future. The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of issuances of a large number of shares of our common stock after this offering or the perception that such issuances could occur.

Our management will have broad discretion with respect to the use of the proceeds resulting from the issuance of common stock under our At-The-Market offering program.

Our management has significant flexibility in applying the net proceeds we expect to receive from the issuance of common stock under the Equity Distribution Agreements. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for general corporate purposes, which may include repaying debt, including our revolving credit facility. However, because the net proceeds are not required to be allocated to any specific investment or transaction, investors cannot determine at the time of issuance the value or propriety of our application of the net proceeds, and investors may not agree with our decisions. In addition, our use of the net proceeds from the offering may not yield a significant return or any return at all. The failure by our management to apply these funds effectively could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or the trading price of our common stock.

Our international expansion may subject us to different or greater risk from those associated with our domestic operations.

We have a wholly-owned property management subsidiary and we hold interests in two joint venture properties that operate in Canada and we may pursue additional expansion and development opportunities outside the United States. International development and ownership activities carry risks that are different from those we face with our domestic properties and operations. These risks include:

- adverse effects of changes in exchange rates for foreign currencies;
- changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally;

differences in cultures including adapting practices and strategies that have been successful in the U.S. student housing business to retail needs and expectations in new markets

Although our international activities currently are a relatively small portion of our business, to the extent that we expand our international activities, these risks could increase in significance which in turn could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to the Real Estate Industry

Our performance and the value of our properties are subject to risks associated with real estate and with the real estate industry, which could materially and adversely affect our cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to make distributions to our stockholders depends on our ability to generate cash revenues in excess of our expenses, including expenses associated with our development activities, indebtedness and capital expenditure requirements. The occurrence of certain events and conditions that are generally applicable to owners and operators of real estate, many of which are beyond our control, could materially and adversely affect us. These events and conditions include:

adverse national, regional and local economic conditions;

rising interest rates;

oversupply of student housing in our markets, increased competition for student-tenants or reduction in demand for student housing;

inability to collect rent from student-tenants;

vacancies at our properties or an inability to lease our properties on favorable terms;

inability to finance property development and acquisitions on favorable terms;

increased operating costs, including insurance premiums, utilities and real estate taxes;

the need for capital expenditures at our properties;

costs of complying with changes in governmental regulations;

the relative illiquidity of real estate investments; and

civil unrest, acts of God, including earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and other natural disasters, which may result in uninsured losses, and acts of war or terrorism.

In addition, periods of economic slowdown or recession, such as the one the global economy experienced from 2007 through 2011, rising interest rates or declining demand for real estate, or the public perception that any of these events may occur, could result in a general decline in occupancy rates and rental revenue or an increased incidence of defaults under our existing leases, which could impair the value of our properties or reduce our cash flow.

Illiquidity of real estate investments could significantly impede our ability to sell our properties or otherwise respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties, which could materially and adversely affect us.

From time to time, we may determine that it is in our best interest to sell one or more of our properties. However, because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, we may encounter difficulty in finding a buyer in a timely manner should we desire to sell one of our properties, especially if market conditions are poor at such time. Selling real estate has been difficult recently, since the availability of credit has become more limited, and as lending standards have become more stringent. As a result, potential buyers have experienced difficulty in obtaining financing necessary to purchase a property. In addition, our properties are specifically designed for use as student housing, which could limit their marketability or affect their values for alternative uses. Consequently, should we desire to sell one or more of our properties, our ability to do so promptly or on terms that we deem to be acceptable may be limited, which could materially and adversely affect our cash flows, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions on our securities and would likely have a negative impact on the trading price of our securities.

We also may be required to expend funds to correct defects or to make improvements before a property can be sold. We cannot assure you that we will have funds available to correct any such defects or to make any such improvements. In connection with any future property acquisitions, we may agree to provisions that materially restrict our ability to sell the property for a period of time or impose other restrictions, such as a limitation on the amount of debt that can be secured by or repaid with respect to such property.

In addition, our ability to sell properties may be limited by our need to avoid the 100% prohibited transactions tax that is imposed on gain recognized by a REIT from the sale of property characterized as dealer property. Any such limitation may cause us to incur losses, thereby reducing our cash flows. See "Federal Income Tax Risk Factors The tax imposed on REITs engaging in 'prohibited transactions' may limit our ability to engage in transactions which would be treated as sales for federal income tax purposes." These factors and any others that would impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of any of our properties or a need for liquidity could materially and adversely affect our cash flows, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions on our securities and would likely have a negative impact on the trading price of our securities.

We could incur significant costs related to government regulation and private litigation over environmental matters, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Under various environmental laws, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), a current or previous owner or operator of real estate may be liable for contamination resulting from the release or threatened release of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum at that property. Additionally, an entity that arranges for the disposal or treatment of a hazardous or toxic substance or petroleum at another property may be held jointly and severally liable for the cost of investigating and cleaning up such property or other affected property. Such parties are known as potentially responsible parties ("PRPs"). These environmental laws often impose liability regardless of whether the PRP knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of the contaminants, and the costs of any required investigation or cleanup of these substances can be substantial. PRPs may also be liable to parties who have claims for contribution in connection with any such contamination, such as other PRPs or state and federal governmental agencies. The liability is generally not limited under such laws and therefore could easily exceed the property's value and the assets of the liable party.

The presence of contamination, hazardous materials or environmental issues, or the failure to remediate such conditions, at a property may expose us to third-party liability for personal injury or property damage, remediation costs or adversely affect our ability to sell, lease or develop the property or to borrow using the property as collateral, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Environmental laws also impose ongoing compliance requirements on owners and operators of real estate. Environmental laws potentially affecting us address a wide variety of matters, including, but not limited to, asbestos-containing building materials ("ACBMs"), storage tanks, storm water and wastewater discharges, lead-based paint, radon, wetlands and hazardous wastes. Failure to comply with these laws could result in fines and penalties or expose us to third-party liability, which could materially and adversely affect us. Some of our properties may have conditions that are subject to these requirements and we could be liable for such fines or penalties or could be liable to third parties.

The conditions at some of our properties may expose us to liability and remediation costs related to environmental matters, which could materially and adversely affect us.

Certain of our properties may contain, or may have contained, ACBMs. Environmental laws require that ACBMs be properly managed and maintained, and regulators may impose fines and penalties on building owners and operators for failure to comply with these requirements. Also, some of our properties may contain, or may have contained, or are adjacent to or near other properties that may contain or may have contained storage tanks for the storage of petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. Any of these conditions create the potential for the release of these contaminants. Third parties may be permitted by law to seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury or property damage arising from such tanks. Additionally, third parties may be permitted by law to seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury or property damage associated with exposure to these or other contaminants that may be present on, at or under the properties. Furthermore, some of our properties include regulated wetlands on undeveloped portions of such properties and mitigated wetlands on or near our properties, the existence

of which can delay or impede development or require costs to be incurred to mitigate the impact of any disturbance. Absent appropriate permits, we can be held responsible for restoring wetlands and be required to pay fines and penalties, which could materially and adversely affect our cash flows, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions on our securities.

Over the past several years there have been an increasing number of lawsuits against owners and operators of properties alleging personal injury and property damage caused by the presence of mold in real estate. Mold growth can occur when excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or is not addressed over a period of time. Concern about indoor exposure to mold has been increasing as some molds have been shown to produce airborne toxins and irritants and exposure to these and other types of molds may lead to adverse health effects and symptoms, including allergic or other reactions. Some of our properties may contain microbial matter such as mold and mildew. The presence of significant mold at any of our properties could require us to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold from the affected property and could expose us to liability from student-tenants, employees and others if property damage or health concerns arise, which could materially and adversely affect our cash flows, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions on our securities.

If any of our properties are not properly connected to a water or sewer system, or if the integrity of such systems is breached, microbial matter or other contamination can develop. If this were to occur, we could incur significant remedial costs and we could also be subject to private damage claims and awards, which could be material. If we become subject to claims in this regard, it could materially and adversely affect our business and our insurability for such matters in the future.

Independent environmental consultants have conducted Phase I environmental site assessments on all of our properties. These Phase I environmental site assessments are intended to evaluate information regarding the environmental condition of the surveyed property and surrounding properties based generally on visual observations, interviews and the review of publicly available information. These assessments do not typically take into account all environmental issues including, but not limited to, testing of soil or groundwater, a comprehensive asbestos survey or an invasive inspection for the presence of lead-based paint, radon or mold contamination. As a result, these assessments may have failed to reveal all environmental conditions, liabilities, or other compliance issues affecting our properties. Material environmental conditions, liabilities, or compliance issues may have arisen after the assessments were conducted or may arise in the future.

In addition, future laws, ordinances or regulations may impose material additional environmental liabilities. We cannot assure you that the cost of future environmental compliance or remedial measures will not affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders or that such costs or other remedial measures will not be material to us.

We may incur significant costs complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Fair Housing Act and similar laws, which could materially and adversely affect us.

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”), all public accommodations must meet various federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Compliance with the ADA’s requirements may require modifications to our properties, such as the removal of access barriers or restrict our ability to renovate or develop our properties in the manner we desire. Additional federal, state and local laws may also require us to make similar modifications or impose similar restrictions on us. For example, the Fair Housing Act (“FHA”) requires apartment properties first occupied after March 13, 1990 to be accessible to the handicapped.

We have not conducted an audit or investigation of all of our properties to determine our compliance with present requirements of the ADA, FHA or any similar laws. Noncompliance with any of these laws could result in us incurring significant costs to make substantial modifications to our properties or in the imposition of fines or an award or damages to private litigants. We cannot predict the ultimate amount of the cost of compliance with the ADA, FHA or other legislation. If we incur substantial costs to comply with the ADA, FHA or any other legislation, our results of operations, financial condition and our ability to make distributions on our securities could be materially and adversely affected.

We may incur significant costs complying with other regulatory requirements, which could materially and adversely affect us.

Our properties are subject to various federal, state and local regulatory requirements, such as state and local fire and life safety requirements. If we fail to comply with these various requirements, we might incur governmental fines or private damage awards. Furthermore, existing requirements could change and require us to make significant unanticipated expenditures, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition and our ability to make distributions on our securities.

Uninsured losses or losses in excess of insured limits could materially and adversely affect us.

We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage, terrorism and rental loss insurance covering all of the properties in our portfolio. Our insurance includes coverage for earthquake damage to properties located in seismically active areas, windstorm damage to properties exposed to hurricanes, and terrorism insurance on all of our properties. Our insurance policies are subject to coverage limits and applicable deductibles, and if we suffer a substantial loss, our coverage may be insufficient. All insurance policies are also subject to coverage extensions that we believe are typical for our business. We do not carry insurance for generally uninsured losses such as loss from riots or other acts of God.

In the event we experience a loss which is uninsured or which exceeds our policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged property as well as the anticipated future cash flows from such property. In addition, we might nevertheless remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the property. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations and other factors might also keep us from using insurance proceeds to replace or renovate a property after it has been damaged or destroyed. Under such circumstances, the insurance proceeds we receive might be inadequate to restore our economic position with respect to the damaged or destroyed property. Furthermore, in the event of a substantial loss at one or more of our properties that is covered by one or more policies, the remaining insurance under these policies, if any, could be insufficient to adequately insure our other properties. In such event, securing additional insurance policies, if possible, could be significantly more expensive than our current policies. Any loss of these types may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Future terrorist attacks in the United States or an increase in incidents of violence on college campuses could reduce the demand for, and the value of, our properties, which could materially and adversely affect us.

Future terrorist attacks in the United States, such as the attacks that occurred in New York and Washington, D.C. on September 11, 2001, and acts of war, or threats of the same, could reduce the demand for, and the value of, our properties. Any such event in any of the markets in which our properties are located would make it difficult for us to maintain the affected property's occupancy or to re-lease the property at rates equal to or above historical rates, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and the market price of our capital stock and could also materially adversely affect our ability to make distributions on our securities.

Incidents of violence on college campuses could pose similar problems, if such an incident were to occur on a college campus in one of our markets. Such an event in any of our markets could not only adversely affect our occupancy rates, but would also likely lead to increased operating expenses for such properties due to increased security costs, which would likely be necessary to reassure our student-tenants in the wake of such an incident. Any such increase in operating expenses may have a material adverse effect on the results of operations of the affected property.

In addition, terrorist attacks or violent incidents could directly impact the value of our properties through damage, destruction or loss and the availability of insurance for such acts may be limited or prohibitively expensive. If we receive casualty proceeds, we may not be able to reinvest such proceeds profitably or at all, and we may be forced to recognize taxable gain on the affected property, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Company and Structure

Provisions of our charter allow our board of directors to authorize the issuance of additional securities, which may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of us through a transaction that our stockholders believe to be in their best interest.

Our charter authorizes our board of directors to issue up to 500,000,000 shares of common stock and up to 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock. In addition, subject to the rights of holders of Series A Preferred Stock to approve the classification or issuance of any class or series of stock ranking senior to the Series A Preferred Stock, our board of directors may, without stockholder approval, amend our charter to increase the aggregate number of our shares or the number of shares of any class or series that we have the authority to issue and to classify or reclassify any unissued common stock or preferred stock and to set the preferences, rights and other terms of the classified or reclassified stock. As a result, our board of directors may authorize the issuance of additional stock or establish a series of common or preferred stock that may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us, including through a transaction at a premium over the market price of our securities, even if our stockholders believe that a change in control through such a transaction is in their best interest.

Provisions of Maryland law may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of us, which, in turn, may negatively affect our stockholders' ability to realize a premium over the market price of our securities.

Certain provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law (the "MGCL") may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making a proposal to acquire us or of impeding a change in control under circumstances that otherwise could provide our stockholders with the opportunity to realize a premium over the market price of our securities, including:

The Maryland Business Combination Act, which, subject to limitations, prohibits certain business combinations between us and an "interested stockholder" (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our voting capital stock) or an affiliate of any interested stockholder for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, and thereafter imposes special appraisal rights and special stockholder voting requirements on these combinations; and

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

By resolution of our board of directors, we have opted out of the business combination provisions of the MGCL and provided that any business combination between us and any other person is exempt from the business combination provisions of the MGCL, provided that the business combination is first approved by our board of directors (including a majority of directors who are not affiliates or associates of such persons). Pursuant to a provision in our bylaws, we have opted out of the control share provisions of the MGCL. However, our board of directors may by resolution elect to opt into the business combination provisions of the MGCL and we may, by amendment to our bylaws, opt into the control share provisions of the MGCL in the future.

Additionally, Title 3, Subtitle 8 of the MGCL permits our board of directors, without stockholder approval and regardless of what is currently provided in our charter or bylaws, to implement certain takeover defenses, such as a classified board, some of which we do not yet have. These provisions may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us or of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us that otherwise could provide our stockholders with the opportunity to realize a premium over the market price of our securities.

The ownership limitations in our charter may restrict or prevent you from engaging in certain transfers of our securities, which may delay or prevent a change in control of us that our stockholders believe to be in their best interest.

In order for us to qualify as a REIT, no more than 50% in value of the outstanding shares of our capital stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the federal income tax laws to include various kinds of entities) during the last half of any taxable year. Attribution rules in the Internal Revenue Code determine if any individual or entity actually or constructively owns our capital stock under this requirement. Additionally, at least 100 persons must beneficially own shares of our capital stock during at least 335 days of each taxable year. To assist us in qualifying as a REIT, our charter contains a stock ownership limit which provides that, subject to certain exceptions, no person or entity may beneficially own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the applicable constructive ownership provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, more than 9.8% by vote or value, whichever is more restrictive, of either our outstanding common stock or our outstanding capital stock in the aggregate. In addition, the Series A Preferred Stock articles supplementary provide generally that no person may own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, more than 9.8% in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding Series A Preferred Stock. Generally, any of our shares of capital stock owned by affiliated owners will be added together for purposes of the stock ownership limits.

