

12,000,000 Shares



## DuPont Fabros Technology

### Common Stock

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This is an offering of 12,000,000 shares of the common stock of DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc.

Our common stock trades on The New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “DFT.” The last reported trading price of our common stock on May 12, 2010 was \$23.25.

You should carefully read this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, together with the documents we incorporate by reference, before you invest in our common stock.

**Investing in our common stock involves risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-5 of this prospectus supplement and page 2 of the accompanying prospectus.**

	<u>Per Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
Price to the public . . . . .	\$23.00	\$276,000,000
Underwriting discounts and commissions(1) . . . . .	\$ 0.92	\$ 11,040,000
Proceeds to us (before expenses) . . . . .	\$22.08	\$264,960,000

(1) The underwriters have agreed to reimburse us for certain expenses in connection with this offering. See “Underwriting.”

We have granted the underwriters the option to purchase up to 1,800,000 additional shares of common stock on the same terms and conditions set forth above within 30 days after the date of this offering if the underwriters sell more than 12,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering.

**Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares of common stock on or about May 18, 2010.

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*Joint Book-Running Managers*

**KEYBANC CAPITAL MARKETS**

**RAYMOND JAMES**

**MACQUARIE CAPITAL**

**RBC CAPITAL MARKETS**

**JEFFERIES & COMPANY**

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*Co-Managers*

**STIFEL NICOLAUS**

**TD SECURITIES**



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## ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

This prospectus supplement is accompanied by a prospectus dated May 4, 2009. The accompanying prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form S-3 (Reg. No. 333-158585) that we filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) using a “shelf” registration process. Under this shelf registration process, we may, from time to time, offer and/or sell the securities referenced in the registration statement in one or more offerings. Each time our securities are offered, we provide a prospectus supplement and attach it to the accompanying prospectus. This prospectus supplement contains more specific information about the offering. This prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in the accompanying prospectus. To the extent that any statement that we make in this prospectus supplement is inconsistent with any statement made by us in the accompanying prospectus, the statements in this prospectus supplement shall modify and supersede the information contained in the accompanying prospectus. In addition, any statement in a filing we make with the Commission that adds to, updates or changes information contained in an earlier filing we made with the Commission shall be deemed to modify and supersede such information in the earlier filing. You should read both this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus together with the additional information described under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information and Incorporation by Reference.”

**You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and those documents incorporated by reference herein or therein. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus or incorporated by reference herein or therein. This prospectus supplement may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. This prospectus supplement is not an offer to sell these securities, or a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities, in any state where such offer or sale is prohibited. The information in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or any document incorporated herein or therein by reference is accurate as of the date contained on the cover of such documents. Neither the delivery of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, nor any sale made under this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus will, under any circumstances, imply that the information in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is correct as of any date after the date of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.**

## SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents that we incorporate by reference into these documents contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange of 1934, as amended. We caution investors that any forward-looking statements presented in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents that we incorporate by reference into these documents are based on management’s beliefs and assumptions made by, and information currently available to, management. When used, the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “estimate,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “result” and similar expressions, which do not relate solely to historical matters, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions and are not guarantees of future performance, which may be affected by known and unknown risks, trends, uncertainties and factors that are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. All forward-looking statements included in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents we incorporate by reference into these documents are based on information available at the time the statement is made. We are under no obligation to (and expressly disclaim any such obligation to) update or alter our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. Accordingly, investors should use caution in relying on past forward-looking statements, which are based on results and trends at the time they are made, to anticipate future results or trends.

Some of the risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements include, among others, the following:

- adverse general or local economic or real estate development downturns in our markets or the technology industry, including a continued and prolonged economic downturn;
- failure to successfully operate stabilized properties;
- defaults on or non-renewal of leases by tenants, including by our three largest tenants that accounted for 65% of our annualized base rent as of March 31, 2010;
- failure to successfully complete or delays in completing our development properties or failure to lease-up once completed;
- failure to obtain necessary financing, 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;
- decreased rental rates, increased vacancy rates or tenant bankruptcies;
- increased interest rates;
- the failure to qualify and maintain qualification as a REIT;
- adverse changes in tax laws;
- environmental uncertainties;
- risks related to natural disasters;
- financial market fluctuations, including disruptions in the credit markets and the availability of capital and other financing; and
- changes in real estate and zoning laws.

The risks included here are not exhaustive, and additional factors could adversely affect our business and financial performance including factors and risks included in other sections of this prospectus. For a further discussion of these and other factors that could cause our future results to differ materially from any forward-looking statements, see the risk factors described under the section captioned “Risk Factors” contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 (which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement), contained in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010 (which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement) and contained in this prospectus supplement. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors, nor can it assess the impact of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results.

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## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

*This summary description of us and our business highlights selected information about us contained elsewhere in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus or the documents incorporated by reference herein or therein. This summary may not contain all of the information about us that you should consider before buying securities in this offering. You should carefully read this entire prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including each of the documents incorporated herein and therein by reference, before making an investment decision. As used herein, “we,” “us” and “our” refer to DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc. and its subsidiaries.*

### Our Company

We are a leading owner, developer, operator and manager of large-scale data center facilities leased to tenants under long-term leases—commonly referred to as “wholesale data centers.” Our data centers are highly specialized, secure facilities used by our tenants—primarily national and international technology companies, including Microsoft, Yahoo!, Facebook and Google—to house, power and cool some of their computer servers, which support critical business processes. We lease the raised square footage and available power of each of our facilities to our tenants under long-term triple-net leases, which provide for annual rental increases, and have an average remaining lease term of 7.1 years as of March 31, 2010. Our data centers are strategically located in major population centers with significant electrical power availability and hubs of extensive fiber network connectivity. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we generated \$200.3 million of total revenues and \$2.9 million in net income, which included a \$13.7 million loss on the discontinuance of cash flow hedge. For the three months ended March 31, 2010, we generated \$56.9 million of total revenues and \$5.2 million in net income. As of December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010, we had total assets of \$2.0 billion and \$2.1 billion, respectively.

We believe our data centers are engineered to provide sufficient power to meet the needs of the world’s largest technology companies. Our data center in Northern Virginia known as ACC5 is the prototype for our ground-up developments due to its enhanced power capacity and flexible design, which enables us to accommodate both smaller and larger tenants in a single, secure facility. Our ACC5 data center is designed to provide tenants with a total of 36.4 megawatts, or MW, of power, which we refer to in this prospectus supplement as critical load. Critical load is that portion of each facility’s total power capacity that is made available for the exclusive use by our tenants to operate their computer servers. Because we believe that critical load is the primary factor used by tenants in evaluating their data center requirements, our rents are based on the amount of power that we make available to our tenants, rather than the amount of space that they occupy. Accordingly, throughout this prospectus supplement, we discuss our operations in terms of critical load because it is one of the primary metrics that we use to manage our business. We also provide information relating to a facility’s gross building area and its raised square footage, which is the net rentable square footage of each of our facilities.

We currently own and operate seven data centers, six of which are located in Northern Virginia and one of which is located in suburban Chicago, Illinois. All of our Northern Virginia facilities are 100% leased as of May 4, 2010, and the first phase of our Chicago facility known as CH1 is 100% leased as of May 4, 2010. We are currently developing and scheduled to complete in the fourth quarter of 2010 two additional properties—ACC5 Phase II in Ashburn, Virginia, which is 88% pre-leased as of May 4, 2010, and NJ1 Phase I in Piscataway, New Jersey, which is 0% pre-leased as of May 4, 2010. We also own other development properties and parcels of land that we intend to develop into wholesale data centers in the future. With this portfolio of operating and development properties, we believe that we are well positioned as a fully-integrated wholesale data center provider, capable of developing, leasing, operating and managing our growing portfolio.

We also provide certain technical services to our tenants as a contractor on a purchase order basis, including layout design and installation of electrical power circuits, data cabling, server cabinets and racks, computer room airflow analyses and monitoring and other services requested by our tenants.

We intend to use all of the net proceeds of this offering together with borrowings under our new \$85 million revolving credit facility and a portion of our cash and cash equivalents balance as of March 31, 2010 to complete development of the first phase of our data center facility in Santa Clara, California known as SC1, and to completely develop the first phase of our data center facility in Northern Virginia known as ACC6. We currently anticipate, upon the successful closing of this offering, that we will complete development of the first phases of SC1 and ACC6 in late 2011. The table below provides information related to these two development properties:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Property Location</u>	<u>Gross Building Area(1)</u>	<u>Raised Square Feet(2)</u>	<u>Critical Load MW(3)</u>
SC1 Phase I	Santa Clara, CA	181,000	86,000	18.2
ACC6 Phase I	Ashburn, VA	131,000	66,000	13.0
<b>Total</b>		312,000	152,000	31.2

- (1) Gross building area is the entire building area, including raised square footage (the portion of gross building area where our tenants' computer servers are located), tenant common areas, areas controlled by us (such as the mechanical, telecommunications and utility rooms) and, in some facilities, individual office and storage space leased on an as available basis to our tenants.
- (2) Raised square footage is that portion of gross building area where our tenants locate their computer servers. We consider raised square footage to be the net rentable square footage in each of our facilities.
- (3) Critical load (also referred to as IT load or load used by tenants' servers or related equipment) is the power available for exclusive use by our tenants expressed in terms of MW or kW (1 MW is equal to 1,000 kW).

### **Our Corporate Information**

We were formed on March 2, 2007, and we are headquartered in Washington, D.C. We are a fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed company formed primarily to own, acquire, develop and operate wholesale data centers. We are organized so as to qualify, and have elected to be taxed, as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

DuPont Fabros Technology, L.P. is our majority-owned operating partnership subsidiary. We are the sole general partner of our operating partnership and, as of March 31, 2010, we owned approximately 65% of the partnership interests in our operating partnership.