If anyone transfers shares of our stock in a way that would violate the stock ownership limits or prevent us from qualifying as a REIT under the federal income tax laws, those shares instead will be transferred to a trust for the benefit of a charitable beneficiary and will be either redeemed by us or sold to a person whose ownership of the shares will not violate the stock ownership limits or we will consider the transfer to be null and void from the outset, and the intended transferee of those shares will be deemed never to have owned the shares. Anyone who acquires securities in violation of the stock ownership limits or the other restrictions on transfer in our charter bears the risk of suffering a financial loss when the shares are redeemed or sold if their market price falls between the date of purchase and the date of redemption or sale.

The constructive ownership rules under the Internal Revenue Code are complex and may cause stock owned actually or constructively by a group of related individuals or entities to be owned constructively by one individual or entity. As a result, the acquisition of less than 9.8% of our stock (or the acquisition of an interest in an entity that owns, actually or constructively, our stock) by an individual or entity, could, nevertheless cause that individual or entity, or another individual or entity, to own constructively in excess of 9.8% of our outstanding stock and therefore would subject the individual or entity to the stock ownership limits. However, under certain circumstances, our charter provides that our board of directors shall make an exception to this limitation if our board determines that such exception will not jeopardize our tax status as a REIT.

In addition, the stock ownership limits and the other restrictions on transfer in our charter may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a third party from acquiring control of us, whether such a transaction involved a premium price for our securities or otherwise was in the best interest of our stockholders.

Our rights and the rights of our stockholders to take action against our directors and officers are limited, which could limit the recourse available in the event actions are taken that are not in the best interest of our stockholders.

Maryland law provides that a director has no liability in connection with the director's management of the business and affairs of a corporation if he or she performs his or her duties in good faith, in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation and with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. In addition, our charter exculpates our directors and officers from liability to us and our stockholders for money damages except for liability resulting from actual receipt of an improper benefit in money, property or services or active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment and which is material to the cause of action. Our charter authorizes us to indemnify our directors and officers for actions taken by them in those

capacities to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law. Our bylaws require us to indemnify each director or officer, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, in the defense of any proceeding to which he or she is made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of his or her service to us. In addition, we may be obligated to fund the defense costs incurred by our directors and officers. As a result, we and our stockholders may have more limited rights against our directors and officers, which could limit the recourse available in the event actions are taken that are not in our stockholders' best interest.

Our charter contains provisions that make removal of our directors difficult, which could make it difficult for our stockholders to effect changes to our management that our stockholders believe to be in their best interest.

Our charter provides that a director may be removed only for cause (as defined in our charter) and then only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors. Our charter also provides that vacancies on our board of directors may be filled only by a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if less than a quorum. These requirements prevent stockholders from removing directors except for cause and with a substantial affirmative vote and from replacing directors with their own nominees. As a result, a change in our management that our stockholders believe is in their best interest may be delayed, deferred or prevented.

Our board of directors has approved very broad investment guidelines for us and does not review or approve each investment decision made by our management team.

Our management team is authorized to follow broad investment guidelines and, therefore, has great latitude in determining which investments are proper for us, as well as in making the individual investment decisions. Our management team may make investments with lower rates of return than those anticipated under current market conditions and/or may make investments with greater risks to achieve those anticipated returns.

The ability of our board of directors to change some of our policies without the consent of our stockholders may lead to the adoption of policies that are not in the best interest of our stockholders.

Our major policies, including our policies with respect to investments, leverage, financing, growth, debt and capitalization, are determined by our board of directors or those committees or officers to whom our board of directors may delegate such authority. Our board of directors also establishes the form, timing and/or amount of any dividends or distributions that we may pay to our stockholders. Our board of directors or the committees or officers to which such decisions may be delegated have the ability to amend or revise these and our other policies at any time without stockholder vote. Accordingly, our stockholders may not have control over changes in our policies, and we may adopt policies that may not prove to be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Members of our management and board of directors are holders of OP units, and their interests may differ from those of our stockholders.

Members of our management and board of directors are direct or indirect holders of OP units. As holders of OP units, they may have conflicting interests with our stockholders. For example, they may have different tax positions from our stockholders, which could influence their decisions regarding whether and when to dispose of assets, whether and when to incur new indebtedness or refinance existing indebtedness and how to structure future transactions. As a result, our management and board of directors may implement policies or make decisions that are not in the best interest of our stockholders.

We have entered into employment agreements with certain of our executive officers that require us to make payments in the event such officer's employment is terminated by us without cause or by such officer for good reason. This may make it difficult for us to effect changes to our management or limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of us when it would otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders.

The employment agreements that we entered into with certain of our executive officers provide benefits under certain circumstances that could make it more difficult for us to terminate these officers. Therefore, even if we sought to replace these officers, it may not be economically viable for us to do so. Furthermore, because an acquiring company would likely seek to replace these officers with their own personnel, these employment agreements could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of us that would otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders.

Our primary assets are our general partnership interest in the Operating Partnership and OP units and, as a result, we depend on distributions from the Operating Partnership to pay dividends and expenses.

We are a holding company and have no material assets other than our general partnership interest and OP units. We intend to cause the Operating Partnership to make distributions to its limited partners, including us, in an amount sufficient to allow us to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and to pay all our expenses. To the extent we need funds and the Operating Partnership is restricted from making distributions under applicable law, agreement or otherwise, or if the Operating Partnership is otherwise unable to provide such funds, the failure to make such distributions could adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We operate through a partnership structure, which could materially and adversely affect us.

Our primary property-owning vehicle is the Operating Partnership, of which we are the sole general partner. Our acquisition of properties through the Operating Partnership in exchange for OP units may permit certain tax deferral advantages to the sellers of those properties. If properties contributed to the Operating Partnership have unrealized gain attributable to the difference between the fair market value and adjusted tax basis in such properties prior to

contribution, then the sale of such properties could cause material and adverse tax consequences to the partners who contributed such properties. Although we, as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, generally have no obligation to consider the tax consequences of our actions to any limited partner, in connection with our formation transactions, we agreed to indemnify MXT Capital for certain tax consequences related to our properties. There can be no assurance that the Operating Partnership will not acquire properties in the future subject to material restrictions designed to minimize the adverse tax consequences to the partners who contribute such properties. Such restrictions could result in significantly reduced flexibility to manage our properties, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have fiduciary duties as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership which may result in conflicts of interest in representing your interests as our stockholders.

Conflicts of interest could arise in the future as a result of the relationship between us, on the one hand, and the Operating Partnership or any partner thereof, on the other. We, as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, have fiduciary duties to the other limited partners in the Operating Partnership under Delaware law. At the same time, our directors and officers have duties to us and our stockholders under applicable Maryland law in connection with their management of us. Our duties as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership may come in conflict with the duties of our directors and officers to us and our stockholders. For example, those persons holding OP units will have the right to vote on certain amendments to the partnership agreement (which require approval by a majority in interest of the limited partners, including us) and individually to approve certain amendments that would adversely affect their rights. These voting rights may be exercised in a manner that conflicts with the interests of our stockholders. We are unable to modify the rights of limited partners to receive distributions as set forth in the partnership agreement in a manner that adversely affects their rights without their consent, even though such modification might be in the best interest of our stockholders. Our partnership agreement provides that if there is a conflict between the interests of our stockholders, on one hand, and the interests of the limited partners, on the other, we will endeavor in good faith to resolve the conflict in a manner not adverse to either our stockholders or the limited partners; provided, however, that for so long as we own a controlling interest in the Operating Partnership, we have agreed to resolve any conflict that cannot be resolved in a manner not adverse to either our stockholders or the limited partners in favor of our stockholders.

Changes in accounting rules, assumptions and/or judgments could materially and adversely affect us.

Accounting rules and interpretations for certain aspects of our operations are highly complex and involve significant assumptions and judgment. These complexities could lead to a delay in the preparation and public dissemination of our financial statements. Furthermore, changes in accounting rules and interpretations or in our accounting assumptions and/or judgments, such as those described in our summary of significant accounting policies in the notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements, could significantly impact the actual results included in our financial statements. Under any of these circumstances, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to maintain our distribution rate, and we may be required to fund the minimum distribution necessary to qualify for taxation as a REIT from sources that could reduce our cash flows.

Our ability to fund any distributions will depend, in part, upon continued successful leasing of our existing portfolio, successful development activity and fee income from development, construction and management services. To the extent these sources are insufficient, we may use our working capital or borrowings under our revolving credit facility to fund distributions. If we need to fund future distributions with borrowings under our revolving credit facility or from working capital, or if we reduce our distribution rate, our stock price may be adversely affected. In addition, to the extent that we fund any distributions with borrowings under our revolving credit facility or from working capital, our cash available for investment in our business, including for property development and acquisition purposes, will decrease.

In addition, in order to qualify for taxation as a REIT, among other requirements, we must make distributions to stockholders aggregating annually to at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gains. To the extent that, in respect of any calendar year, cash available for distribution to our stockholders is less than our REIT taxable income, we would be required to fund the minimum distribution necessary to qualify for taxation as a REIT from other sources, which could include asset sales or borrowings. Funding a distribution through asset sales or borrowings could reduce our cash flow from operations, increase our interest expense and decrease our cash available for investment in our business. We may also choose to meet this distribution requirement by distributing a

combination of cash and shares of our common stock. See "Federal Income Tax Risk Factors We may pay taxable dividends of our common stock and cash, in which case stockholders may sell shares of our common stock to pay tax on such dividends, placing downward pressure on the market price of our common stock."

Any distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a holder to the extent that they do not exceed the holder's adjusted basis in the shares of stock in respect of which the distributions were made, but rather, will reduce the adjusted basis of these shares. To the extent that such distributions exceed the adjusted basis of a stockholder's shares, they will generally be included in income as capital gains.

The market price of our securities may be volatile due to numerous circumstances, some of which are beyond our control.

The market price of our securities may be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations. Our financial performance, government regulatory action, tax laws, interest rates and market conditions in general could have a significant impact on the market price of our securities. Some of the factors that could negatively affect the market price or result in fluctuations in the market price of our securities include:

- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in our financial performance or earnings estimates;
- increases in market interest rates (which, among other consequences, may lead purchasers of our securities to require a higher dividend yield to make or maintain an investment);
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- adverse market reaction to any indebtedness we incur in the future;
- additions or departures of key personnel;

actions by our stockholders;

speculation in the press or investment community;

general market, economic and political conditions, including the recent economic slowdown and dislocation in the global credit markets;

our issuance of additional shares of common stock or other securities;

availability of outstanding shares of our common stock, including sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market (including shares held by our directors, officers or their affiliates);

the performance of other similar companies;

changes in accounting principles;

passage of legislation or other regulatory developments that adversely affect us or our industry; and

the potential impact of the recent economic slowdown on the student housing industry and related budgets of colleges and universities.

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

Our common stock is ranked junior to our Series A Preferred Stock. Our outstanding Series A Preferred Stock also has a preference upon our dissolution, liquidation or winding up in respect of assets available for distribution to our stockholders. Holders of our common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights or other protections against dilution. In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources by making additional offerings of debt or equity securities, including commercial paper, medium-term notes, senior or subordinated notes and classes of preferred or common stock. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities and shares of preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of our existing stockholders or reduce the market price of our securities or both. In addition, it is possible that these securities or indebtedness will be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting our operating flexibility and limiting our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. Because our decision to issue debt or equity securities in any future offering or otherwise incur indebtedness will depend on then-current market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings or financings. Thus, our stockholders bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our securities and diluting their proportionate ownership.

Our lack of a formal enterprise risk management framework could adversely affect our profitability, business, financial condition or results of operations.

In the course of our senior management's efforts to identify, assess and manage our risks, they currently do not have the benefit of a formal enterprise risk management program to facilitate their efforts. While many of the risks that we monitor and manage are described in this section of this report, our business operations could also be affected by additional factors that are not presently described or known to us or that we currently consider immaterial to our operations. Without a formal enterprise risk management framework, we may not be able to effectively manage and

mitigate the risks to which we are subject or effectively minimize any losses stemming from such risks. Even with a formal enterprise risk management framework, our efforts to identify, monitor and manage risks may not be fully effective. Failure to identify, prioritize and appropriately manage or mitigate these risks could adversely affect our profitability or our ability to retain or grow business and could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Federal Income Tax Risk Factors

Our failure to remain qualified as a REIT could have a material and adverse effect on us and on the value of our securities.

We intend to continue to operate in a manner that will allow us to continue to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code. If we lose our qualification as a REIT, we will face significant adverse tax consequences that would substantially reduce the funds available for distribution to our stockholders for each of the years involved because:

- we would not be allowed a deduction for distributions to stockholders in computing our taxable income and we would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates;
- we also could be subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax and possibly increased state and local taxes; and

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

In addition, if we lose our qualification as a REIT, we will not be required to make distributions to stockholders, and all distributions to our stockholders will be subject to tax as regular corporate dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. This means that our U.S. stockholders that are individuals would be taxed on our dividends at the current maximum U.S. federal income tax rate currently of 20%, and our corporate stockholders generally would be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to such dividends, subject, in each case, to applicable limitations under the Internal Revenue Code.

Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions and regulations promulgated thereunder for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations. Even a technical or inadvertent violation could jeopardize our ability to qualify as a REIT. The complexity of these provisions and of the applicable U.S. Treasury Department regulations ("Treasury Regulations") that have been promulgated under the Internal Revenue Code is greater in the case of a REIT that, like us, holds its assets through a partnership. The determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control may affect our ability to qualify as a REIT. In order to continue to qualify as a REIT, we must satisfy a number of requirements on a continuing basis, including requirements regarding the composition of our assets, sources of our gross income and stockholder ownership. Also, we must make distributions to stockholders aggregating annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gains.

As a result of these factors, our failure to continue to qualify as a REIT could materially and adversely affect us and the market price of our securities.

To remain qualified as a REIT, we will likely rely on the availability of equity and debt capital to fund our business.

To remain qualified as a REIT, we generally must distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income each year, excluding net capital gains, and we will be subject to regular corporate income taxes to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income each year. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which distributions paid by us in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income and 100% of our undistributed income from prior years. Because of REIT distribution requirements, we may be unable to fund capital expenditures, such as our developments, future acquisitions or property upgrades or renovations from operating cash flow. Therefore, we may be dependent on the public equity and debt capital markets and private lenders to fund our growth and other capital expenditures. However, we may not be able to obtain this capital on favorable terms or at all. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends, in part, on:

· general market conditions;

· our current debt levels and the number of properties subject to encumbrances;

· our current performance and the market's perception of our growth potential;

· our cash flow and cash dividends; and

· the market price of our securities.

If we cannot obtain capital from third-party sources, we may not be able to acquire or develop properties when strategic opportunities exist, satisfy our debt service obligations or make the cash distributions to our stockholders, including those necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT, which could materially and adversely affect us.

Even if we remain qualified as a REIT, we may face other tax liabilities that have a material and adverse effect on us.

Even if we continue to qualify for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and assets, including taxes on any undistributed income, taxes on income from some activities conducted as a result of a foreclosure, and state or local income, property and transfer taxes. Any of these taxes would cause our operating costs to increase, and therefore our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

In particular, various services provided at our properties generally cannot be provided directly by the property owner, but must be provided through TRSs that are treated as fully taxable corporations.

To remain qualified as a REIT, we may be forced to limit the activities of our TRSs, which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

To remain qualified as a REIT, no more than 25% of the value of our total assets may consist of the securities of one or more TRSs. Certain of our activities, such as our third-party development, construction, management and leasing services, must be conducted through our TRSs for us to qualify or remain qualified as a REIT. In addition, certain non-customary services must be provided by a TRS or an independent contractor. If the revenues from such activities create a risk that the value of our TRSs, based on revenues or otherwise, approaches the 25% threshold, we will be forced to curtail such activities or take other steps to remain under the 25% threshold. Since the 25% threshold is based on value, it is possible that the IRS could successfully contend that the value of our TRSs exceeds the 25% threshold even if our TRSs account for less than 25% of our consolidated revenues, income or cash flow. Our third-party services generally are performed by our TRSs. Consequently, income earned from our third-party services and non-customary services will be subject to regular federal income taxation and state and local income taxation where applicable, thus reducing the amount of cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

A TRS is not permitted to directly or indirectly operate or manage a "hotel, motel or other establishment more than one-half of the dwelling units in which are used on a transient basis." We previously have been advised by counsel that the method of operating our TRSs will not be considered to constitute such an activity. However, future Treasury Regulations or other guidance interpreting the applicable provisions might adopt a different approach, or the IRS might disagree with the conclusion of our counsel. In such event we might be forced to change our method of operating our TRSs, or one or more of the TRSs could fail to qualify as a TRS, which could cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT. Any of the foregoing circumstances could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If the Operating Partnership fails to qualify as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, we would cease to qualify as a REIT and we could be materially and adversely affected.

We believe that the Operating Partnership qualifies to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a partnership, the Operating Partnership is not subject to federal income tax on its income. Instead, each of its partners, including us, is required to pay tax on its allocable share of the Operating Partnership's income. No assurance can be provided, however, that the IRS, will not challenge its status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, or that a court would not sustain such a challenge. If the IRS were successful in treating the Operating Partnership as a corporation for tax purposes, we would fail to meet the gross income tests and certain of the asset tests applicable to REITs and, accordingly, cease to qualify as a REIT. The failure of the Operating Partnership to qualify as a partnership would also cause it to become subject to federal state and corporate income tax, which would reduce significantly the amount of cash available for debt service and for distribution to its partners, including us.

Dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for the reduced tax rates available for some dividends, which could materially and adversely affect the market price of our securities.

The maximum tax rate applicable to "qualified dividend income" payable to U.S. stockholders that are taxed at individual rates is 20%. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the reduced rates on qualified dividend income. Although this does not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends payable by REITs, the more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate qualified dividends could cause investors taxed at individual rates to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could materially and adversely affect the market price of the stock of REITs, including our securities.

We may pay taxable dividends in the form our common stock and cash, in which case stockholders may sell shares of our common stock to pay tax on such dividends, placing downward pressure on the market price of our common

stock.

We may distribute taxable dividends that are payable in cash and common stock at the election of each stockholder. The IRS has issued private letter rulings to other REITs treating certain distributions that are paid partly in cash and partly in stock as taxable dividends that would satisfy the REIT annual distribution requirement and qualify for the dividends paid deduction for federal income tax purposes. Those rulings may be relied upon only by taxpayers to whom they were issued, but we could request a similar ruling from the IRS. Accordingly, it is unclear whether and to what extent we will be able to make taxable dividends payable in cash and common stock.

If we made a taxable dividend payable in cash and common stock, taxable stockholders receiving such dividends will be required to include the full amount of the dividend as ordinary income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for federal income tax purposes. As a result, stockholders may be required to pay income tax with respect to such dividends in excess of the cash dividends received. If a U.S. stockholder sells the common stock that it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of our common stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to certain non-U.S. stockholders, we may be required to withhold federal income tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend that is payable in common stock. If we made a taxable dividend payable in cash and our common stock and a significant number of our stockholders determine to sell shares of our common stock in order to pay taxes owed on such dividends, it may be viewed as economically equivalent to a dividend reduction and put downward pressure on the trading price of our common stock. We do not currently intend to pay taxable dividends in the form of our common stock and cash, although we may choose to do so in the future.

Complying with REIT requirements may limit our ability to hedge effectively and may cause us to incur tax liabilities, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code substantially limit our ability to hedge our liabilities. Any income from a hedging transaction we enter into to manage risk of interest rate changes with respect to borrowings made or to be made to acquire or carry real estate assets will not constitute "gross income" for purposes of the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test, if certain requirements are not met. To the extent that we enter into other types of hedging transactions, the income from those transactions is likely to be treated as non-qualifying income for purposes of both of the gross income tests. As a result, we might have to limit our use of advantageous hedging techniques or implement those hedges through a TRS. This could increase the cost of our hedging activities because a domestic TRS would be subject to tax on gains or expose us to greater risks associated with changes in interest rates than we would otherwise want to bear. In addition, losses in our TRSs will generally not provide any tax benefit, except for being carried forward against future taxable income in the respective TRS. These increased costs could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The tax imposed on REITs engaging in "prohibited transactions" may limit our ability to engage in transactions which would be treated as sales or otherwise as taxable dispositions for federal income tax purposes.

A REIT's net income from prohibited transactions is subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, prohibited transactions are sales or other dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, held in inventory primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. Although we do not intend to hold any properties that would be characterized as inventory held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of our business, subject to certain statutory safe harbors, such characterization is a factual determination and no guarantee can be given that the IRS would agree with our characterization of our properties or that we will always be able to make use of the available safe harbors.

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

We may purchase properties and lease them back to the sellers of such properties. While we will use our best efforts to structure any such sale-leaseback transaction so that the lease will be characterized as a "true lease," thereby allowing us to be treated as the owner of the property for federal income tax purposes, the IRS could challenge such characterization. In the event that any sale-leaseback transaction is challenged and re-characterized as a financing transaction or loan for federal income tax purposes, deductions for depreciation and cost recovery relating to such property would be disallowed. If a sale-leaseback transaction were so re-characterized, we might fail to satisfy the REIT qualification "asset tests" or the "income tests" and, consequently, lose our REIT status effective with the year of re-characterization. Alternatively, the amount of our REIT taxable income could be recalculated, which might also cause us to fail to meet the distribution requirement for a taxable year.

Liquidation of assets may jeopardize our REIT status.

To continue to qualify as a REIT, we must comply with requirements regarding our assets and our sources of income. If we are compelled to liquidate our investments to satisfy our obligations to our lenders, we may be unable to comply with these requirements, ultimately jeopardizing our status as a REIT, or we may be subject to a 100% tax on any resultant gain if we sell assets treated as dealer property or inventory.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to liquidate otherwise attractive investments or to forgo otherwise attractive investment opportunities, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

To continue to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we continually must satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, the type and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to

our stockholders and the ownership of our stock. If we fail to comply with these requirements at the end of any calendar quarter, we must correct such failure within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter to avoid suffering adverse tax consequences, including potentially losing our REIT status. As a result, we may be required to liquidate otherwise attractive investments, which could materially and adversely affect us. In addition, we may be unable to pursue investments that would be otherwise advantageous to us in order to satisfy the source-of-income, asset-diversification or distribution requirements for qualifying as a REIT. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to make certain attractive investments, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The ability of our board of directors to revoke our REIT election without stockholder approval may cause adverse consequences to our stockholders.

Our charter provides that our board of directors may revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our stockholders, if it determines that it is no longer in our best interests to continue to qualify as a REIT. If we cease to qualify as a REIT, we would become subject to federal income tax on our taxable income and would no longer be required to distribute most of our taxable income to our stockholders, which may have adverse consequences on the total return to our stockholders.

New legislation, regulation or administrative or judicial action, in each instance potentially with retroactive effect, could make it more difficult or impossible for us to qualify as a REIT.

The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of REITs may be modified, possibly with retroactive effect, by legislative, regulatory, administrative or judicial action at any time, which could affect the U.S. federal income tax treatment of an investment in our stock. The U.S. federal income tax rules that affect REITs are under constant review by persons involved in the legislative process, the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department, which results in statutory changes as well as frequent revisions to regulations and interpretations. Revisions in U.S. federal tax laws and interpretations thereof could cause us to change our investments and commitments, which could also affect the tax considerations of an investment in our stock.

Risks Related to the Copper Beech Acquisition

If we are unable to successfully integrate the operations of the CB Portfolio, we could be materially and adversely affected.

In February 2013, we entered into purchase and sale agreements to acquire interests in a portfolio of 35 student housing properties, one undeveloped land parcel and corporate office building held by the members of Copper Beech Townhome Communities, LLC ("CBTC") and Copper Beech Townhome Communities (PA), LLC ("CBTC PA", together with CBTC, "Copper Beech" or the "Sellers") (the "CB Portfolio"). The CB Portfolio Acquisition represents the largest acquisition of a property portfolio that we have ever contracted to acquire. The transaction involves the integration of a portfolio of properties that has previously operated independently. Successful integration of these operations will depend primarily on our ability to consolidate standards, controls, procedures and policies. This transaction will also pose other risks commonly associated with similar transactions, including unanticipated liabilities, unexpected costs and the diversion of management's attention to the integration of the operations of the CB Portfolio. We may not be able to integrate these operations without encountering difficulties, including, but not limited to, the disruption of our ongoing businesses or possible inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies. If we have difficulties with any of these integrations, we might not achieve the economic benefits we expect to result from the transaction, and this may hurt our business and financial results. In addition, we may experience greater-than-expected costs or difficulties relating to the integration of the operations of the CB Portfolio. Additional risks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- inability to effectively monitor and manage our expanded portfolio of properties, retain key employees or attract highly qualified new employees;

- inability to compete in new markets;

- increased costs or increases in taxable income due to restructuring or other steps required in connection with the integration of the CB Portfolio as a result of our compliance with the tax requirements applicable to REITs under the Code;

- projections of estimated future revenues, cost savings or operating metrics that we developed during the due diligence and integration planning process may not be achieved;

- the value of the acquired properties or the market price of our common stock may decline;

- adverse impact on the effectiveness of our internal controls and compliance with the regulatory requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;

- unanticipated issues, expenses and liabilities; diversion of our management's attention away from other business concerns;

- exposure to any undisclosed or unknown potential liabilities relating to the CB Portfolio; and

- potential underinsured losses on the CB Portfolio.

We cannot assure you that we would be able to integrate the CB Portfolio without encountering difficulties or that any such difficulties will not have a material adverse effect on us. Additionally, we cannot assure you that the CB Portfolio Acquisition will be accretive to us in the near term or at all. Failure to realize the intended benefits of the CB Portfolio Acquisition could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, the market price of our common shares and our distributions to our shareholders. Furthermore, if we fail to realize the intended

benefits of the CB Portfolio Acquisition, the market price of our common stock could decline to the extent that the market price reflects those benefits.

We may not exercise our options to acquire additional interests in the CB Portfolio, which could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock, our business or our results of operations.

Pursuant to the terms of the limited liability company operating agreements governing the properties that comprise the CB Portfolio, we currently do not have control of the CB Portfolio or its operations. Our holding a non-controlling interest in the CB Portfolio involves risks not present with respect to our wholly owned properties, including the following:

- we generally will be unable to take actions that are opposed by the CB Investors under arrangements that give the CB Investors sole control or that require us to share decision making authority over major decisions affecting the ownership or operation of the CB Portfolio;
- the CB Investors may take actions that we oppose or that result in liability to us;
- our ability to sell or transfer our interest in the CB Portfolio to a third party may be restricted without prior consent of the CB Investors;
- the CB Investors might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions, which may delay construction, development or operation of a property;
- the CB Investors may have business interests or goals with respect to a property that conflict with our business interests and goals, which could increase the likelihood of disputes or impasses regarding the ownership, management or disposition of the property;
- the limited liability company operating agreements governing the properties in the CB Portfolio include certain provisions intended to protect our status as a REIT (including provisions which require our prior written consent before certain specific actions can be taken). However, we cannot provide any assurances that the CB Investors will not take actions that could jeopardize our status as a REIT or require us to pay tax;
- we may disagree with the CB Investors about decisions affecting a property or the CB Portfolio, which could result in litigation or arbitration that increases our expenses, distracts our officers and directors and disrupts the day-to-day operations of the property, including by delaying important decisions until the dispute is resolved; and
- we may suffer losses as a result of actions taken by the CB Investors with respect to the CB Portfolio.

The occurrence of one or more of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock, our business or our results of operations.

If we do not exercise our options to acquire additional interests in the CB Portfolio, our economic interest in the CB Portfolio will be reduced.

Through each of August 2014, May 2015, and May 2016, we may elect to acquire additional interests in the CB Portfolio at purchase prices and on terms set forth in the Purchase Agreement, as amended (see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - CB Portfolio Acquisition). If we do not elect to exercise a purchase option, we will lose the right to exercise future purchase options and, with respect to the August 2014 and May 2015 purchase options, our interest in the proceeds from any sale of any properties in the CB Portfolio will be reduced. If the August 2014 purchase option is not exercised, our interest in the CB Portfolio and its operating cash flows will be reduced to 48% and we will be entitled to only 45% of the proceeds of any sale of any

portion of the CB Portfolio and will not be entitled to any preferred payments from and after the expiration of the August 2014 purchase option. If the August 2014 purchase option is exercised but the May 2015 purchase option is not exercised, our interest in the CB Portfolio and its operating cash flows will be reduced to 75% and we will be entitled to only 70% of the proceeds of any sale of any portion of the CB Portfolio. If the value of our interest in the CB Portfolio declines, it could have a material adverse effect on our balance sheet or on our financial performance or results of operations. Furthermore, as and to the extent that our interest in the CB Portfolio increases, it will comprise a larger percentage of our portfolio of properties, which will increase the risk that a decline in the value of the CB Portfolio could have a material adverse effect on our balance sheet or on our financial performance or results of operations.

Our inability to provide audited financial statements for the CB Portfolio in accordance with Rule 3-09 of Regulation S-X may cause us to be unable to complete a registered offering, which would materially adversely affect our ability to access the capital markets.

Pursuant to Rule 3-09 of Regulation S-X (“Rule 3-09”), we are required to provide in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (“Form 10-K”) audited financial statements for the CB Portfolio for the period from March 18, 2013 to December 31, 2013. However, we are unable to file the audited financial information required by Rule 3-09 and have omitted such information in reliance on Rule 12b-21 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and Rule 409 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. In connection with our acquisition of the CB Portfolio we were required to rely upon the sellers of the CB Portfolio to provide the necessary information to complete the audited financial statements as required under Rule 3-09. The sellers of the CB Portfolio agreed to cooperate with us to provide all requested financial information relating to the CB Portfolio, and, in accordance with this agreement to cooperate, we requested the information necessary to complete the audited financial statements as required under Rule 3-09 and the sellers of the CB Portfolio cooperated in responding to such requests. Notwithstanding our and the sellers’ extensive efforts to compile the necessary financial information, we have determined that the information necessary for the preparation of audited financial statements of the CB Portfolio in accordance with Rule 3-09 is not available or otherwise sufficiently reliable. As a result, we have included in this Form 10-K an unaudited combined consolidated statement of revenues and certain expenses for the CB Portfolio for the period from March 18, 2013 to December 31, 2013. As a result of including such financial information for the CB Portfolio, we do not believe that the omission of the audited financial statements in accordance with Rule 3-09 will have a material impact on a reader’s understanding of our financial condition or our results of operations.

If the SEC, however, were to determine that we are not permitted to rely upon Rule 12b-21 and Rule 409 in these circumstances and were to determine that the omission of the audited financial statements as required under Rule 3-09 caused a material deficiency in our Form 10-K, then we would no longer be deemed timely and current in our Exchange Act reporting requirements and, therefore, would be ineligible to use a “short form” registration statement on Form S-3. In addition, the SEC may not declare effective any registration statement that we file in connection with an offering that requires the financial statements under Rule 3-09 to be included. If, as a result, we are unable to complete a registered offering, our ability to access the public capital markets would be materially adversely affected. Any resulting inability to complete a registered offering may materially adversely impact our business, growth prospects (including our ability to exercise options to acquire additional interests in the CB Portfolio), financial condition and results of operations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

We own interests in 41 *The Grove*[®] operating properties and 28 Copper Beech branded operating properties. All of *The Grove*[®] operating properties are less than nine years old and more than half are less than four years old. No single

property accounted for more than 5% of our total assets or gross revenue as of December 31, 2013 or 2012 or for the years then ended.

We focus our investment activities on properties located in medium-sized college and university markets where we believe the overall market dynamics are favorable. All of our properties are modern facilities with private baths for each bedroom and are largely uniform throughout the portfolio, with each property having a similar appearance and amenities package along with *The Grove*[®] branding. We own and maintain federal trademark registrations on *The Grove*[®] and *The Grove Fully Loaded College Living*[®], each of which we registered on November 20, 2007. Thirty-one of our operating properties are wholly-owned and are operated under the brand *The Grove*[®]. Additionally, ten of our joint venture operating properties operate under the brand *The Grove*[®]. Our brand provides an identity for our marketing and selling activities, our operations and other on-site activities. The brand figures prominently on our web site, promotional materials and local signage and all of our properties, in general, have been based upon our common prototypical design.