Our principal executive offices are located at 1212 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20005, and our main telephone number is (202) 728-0044. We maintain our general corporate website at <http://www.dft.com>. Information on or connected to our website is neither part of nor incorporated into this prospectus supplement.

### **Recent Developments**

*Leasing Activity.* As of May 4, 2010, we have signed agreements to lease all of the remaining available space at our CH1 Phase I data center in Elk Grove Village, Illinois and our ACC5 Phase I data center in Ashburn, Virginia. Subsequent to the first quarter of 2010, we executed four new leases in CH1 Phase I totaling 9.53 MW of critical load, which are expected to commence by November 1, 2010. In one of these new leases, the tenant

has agreed to lease a pod at CH1 if an existing tenant does not exercise its right to lease such space. Also subsequent to the first quarter of 2010, we executed one new lease in ACC5 Phase I totaling 1.14 MW of critical load and two new leases in ACC5 Phase II totaling 5.69 MW of critical load, all of which are expected to commence by January 1, 2011. ACC5 Phase II is 88% pre-leased as of May 4, 2010.

*Unsecured Credit Facility.* On May 6, 2010, we entered into a new \$85 million unsecured revolving credit facility. The facility includes an accordion feature which permits a \$15 million increase of the facility at any time prior to May 6, 2011, to the extent that any one or more lenders commit to being a lender for the additional amount and certain other customary conditions are met. The facility has an initial maturity date of May 6, 2013 and includes a one-year extension option that is exercisable upon the payment of an extension fee and the satisfaction of certain other customary conditions. The interest rate on the new facility is LIBOR plus 4.5% and includes a LIBOR floor of 1%. The new facility contains financial covenants, including requirements that our: (1) unsecured debt not exceed 60% of the value of unencumbered assets, (2) net operating income generated from unencumbered properties divided by the amount of unsecured debt not be less than 12.5%, (3) total indebtedness not exceed 60% of gross asset value, (4) fixed charge coverage ratio not be less than 1.70 to 1.00 and (5) tangible net worth not be less than \$750 million plus 80% of the sum of (i) net equity offering proceeds and (ii) the value of equity interests issued in connection with a contribution of assets to our operating partnership or its subsidiaries.

## The Offering

<b>Common stock being offered by us in this offering</b> .....	12,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share.
<b>Common stock and OP units to be outstanding after this offering(1)</b> ...	57,132,664 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 22,375,797 units of limited partnership interests in our operating partnership (“OP units”).
<b>Use of Proceeds</b> .....	We intend to use all of the net proceeds from this offering together with borrowings under our new \$85 million revolving credit facility and a portion of our cash and cash equivalents balance as of March 31, 2010 to complete development of the first phase of our data center known as SC1, and to completely develop the first phase of ACC6.
<b>New York Stock Exchange symbol</b> . . . .	DFT
<b>Risk Factors</b> .....	Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk and the purchasers of our common stock may lose their entire investment. See “Risk Factors” and the other information included and incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus for a discussion of risk factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our common stock.
<b>Option to purchase additional shares of common stock</b> .....	We have granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to an additional 1,800,000 shares of our common stock from us within 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement. See “Underwriting.”

(1) As of March 31, 2010, we had 44,168,631 shares of our common stock outstanding. In April 2010, 964,033 OP units were converted into shares of our common stock, increasing outstanding shares to 45,132,664. The number of shares of our common stock and OP units to be outstanding after this offering is based on 45,132,664 shares of our common stock and 22,375,797 OP units outstanding as of May 12, 2010. Holders of OP units have the right to tender their units to us for redemption. We may, at our sole election, redeem OP units tendered to us for shares of our common stock on a one for one basis or cash. The number of shares of our common stock and OP units to be outstanding after this offering does not include 1,524,102 shares of our common stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of stock options and 341,145 Long Term Incentive Plan units issued by our operating partnership that may be converted into OP units at any time by the holder or us. Unless we specifically state otherwise, information in this prospectus supplement regarding the number of shares of our common stock to be outstanding after this offering also assumes that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase up to 1,800,000 additional shares of our common stock within 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement.

## RISK FACTORS

*Investing in our common stock will provide you with an equity ownership in our company. As one of our stockholders, you will be subject to risks inherent in our business. The trading price of our common stock will be affected by the performance of our business relative to, among other things, competition, market conditions and general economic and industry conditions. The value of your investment may decrease, resulting in a loss. You should carefully consider the following factors as well as the risk factors included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010 (which are incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement) before deciding to invest in our common stock.*

### **Risks Relating to this Offering**

**Our development of SC1 Phase I and ACC6 Phase I may not meet our commercial expectations and involves the risks associated with developing new data centers.**

We intend to use the net proceeds from the offering of our common stock, together with additional funds, to complete the SC1 Phase I and ACC6 Phase I data centers. As with any data centers under development, we may not be able to complete or fully lease these data centers on the schedule we expect. Moreover, we may need to grant various concessions to attract new tenants. The SC1 data center is in a geographic area new to us, and may take longer to lease than our past experience with our data centers in Northern Virginia and Chicago. If our new data centers are not commercially successful, they may not generate the cash flow or return on investment that we expect.

**The price of our common stock may fluctuate and you could lose all or a significant part of your investment.**

Volatility in the market price of our common stock may prevent you from being able to sell your shares at or above the price you paid for your shares. The market price of our common stock also may be adversely affected by many factors, some of which are beyond our control, including the factors set forth in this prospectus supplement under the caption “Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.” In addition, the stock market in general, and our common stock in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations since we became a public company in 2007. Future price and volume fluctuations may be unrelated or disproportionate to our future operating performance. Therefore, broad market and industry factors may materially reduce the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance.

**Future sales of common stock and/or preferred stock by our existing and future stockholders may cause our stock price to fall.**

The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales by our existing and future stockholders, or the perception that these sales could occur. These sales might also make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

## USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds we will receive from this offering will be approximately \$264.9 million (\$304.6 million in the event that the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares of common stock), after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and our estimated offering expenses. We intend to use all of the net proceeds from this offering together with borrowings under our new \$85 million revolving credit facility and a portion of our cash and cash equivalents balance as of March 31, 2010 to complete development of the first phase of our data center known as SC1, and to completely develop the first phase of ACC6. The development of the first phases of SC1 and ACC6 also will include construction of the shell for Phase II of the SC1 and ACC6 buildings.

In order to complete the first phases of SC1 and ACC6, we will be required to draw on a significant portion of our new \$85 million revolving credit facility. We cannot provide any assurances that we will be in compliance with applicable covenants when we need to draw on the facility. To the extent we cannot draw on the revolving credit facility resulting in less funds than are necessary to complete development, we intend to use cash on hand, additional cash generated from our future operations and/or pursue obtaining alternative sources of capital to complete development of the first phases of SC1 and ACC6. If the revolving credit facility were to become unavailable to us, we cannot provide any assurances that we will be successful in the future in obtaining any additional funds necessary to complete development.

If the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares of common stock, we intend to use such additional net proceeds, to the extent necessary, to fund development. Pending application of the cash proceeds to fund development, we will invest the net proceeds in interest-bearing accounts and/or short-term, interest-bearing securities, which are permitted under the terms of our 8 ½% Senior Notes due 2017 and consistent with our intention to continue to qualify for taxation as a REIT.

The following table sets forth the sources and uses of proceeds as described below (dollars in millions):

<u>Sources</u>		<u>Uses</u>	
Common stock offered hereby . . . . .	\$276.0	<u>Datacenter Development</u>	
Revolving Credit Facility(1) . . . . .	85.0	SC1 Phase I / Phase II shell(3) . . . . .	\$230.0
Cash and cash equivalents(2) . . . . .	0.1	ACC6 Phase I / Phase II shell(4) . . . . .	<u>120.0</u>
			350.0
		<u>Other</u>	
		Fees and expenses of offering . . . . .	<u>11.1</u>
<b>Total sources</b> . . . . .	<u>\$361.1</u>	<b>Total uses</b> . . . . .	<u>\$361.1</u>

- (1) Represents the revolving credit facility the Company entered into on May 6, 2010 which bears interest at LIBOR plus 4.5% with a 1.0% floor on LIBOR.
- (2) Represents a portion of the cash and cash equivalents balance as of March 31, 2010 to be used to develop SC1 Phase I and ACC6 Phase I. As of March 31, 2010 the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$57.8 million and marketable securities that mature in the second quarter of 2010 of \$104.0 million. We are currently estimating that approximately \$125.0 million of the cash and cash equivalents and the proceeds from the maturity of the marketable securities will be used to complete Phase II of ACC5 and Phase I of NJ1 leaving excess cash of \$36.8 million available for development of SC1 Phase I and ACC6 Phase I.
- (3) Estimated total cost to develop SC1 Phase I is approximately \$260 million of which approximately \$230 million of funds are needed for completion.
- (4) Estimated total cost to develop ACC6 Phase I is approximately \$130 million of which approximately \$120 million of funds are needed for completion.

## CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of March 31, 2010 (1) on an actual basis and (2) as adjusted to reflect net proceeds from the sale by us of 12,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering, at a sale price of \$23.00 per share, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and our estimated offering expenditures. You should read this table in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and our audited financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2009 included therein, and in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010, including the unaudited financial statements and related notes for the quarter ended March 31, 2010 included therein.