Amenities at our properties generally include a resort style swimming pool, basketball courts, beach volleyball courts, fire pits and barbeque areas and a large clubhouse featuring a 24-hour fitness center, library and computer center, tavern style game room with billiards and other games, tanning beds, coffee shop and study areas. All of our properties are fully furnished with ultra suede upholstered couches and chairs and durable wood case goods, and have full kitchens as well as washers and dryers.

Generally, each student-tenant at our properties executes an individual lease agreement with us that is guaranteed by a parent or guardian. Lease terms are generally 11.5 months, which provides us with approximately two weeks to prepare a unit for a new tenant if the current tenant is vacating upon the expiration of the lease. Rent is payable monthly in 12 equal installments. In addition to unlimited use of all the property amenities listed above, each tenant is entitled to cable, water/sewer and a \$30 per month electricity allowance. Student-tenants are prohibited from subletting units without our prior written consent, which is conditioned on, among other things, the payment of a transfer fee. Student-tenants are responsible for the outstanding lease obligations in the event that they are denied admission to, withdraw from or are placed on academic suspension or dismissed by, the college or university that our property services.

At December 31, 2013, we owned a 67% effective ownership interest in 28 Copper Beech branded operating properties. The Copper Beech units are townhomes with 3 or 4 beds and may be rented by the unit or by the bed with leases that are generally guaranteed by a parent or guardian. Lease terms are generally 11.5 months, which provides approximately two weeks to prepare a unit for a new tenant if the current tenant is vacating upon the expiration of the lease. Rent is payable monthly in 12 equal installments. Student-tenants are prohibited from subletting units without our prior written consent, which is conditioned on, among other things, the payment of a transfer fee. Student-tenants are responsible for the outstanding lease obligations in the event that they are denied admission to, withdraw from or are placed on academic suspension or dismissed by, the college or university that our property services.

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The following table presents certain summary information about our *The Grove*[®] operating properties:

	City	State	Year Opened	Primary University Served	Fall 2012 Overall Enrollment	Distance to Campus (miles)	Number of Units	Number of Beds	Occupancy as of December 31, 2012
	Wholly Owned Grove Properties								
1	Asheville	NC	2005	UNC - Asheville	3,751	0.1	154	448	99%
2	Carrollton	GA	2006	University of West Georgia	11,769	0.1	168	492	99%
3	Las Cruces	NM	2006	New Mexico State University	29,033	0.4	168	492	85%
4	Milledgeville	GA	2006	Georgia College & State University	6,444	0.1	168	492	99%
5	Abilene	TX	2007	Abilene Christian University	4,367	0.5	192	504	95%
6	Ellensburg	WA	2007	Central Washington University	11,268	0.5	192	504	99%
7	Greeley	CO	2007	University of Northern Colorado	13,070	1.0	192	504	99%
8/9	Mobile - I & II ⁽³⁾	AL	2007/2008	University of South Alabama	14,636	0.0	384	1,008	79%
10	Nacogdoches I & II	TX	2007/2013	Stephen F. Austin State University	12,999	0.4	260	682	86%
11	Cheney	WA	2008	Eastern Washington University	12,587	0.5	192	512	95%
12	Lubbock	TX	2008	Texas Tech University	32,467	1.2	192	504	93%
13	Stephenville	TX	2008	Tarleton State University	12,524	0.8	192	504	99%
14	Troy	AL	2008	Troy University	22,554	0.4	192	514	93%
15	Waco	TX	2008	Baylor University	15,364	0.8	192	504	91%
16	Murfreesboro	TN	2009	Middle Tennessee State University	25,394	0.8	186	504	98%
17	San Marcos	TX	2009	Texas State University	34,225	1.7	192	504	100%
18	Moscow	ID	2009	University of Idaho	12,420	0.5	192	504	99%
19	Huntsville	TX	2010	Sam Houston State University	18,461	0.2	192	504	100%
20	Statesboro	GA	2010	Georgia Southern University	20,574	0.7	200	536	75%
21	Ames	IA	2011	Iowa State University	30,748	0.3	216	584	100%
22	Clarksville	TN	2011	Austin Peay State University	10,597	1.3	208	560	89%
23	Columbia	MO	2011	University of Missouri	34,704	0.9	216	632	73%
24	Ft. Wayne	IN	2011	Indiana University / Purdue University	13,771	1.1	204	540	93%
25	Valdosta	GA	2011	Valdosta State University	12,515	1.9	216	584	88%
26	Auburn	AL	2012	Auburn University	25,134	0.0	216	600	99%
27		AZ	2012/2013		25,991	0.2	270	776	99%

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	Flagstaff - I & II			Northern Arizona University						
28	Orono	ME	2012	University of Maine	10,901	0.5	188	620	93	
29	Fort Collins ⁽³⁾	CO	2013	Colorado State University	30,659	0.0	218	612	100	
30	Muncie	IN	2013	Ball State University	21,053	0.1	216	584	70	
31	Pullman	WA	2013	Washington State University	27,679	0.0	97	263	100	
	Subtotal				18,589	(4) 0.6	(4) 6,065	16,571	92	
	Joint Venture Grove Properties ⁽⁶⁾									
32	Lawrence	KS	2009	Kansas University	27,135	1.6	172	500	86	
33	San Angelo	TX	2009	Angelo State University	6,888	0.3	192	504	96	
34	Conway	AR	2010	University of Central Arkansas	11,107	0.4	180	504	70	
35	Denton	TX	2011	University of North Texas	37,950	0.8	216	584	91	
36	Fayetteville	AR	2012	University of Arkansas	24,537	0.5	232	632	60	
37	Laramie	WY	2012	University of Wyoming	12,903	0.3	224	612	84	
38	Stillwater	OK	2012	Oklahoma State University	25,708	0.8	206	612	95	
39	Indiana	PA	2013	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	15,596	0.6	224	600	92	
40	State College	PA	2013	Penn State University	45,783	0.8	224	600	68	
41	Norman	OK	2013	University of Oklahoma	27,507	0.6	216	584	85	
	Subtotal				23,511	(4) 0.7	(4) 2,086	5,732	82	
	Total Grove Properties				19,819	(4) 0.6	(4) 8,151	22,303	90	

(1) Represents executed leases in place for the 2013-2014 academic year.

(2) Total revenue (rental and service) for the year ended December 31, 2013 divided by the sum of leased beds at the properties per month.

(3) Properties subject to a ground lease with an unaffiliated third-party.

(4) Represents an average of the properties within the grouping.

(5) Weighted average by number of leased beds as of December 31, 2013.

(6) Joint venture properties include three properties in which we own a 49.9% interest, three properties in which we own a 10% interest, one property in which we own a 20% interest, and three properties in which we own a 30% interest.

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The following table presents certain summary information about our Copper Beech branded operating properties:

	City	State	Year Opened	Primary University Served	Fall 2012 Overall Enrollment	Distance to Campus (miles)	Number of Units	Number of Beds	Other Details
1	Copper Beech I State College	PA	1996	Penn State University	45,783	1.8	59	177	9
2	Copper Beech II State College	PA	1998	Penn State University	45,783	1.7	87	257	93
3	Oakwood State College	PA	2000	Penn State University	45,783	2.3	48	144	7
4	Northbrook Greens State College	PA	2003	Penn State University	45,783	1.9	166	250	10
5	Parkway Plaza State College	PA	2003	Penn State University	45,783	1.1	429	633	88
6	IUP Phase I Indiana	PA	2000	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	15,596	0.6	95	239	10
7	IUP Phase II Indiana	PA	2001	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	15,596	0.6	72	172	10
8	IUP Buy Indiana	PA	2004	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	15,596	0.6	43	74	10
9	Radford	VA	2005	Radford University	9,573	0.5	222	500	93
10	West Lafayette - Klondike	IN	2003	Purdue University	40,393	2.2	219	486	9
11	West Lafayette - Baywater	IN	2004	Purdue University	40,393	0.8	137	488	93
12	Bloomington	IN	2005	Indiana University	42,133	2.7	107	297	83
13	Mount Pleasant	MI	2005	Central Michigan University	27,626	0.7	204	632	88
14	Fresno	CA	2006	California State University at Fresno	22,565	2.7	178	506	9
15	Bowling Green Phase I	OH	2005	Bowling Green University	17,286	1.2	128	400	93
16	Bowling Green Phase II	OH	2007	Bowling Green University	17,286	1.2	72	216	93
17	Allendale Phase I	MI	2006	Grand Valley State University	24,654	0.5	206	614	10
18	Allendale Phase II	MI	2007	Grand Valley State University	24,654	0.5	82	290	10
19	Columbia	MO	2006	University of Missouri	34,704	1.5	214	654	10
20	Colonial Crest Bloomington	IN	2006	Indiana University	42,133	0.8	206	402	83
21	Columbia, SC Phase I	SC	2007	University of South Carolina	31,288	2.4	278	824	93
22	Columbia, SC Phase II	SC	2008	University of South Carolina	31,288	2.4	72	178	93
23	Morgantown	WV	2010	West Virginia University	29,707	1.8	335	920	93
24	Harrisonburg	VA	2008	James Madison University	19,927	1.2	414	1,218	93

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25	Harrisonburg Grand Duke	VA	2001	James Madison University	19,927		1.2		120	124	9
26	Greenville	NC	2008	East Carolina University	26,947		1.9		439	1,232	9
27	San Marcos Phase I	TX	2011	Texas State University	34,225		0.5		273	840	90
28	San Marcos Phase II	TX	2012	Texas State University	34,225		0.6		142	410	92
	Total Copper Beech Properties				30,237	(3)	1.3	(3)	5,047	13,177	90

(1) Represents executed leases in place for the 2013-2014 academic year.

(2) Total revenue (rental and service) for the year ended December 31, 2013 divided by the sum of leased beds at the properties per month.

(3) Represents an average of the properties within the grouping.

(4) Weighted average by number of leased beds as of December 31, 2013.

Expected Development Properties

In 2013, we commenced building four properties for our own account, with completion targeted for the 2014-2015 academic year. Information with respect to these wholly-owned developments is included in the following table:

City	State	Targeted Completion	Primary University Served	Fall 2012 Overall Enrollment	Distance to Campus (Miles)	Number of Units	Number of Beds
Slippery Rock	PA	August 2014	Slippery Rock University	8,559	0.3	201	603
Grand Forks	ND	August 2014	University of North Dakota	15,250	0.1	224	600
Mt. Pleasant	MI	August 2014	Central Michigan University	27,626	0.9	216	584
Gainesville	FL	August 2014	University of Florida	49,913	0.3	253	676
Total				25,337	(1) 0.3	(2) 894	2,463

(1) Represents an average of the properties within the grouping.

(2) Represents the median distance of the properties within this grouping.

As of December 31, 2013, our four wholly-owned properties under construction had total costs incurred of \$47.4 million and budgeted costs of approximately \$123.7 million.

We also commenced building two properties that are owned by a joint venture that we established with HSRE in which we own a 30% interest. We are currently targeting completion of these two properties for the 2014-2015 academic year. Information with respect to these joint venture developments is included in the following table:

City	State	Targeted Completion	Primary University Served	Fall 2012 Overall Enrollment	Distance to Campus (Miles)	Number of Units	Number of Beds
Greensboro	NC	August 2014	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	18,516	0.5	216	584
Louisville	KY	August 2014	University of Louisville	21,239	0.1	252	654
Total				19,878	(1) 0.3	(2) 468	1,238

(1)

Represents an average of the properties within the grouping.

(2)

Represents the median distance of the properties within this grouping.

As of December 31, 2013, these two joint venture properties under development described above had total costs incurred of \$24.6 million and budgeted costs of approximately \$69.1 million. Our proportionate share of the budgeted costs for these two joint venture projects is \$20.7 million.

In January 2013, we commenced building a property that is owned by a joint venture that we established with HSRE and Brandywine in which we own a 30% interest. We are currently targeting completion of this property for the 2014-2015 academic year. Information with respect to this joint venture development is included in the following table:

City	State	Targeted Completion	Primary Universities Served	Fall 2012 Overall Enrollment	Distance to Campus (Miles)	Number of Units	Number of Beds
Philadelphia	PA	August 2014	University of Pennsylvania/ Drexel University	25,113	0.1	344	850

As of December 31, 2013, this joint venture property under development had \$61.7 million total costs incurred and budgeted costs of approximately \$158.5 million. Our proportionate share of the budgeted costs for this joint venture project is \$47.6 million.

In October 2013, we commenced redeveloping one property that is owned by a joint venture that we established with Beaumont in which we owned a 20% interest as of December 31, 2013. In January 2014, our interest in this joint venture increased to 35% with the commencement of a second redevelopment project (see Note 18 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements). We are currently targeting completion of these properties for the 2014-2015 academic year. Information with respect to these joint venture developments is included in the following table:

City	Province	Targeted Completion	Primary Universities Served	Fall 2012 Overall Enrollment	Distance to Campus (Miles)	Number of Units	Number of Beds
Montreal	QC			27,591	0.6	715	1,290

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		August 2014	McGill University/Concordia University/ L'Ecole deTechnologie					
Montreal	QC	August 2014	McGill University	38,779	0.1		488	952
Total				33,185	(1) 0.4	(2)	1,203	2,242

(1)

Represents an average of the properties within the grouping.

(2)

Represents the median distance of the properties within this grouping.

As of December 31, 2013, these two joint venture properties under development described above had total costs incurred of \$56.5 million and budgeted costs of approximately \$166.4 million. Our proportionate share of the budgeted costs for these two joint venture projects is \$58.2 million.

Development and construction activities involve significant risks and uncertainties, including risks of delays, cost overruns and the potential expenditure of funds on projects that are not ultimately completed. For each of our expected 2014 development properties, we commenced construction subsequent to conducting significant pre-development activities and acquiring the land, or obtaining rights to the land as in a ground lease, necessary for the development of these properties. No assurance can be given that these developments will be completed in accordance with our current expectations, including those with respect to targeted completion and estimated cost. In addition, with respect to any properties developed through the joint venture that we established exclusively with HSRE, we will be responsible for funding the amount by which actual development costs for a project pursued by the venture exceed the budgeted development costs of such project (without any increase in our interest in the project). Moreover, no assurance can be given that these properties, if completed, will perform in accordance with our expectations. See "Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business and Properties Developing properties will expose us to risks beyond those associated with owning and operating student housing properties, and could materially and adversely affect our profitability"; "Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business and Properties The construction activities at our student housing properties expose us to liabilities and risks beyond those associated with the ownership and operation of student housing properties, which could materially and adversely affect our profitability"; "Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business and Properties Our development activities are subject to delays and cost overruns, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and inhibit growth"; "Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business and Properties We may not realize a return on our development activities in a timely manner, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations"; "Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business and Properties Adverse economic conditions and dislocation in the credit markets have had a material and adverse effect on us and may continue to materially and adversely affect us"; and "Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business and Properties Joint venture investments could be materially and adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on our co-ventures' financial condition and disputes between our co-ventures and us."

As we actively seek new development opportunities, our current business plan contemplates the development of approximately six to eight new student housing properties per year. As part of this plan, we purchase land on which to build our properties. In addition to the projects under development at December 31, 2013, we owned seven land parcels that could be used for the development of seven properties (within either our wholly-owned portfolio or as contributions to joint venture projects) with an aggregate bed count ranging from approximately 3,000 to 3,500.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

In the normal course of business, we are subject to claims, lawsuits and legal proceedings. In addition to the matter described below, we are involved in various routine legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Although the outcomes of such routine legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, in the opinion of management, the ultimate resolution of such routine matters will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

On July 3, 2012, we and certain of our subsidiaries were named in a state lawsuit filed with the 250th Judicial District Court of Travis County in Austin, Texas. The case arose from an accident at The Grove at Denton, located in Denton, Texas, in which a balcony of one of the units broke and three people were seriously injured. Also named as co-defendants in the case were the architect, the structural engineer and certain of our subcontractors. The plaintiffs allege, among other things, negligence on the part of the defendants in the design, construction, planning, operation and management of The Grove at Denton and seek actual and exemplary damages. The plaintiffs' initial complaint did not specify the amount of damages sought; however, in a recent filing the plaintiffs demanded \$20 million in damages. The parties have participated in settlement discussions, including mediation on two occasions but no resolution has been reached. The trial is currently scheduled to begin on May 5, 2014. Although it is not possible to predict the outcome of the lawsuit, we will continue to defend the case vigorously. Based on the totality of the circumstances, including the existence of insurance coverage, we do not believe that the lawsuit, if adversely determined, would have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations. No amounts have

been accrued December 31, 2013.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

PART II.

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

Information about our Amended and Restated Equity Incentive Compensation Plan is incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2014 annual meeting of stockholders (the "Proxy Statement").

Market Information

Our common stock has been listed and is traded on the NYSE under the symbol "CCG". The following table sets forth, for the quarterly periods indicated, the high and low sale prices per share reported on the NYSE and declared dividends per share for our common stock:

Period	Stock Price High	Low	Common Stock Dividends	Preferred Series A Dividends
2012:				
First Quarter	\$ 11.81	\$ 10.06	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.37
Second Quarter	12.00	10.02	0.16	0.50
Third Quarter	11.61	10.29	0.16	0.50
Fourth Quarter	12.31	10.47	0.16	(1) 0.50 (2)
2013:				
First Quarter	\$ 14.11	\$ 11.81	\$ 0.165	\$ 0.50
Second Quarter	14.36	10.73	0.165	0.50
Third Quarter	12.43	10.10	0.165	0.50
Fourth Quarter	10.82	8.90	0.165	(3) 0.50 (4)

(1) Paid January 9, 2013, to stockholders of record on December 26, 2012.

(2) Paid January 15, 2013, to stockholders of record on December 26, 2012.

(3) Paid January 8, 2014, to stockholders of record on December 23, 2013.

(4) Paid January 15, 2014, to stockholders of record on December 23, 2013.

On October 22, 2013, our Board of Directors declared a fourth quarter 2013 dividend of \$0.165 per common share and OP Unit that was paid in cash on January 8, 2014, to stockholders of record on December 23, 2013. The common stock dividends of \$0.66 per share are classified for income tax purposes as 14.8% taxable ordinary dividend, 1.2% qualified dividend, 2.9% capital gain, and 81.1% return of capital.

On October 22, 2013, our Board of Directors also declared a cash dividend of \$0.50 per share of Series A Preferred Stock for the fourth quarter of 2013 that was paid in cash on January 15, 2014, to stockholders of record on December 23, 2012. The Preferred Series A stock dividends of \$2.00 per share are classified for income tax purposes as 78.3% taxable ordinary dividend, 6.4% qualified dividend, and 15.3% capital gain.

Performance Graph

The following graph provides a comparison of the cumulative total return on our common stock from October 19, 2010 (first day of trading for our common stock) to the NYSE closing price per share on December 31, 2013 with the cumulative total return on the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index, or the S&P 500 Index, and the FTSE ERPA/NAREIT United States Index, or the FTSE ERPA/NAREIT US Index. Total return values were calculated assuming a \$100 investment on October 19, 2010 with the reinvestment of all dividends in (i) our common stock, (ii) the S&P 500 Index and (iii) the FTSE ERPA/NAREIT US Index.

The actual returns on the graph above are as follows:

Name	Initial Investment October 19, 2010	Value of Initial Investment at December 31, 2011	Value of Initial Investment at December 31, 2012	Value of Initial Investment at December 31, 2013	Value of Initial Investment at December 31, 2013
Campus Crest Communities, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 112.96	\$ 85.76	\$ 110.54	\$ 90.13
S&P 500	100.00	108.33	110.62	128.32	169.88
FTSE ERPA/NAREIT US Index	100.00	103.06	111.05	131.01	134.24

Holdings

As of December 31, 2013, there were approximately 62 holders of record of our common stock and 64,502,430 shares of common stock outstanding.

Distributions

We intend to continue to declare quarterly distributions on our common stock. The actual amount, timing and form of payment of distributions, however, will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon our financial condition in addition to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, and no assurance can be given as to the amounts, timing or form of payment of future distributions. The payment of distributions is subject to restrictions under our corporate-level debt described in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 and discussed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 under "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

You should read the following selected financial and operating data in conjunction with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Item 7.

Statements of Operations Information:

	The Company			Predecessor		Year Ended December 31, 2009
	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	October 19, 2010 Through December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010 Through October 18, 2010	
(in thousands, except share data)						
Revenues:						
Student housing rental	\$ 87,635	\$ 71,211	\$ 49,048	\$ 8,784	\$ 32,609	\$ 36,131
Student housing services	3,615	2,880	2,062	254	1,254	1,978
Development, construction and management services	51,069	54,295	35,084	74	35,687	60,711
Total revenues	142,319	128,386	86,194	9,112	69,550	98,820
Operating expenses:						
Student housing operations	40,346	32,633	23,316	4,278	17,921	18,217
Development, construction and management services	46,759	50,493	31,051	-	33,986	61,411
General and administrative	10,658	8,821	6,749	1,157	5,515	5,610
Transaction costs	1,121	-	-	-	-	-
Ground leases	249	217	209	42	214	264
Impairment of unconsolidated entity	312	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	23,700	20,693	16,524	3,052	11,311	13,940
Total operating expenses	123,145	112,857	77,849	8,529	68,947	99,442
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities	(3,727)	361	(1,164)	(163)	(259)	(59)
Operating income (loss)	15,447	15,890	7,181	420	344	(681)
Nonoperating income (expense):						
Interest expense	(12,969)	(11,545)	(6,888)	(2,149)	(19,379)	(13,732)
Other income (expense)	1,414	(410)	720	190	914	841
Gain on purchase of previously unconsolidated entities	-	6,554	3,159	577	-	-
Total nonoperating expenses, net	(11,555)	(5,401)	(3,009)	(1,382)	(18,465)	(12,891)
Income (loss) before income taxes	3,892	10,489	4,172	(962)	(18,121)	(13,572)
Income tax benefit (expense)	727	(356)	(464)	-	-	-
Income (loss) from continuing operations	4,619	10,133	3,708	(962)	(18,121)	(13,572)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(3,001)	665	73	(643)	(2,531)	(3,651)
Net income (loss)	1,618	10,798	3,781	(1,605)	(20,652)	(17,223)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(34)	46	51	(14)	(7,479)	(10,486)
Dividends on preferred stock	6,183	4,114	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) attributable to Campus Crest Communities, Inc and Predecessor	\$ (4,531)	\$ 6,638	\$ 3,730	\$ (1,591)	\$ (13,173)	\$ (6,737)
Net income (loss) per share attributable to						

common stockholders - basic and diluted:				
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.05)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	59,984	34,781	30,717	29,877
Diluted	60,418	35,217	31,153	29,877
Distributions per common share	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.13

Balance Sheet Information:

(in thousands)	The Company				Predecessor
	December 31, 2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Assets					
Investment in real estate, net:					
Student housing properties	\$ 716,285	\$ 669,387	\$ 512,227	\$ 372,746	\$ 347,157
Accumulated depreciation	(102,356)	(97,820)	(76,164)	(57,463)	(38,999)
Development in process	91,184	50,781	45,278	24,232	3,300
Investment in real estate, net	705,113	622,348	481,341	339,515	311,458
Investment in unconsolidated entities	324,838	22,555	21,052	13,751	2,980
Other assets, net	152,728	51,417	37,864	17,991	17,358
Total assets	\$ 1,182,679	\$ 696,320	\$ 540,257	\$ 371,257	\$ 331,796
Liabilities and equity					
Liabilities:					
Mortgage and construction loans	\$ 205,531	\$ 218,337	\$ 186,914	\$ 60,840	\$ 329,102
Line of credit and other debt	207,952	75,375	82,052	42,500	14,070
Other liabilities	74,215	57,706	40,156	21,127	31,340
Total liabilities	487,698	351,418	309,122	124,467	374,512
Equity (deficit):					
Stockholders' and owner's equity (deficit)	690,327	340,461	227,109	243,159	(50,090)
Cumulative redeemable preferred stock	61	23	-	-	-
Noncontrolling interests	4,593	4,418	4,026	3,631	7,374
Total equity (deficit)	694,981	344,902	231,135	246,790	(42,716)
Total liabilities and equity (deficit)	\$ 1,182,679	\$ 696,320	\$ 540,257	\$ 371,257	\$ 331,796

Other Data:

(unaudited and in thousands)	The Company			Predecessor	Year Ended December 31, 2009
	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	October 19, 2010 Through December 31, 2010	
Funds from operations ("FFO" [†])					
Net income (loss)	\$ (4,531)	\$ 6,638	\$ 3,730	\$ (1,591)	\$ (13,173)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(34)	46	51	(14)	(7,479)
	-	(6,554)	(3,159)	(577)	-

Gain on purchase of joint venture properties ⁽²⁾						
Impairment of disposed assets ⁽³⁾	4,729	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment of investment in unconsolidated entity ⁽⁴⁾	312	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate related depreciation and amortization	25,503	23,521	19,832	3,911	14,660	18,205
Real estate related depreciation and amortization unconsolidated entities	23,271	1,731	2,434	454	245	52
FFO	\$ 49,250	\$ 25,382	\$ 22,888	\$ 2,183	\$ (5,747)	\$ 1,034
FFO	\$ 49,250	\$ 25,382	\$ 22,888	\$ 2,183	\$ (5,747)	\$ 1,034
Elimination of change in fair value of interest rate derivatives ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	(337)	(139)	(5,002)	(3,480)
Elimination of write-off of unamortized deferred financing fees	236	966	-	-	-	-
Elimination of transaction costs	1,121	-	-	-	-	-
Elimination of transaction costs included in equity in earnings	906	-	-	-	-	-
Elimination of fair value debt and purchase accounting adjustments at our investment in Copper Beech ⁽⁶⁾	(3,576)	-	-	-	-	-
Elimination of development cost write-off	175	-	-	-	537	1,211
Funds from operations adjusted ("FFOA" ⁽⁷⁾)	\$ 48,112	\$ 26,348	\$ 22,551	\$ 2,044	\$ (10,212)	\$ (1,235)

FFO is used by industry analysts and investors as a supplemental operating performance measure for REITs. We calculate FFO in accordance with the definition that was adopted by the Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT. FFO, as defined by NAREIT, represents net income (loss) determined in accordance with GAAP, excluding extraordinary items as defined under GAAP and gains or losses from sales of previously depreciated operating real estate assets, plus specified non-cash items, such as real estate asset depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. In addition, in October 2011, NAREIT communicated to its members that the exclusion of impairment write-downs of depreciable real estate is consistent with the definition of FFO. We use FFO as a supplemental performance measure because, in excluding real estate-related depreciation and amortization and gains and losses from property dispositions, it provides a performance measure that, when compared year over year, captures trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating expenses. We also believe that, as a widely recognized measure of the performance of equity REITs, FFO will be used by investors as a basis to compare our operating performance with that of other REITs. However, because FFO excludes depreciation and amortization and captures neither the changes in the value of our properties that result from use or market conditions nor the level of capital expenditures necessary to maintain the operating performance of our properties, all of which have real economic effects and could materially and adversely impact our results from operations, the utility of FFO as a measure of our performance is limited. While FFO is a relevant and widely used measure of operating performance of equity REITs, other equity REITs may use different methodologies for calculating FFO and, accordingly, FFO as disclosed by such other REITs may not be comparable to FFO published herein. Therefore, we believe that in order to facilitate a clear understanding of our historical operating results, FFO should be examined in conjunction with net income (loss) as presented in the consolidated and combined financial statements and the other financial statements accompanying this report. FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) (computed in accordance with GAAP) as an indicator of the properties' financial performance or to cash flow from operating activities (computed in accordance with GAAP) as an indicator of our liquidity, nor is it indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to pay dividends or make distributions.

- (1) For 2010, gain was from the purchase of our joint venture partner's interest in The Grove at San Marcos, Texas; for 2011, gain was from the purchase of our joint venture partner's interests in The Grove at Huntsville, Texas, and The Grove at Statesboro, Georgia; for 2012, gain was from the purchase of our joint venture partner's interests in The Grove at Moscow, Idaho, and The Grove at Valdosta, Georgia.
- (2) In 2013, we sold four unencumbered, wholly-owned properties: The Grove at Jacksonville, Alabama, The Grove at Jonesboro, Arkansas, The Grove at Wichita, Kansas, and The Grove at Wichita Falls, Texas, for a combined sales price of \$51.0 million resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$48.6 million. In connection with the disposition of these properties, we recorded an impairment of \$4.7 million.
- (3) In January 2014, we acquired from HSRE the remaining interest in The Grove at Denton for approximately \$7.7 million. Prior to this transaction, The Grove at Denton was wholly owned by a real estate venture of which we owned 20% and HSRE owned the remaining 80%. In connection with evaluating our purchase of the remaining interests in the properties, we recognized a loss of approximately \$0.3 million related to the re-measurement of our previously held equity interests in the properties at the acquisition date.
- (4) Includes only the non-cash portion of the change in unhedged derivatives.
- (5) Includes our proportionate share of non-cash fair value debt and other purchase accounting adjustments in our investment in Copper Beech.
- (6) When considering our FFO, we believe it is also a meaningful measure of our performance to adjust FFO to exclude the change in fair value of unhedged interest rate derivatives, write-off of unamortized deferred financing fees, transaction costs (including those within equity in earnings), fair value of debt adjustments within our investment in Copper Beech and the write-off of development costs. Excluding the non-cash portion of the change in fair value of unhedged interest rate derivatives, write-off of unamortized deferred financing fees, transaction costs (including those within equity in earnings), fair value of debt adjustments within our investment in Copper Beech and the write-off of development costs adjusts FFO to be more reflective of operating results prior to capital replacement or expansion, debt amortization of principal or other commitments and contingencies. This

measure is referred to herein as FFOA.

	The Company Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	The Company and Predecessor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Predecessor Year Ended December 31, 2009
Net cash flow information:					
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 14,388	\$ 29,470	\$ 22,770	\$ (6,923)	\$ 4,353
Net cash used in investing activities	(489,673)	(133,053)	(126,916)	(59,931)	(23,552)
Net cash provided by financing activities	501,369	98,818	112,554	66,279	11,060

Selected Property Information:

	The Company Year Ended December 31, 2013 ⁽¹⁾	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	The Company and Predecessor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Predecessor Year Ended December 31, 2009
Operating Properties	69	39	33	27	24
Units	13,198	7,670	6,324	5,048	4,476
Beds	35,480	20,884	17,064	13,580	12,036
Occupancy	92.3 %	90.4 %	89.0 %	89.0 %	84.0 %

(1) Includes both *The Grove*[®] and Copper Beech properties for the year ended December 31, 2013.

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

As used herein, references to “we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company” and “Campus Crest” refer to Campus Crest Communities, Inc. and our consolidated subsidiaries, including Campus Crest Communities Operating Partnership, LP (the “Operating Partnership”), except where the context otherwise requires.

Overview***Our Company***

We are a self-managed, self-administered and vertically-integrated REIT focused on developing, building, owning and managing a diversified portfolio of high-quality, residence life focused student housing properties. We operate our business through the Operating Partnership and our subsidiaries. We derive substantially all of our revenue from student housing rental, student housing services, construction, development services and management services. As of December 31, 2013, we owned the sole general partnership interest, 99.3% of the outstanding common units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership, or OP Units, and all of the outstanding preferred units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership.

We believe that we are one of the largest vertically-integrated developers, builders, owners and managers of high-quality, residence life focused student housing properties in the United States, based on beds owned and under management. As of December 31, 2013, we owned interests in 41 operating student housing *The Grove*[®] properties

containing approximately 8,151 apartment units and 22,303 beds. Thirty-one of our operating *The Grove*[®] properties are wholly-owned and ten of our *The Grove*[®] properties are owned through joint ventures with HSRE. As of December 31, 2013, we also owned interests in 28 operating student housing Copper Beech branded properties containing approximately 5,047 apartment units and 13,177 beds. Our Copper Beech branded properties are owned by us and the CB Investors (see "- CB Portfolio Acquisition" below). As of December 31, 2013, we owned one wholly-owned redevelopment property. As of December 31, 2013, our operating portfolio consisted of the following:

	Properties in Operation	Ownership		Number of Units	Number of Beds
Wholly owned Grove properties	31	100.0	%	6,065	16,571
Joint venture Grove properties:					
HSRE I	3	49.9	%	544	1,508
HSRE IV ⁽¹⁾	1	20.0	%	216	584
HSRE V	3	10.0	%	662	1,856
HSRE VI	3	20.0	%	664	1,784
Total Grove properties	41			8,151	22,303
CB Portfolio ⁽²⁾	28	67.0	%	5,047	13,177
Total Portfolio ⁽³⁾	69			13,198	35,480

(1) In January 2014, we acquired the outstanding interest in The Gove at Denton, Texas.