	<b>As of March 31, 2010</b>	
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>As Adjusted</b>
	<b>(unaudited)</b>	<b>(unaudited)</b>
	<b>(in thousands)</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 57,790	\$ 322,650
Marketable securities held to maturity .....	103,995	103,995
Restricted cash .....	7,889	7,889
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Debt:</b>		
Unsecured notes payable .....	\$ 550,000	\$ 550,000
ACC4 Term Loan .....	198,000	198,000
ACC5 Term Loan .....	150,000	150,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total debt .....	\$ 898,000	\$ 898,000
Redeemable noncontrolling interests-operating partnership .....	511,272	511,272
Commitments and contingencies .....	—	—
<b>Stockholders’ Equity:</b>		
Preferred stock, par value \$.001, 50,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding at March 31, 2010 and as adjusted .....	—	—
Common stock, par value \$.001, 250,000,000 shares authorized, 44,168,631 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2010 and 56,168,631 shares issued and outstanding as adjusted .....	44	56
Additional paid in capital .....	617,419	882,267
Accumulated deficit .....	(75,180)	(75,180)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total stockholders’ equity .....	542,283	807,143
Total capitalization .....	<u>\$1,951,555</u>	<u>\$2,216,415</u>

## UNDERWRITING

KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. and Raymond James & Associates, Inc. are acting as representatives of the underwriters named below. Under the terms and conditions stated in the underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus supplement, each of the underwriters named below has severally agreed to purchase from us, and we have agreed to sell to that underwriter, the respective number of shares of our common stock set forth opposite each such underwriter's name.

<u>Underwriter</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>
KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. ....	3,360,000
Raymond James & Associates, Inc. ....	2,400,000
Macquarie Capital (USA) Inc. ....	2,280,000
RBC Capital Markets Corporation ....	2,160,000
Jefferies & Company, Inc. ....	1,320,000
Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated ....	240,000
TD Securities (USA) LLC ....	240,000
Total.....	12,000,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriters' obligation to purchase shares of common stock depends on the satisfaction of the conditions contained in the underwriting agreement, including:

- the obligation to purchase all of the shares of common stock offered hereby (other than those shares of common stock covered by the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares as described below), if any of the shares are purchased;
- the representations and warranties made by us to the underwriters are true;
- there is no material change in our business or the financial markets; and
- we deliver customary closing documents to the underwriters.

### Commissions and Expenses

The following table summarizes the underwriting discounts and commissions we will pay to the underwriters. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares. The underwriting fee is the difference between the initial price to the public and the amount the underwriters pay to us for the shares.

	<u>No Exercise</u>	<u>Full Exercise</u>
Per share .....	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.92
Total.....	\$11,040,000	\$12,696,000

The underwriters have agreed to reimburse us for \$1.1 million in expenses in connection with this offering.

The representatives of the underwriters have advised us that the underwriters propose to offer the shares of common stock directly to the public at the public offering price on the cover of this prospectus supplement and to selected dealers, which may include the underwriters, at such offering price less a selling concession not in excess of \$0.552 per share. After the offering, the representatives may change the offering price and other selling terms.

### Option to Purchase Additional Shares

We have granted the underwriters an option exercisable for 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement, to purchase, from time to time, in whole or in part, up to an aggregate of 1,800,000 shares at the initial public offering price less underwriting discounts and commissions. This option may be exercised to the extent the underwriters sell more than 12,000,000 shares in connection with this offering. To the extent that this option is exercised, each underwriter will be obligated, subject to certain conditions, to purchase its pro rata portion of these additional shares based on the underwriter's underwriting commitment in the offering as indicated in the table at the beginning of this Underwriting section.

## **Lock-Up Agreements**

We and all of our directors and executive officers have agreed that, subject to certain exceptions, without the prior written consent of each of KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. and Raymond James & Associates, Inc., we and they will not directly or indirectly, (1) offer for sale, sell, pledge, or otherwise dispose of (or enter into any transaction or device that is designed to, or could be expected to, result in the disposition by any person at any time in the future of) any shares of common stock (including, without limitation, shares of common stock that may be deemed to be beneficially owned by us or them in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC and shares of common stock that may be issued upon exercise of any options or warrants) or securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for common stock, (2) enter into any swap or other derivatives transaction that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of the common stock, (3) make any demand for or exercise any right or file or cause to be filed a registration statement, including any amendments thereto, with respect to the registration of any shares of common stock or securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable into common stock or any of our other securities, or (4) publicly disclose the intention to do any of the foregoing, for a period commencing on the date hereof and ending on the 60<sup>th</sup> day after the date of this prospectus.

The restricted period described in the preceding paragraph will be extended if:

- during the last 17 days of such restricted period we issue an earnings release or material news or a material event relating to us occurs; or
- prior to the expiration of such restricted period, we announce that we will release earnings results during the 16-day period beginning on the last day of such restricted period,

in which case the restrictions described in the preceding paragraph will continue to apply until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the issuance of the earnings release or the announcement of the material news or occurrence of a material event, unless such extension is waived in writing by each of KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. and Raymond James & Associates, Inc.

KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. and Raymond James & Associates, Inc., in their sole discretion, may release the common stock and other securities subject to the lock-up agreements described above in whole or in part at any time with or without notice. When determining whether or not to release common stock and other securities from lock-up agreements, KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. and Raymond James & Associates, Inc. will consider, among other factors, the holder's reasons for requesting the release, the number of shares of common stock and other securities for which the release is being requested and market conditions at the time.

## **Indemnification**

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, and to contribute to payments that the underwriters may be required to make for these liabilities.

## **Stabilization, Short Positions and Penalty Bids**

The representatives may engage in stabilizing transactions, short sales and purchases to cover positions created by short sales, and penalty bids or purchases for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of the common stock, in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act:

- Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.
- A short position involves a sale by the underwriters of shares in excess of the number of shares the underwriters are obligated to purchase in the offering, which creates a syndicate short position. This

short position may be either a covered short position or a naked short position. In a covered short position, the number of shares involved in the sales made by the underwriters in excess of the number of shares they are obligated to purchase is not greater than the number of shares that they may purchase by exercising their option to purchase additional shares. In a naked short position, the number of shares involved is greater than the number of shares in their option to purchase additional shares. The underwriters may close out any short position by either exercising their option to purchase additional shares and/or purchasing shares in the open market. In determining the source of shares to close out the short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase shares through their option to purchase additional shares. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there could be downward pressure on the price of the shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.

- Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the common stock in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short positions.
- Penalty bids permit the representatives to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the common stock originally sold by the syndicate member is purchased in a stabilizing or syndicate covering transaction to cover syndicate short positions.

These stabilizing transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of our common stock or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the common stock. As a result, the price of the common stock may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. These transactions may be effected on The New York Stock Exchange or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

Neither we nor any of the underwriters make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the common stock. In addition, neither we nor any of the underwriters make representation that the representatives will engage in these stabilizing transactions or that any transaction, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

### **Electronic Distribution**

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on the Internet sites or through other online services maintained by one or more of the underwriters and/or selling group members participating in this offering, or by their affiliates. In those cases, prospective investors may view offering terms online and, depending upon the particular underwriter or selling group member, prospective investors may be allowed to place orders online. The underwriters may agree with us to allocate a specific number of shares for sale to online brokerage account holders. Any such allocation for online distributions will be made by the representatives on the same basis as other allocations.

Other than the prospectus in electronic format, the information on any underwriter's or selling group member's website and any information contained in any other website maintained by an underwriter or selling group member is not part of this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the registration statement of which the accompanying prospectus forms a part, has not been approved and/or endorsed by us or any underwriter or selling group member in its capacity as underwriter or selling group member and should not be relied upon by investors.

### **New York Stock Exchange**

Our shares of common stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "DFT."

### **Relationships**

The underwriters and/or their affiliates have provided, and may in the future provide, investment banking, commercial banking and financial advisory services for us from time to time for which they have received, and may in the future receive, customary fees and expenses.

In October 2008, our operating partnership and its subsidiary that owns the ACC4 data center entered into a \$100 million term loan with KeyBank National Association, as a lender and agent, KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc., as sole lead arranger and sole book manager, and a syndicate of lenders (the “ACC4 Term Loan”). In February 2009, our operating partnership and its subsidiary borrowed an additional \$150 million under this facility. As of March 31, 2010, \$52 million of these loans had been repaid, leaving \$198 million outstanding. KeyBank National Association is an affiliate of KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc., one of the underwriters of this offering. Affiliates of our underwriters: Raymond James & Associates, Inc. and TD Securities (USA) LLC, are members of the ACC4 lending syndicate. Affiliates of other underwriters may also be lenders under the ACC4 Term Loan.

In December 2009, our operating partnership and its subsidiary that owns the ACC5 data center entered into a \$150 million term loan with TD Bank, National Association, as a lender and agent, TD Securities (USA) LLC, as sole lead arranger and sole book manager, and a syndicate of lenders (the “ACC5 Term Loan”). TD Bank, National Association is an affiliate of TD Securities (USA) LLC, one of the underwriters of this offering. Affiliates of our underwriters: Jefferies & Company, Inc., Macquarie Capital (USA) Inc. and RBC Capital Markets Corporation, are members of the ACC5 lending syndicate. Affiliates of other underwriters may also be lenders under the ACC5 Term Loan.

In May 2010, our operating partnership entered into a \$85 million revolving credit facility with KeyBank National Association, as a lender and agent, KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc., as sole lead arranger and sole book manager, Royal Bank of Canada, as syndication agent, and a syndicate of lenders. Royal Bank of Canada is an affiliate of RBC Capital Markets Corporation, one of the underwriters of this offering. Affiliates of our underwriters: Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Macquarie Capital (USA) Inc. and RBC Capital Markets Corporation, are members of the lending syndicate for this facility.

## ADDITIONAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following discussion supplements the discussion under the heading “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the accompanying prospectus. The following is a summary of certain additional federal income tax consequences with respect to the ownership of our common stock.

**The U.S. federal income tax treatment of holders of our common stock depends in some instances on determinations of fact and interpretations of complex provisions of U.S. federal income tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. In addition, the tax consequences to any particular stockholder of holding our common stock will depend on the stockholder’s particular tax circumstances. You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, state, local, and foreign income and other tax consequences to you in light of your particular investment or tax circumstances of acquiring, holding, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of our common stock.**

### *Medicare Tax on Unearned Income*

Newly enacted legislation requires certain U.S. stockholders that are individuals, estates or trusts to pay an additional 3.8% tax on, among other things, dividends on and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of stock for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. U.S. stockholders that are individuals, estates or trusts should consult their tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this legislation on their ownership and disposition of our common stock.