(2) As of December 31, 2013, we held an effective interest in the CB Portfolio of 67%.

(3) The re-development of our 100% owned property in Toledo, OH is excluded. We expect to announce more details on the redevelopment in 2014.

As of December 31, 2013, the average occupancy for our 41 operating *The Grove*[®] properties was approximately 90.1% and the average monthly total revenue per occupied bed was approximately \$519. Our operating *The Grove*[®] properties are located in 19 states, contain modern apartment units with many resort-style amenities, and have an average age of approximately 3.7 years as of December 31, 2013. Our properties are primarily located in medium-sized college and university markets, which we define as markets located outside of major U.S. cities that have nearby schools generally with overall enrollment of approximately 5,000 to 20,000 students. We believe such markets are underserved and are generally experiencing enrollment growth.

We have developed, built and managed substantially all of our wholly-owned properties and several of our unconsolidated, joint venture properties, which are based upon a common prototypical residential building design. We believe that our use of this prototypical building design, which we have built approximately 675 times (approximately 15 of such residential buildings make up one student housing property), allows us to efficiently deliver a uniform and proven student housing product in multiple markets. All of our operating properties (other than those in the CB Portfolio as defined below and Toledo) operate under *The Grove*[®] brand, and we believe that our brand and the associated lifestyle are effective differentiators that create higher visibility and appeal for our properties within their markets both with the student as well as the universities we serve.

In addition to our existing properties, we actively seek organic growth opportunities. We commenced building or redeveloping nine new student housing properties in 2013, one of which is owned by a joint venture with HSRE and Brandywine in which we own a 30.0% interest and act as the co-developer, one of which is owned by a joint venture with Beaumont in which we owned a 20.0% interest at December 31, 2013, two of which are owned by a joint venture with HSRE in which we own a 30% interest, one of which is being built as a Copper Beech branded property in which our ownership interest is commensurate with the remainder of the CB Portfolio, and four of which are wholly-owned by us. In January 2014, we commenced redevelopment on one student housing property of which is owned by a joint venture with Beaumont in which we owned a 35.0% interest. The following is a summary of these developments:

Project	Location	Primary University Served	Ownership	Units	Beds	Estimated Project Cost ⁽¹⁾	Scheduled Opening for Occupancy
Wholly Owned:							

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The Grove at Slippy Rock	Slippy Rock, PA	Slippy Rock University	100.0	%	201	603	29.9	August 2014
The Grove at Grand Forks	Grand Forks, ND	University of North Dakota	100.0	%	224	600	28.2	August 2014
The Grove at Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant, MI	Central Michigan University	100.0	%	216	584	24.1	August 2014
The Grove at Gainesville	Gainesville, FL	University of Florida	100.0	%	253	676	41.4	August 2014
Joint Venture:								
The Grove at Greensboro	Greensboro, NC	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	30.0	%	216	584	27.9	August 2014
The Grove at Louisville	Louisville, KY	University of Louisville	30.0	%	252	656	41.2	August 2014
evo at Cira Centre South	Philadelphia, PA	University of Pennsylvania/ Drexel University	30.0	%	344	850	158.5	August 2014
Copper Beech at Ames	Ames, IA	Iowa State University	67.0	%	219	660	33.6	August 2014
evo à Station-Square Victoria	Montreal, Quebec	McGill University/ Concordia University/ L'Ecole de Technologie	20.0	% (2)	715	1,290	82.9	August 2014
evo à Sherbrooke	Montreal, Quebec	McGill University	35.0	% (3)	488	952	83.5	August 2014
					3,128	7,455	\$ 551.2	

(1) Estimated project cost amounts are in millions.

- (2) At December 31, 2013, our ownership percentage in CSH Montreal, the holding company that owns our joint venture with Beaumont, DCV Holdings, was 20.0%. Effective January 2014, with the closing of an additional property, our ownership percentage increased to 35.0%. See Note 18 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.
- (3) Re-development property acquired by DCV Holdings on January 15, 2014. See Note 18 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

CB Portfolio Acquisition

In February 2013, we entered into purchase and sale agreements to acquire an approximate 48.0% interest in a portfolio of 35 student housing properties, one undeveloped land parcel and a corporate office building held by the members of Copper Beech Townhome Communities, LLC ("CBTC") and Copper Beech Townhome Communities (PA), LLC ("CBTC PA," together with CBTC, "Copper Beech" or the "Sellers") (the "CB Portfolio"), and a fully integrated platform and brand with management, development and construction teams, for an initial purchase price of approximately \$230.2 million, including the repayment of \$106.7 million of debt. The remaining interests in the CB Portfolio are held by certain of the former members of CBTC and CBTC PA, (the "CB Investors"). Pursuant to our 48.0% interest in the CB Portfolio, we entered into a purchase and sale agreement (the "Purchase Agreement"), and related transactions, with the members of CBTC and CBTC PA, to acquire in steps a 36.3% interest in the CB Portfolio. We also entered into a purchase and sale agreement with certain investors in the CB Portfolio who are not members of Copper Beech (the "Non-Member Investors") to acquire the interests in the CB Portfolio held by such Non-Member Investors (the "Non-Member Purchase Agreement"). Pursuant to the Non-Member Purchase Agreement, we acquired approximately an 11.7% interest in the CB Portfolio from the Non-Member Investors. We refer to this transaction as the "CB Portfolio Acquisition."

Our \$230.2 million investment in the CB Portfolio entitles us to a preferred payment of \$13.0 million for the first year of our investment and 48.0% of remaining operating cash flows. In connection with the CB Portfolio Acquisition we loaned approximately \$31.7 million to the CB Investors. The loan had an interest rate of 8.5% per annum and a term of three years, and was secured by the CB Investors' interests in six unencumbered properties in the CB Portfolio. This amount was repaid by year end. See below for further discussion.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, we recognized approximately (\$3.8) million in equity in loss of Copper Beech and approximately \$1.4 million in interest income from the loan to the CB Investors. Additionally, for the year ended December 31, 2013, we recognized approximately \$1.1 million of transaction expenses related to the CB Portfolio Acquisition and incurred \$16.9 million of costs which were included in our investment basis in the CB Portfolio.

Amendment to Copper Beech Purchase Agreement

On September 30, 2013 and effective subject to the receipt of required third party consents, we entered into an Amendment (the "Amendment") to the Purchase Agreement. As consideration for entering into the Amendment, we paid the CB Investors \$4.0 million.

Pursuant to the terms of the Amendment, following receipt of required third party consents, we will transfer our 48.0% interest in five properties in the Copper Beech Portfolio (Copper Beech Auburn, Copper Beech Kalamazoo Phase 1, Copper Beech Kalamazoo Phase 2, Copper Beech Oak Hill and Copper Beech Statesboro Phase 1) back to the CB Investors and defer the acquisition of two development properties (Cooper Beech Mt. Pleasant Phase 2 and Cooper Beech Statesboro Phase 2) until August 18, 2014 as consideration for an additional 19.0% interest in each of the remaining 30 properties in the Copper Beech Portfolio (the "Initial Copper Beech Properties"). Following the transfer of such properties, we will hold a 67.0% interest in each of 30 properties in the CB Portfolio, with the CB

Investors holding the remaining 33.0% interest. In addition, under the terms of the Amendment, we have the option, exercisable from March 18, 2014 through August 18, 2014, to acquire an 18.0% interest in each of the seven properties whose acquisition is being deferred (collectively, the “Deferred Copper Beech Properties”), which will entitle us to 33.0% of the operating cash flows of such Deferred Copper Beech Properties. The purchase price for the exercise of this option is approximately \$16.9 million. In order to exercise this option, we must also exercise the option to acquire an additional 18.0% interest in the Initial Copper Beech Properties, which is described below.

Both we and the CB Investors hold joint approval rights for major decisions, including those regarding property acquisition and disposition as well as property operation. As such, we hold a noncontrolling interest in the CB Portfolio and accordingly apply the equity method of accounting.

The Amendment also amends our options, but not obligations, to acquire additional interests in the Copper Beech Portfolio as follows:

Beginning March 18, 2014 through August 18, 2014, we have the option to acquire an additional 18.0% interest in the Initial Copper Beech Properties, increasing our aggregate interest in such properties to 85.0%, which will entitle us to 100% of the operating cash flows of the Initial Copper Beech Properties. The aggregate purchase price for the exercise of this purchase option is approximately \$93.5 million plus debt repayment of approximately \$21.0 million.

Through May 2015, we have the option to acquire an additional 3.9% interest in the Initial Copper Beech Properties and an additional 70.9% interest in the Deferred Copper Beech Properties, increasing our aggregate interest in all 37 properties in the Copper Beech Portfolio to 88.9%, which will entitle us to 100% of the operating cash flows of the Initial Copper Beech Properties and the Deferred Copper Beech Properties. The aggregate purchase price for the exercise of this purchase option is approximately \$100.7 million plus debt repayment of approximately \$19.0 million.

Through May 2016, we have the option to acquire an additional 11.1% interest in the Copper Beech Portfolio, increasing our aggregate interest to 100%. The aggregate purchase price for the exercise of this purchase option is approximately \$53.4 million.

If we elect to exercise any of the purchase options, we are not obligated to exercise any subsequent purchase options. In the event we do not elect to exercise a purchase option, we will lose the right to exercise future purchase options. If the first purchase option is not exercised, we will be entitled to a 48.0% interest in all 37 properties in the CB Portfolio and will be entitled to 48.0% of operating cash flows and 45.0% of the proceeds of any sale of any portion of the CB Portfolio. If the first purchase option is exercised but the second purchase option is not exercised, we will be entitled to a 75.0% interest in all 37 properties in the CB Portfolio and will be entitled to 75.0% of operating cash flows and 70.0% of the proceeds of any sale of any portion of the CB Portfolio. If the second purchase option is exercised but the third purchase option is not exercised, we will retain our 88.9% interest in the CB Portfolio and will be entitled to 88.9% of both operating cash flows and the proceeds of any sale of any portion of the CB Portfolio.

In connection with the Amendment, the Sellers repaid the entire principal balance of \$31.7 million outstanding under the loans previously provided by us.

The CB Portfolio consists of 35 student housing properties, one undeveloped land parcel in Charlotte, North Carolina, and Copper Beech's corporate office building in State College, Pennsylvania. The CB Portfolio consists primarily of townhouse units located in eighteen geographic markets in the United States across thirteen states, with 30 of the 35 student housing properties having been developed by Copper Beech. As of December 31, 2013, the CB Portfolio comprised approximately 5,047 rentable units with approximately 13,177 rentable beds. The CB Portfolio student housing properties have an average age of approximately 8.5 years. As of December 31, 2013, the average occupancy for the student housing properties was approximately 96.1%. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the average monthly total revenue per occupied bed was approximately \$493.

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The following table presents certain summary information about the properties in the CB Portfolio:

Initial Copper Beech Properties	Primary University	Units	Beds
Copper Beech I State College	Penn State University	59	177
Copper Beech II State College	Penn State University	87	257
Oakwood--State College	Penn State University	48	144
Northbrook Greens State College	Penn State University	166	250
Parkway Plaza State College	Penn State University	429	633
IUP Phase I Indiana	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	95	239
IUP Phase II Indiana	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	72	172
IUP Buy Indiana	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	43	74
Radford, VA	Radford University	222	500
Klondike Purdue	Purdue University	219	486
Baywater Purdue	Purdue University	137	488
Bloomington, IN	Indiana University	107	297
CMU Phase I Mount Pleasant, MI	Central Michigan University	204	632
Fresno, CA	California State University at Fresno	178	506
Bowling Green Phase I	Bowling Green University	128	400
Bowling Green Phase II	Bowling Green University	72	216
Allendale Phase I	Grand Valley State University	206	614
Allendale Phase II	Grand Valley State University	82	290
Columbia, MO	University of Missouri	214	654
Colonial Crest Bloomington, IN	Indiana University	206	402
Columbia, SC Phase I	University of South Carolina	278	824
Columbia, SC Phase II	University of South Carolina	72	178
Morgantown, WV	West Virginia University	335	920
Harrisonburg, VA	James Madison University	414	1,218
Grand Duke	James Madison University	120	124
Greenville, NC	East Carolina University	439	1,232
San Marcos, TX Phase I	Texas State University	273	840
San Marcos, TX Phase II	Texas State University	142	410
Total - Initial Copper Beech Properties		5,047	13,177
Deferred Copper Beech Properties	Primary University	Units	Beds
Oak Hill State College	Penn State University	106	318
CMU Phase II Mount Pleasant, MI	Central Michigan University	119	256
Statesboro, GA Phase I	Georgia Southern University	246	754
Statesboro, GA Phase II	Georgia Southern University	82	262
Kalamazoo Phase I	Western Michigan University	256	784
Kalamazoo Phase II	Western Michigan University	115	340
Auburn, AL	Auburn University	271	754
Total - Deferred Copper Beech Properties		1,195	3,468

Our Relationship With HSRE

We are a party to active joint venture arrangements with HSRE, a real estate private equity firm founded in 2005 that has significant real estate asset holdings, including student housing properties, senior housing/assisted living units, self-storage units, boat storage facilities and medical office space. As of December 31, 2013, we hold 10 operating

joint venture properties with HSRE and are in the process of developing three additional properties in partnership with HSRE, including one joint venture project where we are partners with both HSRE and Brandywine.

HSRE I. Our first joint venture with HSRE, HSRE-Campus Crest I, LLC ("HSRE I"), indirectly owned 100% of the interests in the following three properties at December 31, 2010: The Grove at Conway, Arkansas, The Grove at Lawrence, Kansas, and The Grove at San Angelo, Texas. On July 5, 2012, we completed the purchase of HSRE's 50.1% interest in The Grove at Moscow, Idaho, which was included in HSRE I prior to that date. On December 29, 2011, we completed the purchase of HSRE's 50.1% interests in The Grove at Huntsville, Texas and The Grove at Statesboro, Georgia, which were included in HSRE I prior to that date. At December 31, 2013, we owned a 49.9% interest in HSRE I and HSRE owned the remaining 50.1%.

In general, we are responsible for the day-to-day management of HSRE I's business and affairs, provided that major decisions must be approved by us and HSRE. In addition to distributions to which we are entitled as an investor in HSRE I, we receive or have in the past received fees for providing services to the properties held by HSRE I pursuant to development and construction agreements and property management agreements. We granted to an entity related to HSRE I a right of first opportunity with respect to certain development or acquisition opportunities identified by us. This right of first opportunity was to terminate at such time as HSRE had provided at least \$40 million of equity funding to HSRE I and/or certain related ventures. This right of first opportunity was amended in conjunction with the formation of HSRE IV as discussed below. HSRE I will dissolve upon the disposition of substantially all of its assets or the occurrence of certain events specified in the agreement between us and HSRE.

HSRE IV. In January 2011, we entered into a joint venture with HSRE, HSRE-Campus Crest IV, LLC ("HSRE IV") to develop and operate additional purpose-built student housing properties. HSRE IV completed two new student housing properties in August 2011 for the 2011-2012 academic year. The properties, located in Denton, Texas, and Valdosta, Georgia, contain an aggregate of approximately 1,168 beds and cost approximately \$45.7 million. We own a 20.0% interest in this venture and affiliates of HSRE own the balance. On July 5, 2012, we completed the purchase of HSRE's 80% interest in The Grove at Valdosta, which was included in HSRE IV prior to that date.

HSRE V. In October 2011, we entered into a joint venture with HSRE, HSRE-Campus Crest V, LLC ("HSRE V"), to develop and operate additional purpose-built student housing properties. HSRE V completed three new student housing properties in August 2012 for the 2012-2013 academic year. The properties, located in Fayetteville, Arkansas, Laramie, Wyoming, and Stillwater, Oklahoma, contain an aggregate of approximately 1,856 beds and cost approximately \$72.1 million. We own a 10% interest in this venture and affiliates of HSRE own the balance.

HSRE VI. In March 2012, we entered into a joint venture with HSRE, HSRE-Campus Crest VI, LLC ("HSRE VI"), to develop and operate additional purpose-built student housing properties. HSRE VI completed three new student housing properties in August 2013 for the 2013-2014 academic year. The properties, located in Norman, Oklahoma, State College, Pennsylvania and Indiana, Pennsylvania, contain an aggregate of approximately 1,784 beds and cost approximately \$80.0 million. We own a 20.0% interest in this venture and affiliates of HSRE own the balance.

In general, we are responsible for the day-to-day management of HSRE IV's, HSRE V's and HSRE VI's business and affairs, provided that major decisions (including deciding to pursue a particular development opportunity) must be approved by us and HSRE. In addition to distributions to which we are entitled as an investor in HSRE IV, HSRE V and HSRE VI, we will receive fees for providing services to HSRE IV, HSRE V and HSRE VI pursuant to development and construction agreements and property management agreements. In general, we will earn development fees equal to approximately 4.0% of the total cost of each property developed by HSRE IV, HSRE V and HSRE VI (excluding the cost of land and financing costs), construction fees equal to approximately 5.0% of the construction costs of each property developed by HSRE IV, HSRE V and HSRE VI and management fees equal to approximately 3.0% of the gross revenues and 3.0% of the net operating income of operating properties held by HSRE IV, HSRE V and HSRE VI. In addition, we will receive a reimbursement of a portion of our overhead relating to each development project at a negotiated rate. Under certain circumstances, we will be responsible for funding the amount by which actual development costs for a project pursued by HSRE IV, HSRE V or HSRE VI exceed the budgeted development costs of such project (without any increase in our interest in the project), which could materially and adversely affect the fee income realized from any such project.

HSRE IX. In January 2013, we entered into a joint venture with HSRE and Brandywine, HSRE-Campus Crest IX, LLC ("HSRE IX"), to develop and operate additional purpose-built student housing properties. HSRE IX is currently building one new student housing property, evo at Cira Centre South, with completion targeted for the 2014-2015 academic year. The property, located in the University City submarket of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will contain approximately 850 beds and has an estimated cost of approximately \$158.5 million. We own a 30.0% interest in this venture, Brandywine owns 30.0% and affiliates of HSRE own the balance.

In general, we, along with Brandywine, are responsible for the day-to-day management of HSRE IX's business and affairs, provided that major decisions (including deciding to pursue a particular development opportunity) must be approved by us, HSRE, and Brandywine. In addition to distributions to which we are entitled as an investor in HSRE IX, we, along with Brandywine, will receive fees for providing services to HSRE IX pursuant to a development agreement and property management agreement. In general, we, along with Brandywine, will earn development fees equal to approximately 4.0% of the total cost of each property developed by HSRE IX (excluding the cost of land and financing costs) and we will earn management fees equal to approximately 3.0% of the gross revenues and 2.0% of the net operating income of operating properties held by HSRE IX. In addition, we, along with Brandywine, will receive a reimbursement of a portion of our overhead relating to each development project at a negotiated rate. Under

certain circumstances, we, along with Brandywine, will be responsible for funding the amount by which actual development costs for a project pursued by HSRE IX exceed the budgeted development costs of such project (without any increase in our interest in the project), which could materially and adversely affect the fee income realized from any such project.

HSRE X. In March 2013, we entered into a joint venture agreement with HSRE, HSRE-Campus Crest X, LLC ("HSRE X"), to develop and operate additional purpose-built student housing properties. HSRE X is developing two new student housing properties with completion targeted for the 2014-2015 academic year. The properties, located in Louisville, Kentucky and Greensboro, North Carolina will contain an aggregate of approximately 1,238 beds and have an estimated cost of approximately \$69.1 million. We own a 30.0% interest in this joint venture and affiliates of HSRE own the balance.

We amended HSRE's right of first opportunity, originally granted with respect to HSRE I, to develop all future student housing development opportunities identified by us that are funded in part with equity investments by parties unaffiliated with us, until such time as affiliates of HSRE have invested an aggregate \$50 million in HSRE IV, HSRE V, HSRE VI, HSRE IX, and HSRE X or caused HSRE IV, HSRE V, HSRE VI, HSRE IX, and HSRE X to decline three development opportunities in any calendar year. As of December 31, 2013, HSRE had funded approximately all of the \$50 million right of first opportunity. The terms of this joint venture do not prohibit us from developing a wholly-owned student housing property for our own account.

Our Relationship With Beaumont

In July 2013, we entered into a joint venture, DCV Holdings, LP ("DCV Holdings") with Beaumont Partners SA ("Beaumont") to acquire a 711 room, 33-story hotel in downtown Montreal, Quebec, Canada, for approximately \$60.0 million Canadian ("CAD"). The joint venture intends to convert the property into an upscale student housing tower featuring a mix of single and double units serving McGill University, Concordia University and L'Ecole de Technologie.

In December 2013, we and Beaumont formed a holding company, CSH Montreal LP ("CSH Montreal"), and DCV Holdings was subsequently contributed to CSH Montreal LP, such that CSH Montreal LP became the sole limited partner in DCV Holdings. In addition, following the insertion of CSH Montreal LP as the holding company in the joint venture arrangement, CSH Montreal LP acquired ownership of HIM Holdings LP ("HIM Holdings"), an entity formed to facilitate the acquisition of another property in Canada. As of December 31, 2013, we owned a 20.0% interest in DCV Holdings.

On January 15, 2014, through the newly formed HIM Holdings, the joint venture partnership acquired the 488-room, 22-story Holiday Inn Midtown in Montréal, Québec for approximately CAD 65 million. The joint venture intends to convert the property it into an upscale evo student housing tower near McGill University. In connection with the acquisition of the Holiday Inn property, we increased our ownership interest from 20.0% to 35.0% in CSH Montreal, the joint venture that holds the newest evo and the previously announced evo à Square Victoria.

Critical Accounting Policies

Set forth below is a summary of the accounting policies that management believes are critical to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Certain of these accounting policies are particularly important for an understanding of the financial position and results of operations presented in the consolidated financial statements set forth elsewhere in this report. These policies require the application of judgment and assumptions by management and, as a result, are subject to a degree of uncertainty. Actual results could differ as a result of such judgment and assumptions.

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all investments, which include joint ventures in which we have a controlling interest and our consolidated subsidiaries. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in our historical consolidated financial statements and related notes. In preparing these financial statements, management has utilized all available information, including its past history, industry standards and the current economic environment, among other factors, in forming its estimates and judgments of certain amounts included in the historical consolidated financial statements, giving due consideration to materiality. Our estimates may not be ultimately realized. Application of the critical accounting policies below involves the exercise of judgment and use of assumptions as to future uncertainties and, as a result, actual results may differ from these estimates. In addition, other companies in similar businesses may utilize different estimation policies and methodologies, which may impact the comparability of our results of operations and financial condition to those companies.

Valuation of Investment in Real Estate

Investment in real estate is recorded at historical cost. Pre-development expenditures include items such as entitlement costs, architectural fees and deposits associated with the pursuit of partially-owned and wholly-owned development projects. These costs are capitalized until such time that management believes it is no longer probable that a contract will be executed and/or construction will commence. Management evaluates the status of projects where we have not yet acquired the target property or where we have not yet commenced construction on a periodic basis and writes off any pre-development costs related to projects whose current status indicates the commencement of construction is not probable. Such write-offs are included within development, construction, and management services in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Management assesses whether there has been impairment in the value of our investment in real estate whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of investment in real estate is assessed by a comparison of the carrying amount of a student housing property to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the property. Impairment is recognized when estimated future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value of the property. The estimation of expected future undiscounted cash flows is inherently uncertain and relies on assumptions regarding current and future economics and market conditions. If such conditions change, then an adjustment reducing the carrying value of our long-lived assets could occur in the future period in which conditions change. To the extent that a property is impaired, the excess of the carrying amount of the property over its estimated fair value is charged to operating earnings. Fair value is determined based upon the discounted cash flows of the property, quoted market prices or independent appraisals, as considered necessary.

Investment in Unconsolidated Entities

Under the equity method, investments in unconsolidated entities are initially recognized in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently adjusted to reflect our proportionate share of net earnings or losses of the entity, distributions received, contributions, and certain other adjustments, as appropriate. Any difference between the carrying amount of these investments on our balance sheet and the underlying equity in net assets is amortized as an adjustment to equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities. When circumstances indicate there may have been a loss in value of an equity method investment, and we determine the loss in value is other than temporary, we recognize an impairment charge to reflect the investment at fair value.

Development, Construction and Management Services

Development and construction service revenue is recognized using the percentage of completion method, as determined by construction costs incurred relative to total estimated construction costs. Any changes in significant judgments and/or estimates used in determining construction and development revenue could significantly change the timing or amount of construction and development revenue recognized.

Development and construction service revenues are recognized for contracts with entities we do not consolidate. For projects where revenue is based on a fixed price, any cost overruns incurred during construction, as compared to the original budget, will reduce the net profit ultimately recognized on those projects. Profit derived from these projects is eliminated to the extent of our interest in the unconsolidated entity. Any incentive fees, net of the impact of our ownership interest, are recognized when the project is complete and performance has been agreed upon by all parties, or when performance has been verified by an independent third party. When total development or construction costs at completion exceed the fixed price set forth within the related contract, such cost overruns are recorded as additional investment in the unconsolidated entity to the extent these amounts are determined to be realizable. Entitlement fees, where applicable, are recognized when earned based on the terms of the related contract.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Allowances for student receivables are established when management determines that collections of such receivables are doubtful. Balances are considered past due when payment is not received on the contractual due date. When management has determined receivables are uncollectible, they are written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, student receivables and accounts payable are representative of their respective fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The estimated fair value of our revolving line of credit approximates the outstanding balance due to the frequent market based re-pricing of the underlying variable rate index. The estimated fair values of mortgages and construction loans are determined by comparing current borrowing rates and risk spreads offered in the market to the stated interest rates and spreads on our current mortgages, construction loans, and Exchangeable Senior Notes.

Fair value guidance for financial assets and liabilities that are recognized and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis and nonfinancial assets on a nonrecurring basis establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to measurements involving significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1* - Observable inputs, such as quoted prices in active markets at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Level 2* - Other inputs that are observable directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices in markets that are not active or inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3* - Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data and which we make our own assumptions about how market participants would price the asset or liability.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received when selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety has been determined is based on the lowest level input significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Income Taxes

We have made an election to qualify, and believe we are operating so as to qualify, as a REIT under Sections 856 through 859 of the Internal Revenue Code. Our qualification as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual investment and operating results, various complex requirements under the Internal Revenue Code relating to, among other things, the sources of our gross income, the composition and values of our assets, our distribution levels and the diversity of ownership of our stock. We believe that we are organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code and that our intended manner of operation will enable us to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT.

As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to U.S. federal and state income tax on taxable income that we distribute currently to our stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year and do not qualify for certain statutory relief provisions, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates and generally will be precluded from qualifying as a REIT for the subsequent four taxable years following the year during which we lost our REIT qualification. Accordingly, our failure to qualify as a REIT could materially and adversely affect us, including our ability to make distributions to our stockholders in the future.

We have made the election to treat TRS Holdings, our wholly-owned subsidiary as a TRS. TRS Holdings holds our development, construction and management companies that provide services to entities in which we do not own 100% of the equity interests. As a TRS, the operations of TRS Holdings and its subsidiaries are generally subject to federal, state and local income and franchise taxes. Our TRS accounts for its income taxes in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which includes an estimate of the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities of the TRS entities are recognized based on the difference between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to reverse.

We follow a two-step approach for evaluating uncertain tax positions. Recognition (step one) occurs when we conclude that a tax position, based solely on its technical merits, is more-likely-than-not (a likelihood of more than 50 percent) to be sustained upon examination. Measurement (step two) determines the amount of benefit that more-likely-than-not will be realized upon settlement. Derecognition of a tax position that was previously recognized would occur when we subsequently determined that a tax position no longer met the more-likely-than-not threshold of being sustained. The use of a valuation allowance as a substitute for derecognition of tax positions is prohibited.

Property Acquisitions

We allocate the purchase price of acquired properties to net tangible and identified intangible assets based on relative fair values. Fair value estimates are based on information obtained from independent appraisals, other market data, information obtained during due diligence and information related to the marketing and leasing at the specific property. The value of in-place leases is based on the difference between (i) the property valued with existing in-place leases adjusted to market rental rates and (ii) the property valued "as-if" vacant. As lease terms are typically one year or less, rates on in-place leases generally approximate market rental rates. Factors considered in the valuation of in-place leases include an estimate of the carrying costs during the expected lease-up period considering current market conditions, nature of the tenancy and costs to execute similar leases. Carrying costs include estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up period, net of variable operating expenses. The value of in-place leases is amortized over the remaining initial term of the respective leases, generally less than one year. The purchase price of property acquisitions is not expected to be allocated to tenant relationships, considering the terms of the leases and the expected levels of renewals. Acquisition-related costs such as due diligence, legal and accounting fees are expensed as incurred and not applied in determining the fair value of an acquired property.

Changes in Financial Condition

In January 2013, we entered into the second amended and restated credit agreement (the "Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement"), which provides for a \$250 million senior unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility"), a \$50 million term loan (the "Term Loan", together with the "Revolving Credit Facility", the "Amended Credit Facility"), and an accordion feature that allows us, under certain circumstances, to request an increase in the total commitments by an additional \$300.0 million, increasing total commitments to \$600.0 million. The Second Amended and Restated Credit Facility will mature in January 2017 and contains a one-year extension option, subject to certain terms and conditions. For additional information regarding the Amended Credit Facility, please refer to "Liquidity and Capital Resources Principal Capital Resources" below.

In March 2013, we completed an underwritten public offering of approximately 25.5 million shares of common stock, including approximately 3.3 million shares issued and sold pursuant to the full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$299.7 million. The net proceeds were used: (1) to fund our investment in the CB Portfolio and related transactional costs, including investment banking advisory fees (see Note 5 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements); and (2) for general corporate purposes, including

the repayment of debt.

In June 2013, we implemented an At-The-Market offering program under which we may sell at market price up to \$100.0 million in shares of our common stock over the term of the program. As of December 31, 2013, we had not issued and sold any shares under this program.

In October 2013, we reopened our Series A Preferred Stock in an underwritten public offering of 3,800,000 shares, including 400,000 shares issued and sold pursuant to the partial exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock. The shares of Series A Preferred Stock were issued at a public offering price of \$25.0611 per share, for net proceeds of approximately \$91.3 million, after deducting the underwriting discount and other estimated offering expenses of approximately \$4.0 million. We used the net proceeds, as well as the net proceeds from our issuance of Exchangeable Senior Notes (defined below), to repay approximately \$46.8 million of indebtedness outstanding under three construction loans, to repay amounts owed under the Amended Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes.

In October 2013, the Operating Partnership completed a private offering of \$100.0 million of unsecured 4.75% exchangeable senior notes (the "Exchangeable Senior Notes") due October 15, 2018. Interest on the Exchangeable Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15, beginning April 15, 2014. Upon exchange of the notes, the Operating Partnership will deliver cash, shares of Campus Crest common stock, or a combination of both at an initial exchange rate of 79.6020 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of Exchangeable Senior Notes (equivalent to an initial exchange price of approximately \$12.56 per share of our common stock). The Exchangeable Senior Notes may not be redeemed prior to the maturity date. At any time prior to July 15, 2018, the Operating Partnership may irrevocably elect, in its sole discretion without the consent of the holders of the notes, to settle all of its future exchange obligation entirely in shares of our common stock. The Exchangeable Senior Notes rank equally in right of payment to all other unsecured debt and are subordinated in right of payment to all secured debt, liabilities, and preferred equity of our subsidiaries.

We used the net proceeds from the reopening of the Series A Preferred Stock and the Exchangeable Senior Notes offerings for the repayment of debt, development funding and working capital purposes.