### *Foreign Accounts and Foreign Entities*

Newly enacted legislation may impose withholding taxes on certain types of payments made to “foreign financial institutions” and certain other non-U.S. entities unless various certification, information reporting and other specified requirements have been satisfied. The legislation imposes a 30% withholding tax on dividends on, and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, our stock paid to a foreign financial institution or to a foreign nonfinancial entity, unless (i) the foreign financial institution undertakes certain diligence and reporting obligations or (ii) the foreign non-financial entity either certifies it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or furnishes identifying information regarding each substantial U.S. owner. In addition, if the payee is a foreign financial institution, it generally must enter into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury that requires, among other things, that it undertake to identify accounts held by certain U.S. persons or U.S.-owned foreign entities, annually report certain information about such accounts, and withhold 30% on payments to certain other account holders. The legislation applies to payments made after December 31, 2012. Prospective stockholders should consult their tax advisors regarding this legislation.

## LEGAL MATTERS

Hogan Lovells US LLP has passed upon the validity of the issuance of the common stock offered by this prospectus supplement on behalf of the issuer. The underwriters will be represented by Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP.

## EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc. appearing in DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc.'s Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2009 (including the schedule appearing therein), and the effectiveness of DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their reports thereon, included therein, and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such reports given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

## WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION AND INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-3 with the SEC in connection with this offering. In addition, we file annual, quarterly, and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy the registration statement and any other documents filed by us at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. Our SEC filings are also available to the public at the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Our reference to the SEC's Internet site is intended to be an inactive textual reference only.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus do not contain all of the information included in the registration statement. If a reference is made in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus to any of our contracts or other documents, the reference may not be complete and you should refer to the exhibits that are a part of or incorporated by reference in the registration statement for a copy of contracts or documents that we have filed.

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus the information we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. Information incorporated by reference is part of this prospectus supplement. Later information filed with the SEC will update and supersede this information.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus incorporate by reference the documents listed below, all of which have been previously filed with the SEC:

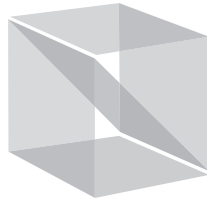
- our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009;
- our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010;
- our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on April 7, 2010; and
- our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 15, 2010, March 3, 2010, March 16, 2010, April 1, 2010 and May 11, 2010, respectively.

We also incorporate by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus additional documents that we may file with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from the date of this prospectus supplement until we have sold all of the securities to which this prospectus supplement relates or the offering is otherwise terminated; provided, however, that we are not incorporating any information furnished under either Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of any current report on Form 8-K.

You may request a copy of these filings, at no cost, by contacting Richard A. Montfort, Jr., General Counsel and Secretary of DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc., at 1212 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20005 or by telephone at (202) 728-0044. You may also visit our website at <http://www.dft.com>. Information on or connected to our website is neither part of nor incorporated into this prospectus supplement.

## PROSPECTUS

\$ 500,000,000



# DuPont Fabros Technology

**Common Stock**  
**Preferred Stock**  
**Depository Shares**  
**Warrants**  
**Rights**

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We may offer, from time to time, one or more series or classes, separately or together, and in amounts, at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more supplements to this prospectus, the following securities:

- Shares of our common stock, par value \$0.001 per share;
- Shares of our preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share;
- Depository shares representing our preferred stock;
- Warrants to purchase our common stock, preferred stock or depository shares representing preferred stock; and
- Rights to purchase our common stock.

We refer to our common stock, preferred stock, depository shares, warrants and rights collectively as the “securities.” We may offer these securities with an aggregate initial public offering price of up to \$500,000,000, or its equivalent in a foreign currency based on the exchange rate at the time of sale, in amounts, at initial prices and on terms determined at the time of the offering.

We will deliver this prospectus together with a prospectus supplement setting forth the specific terms of the securities we are offering. The applicable prospectus supplement also will contain information, where applicable, about U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to, and any listing on a securities exchange of, the securities covered by the prospectus supplement.

We may offer the securities directly to investors, through agents designated from time to time by them or us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. If any agents, underwriters, or dealers are involved in the sale of any of the securities, their names, and any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement with, between or among them, will be set forth, or will be calculable from the information set forth, in an accompanying prospectus supplement. For more detailed information, see “Plan of Distribution” beginning on page 52. No securities may be sold without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of those securities.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “DFT.” On April 14, 2009, the last reported sale price of our common stock on the NYSE was \$7.86. Our corporate offices are located at 1212 New York Avenue, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20005 and our telephone number is (202) 728-0044.

**See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 2 of this prospectus for certain risk factors to consider before making a decision to invest in our common stock.**

**Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

This prospectus is dated May 4, 2009.

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## ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which we refer to as the SEC, utilizing a “shelf” registration process. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we offer securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement and attach it to this prospectus. The prospectus supplement will contain specific information about the terms of the securities being offered at that time. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus.

You should rely only on the information provided or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any applicable prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different or additional information. We are not making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale of these securities is not permitted. You should not assume that the information appearing in this prospectus, any applicable prospectus supplement or the documents incorporated by reference herein or therein is accurate as of any date other than their respective dates. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

You should read carefully the entire prospectus, as well as the documents incorporated by reference in the prospectus, which we have referred you to in “Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference” below, before making an investment decision. Information incorporated by reference after the date of this prospectus may add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Any information in such subsequent filings that is inconsistent with this prospectus will supersede the information in this prospectus or any earlier prospectus supplement.

Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this prospectus to “we,” “our,” “us” and “our company” refer to DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc., a Maryland corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including DuPont Fabros Technology, L.P., a Maryland limited partnership, which we refer to in this prospectus as our “operating partnership.”

## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make statements in this prospectus that are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. We caution investors that any forward-looking statements presented in this prospectus, or which management may make orally or in writing from time to time, are based on management’s beliefs and assumptions based on information currently available to, management. When used, the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “estimate,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “result” and similar expressions, which do not relate solely to historical matters, may to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions and are not guarantees of future performance, which may be affected by known and unknown risks, trends, uncertainties and factors that are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. We caution you that while forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs when we make them, they are not guarantees of future performance and are impacted by actual events when they occur after we make such statements. We expressly disclaim any responsibility to update forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Accordingly, investors should use caution in relying on past forward-looking statements, which are based on results and trends at the time they are made, to anticipate future results or trends.

For a detailed discussion of the risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements, see the section entitled “Risk Factors” beginning on page 2 of this prospectus and under Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” in our

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 and in other documents that we may file from time to time in the future with the SEC. Moreover, because we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment, new risk factors are likely to emerge from time to time. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results.

## **OUR COMPANY**

We are a leading owner, developer, operator and manager of large-scale data center facilities leased to tenants under long-term leases—commonly referred to as “wholesale data centers.” Our data centers are highly specialized, secure facilities used by our tenants—primarily national and international technology companies, including Microsoft, Yahoo!, Facebook and Google—to house, power and cool the computer servers that support many of their most critical business processes. We lease the raised square footage and available power of each of our facilities to our tenants under long-term triple-net leases, which contain annual rental increases.

Through our operating partnership, we hold a fee simple interest in six operating data centers—referred to as ACC2, ACC3, ACC4, VA3, VA4 and CH1, three data center properties under development—referred to as ACC5, NJ1 and SC1—and land that may be used to develop two additional data centers—which would be referred to as ACC6 and ACC7.

We derive substantially all of our revenue from rents received from tenants under existing leases at each of our operating properties. We believe our data centers are engineered to the highest specifications commercially available and provide sufficient power to meet the needs of the world’s largest technology companies. Our data center located in Northern Virginia and known as ACC4 is our prototype for future ground-up developments due to its enhanced power capacity and flexible design, which enables us to accommodate both smaller and larger tenants in a single facility. ACC4 is capable of providing tenants with a total of 36.4 megawatts, or MW, of power, which we refer to as critical load, or IT load. Critical load is that portion of each facility’s total power capacity that is made available for the exclusive use by our tenants to operate their computer servers. Because we believe that critical load is the primary factor that tenants evaluate in choosing a data center, we generally establish our rents based on the amount of power that we make available to our tenants, rather than the amount of space that they occupy.

We also provide property management, development, asset management and technical services to the tenants of our operating properties. By combining our properties with these core operating functions, we believe we are well positioned as a fully-integrated wholesale data center provider, capable of developing, leasing, operating and managing our growing portfolio.

We were formed on March 2, 2007, and we are headquartered in Washington, D.C. We are a fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed company formed primarily to own, acquire, develop and operate wholesale data centers. We are the sole general partner of DuPont Fabros Technology, L.P., our operating partnership, and as of December 31, 2008, owned approximately 53% of the partnership interests in the operating partnership. We are organized so as to qualify, and have elected to be taxed, as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). For information regarding how to contact us, see “Incorporation Of Certain Information By Reference.”

## **RISK FACTORS**

You should consider carefully the risk factors incorporated in this prospectus by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, and the other information contained in this prospectus before deciding to invest in our securities.

## USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise described in the applicable prospectus supplement to this prospectus used to offer specific securities, we intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of securities under this prospectus for general corporate purposes, which may include, without limitation, the repayment of outstanding indebtedness, the completion of temporarily suspended development properties, capital expenditures, future development and working capital.

## RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth our ratio of earnings (loss) to combined fixed charges and preferred dividends for us (referred to in the table as “The Company”) and our predecessor (referred to in the table as “The Predecessor”), as applicable, for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and for the periods from January 1, 2007 to October 23, 2007 and from October 24, 2007 to December 31, 2007. For the purpose of computing the ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred dividends, and the amount of coverage deficiency, earnings (loss) have been calculated by adding fixed charges, to pre-tax income (loss) from continuing operations before minority interests and capitalized interest. Fixed charges consist of interest costs, whether expensed or capitalized, amortization of deferred financing costs, whether expensed or capitalized, and estimated interest within rental expense. This information below is given on an unaudited historical basis.