REIT Qualification Requirements

We have elected to be treated as a REIT under Sections 856 through 859 of the Internal Revenue Code. Our continued qualification as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual investment and operating results, various complex requirements under the Internal Revenue Code relating to, among other things, the sources of our gross income, the composition and values of our assets, our distribution levels and the diversity of ownership of our stock. We believe that our intended manner of operation will enable us to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT. As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on taxable income that we distribute currently to our stockholders.

Factors Expected to Affect Our Operating Results

Unique Leasing Characteristics

Student housing properties are typically leased by the bed on an individual lease liability basis, unlike multi-family housing where leasing is by the unit. Individual lease liability limits each student-tenant's liability to his or her own rent without liability for a roommate's rent. A parent or guardian is required to execute each lease as a guarantor unless the student-tenant provides adequate proof of income. The number of lease contracts that we administer is therefore equivalent to the number of beds occupied rather than the number of units.

Due to our predominantly private bedroom accommodations, the high level of student-oriented amenities offered at our properties and the individual lease liability for our student-tenants and their parents, we believe that we typically command higher per-unit and per-square foot rental rates than many multi-family properties located in the markets in which we operate. We are also typically able to charge higher rental rates than on-campus student housing, which generally offers fewer amenities.

Unlike traditional multi-family housing, most of our leases commence on the same date. In the case of our typical 11.5-month leases (which provide for 12 equal monthly payments), this date coincides with the commencement of the fall academic term and typically terminates at the completion of the last summer school session. As such, we must re-lease each property in its entirety each year, resulting in significant turnover in our tenant population from year to year. As a result, we are highly dependent upon the effectiveness of our marketing and leasing efforts. As of the start of the fall term for the 2013-2014 and 2012-2013 academic years, we had approximately 41.7% and 41.9%, respectively, of our current tenants renew their lease for the upcoming academic year.

Development, Construction and Management Services

The amount and timing of revenues from development, construction and management services will typically be contingent upon the number and size of development projects that we are able to successfully structure and finance in our current and future unconsolidated joint ventures. In particular, we entered into joint ventures HSRE IX, HSRE X, and DCV Holdings that are currently building five student housing properties with completion targeted for the 2014-2015 academic year. We will receive fees for providing development and construction services to HSRE X and receive management fees for managing properties owned by HSRE X once they are placed in service. We will share in the receipt of fees for providing development services to DCV Holdings and receive management fees for managing properties owned by DCV Holdings once they are placed in service. We will share in the receipt of fees for providing development services to HSRE IX and share in the receipt of management fees for managing the property owned by HSRE IX once it is placed in service. No assurance can be given that the aforementioned joint ventures will be successful in developing student housing properties as currently contemplated or those currently under construction.

Results of Operations

Our Business Segments

Management evaluates operating performance through the analysis of results of operations of two distinct business segments: (i) student housing operations and (ii) development, construction and management services. Management evaluates each segment's performance by reference to net operating income, or NOI, which we define as operating income before depreciation and amortization. The accounting policies of our reportable business segments are described in more detail in the summary of significant accounting policies footnote (Note 2) to our consolidated financial statements. Intercompany fees are reflected at the contractually stipulated amounts, as adjusted to reflect our proportionate ownership of unconsolidated entities.

Student Housing Operations

Our student housing operations are comprised of rental and other service revenues, such as application fees, pet fees and late payment fees. In August 2013 and September 2013, we opened three wholly-owned properties and an additional three properties that are owned in a real estate ventures in which we have a noncontrolling interest. Due to the continuous opening of new properties in consecutive years and annual lease terms that do not coincide with our reported fiscal (calendar) years, the comparison of our consolidated financial results from period to period may not provide a meaningful measure of our operating performance. For this reason, we divide the results of operations in our student housing operations segment between new property operations and "same-store" operations, which we believe provides a more meaningful indicator of comparative historical performance.

"Same store" properties are our wholly-owned operating properties acquired or placed in-service prior to the beginning of the earliest period presented and owned by us and remaining in service through the end of the latest period presented or period being analyzed. "New properties" are our wholly-owned operating properties that we acquired or placed in service after the beginning of the earliest period presented or period being analyzed.

We monitor NOI of our student housing properties, which is a non-GAAP financial measure. In general terms, we define NOI as student housing rental revenue less student housing operating expenses including real estate taxes related to our properties. We believe this measure provides an operating perspective not immediately apparent from GAAP operating income (loss) or net income (loss). We use NOI to evaluate performance on a community-by-community basis because it allows management to evaluate the impact that factors such as lease structure, lease rates and tenant base, which vary by locality, have on our financial performance. To help make comparisons of NOI between periods more meaningful, we distinguish NOI from our properties that are wholly-owned and that were in service throughout each period presented (that is, our "same store" properties) from NOI from our other wholly-owned properties.

We specifically calculate NOI by adding back to (or subtracting from) net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders the following expenses or charges: income tax expense, other expense, interest expense, equity in loss of unconsolidated entities, depreciation and amortization, ground lease expense, general and administrative expense, development, construction and management services expenses and other non-recurring costs or expenses. The following income or gains are then deducted from net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders, adjusted for add backs of expenses or charges: other income, development, construction and management services revenues and non-recurring income or gains.

NOI excludes multiple components of net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders (computed in accordance with GAAP) and captures neither the changes in the value of our properties that result from use or market conditions nor the level of capital expenditures necessary to maintain the operating performance of our properties, all of which have real economic effects and could materially and adversely impact our results of operations. Therefore, the utility of NOI as a measure of our performance is limited. Additionally, other companies, including other equity REITs, may use different methodologies for calculating NOI and, accordingly, NOI as disclosed by such other companies may not be comparable to NOI published herein. We believe that in order to facilitate a clear understanding of our historical operating results, NOI should be examined in conjunction with net income (loss) as presented in the consolidated financial statements accompanying this report. NOI should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders as an indicator of our properties' financial performance or to cash flow from operating activities (computed in accordance with GAAP) as an indicator of our liquidity, nor is it indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to pay dividends or make distribution.

Development, Construction and Management Services

Development and Construction Services. In addition to our wholly-owned properties, substantially all of which were developed and built by us, we also provide development and construction services to unconsolidated joint ventures in which we have an ownership interest. We act as a general contractor on all of our construction projects. When building properties for our own account (*i.e.*, for entities that are consolidated in our financial statements), construction revenues and expenses are eliminated for accounting purposes and construction costs are ultimately reflected as capital additions. Thus, building properties for our own account does not generate any revenues or expenses in our development, construction and management services segment on a consolidated basis. Alternatively, when performing these services for unconsolidated joint ventures, we recognize construction revenues based on the costs that have been contractually agreed to with the joint venture for the construction of the property and expenses based on the actual costs incurred. Construction revenues are recognized using the percentage of completion method, as determined by construction costs incurred relative to total estimated construction costs, as adjusted to eliminate our proportionate ownership of each entity. Actual construction costs are expensed as incurred and are likewise adjusted to eliminate our proportionate ownership of each entity. Operating income generated by our development and construction activities generally reflects the development fee and construction fee income that is realized by providing these services to unconsolidated joint ventures (*i.e.*, the "spread" between the contractual cost of construction and the actual cost of construction).

Management Services. In addition to our wholly-owned properties, all but one of which are managed by us, we also provide management services to unconsolidated joint ventures in which we have an ownership interest. We recognize management fees from these entities as earned in accordance with the property management agreement with these entities, as adjusted to eliminate our proportionate ownership of each entity.

We have set forth a discussion comparing our consolidated results for the year ended December 31, 2013 to the consolidated results of our operations for the year ended December 31, 2012. Additionally, we have set forth a discussion comparing our consolidated results for year ended December 31, 2012 to the consolidated results for the year ended December 31, 2011. The historical results of operations presented below should be reviewed in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements accompanying this report.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012

As of December 31, 2013, our property portfolio consisted of 31 consolidated operating properties, containing approximately 6,065 apartment units and 16,571 beds, and 38 operating properties held in five unconsolidated joint ventures, containing approximately 7,133 apartment units and 18,909 beds. Four consolidated operating properties have been presented in discontinued operations.

As of December 31, 2012, our property portfolio consisted of 28 consolidated operating properties, containing approximately 5,480 apartment units and 14,920 beds, and seven operating properties held in three unconsolidated joint ventures, containing approximately 1,422 apartment units and 3,948 beds. Four consolidated operating properties have been presented in discontinued operations.

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The following table presents our results of operations for the periods presented, including the amount and percentage change in these results between the periods (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Change (\$)	Change (%)	
Revenues:					
Student housing rental	\$ 87,635	\$ 71,211	16,424	23.1	%
Student housing services	3,615	2,880	735	25.5	%
Development, construction and management services	51,069	54,295	(3,226)	-5.9	%
Total revenues	142,319	128,386	13,933	10.9	%
Operating expenses:					
Student housing operations	40,346	32,633	7,713	23.6	%
Development, construction and management services	46,759	50,493	(3,734)	-7.4	%
General and administrative	10,658	8,821	1,837	20.8	%
Transaction costs	1,121	-	1,121	N/A	
Ground leases	249	217	32	14.7	%
Impairment of unconsolidated entity	312	-	312	N/A	
Depreciation and amortization	23,700	20,693	3,007	14.5	%
Total operating expenses	123,145	112,857	10,288	9.1	%
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities	(3,727)	361	(4,088)	-1132.4	%
Operating income	15,447	15,890	(443)	-2.8	%
Nonoperating income (expense):					
Interest expense	(12,969)	(11,545)	(1,424)	12.3	%
Other income (expense)	1,414	(410)	1,824	-444.9	%
Gain on purchase of previously unconsolidated entities	-	6,554	(6,554)	-100.0	%
Total nonoperating expense, net	(11,555)	(5,401)	(6,154)	113.9	%
Net income before income tax (benefit) expense	3,892	10,489	(6,597)	-62.9	%
Income tax benefit (expense)	727	(356)	1,083	-304.2	%
Income from continuing operations	4,619	10,133			
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(3,001)	665			
Net income	1,618	10,798	(9,180)	-85.0	%
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(34)	46	(80)	-173.9	%
Dividends on preferred stock	6,183	4,114	2,069	50.3	%
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ (4,531)	\$ 6,638	(11,169)	-168.3	%

Student Housing Operations

Revenues in the student housing operations segment (which include student housing rental and student housing service revenues) increased by approximately \$17.2 million and operating expenses in the student housing operations segment increased by approximately \$7.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2013, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in revenues was primarily due to the opening of three new properties in

August 2012 (The Grove at Auburn, Alabama, The Grove at Flagstaff, Arizona, and The Grove at Orono, Maine), our acquisitions in July 2012 (The Grove at Valdosta, Georgia, and The Grove at Moscow, Idaho), the acquisition of Campus Crest at Toledo, Ohio, in March 2013, the opening of two new properties in August 2013 (The Grove at Muncie, Indiana, and The Grove at Fort Collins, Colorado), the opening of the undamaged portion of a new property in August 2013 (The Grove at Pullman, Washington, see Note 3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements) and an increase in our monthly revenue per occupied bed at our "same store" properties, offset by a decrease in our occupancy at our "same store" properties. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to the aforementioned activity.

New Property Operations. In August 2012, we began operations at The Grove at Auburn, Alabama, The Grove at Flagstaff, Arizona, and The Grove at Orono, Maine, which contributed approximately \$8.2 million of NOI (\$13.2 million of revenues and \$5.0 million of operating expenses) for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$3.9 million of NOI (\$5.3 million of revenues and \$1.4 million of operating expenses) for the year ended December 31, 2012. In July 2012, we acquired the remaining ownership interests in The Grove at Valdosta, Georgia, and The Grove at Moscow, Idaho, which contributed approximately \$3.4 million of NOI (\$6.0 million of revenues and \$2.6 million of operating expenses) for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to approximately \$1.7 million of NOI (\$2.9 million of revenues and \$1.2 million of operating expenses) for the year ended December 31, 2012. Prior to the acquisition of these interests, we accounted for our ownership in these properties under the equity method. In March 2013, we acquired Campus Crest at Toledo, Ohio, which contributed approximately \$0.4 million of NOI (\$1.6 million of revenues and \$1.2 million of operating expenses) for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to no contribution for the year ended December 31, 2012. In August 2013, we began operation at The Grove at Muncie, Indiana, The Grove at Fort Collins, Colorado, The Grove at Flagstaff II, Arizona, and partial operations at The Grove at Pullman, Washington, which contributed, approximately \$3.7 million of NOI (\$4.0 million of revenues and \$0.3 million of operating expenses) for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to no contribution for the year ended December 31, 2012.

"Same-Store" Property Operations. Our 23 "same-store" properties contributed approximately \$35.0 million of NOI for the year ended December 31, 2013, as compared to approximately \$35.9 million of NOI for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in revenue at our "same-store" properties was due a decrease in average occupancy to approximately 91.8% for the year ended December 31, 2013 from approximately 92.4% for the year ended December 31, 2012, partially offset by an increase in average monthly revenue per occupied bed ("RevPOB") to \$508 for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$501 for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to increases in property-level payroll and utilities.

The following is a reconciliation of our net income attributable to common stockholders to NOI for the periods presented, including our same store and new properties (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders	\$ (4,531)	\$ 6,638
Net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(34)	46
Preferred stock dividends	6,183	4,114
Income tax (benefit) expense	(727)	356
Other (income) expense	(1,414)	410
Gain on purchase of previously unconsolidated entities	-	(6,554)
(Income) loss on discontinued operations	3,001	(665)
Impairment of unconsolidated joint venture	312	-
Interest expense	12,969	11,545
Equity in (earnings) loss of unconsolidated entities	3,727	(361)
Depreciation and amortization	23,700	20,693
Ground lease expense	249	217
General and administrative expense	10,658	8,821
Transaction costs	1,121	-
Development, construction and management services expenses	46,759	50,493
Development, construction and management services revenues	(51,069)	(54,295)
Total NOI from Continuing Operations	\$ 50,904	\$ 41,458
Same store properties NOI	\$ 35,046	\$ 35,875
New properties NOI	\$ 14,293	\$ 5,583

Pullman	\$	1,191	\$	-
Toledo	\$	374	\$	-

Development, Construction and Management Services

Revenues and operating expenses in the development, construction and management services segment decreased by approximately \$3.2 million and approximately \$3.7 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. Our development, construction and management services segment recognizes revenues and operating expenses for development, construction and management services provided to unconsolidated joint ventures in which we have an ownership interest. We eliminate revenue and related expenses on such transactions with our unconsolidated entities to the extent of our ownership interest. The decreases in development, construction and management services revenue and operating expenses were primarily due to a lower volume of unconsolidated service activity and the scope and timing of those services. For the year ended December 31, 2013, we provided construction and development services for five unconsolidated joint ventures and development-only services for three unconsolidated joint ventures. For the year ended December 31, 2012, we provided construction and development services for six unconsolidated joint ventures. Although we remain in the early stages of the construction cycle for our current round of developments, we believe our current round of developments will be materially in line with our expectations.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses increased from approximately \$8.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 to approximately \$10.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The \$1.8 million increase was primarily due to an increase in the number of full-time employees and travel expenses resulting from our growth.

Transaction Costs

We recognized approximately \$1.0 million in transaction costs related to the CB Portfolio Acquisition and approximately \$0.1 million in transaction costs and travel related to the acquisition of the Toledo, Ohio property for the year ended December 31, 2013. See Note 5 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

We capitalized approximately \$16.9 million of direct, incremental costs related to the CB Portfolio Acquisition into the basis of our investment for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Impairment of Unconsolidated Joint Venture

We recognized an impairment of approximately \$0.3 million in our investment in The Grove at Denton due to the difference between our purchase price in the acquisition of our remaining ownership interests in that joint venture as compared to its carrying value. See Note 18 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased from approximately \$20.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 to approximately \$23.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase was primarily due to the increase in the number of operating properties.

Equity in Earnings (Loss) of Unconsolidated Entities

Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities, which represents our share of the net income (loss) from entities in which we have a noncontrolling interest, decreased from a gain of approximately \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 to a loss of approximately (\$3.7) million for the year ended December 31, 2013 primarily due to the CB Portfolio Acquisition and associated depreciation and amortization. See Note 5 to the accompanying con