	The Company		The Predecessor			
	Year Ended December 31, 2008	For the period from October 24, 2007 to December 31, 2007	For the period from January 1, 2007 to October 23, 2007(1)	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004
Ratio of earnings (loss) to combined fixed charges and preferred share dividends (2)(3) . . . . .	1.73	(42.11)	0.84	0.65	(5.32)	N/M

(1) Our initial public offering was completed on October 24, 2007.

(2) The Company and its Predecessor did not have any preferred stock outstanding for the periods presented.

(3) The shortfall of earnings (loss) to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends for the period from October 24, 2007 to December 31, 2007 was \$189.4 million. Included in earnings (loss) for this period was a charge of \$176.5 million related to the acquisition of service agreements in connection with our initial public offering (“IPO”) and \$13.4 million of non-cash stock based compensation expense incurred at the time of the IPO. The shortfall of earnings (loss) to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends was \$2.6 million, \$3.1 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.4 million for the period from January 1, 2007 to October 23, 2007 and the years ending December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

## DESCRIPTION OF COMMON STOCK

### General

Our charter provides that we may issue up to 250,000,000 shares of our common stock, \$0.001 par value per share. Our charter authorizes our board of directors to increase or decrease the number of authorized shares without stockholder approval. As of April 13, 2009, 40,253,442 shares of our common stock were issued and outstanding.

Under Maryland law, stockholders generally are not liable for the corporation's debts or obligations.

### Voting Rights of Common Stock

Subject to the provisions of our charter regarding the restrictions on transfer of stock and except as may be otherwise specified therein with respect to any class or series of common stock, each outstanding share of our common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors and, except as provided with respect to any other class or series of stock, the holders of such shares will possess the exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of our board of directors, which means that the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock can elect all of the directors then standing for election.

Under the Maryland General Corporation Law (the "MGCL"), a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, sell all or substantially all of its assets, engage in a share exchange or engage in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business unless approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders holding at least two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote on the matter unless a lesser percentage (but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter) is set forth in the corporation's charter. Our charter provides that these actions may be taken if declared advisable by a majority of our board of directors and approved by the vote of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. However, Maryland law permits a corporation to transfer all or substantially all of its assets without the approval of the stockholders of the corporation to one or more persons if all of the equity interests of the person or persons are owned, directly or indirectly, by the corporation. In addition, because operating assets may be held by a corporation's subsidiaries, as in our situation, these subsidiaries may be able to transfer all or substantially all of such assets without a vote of our stockholders.

### Dividends, Liquidation and Other Rights

All shares of our common stock offered hereby will be duly authorized, fully paid and nonassessable. Subject to the preferential rights of any other class or series of stock and to the provisions of the charter regarding the restrictions on transfer of stock, holders of shares of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends on such stock if, as and when authorized by our board of directors out of assets legally available therefor and declared by us. Such holders are also entitled to share ratably in the assets of our company legally available for distribution to our stockholders in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up after payment or establishment of reserves for all debts and liabilities of our company.

Holders of shares of our common stock have no preference, conversion, exchange, sinking fund, redemption or appraisal rights and have no preemptive rights to subscribe for any securities of our company. Subject to the provisions of the charter regarding the restrictions on transfer of stock, shares of our common stock will have equal dividend, liquidation and other rights.

## **Power to Increase Authorized Stock and Issue Additional Shares of our Common Stock and Preferred Stock**

Our charter authorizes our board of directors to reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock into other classes or series of classes of stock and to establish the number of shares in each class or series and to set the preferences, conversion and other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemption for each such class or series.

We believe that the power of our board of directors to increase or decrease the number of authorized shares of stock, issue additional authorized but unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and to classify or reclassify unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and thereafter to cause us to issue such classified or reclassified shares of stock will provide us with increased flexibility in structuring possible future financings and acquisitions and in meeting other needs which might arise. The additional classes or series, as well as the common stock, will be available for issuance without further action by our stockholders, unless stockholder consent is required by applicable law or the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, on which our common stock is traded. Although our board of directors does not intend to do so, it could authorize us to issue a class or series that could, depending upon the terms of the particular class or series, delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control of our company that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest. See “Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of Our Charter and Bylaws—Anti-takeover Effect of Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of Our Charter and Bylaws.”

## **Transfer Agent and Registrar**

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is National City Bank.

## **Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and Our Charter and Bylaws**

*The following summary of certain provisions of Maryland law and of our charter and bylaws does not purport to be complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to Maryland law and to our charter and bylaws. See “Where To Find Additional Information” for information on how to obtain documents from us, including our charter and bylaws.*

### ***Our Board of Directors***

Our bylaws provide that the number of directors of our company may be established by our board of directors but may not be fewer than the minimum number permitted under the MGCL nor more than 15. Our board currently has seven directors. Except as may be provided in our charter or bylaws, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3-804(c) of the MGCL, a vacancy on our board of directors, including a vacancy created by an increase in the number of directors, will be filled by the remaining directors until a successor is elected and qualifies.

Pursuant to our charter, each of our directors is elected by our stockholders to serve until the next annual meeting and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualifies under Maryland law. Except as provided with respect to any other class or series of stock, the holders of our common stock will possess the exclusive voting power. Holders of shares of our common stock will have no right to cumulative voting in the election of directors. Consequently, at each annual meeting of stockholders, the holders of a majority of the shares of our common stock will be able to elect all of our directors.

### ***Removal of Directors***

Our charter provides that a director may be removed only for cause (as defined in our charter) and only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors.

This provision, when coupled with the exclusive power of our board of directors to fill vacant directorships, may preclude stockholders from removing incumbent directors and filling the vacancies created by such removal with their own nominees.

### ***Business Combinations***

Under the MGCL, certain “business combinations” (including a merger, consolidation, share exchange or, in certain circumstances specified under the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities) between a Maryland corporation and any interested stockholder, or an affiliate of such an interested stockholder, are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. Maryland law defines an interested stockholder as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the corporation’s stock or an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting stock of the corporation. A person is not an interested stockholder under the statute if our board of directors approved in advance the transaction by which the person otherwise would have become an interested stockholder. However, in approving a transaction, our board of directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance at or after the time of the approval, with any terms and conditions determined by it.

After the five-year prohibition described above, any business combination between the company and an interested stockholder generally must be recommended by our board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of at least (1) 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation and (2) two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting stock of the corporation other than shares held by the interested stockholder with whom (or with whose affiliate) the business combination is to be effected or stock held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder, unless, among other conditions, the corporation’s common stockholders receive a minimum price (as described in the MGCL) for their shares and the consideration is received in cash or in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder for its shares.

These provisions of the MGCL do not apply, however, to business combinations that are approved or exempted by a board of directors prior to the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. Pursuant to the statute, our board of directors has by resolution opted out of the business combination provisions of the MGCL and, consequently, the five-year prohibition and the super-majority vote requirements will not apply to business combinations between us and an interested stockholder, unless our board later resolves to opt back into these provisions. As a result, anyone who later becomes an interested stockholder may be able to enter into business combinations with us that may not be in the best interest of our stockholders without compliance by our company with the super-majority vote requirements and the other provisions of the statute. We cannot assure you that our board of directors will not opt to be subject to such business combination provisions in the future.

### ***Control Share Acquisitions***

The MGCL provides that “control shares” of a Maryland corporation acquired in a “control share acquisition” have no voting rights except to the extent approved at a special meeting by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding shares of stock in a corporation in respect of which any of the following persons is entitled to exercise or direct the exercise of the voting power of shares of stock of the corporation in the election of directors: (1) a person who makes or proposes to make a control share acquisition, (2) an officer of the corporation or (3) an employee of the corporation who is also a director of the corporation. “Control shares” are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other such shares of stock previously acquired by the acquiror or in respect of which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power: (1) one-tenth or more but less than

one-third, (2) one-third or more but less than a majority, or (3) a majority or more of all voting power. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval. A “control share acquisition” means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition, upon satisfaction of certain conditions (including an undertaking to pay expenses), may compel our board of directors to call a special meeting of stockholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the control shares. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any stockholders meeting.

If voting rights of control shares are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver the statement as required by Maryland law, then, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the corporation may redeem any or all of the control shares (except those for which voting rights have previously been approved) for fair value. Fair value is determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquiror or of any meeting of stockholders at which the voting rights of such shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a stockholders meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of such appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiror in the control share acquisition. The control share acquisition statute does not apply (1) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction or (2) to acquisitions approved or exempted by a corporation’s charter or bylaws.

Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the control share acquisition statute any and all acquisitions by any person of our common stock. We cannot provide you any assurance that our board of directors will not amend or eliminate this provision at any time in the future, and our board of directors may do so on a retroactive basis.

### ***Subtitle 8***

Title 3, Subtitle 8 of the MGCL permits a Maryland corporation with a class of equity securities registered under the Exchange Act and at least three independent directors to elect to be subject, by provision in its charter or bylaws or a resolution of its board of directors and notwithstanding any contrary provision in the charter or bylaws, to any of (1) a classified board, (2) a two-thirds vote requirement for removing a director, (3) a requirement that the number of directors be fixed only by vote of the directors, (4) a requirement that a vacancy on the board be filled only by the remaining directors and for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred, or (5) a majority requirement for the calling of a special meeting of stockholders. Pursuant to Subtitle 8, we have elected to provide that vacancies on our board may be filled only by the remaining directors and for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred. Through provisions in our charter and bylaws unrelated to Subtitle 8, we already require a two-thirds vote for the removal of any director from the board, vest in the board the exclusive power to fix the number of directorships, subject to the limitations set forth in our bylaws, and fill vacancies and require, unless called by the chairman of our board of directors, our president or chief executive officer or our board of directors, the written request of stockholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all votes entitled to be cast at such meeting to call a special meeting. We have not elected to create a classified board; however, our board may elect to do so in the future without stockholder approval.

### ***Charter Amendments and Extraordinary Transactions***

Under the MGCL, a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, sell all or substantially all of its assets, engage in a share exchange or engage in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business unless approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast at least two-thirds of

the votes entitled to be cast on the matter unless a lesser percentage (but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter) is set forth in the corporation's charter. Our charter generally provides that charter amendments requiring stockholder approval must be declared advisable by our board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. However, our charter's provisions regarding removal of directors and stock ownership restrictions may be amended only if such amendment is declared advisable by our board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast not less than two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. In addition, our board may, upon vote of a majority of our board of directors acting without stockholder approval, increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock of the corporation or the number of shares of stock of any class that the corporation has authority to issue. In addition, we generally may not merge with or into another company, sell all or substantially all of our assets, engage in a share exchange or engage in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business unless such transaction is declared advisable by our board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. However, because operating assets may be held by a corporation's subsidiaries, as in our situation, this may mean that a subsidiary of a corporation can transfer all of its assets without any vote of the corporation's stockholders.

### ***Bylaw Amendments***

Our board of directors has the exclusive power to adopt, alter or repeal any provision of our bylaws and to make new bylaws.

### ***Advance Notice of Director Nominations and New Business***

Our bylaws provide that:

- with respect to an annual meeting of stockholders, nominations of individuals for election to our board of directors and the proposal of business to be considered by stockholders may be made only:
  - pursuant to our notice of the meeting;
  - by or at the direction of our board of directors; or
  - by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and has complied with the advance notice procedures set forth in our bylaws.
- with respect to special meetings of stockholders, only the business specified in our company's notice of meeting may be brought before the meeting of stockholders and nominations of individuals for election to our board of directors may be made only:
  - pursuant to our notice of the meeting;
  - by or at the direction of our board of directors; or
  - provided that our board of directors has determined that directors shall be elected at such meeting, by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting, is a stockholder at the time of the annual meeting and has complied with the advance notice provisions set forth in our bylaws.

The advance notice procedures of our bylaws provide that, to be timely, a stockholder's notice with respect to director nominations or proposals for an annual meeting must be delivered to our corporate secretary at our principal executive office not less than 90 nor more than 120 days prior to the first anniversary of the date of our preceding year's annual meeting.

### ***Anti-takeover Effect of Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of Our Charter and Bylaws***

The provisions of our charter on removal of directors and the advance notice provisions of the bylaws could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control of our company that might involve a premium price

for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest. Likewise, if our board of directors were to opt in to the business combination provisions of the MGCL or certain of the provisions of Title 3, Subtitle 8 of the MGCL, to the extent we have not already done so, or if the provision in the bylaws opting out of the control share acquisition provisions of the MGCL were rescinded, these provisions of the MGCL could have similar anti-takeover effects.

### ***Ownership Limit***

Subject to certain exceptions, our charter provides that no person (other than a qualified institutional investor or an excepted holder) may actually or constructively own more than 3.3% of the outstanding shares of our common stock by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, or 3.3% of our outstanding shares of capital stock by value. In addition, our charter permits certain qualified institutional investors to actually or constructively own up to 9.8% of our common stock by value or by number or value, whichever is more restrictive, or 9.8% of our outstanding capital stock.

We refer to these restrictions as the “ownership limit” and the “qualified institutional ownership limit,” respectively. For a fuller description of these restrictions and the constructive ownership rules, see “Restrictions on Ownership.”

### ***Indemnification and Limitation of Directors’ and Officers’ Liability***

The MGCL permits a Maryland corporation to include in its charter a provision limiting the liability of its directors and officers to the corporation and its stockholders for money damages except for liability resulting from actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment as being material to the cause of action. Our charter contains such a provision which eliminates such liability to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law.

The MGCL requires a corporation (unless its charter provides otherwise, which our charter does not) to indemnify a director or officer who has been successful, on the merits or otherwise, 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 in that capacity. The MGCL permits a corporation to indemnify its present and former directors and officers, among others, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred by them in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made or are threatened to be made a party by reason of their service in those or other capacities unless it is established that:

- the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and:
  - was committed in bad faith; or
  - was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty;
- the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services; or
- in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful.

However, under the MGCL, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify for an adverse judgment in a suit by or in the right of the corporation or for a judgment of liability on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received, unless in either case a court orders indemnification and then only for expenses. In addition, the MGCL permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer upon the corporation’s receipt of:

- a written affirmation by the director or officer of his good faith belief that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation; and

- a written undertaking by the director or on the director's behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it is ultimately determined that the director did not meet the standard of conduct.

Our charter authorizes us to obligate our company and our bylaws obligate us, to the fullest extent permitted by Maryland law in effect from time to time, to indemnify and, without requiring a preliminary determination of the ultimate entitlement to indemnification, pay or reimburse reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding to:

- any present or former director or officer who is made or threatened to be made a party to the proceeding by reason of his or her service in that capacity; or
- any individual who, while a director of our company and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or any other enterprise as a director, officer, partner or trustee of such corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise and who is made or threatened to be made a party to the proceeding by reason of his or her service in that capacity.

Our charter and bylaws also permit us to indemnify and advance expenses to any person who served in any of the capacities described above and to any employee or agent of our company or a predecessor of our company.

Insofar as the foregoing provisions permit indemnification of directors, officers or persons controlling us for liability arising under the Securities Act, we have been informed that in the opinion of the SEC, this indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

#### ***Indemnification Agreements With Certain Executive Officers and Directors***

We have entered into indemnification agreements with our executive officers and directors that obligate us to indemnify them to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law. The form of indemnification agreement provides that:

- if a director or executive officer is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any proceeding by reason of such director's or executive officer's status as a director, officer or employee of our company, we must indemnify such director or executive officer for all expenses and liabilities actually and reasonably incurred by him or her, or on his or her behalf, unless it has been established that:
  - the act or omission of the director or executive officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty;
  - the director or executive officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services; or
  - with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, the director or executive officer had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful;

provided, however, that we will (1) have no obligation to indemnify such director or executive officer for a proceeding by or in the right of our company, for expenses and liabilities actually and reasonably incurred by him or her, or on his or her behalf, if it has been adjudged that such director or executive officer is liable to us with respect to such proceeding and (2) have no obligation to indemnify or advance expenses of such director or executive officer for a proceeding brought by such director or executive officer against the corporation, except for a proceeding brought to enforce indemnification under Section 2-418 of the MGCL or as otherwise provided by the bylaws, the charter, a resolution of our board of directors or an agreement approved by our board of directors.

Upon application of a director or executive officer of our company to a court of appropriate jurisdiction, the court may order indemnification of such director or executive officer if:

- the court determines that such director or executive officer is entitled to indemnification under Section 2-418(d)(1) of the MGCL, in which case the director or executive officer shall be entitled to recover from us the expenses of securing such indemnification; or
- the court determines that such director or executive officer is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification in view of all the relevant circumstances, whether or not the director or executive officer has met the standards of conduct set forth in Section 2-418(b) of the MGCL or has been adjudged liable for receipt of an “improper personal benefit” under Section 2-418(c) of the MGCL; provided, however, that our indemnification obligations to such director or executive officer will be limited to the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by him or her, or on his or her behalf, in connection with any proceeding by or in the right of our company or in which the officer or director shall have been adjudged liable for receipt of an improper personal benefit under Section 2-418(c) of the MGCL.

We must pay all indemnifiable expenses in advance of the final disposition of any proceeding if the director or executive officer furnishes us with a written affirmation of the director’s or executive officer’s good faith belief that the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by our company has been met and a written undertaking to reimburse us if a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the director or executive officer is not entitled to indemnification.

#### ***REIT Qualification***

Our charter provides that our board of directors may revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without approval of our stockholders, if it determines that it is no longer in our best interests to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT.

## DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED STOCK

The following description sets forth certain general terms of the preferred shares to which any prospectus supplement may relate. This description and the description contained in any prospectus supplement are not complete and are in all respects subject to and qualified in their entirety by reference to our charter, the applicable articles supplementary that describes the terms of the related class or series of preferred shares, and our bylaws, each of which we will make available upon request.

### General

Our charter provides that we may issue up to 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.001 par value per share. Our charter authorizes our board of directors to increase or decrease the number of authorized shares without stockholder approval. As of April 13, 2009, no shares of preferred stock were issued and outstanding.

Subject to the limitations prescribed by Maryland law and our charter and bylaws, our board of directors is authorized to establish the number of shares constituting each series of preferred stock and to fix the designations and powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights and qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, including such provisions as may be desired concerning voting, redemption, dividends, dissolution or the distribution of assets, conversion or exchange, and such other subjects or matters as may be fixed by resolution of the board of directors or duly authorized committee thereof.

The prospectus supplement relating to the series of preferred stock offered thereby will describe the specific terms of such securities, including:

- the title and stated value of such preferred stock;
- the number of shares of such preferred stock offered, the liquidation preference per share and the offering price of such shares;
- the dividend rate(s), period(s) and/or payment date(s) or method(s) of calculation thereof applicable to such preferred stock;
- whether dividends shall be cumulative or non-cumulative and, if cumulative, the date from which dividends on such preferred stock shall accumulate;
- the procedures for any auction and remarketing, if any, for such preferred stock;
- the provisions for a sinking fund, if any, for such preferred stock;
- the provisions for redemption, if applicable, of such preferred stock;
- any listing of such preferred stock on any securities exchange;
- the terms and conditions, if applicable, upon which shares of such preferred stock will be convertible into shares of our common stock, including the conversion price (or manner of calculation thereof) and conversion period;
- a discussion of federal income tax considerations applicable to such preferred stock;
- any limitations on issuance of any series of preferred stock ranking senior to or on a parity with such series of preferred stock as to dividend rights and rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs;
- in addition to those limitations described herein, any other limitations on actual and constructive ownership and restrictions on transfer, in each case as may be appropriate to preserve our status as a REIT; and
- any other specific terms, preferences, rights, limitations or restrictions of such preferred stock.

### Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and Our Charter and Bylaws

See “Description of Common Stock – Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and Our Charter and Bylaws.”

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSITARY SHARES

### General

We may issue receipts for depositary shares, each of which will represent a fractional interest of a share of a particular series of preferred stock, as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Preferred stock of each series represented by depositary shares will be deposited under a separate deposit agreement among us, the depositary named therein and the holders from time to time of the depositary receipts. Subject to the terms of the applicable deposit agreement, each owner of a depositary receipt will be entitled, in proportion to the fractional interest of a share of a particular series of preferred stock represented by the depositary shares evidenced by such depositary receipt, to all the rights and preferences of the preferred stock represented by such depositary shares (including dividend, voting, conversion, redemption and liquidation rights).

The depositary shares will be evidenced by depositary receipts issued pursuant to the applicable deposit agreement. Immediately following the issuance and delivery of the shares of preferred stock by us to a preferred share depositary, we will cause such preferred shares depositary to issue, on our behalf, the depositary receipts. Copies of the applicable form of deposit agreement and depositary receipt may be obtained from us upon request, and the statements made hereunder relating to the deposit agreement and the depositary receipts to be issued thereunder are summaries of certain provisions thereof and do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and qualified in their entirety by reference to, all of the provisions of the applicable deposit agreement and related depositary receipts.

### Dividends and Other Distributions

The preferred share depositary will distribute all cash dividends or other cash distributions received in respect of the shares of preferred stock to the record holders of depositary receipts evidencing the related depositary shares in proportion to the number of such depositary receipts owned by such holders, subject to certain obligations of holders to file proofs, certificates and other information and to pay certain charges and expenses to the preferred shares depositary.

In the event of a distribution other than in cash, the preferred shares depositary will distribute property received by it to the record holders of depositary receipts entitled thereto, subject to certain obligations of holders to file proofs, certificates and other information and to pay certain charges and expenses to the preferred shares depositary, unless the preferred shares depositary determines that it is not feasible to make such distribution, in which case the preferred shares depositary may, with our approval, sell such property and distribute the net proceeds from such sale to such holders.

No distribution will be made in respect of any depositary share to the extent that it represents any shares of preferred stock converted into other securities.

### Withdrawal of Shares

Upon surrender of the depositary receipts at the corporate trust office of the applicable preferred shares depositary (unless the related depositary shares have previously been called for redemption or converted into other securities), the holders thereof will be entitled to delivery at such office, to or upon such holder's order, of the number of whole or fractional shares of preferred stock and any money or other property represented by the depositary shares evidenced by such depositary receipts. Holders of depositary receipts will be entitled to receive whole or fractional shares of preferred stock on the basis of the proportion of preferred shares represented by each depositary share as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, but holders of such preferred shares will not thereafter be entitled to receive depositary shares therefor. If the depositary receipts delivered by the holder evidence a number of depositary shares in excess of the number of depositary shares representing the number of shares of preferred stock to be withdrawn, the preferred shares depositary will deliver to such holder at the same time a new depositary receipt evidencing such excess number of depositary shares.

## **Redemption of Depositary Shares**

Whenever we redeem shares of preferred stock held by the preferred shares depositary, the preferred shares depositary will redeem as of the same redemption date the number of depositary shares representing shares of preferred stock so redeemed, provided we shall have paid in full to the preferred shares depositary the redemption price of the preferred shares to be redeemed plus an amount equal to any accrued and unpaid dividends thereon to the date fixed for redemption. The redemption price per depositary share will be equal to the corresponding proportion of the redemption price and any other amounts per share payable with respect to the preferred shares. If fewer than all the depositary shares are to be redeemed, the depositary shares to be redeemed will be selected pro rata (as nearly as may be practicable without creating fractional depositary shares) or by any other equitable method determined by us that will not result in a violation of the ownership restrictions in our charter.

From and after the date fixed for redemption, all dividends in respect of the preferred shares so called for redemption will cease to accrue, the depositary shares so called for redemption will no longer be deemed to be outstanding and all rights of the holders of the depositary receipts evidencing the depositary shares so called for redemption will cease, except the right to receive any moneys payable upon such redemption and any money or other property to which the holders of such depositary receipts were entitled upon such redemption and surrender thereof to the preferred shares depositary.

## **Voting of the Shares of Preferred Stock**

Upon receipt of notice of any meeting at which the holders of the applicable shares of preferred stock are entitled to vote, the preferred shares depositary will mail the information contained in such notice of meeting to the record holders of the depositary receipts evidencing the depositary shares which represent such shares of preferred stock. Each record holder of depositary receipts evidencing depositary shares on the record date (which will be the same date as the record date for the preferred shares) will be entitled to instruct the preferred shares depositary as to the exercise of the voting rights pertaining to the amount of preferred shares represented by such holder's depositary shares. The preferred shares depositary will vote the amount of preferred shares represented by such depositary shares in accordance with such instructions, and we will agree to take all reasonable action which may be deemed necessary by the preferred shares depositary in order to enable the preferred shares depositary to do so. The preferred shares depositary will abstain from voting the amount of preferred shares represented by such depositary shares to the extent it does not receive specific instructions from the holders of depositary receipts evidencing such depositary shares. The preferred shares depositary shall not be responsible for any failure to carry out any instruction to vote, or for the manner or effect of any such vote made, as long as any such action or non-action is in good faith and does not result from negligence or willful misconduct of the preferred shares depositary.

## **Liquidation Preference**

In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, whether voluntary or involuntary, the holders of each depositary receipt will be entitled to the fraction of the liquidation preference accorded each shares of preferred stock represented by the depositary shares evidenced by such depositary receipt, as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

## **Conversion of Preferred Shares**

The depositary shares, as such, are not convertible into common stock or any of our other securities or property. Nevertheless, if so specified in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to an offering of depositary shares, the depositary receipts may be surrendered by holders thereof to the preferred shares depositary with written instructions to the preferred shares depositary to instruct us to cause conversion of the preferred shares represented by the depositary shares evidenced by such depositary receipts into whole common

shares, other preferred shares, and we agree that upon receipt of such instructions and any amounts payable in respect thereof, we will cause the conversion thereof utilizing the same procedures as those provided for delivery of shares of preferred stock to effect such conversion. If the depositary shares evidenced by a depositary receipt are to be converted in part only, a new depositary receipt or receipts will be issued for any depositary shares not to be converted. No fractional shares common stock will be issued upon conversion, and if such conversion would result in a fractional share being issued, an amount will be paid in cash by us equal to the value of the fractional interest based upon the closing price of the common stock on the last business day prior to the conversion.

### **Amendment and Termination of Deposit Agreement**

The form of depositary receipt evidencing the depositary shares which represent the preferred stock and any provision of the deposit agreement may at any time be amended by agreement between us and the preferred shares depositary. However, any amendment that materially and adversely alters the rights of the holders of depositary receipts or that would be materially and adversely inconsistent with the rights granted to the holders of the related preferred shares will not be effective unless such amendment has been approved by the existing holders of at least two-thirds of the applicable depositary shares evidenced by the applicable depositary receipts then outstanding. No amendment shall impair the right, subject to certain exceptions in the deposit agreement, of any holder of depositary receipts to surrender any depositary receipt with instructions to deliver to the holder the related preferred shares and all money and other property, if any, represented thereby, except in order to comply with law. Every holder of an outstanding depositary receipt at the time any such amendment becomes effective shall be deemed, by continuing to hold such receipt, to consent and agree to such amendment and to be bound by the deposit agreement as amended thereby.

The deposit agreement may be terminated by us upon not less than 30 days' prior written notice to the preferred shares depositary if (i) such termination is necessary to preserve our status as a REIT or (ii) a majority of each series of preferred shares affected by such termination consents to such termination, whereupon the preferred shares depositary shall deliver or make available to each holder of depositary receipts, upon surrender of the depositary receipts held by such holder, such number of whole or fractional preferred shares as are represented by the depositary shares evidenced by such depositary receipts together with any other property held by the preferred shares depositary with respect to such depositary receipts. We have agreed that if the deposit agreement is terminated to preserve our status as a REIT, then we will use our best efforts to list the preferred stock issued upon surrender of the related depositary shares on a national securities exchange. In addition, the deposit agreement will automatically terminate if (i) all outstanding depositary shares shall have been redeemed, (ii) there shall have been a final distribution in respect of the related preferred shares in connection with our liquidation, dissolution or winding up and such distribution shall have been distributed to the holders of depositary receipts evidencing the depositary shares representing such preferred shares or (iii) each related share of preferred stock shall have been converted into our securities not so represented by depositary shares.

### **Charges of Preferred Shares Depositary**

We will pay all transfer and other taxes and governmental charges arising solely from the existence of the deposit agreement. In addition, we will pay the fees and expenses of the preferred shares depositary in connection with the performance of its duties under the deposit agreement. However, holders of depositary receipts will pay the fees and expenses of the preferred shares depositary for any duties requested by such holders to be performed which are outside of those expressly provided for in the deposit agreement.

### **Resignation and Removal of Depositary**

The preferred shares depositary may resign at any time by delivering to us notice of its election to do so, and we may at any time remove the preferred shares depositary, any such resignation or removal to take effect upon the appointment of a successor preferred shares depositary. A successor preferred shares depositary must be

appointed within 60 days after delivery of the notice of resignation or removal and must be a bank or trust company having its principal office in the United States and that meets certain combined capital and surplus requirements.

### **Miscellaneous**

The preferred shares depositary will forward to holders of depositary receipts any reports and communications from the Company which are received by the preferred shares depositary with respect to the related preferred shares.

Neither the preferred shares depositary nor us will be liable if it is prevented from or delayed in, by law or any circumstances beyond its control, performing its obligations under the deposit agreement. The obligations of us and the preferred shares depositary under the deposit agreement will be limited to performing their duties thereunder in good faith and without negligence (in the case of any action or inaction in the voting of preferred shares represented by the depositary shares), gross negligence or willful misconduct, and we and the preferred shares depositary will not be obligated to prosecute or defend any legal proceeding in respect of any depositary receipts, depositary shares or preferred shares represented thereby unless satisfactory indemnity is furnished. We and the preferred shares depositary may rely on written advice of counsel or accountants, or information provided by persons presenting preferred shares represented thereby for deposit, holders of depositary receipts or other persons believed in good faith to be competent to give such information, and on documents believed in good faith to be genuine and signed by a proper party.

In the event the preferred shares depositary shall receive conflicting claims, requests or instructions from any holders of depositary receipts, on the one hand, and us, on the other hand, the preferred shares depositary shall be entitled to act on such claims, requests or instructions received from us.

### **Restrictions on Ownership**

Holders of depositary receipts will be subject to the ownership restrictions of our charter. See “Restrictions On Ownership.”

## DESCRIPTION OF WARRANTS

We may offer by means of this prospectus warrants for the purchase of any of the types of securities offered by this prospectus. We may issue warrants separately or together with any other securities offered by means of this prospectus, and the warrants may be attached to or separate from such securities. Each series of warrants will be issued under a separate warrant agreement to be entered into between us and a warrant agent specified therein or the applicable prospectus supplement. The warrant agent will act solely as our agent in connection with the warrants of such series and will not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any holders or beneficial owners of warrants.

The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the following terms, where applicable, of the warrants in respect of which this prospectus is being delivered:

- the title and issuer of such warrants;
- the aggregate number of such warrants;
- the price or prices at which such warrants will be issued;
- the currencies in which the price or prices of such warrants may be payable;
- the designation, amount and terms of the securities purchasable upon exercise of such warrants;
- the designation and terms of the other securities with which such warrants are issued and the number of such warrants issued with each such security;
- if applicable, the date on and after which such warrants and the securities purchasable upon exercise of such warrants will be separately transferable;
- the price or prices at which and currency or currencies in which the securities purchasable upon exercise of such warrants may be purchased;
- the date on which the right to exercise such warrants shall commence and the date on which such right shall expire;
- the minimum or maximum amount of such warrants which may be exercised at any one time;
- information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any;
- a discussion of material federal income tax considerations; and
- any other material terms of such warrants, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of such warrants.

## DESCRIPTION OF RIGHTS

We may issue rights to our stockholders for the purchase of shares of common stock. Each series of rights will be issued under a separate rights agreement to be entered into between us and a bank or trust company, as rights agent, all as set forth in the prospectus supplement relating to the particular issue of rights. The rights agent will act solely as our agent in connection with the certificates relating to the rights of such series and will not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any holders of rights certificates or beneficial owners of rights. The rights agreement and the rights certificates relating to each series of rights will be filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the terms of the rights to be issued, including the following, where applicable:

- the date for determining the stockholders entitled to the rights distribution;
- the aggregate number of shares common stock purchasable upon exercise of such rights and the exercise price;
- the aggregate number of rights being issued;
- the date, if any, on and after which such rights may be transferable separately;
- the date on which the right to exercise such rights shall commence and the date on which such right shall expire;
- any special U.S. federal income tax consequences; and
- any other terms of such rights, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the distribution, exchange and exercise of such rights.

## RESTRICTIONS ON OWNERSHIP

### Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer

In order for us to qualify as a REIT under the Code, our stock must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months (other than the first year for which an election to be a REIT has been made) or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. Also, not more than 50% of the value of our outstanding shares of stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code to include certain entities such as qualified pension plans) at any time during the last half of our taxable year (other than the first year for which an election to be a REIT has been made).

In order to assist us in complying with the limitations on the concentration of ownership of REIT stock imposed by the Code, our charter generally prohibits any person (other than a qualified institutional investor or a person who has been granted an exception, or an excepted holder) from actually or constructively owning more than 3.3% of our common stock by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, or 3.3% of our outstanding capital stock by value. However, our charter permits exceptions to be made for stockholders provided our board of directors determines such exceptions will not jeopardize our qualification as a REIT. In addition, our charter permits certain qualified institutional investors to actually or constructively own up to 9.8% of our common stock by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, or 9.8% of our outstanding capital stock by value. In addition, our charter permits Lamot J. du Pont, the Executive Chairman of our board of directors, certain of his affiliates, family members and trusts formed for the benefit of the foregoing to actually or constructively own up to 20.0% of our common stock by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, or 20.0% of our outstanding capital stock by value, and Hossein Fateh, our President and Chief Executive Officer, certain of his affiliates, family members and trusts formed for the benefit of the foregoing shall be permitted to actually or constructively own up to 20.0% of our common stock by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, or 20.0% of our outstanding capital stock by value.

Our charter also prohibits any person from (1) beneficially or constructively owning shares of our capital stock that would result in our being “closely held” under Section 856(h) of the Code, (2) transferring shares of our capital stock if such transfer would result in our being beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons and (3) beneficially or constructively owning 10% or more of the ownership interest in a tenant of our real property. Any person who acquires or attempts or intends to acquire beneficial ownership of shares of our capital stock that will or may violate any of the foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership is required to give notice immediately to us and provide us with such other information as we may request in order to determine the effect of such transfers on our status as a REIT. The foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership will not apply if our board of directors determines that it is no longer in our best interest to attempt to qualify, or to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT.

Our board of directors, in its sole discretion, may exempt a person from the above ownership limits and any of the restrictions described above. However, our board of directors may not grant an exemption to any person unless our board of directors obtains such representation, covenant and understandings as our board of directors may deem appropriate in order to determine that granting the exemption would not result in our losing our status as a REIT. As a condition of granting the exemption, our board of directors may require a ruling from the IRS or an opinion of counsel in either case in form and substance satisfactory to our board of directors, in its sole discretion in order to determine or ensure our status as a REIT.

However, if any transfer of our shares of stock occurs which, if effective, would result in any person beneficially or constructively owning shares of stock in excess, or in violation, of the above transfer or ownership limitations, known as a prohibited owner, then that number of shares of stock, the beneficial or constructive ownership of which otherwise would cause such person to violate the transfer or ownership limitations (rounded up to the nearest whole share), will be automatically transferred to a charitable trust for the exclusive benefit of a charitable beneficiary, and the prohibited owner will not acquire any rights in such shares. This automatic

transfer will be considered effective as of the close of business on the business day before the violative transfer. If the transfer to the charitable trust would not be effective for any reason to prevent the violation of the above transfer or ownership limitations, then the transfer of that number of shares of stock that otherwise would cause any person to violate the above limitations will be void. Shares of stock held in the charitable trust will continue to constitute issued and outstanding shares of our stock. The prohibited owner will not benefit economically from ownership of any shares of stock held in the charitable trust, will have no rights to dividends or other distributions and will not possess any rights to vote or other rights attributable to the shares of stock held in the charitable trust. The trustee of the charitable trust will be designated by us and must be unaffiliated with us or any prohibited owner and will have all voting rights and rights to dividends or other distributions with respect to shares of stock held in the charitable trust, and these rights will be exercised for the exclusive benefit of the trust's charitable beneficiary. Any dividend or other distribution paid before our discovery that shares of stock have been transferred to the trustee will be paid by the recipient of such dividend or distribution to the trustee upon demand, and any dividend or other distribution authorized but unpaid will be paid when due to the trustee. Any dividend or distribution so paid to the trustee will be held in trust for the trust's charitable beneficiary. Subject to Maryland law, effective as of the date that such shares of stock have been transferred to the trustee, the trustee, in its sole discretion, will have the authority to:

- rescind as void any vote cast by a prohibited owner prior to our discovery that such shares have been transferred to the trustee; and
- recast such vote in accordance with the desires of the trustee acting for the benefit of the trust's beneficiary.

Within 20 days of receiving notice from us that shares of stock have been transferred to the charitable trust, and unless we buy the shares first as described below, the trustee will sell the shares of stock held in the charitable trust to a person, designated by the trustee, whose ownership of the shares will not violate the ownership limitations in our charter. Upon the sale, the interest of the charitable beneficiary in the shares sold will terminate and the trustee will distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the prohibited owner and to the charitable beneficiary. The prohibited owner will receive the lesser of:

- the price paid by the prohibited owner for the shares or, if the prohibited owner did not give value for the shares in connection with the event causing the shares to be held in the charitable trust (for example, in the case of a gift or devise), the market price of the shares on the day of the event causing the shares to be held in the charitable trust; and
- the price per share received by the trustee from the sale or other disposition of the shares held in the charitable trust (less any commission and other expenses of a sale).

The trustee may reduce the amount payable to the prohibited owner by the amount of dividends and distributions paid to the prohibited owner and owed by the prohibited owner to the trustee. Any net sale proceeds in excess of the amount payable to the prohibited owner will be paid immediately to the charitable beneficiary. If, before our discovery that shares of stock have been transferred to the charitable trust, such shares are sold by a prohibited owner, then:

- such shares will be deemed to have been sold on behalf of the charitable trust; and
- to the extent that the prohibited owner received an amount for such shares that exceeds the amount that the prohibited owner was entitled to receive as described above, the excess must be paid to the trustee upon demand.

In addition, shares of stock held in the charitable trust will be deemed to have been offered for sale to us, or our designee, at a price per share equal to the lesser of:

- the price per share in the transaction that resulted in such transfer to the charitable trust (or, in the case of a gift or devise, the market price at the time of the gift or devise); and
- the market price on the date we, or our designee, accept such offer.

We may reduce the amount payable to the prohibited owner by the amount of dividends and distributions paid to the prohibited owner and owed by the prohibited owner to the trustee. We may pay the amount of such reduction to the trustee for the benefit of the charitable beneficiary. We will have the right to accept the offer until the trustee has sold the shares of stock held in the charitable trust. Upon such a sale to us, the interest of the charitable beneficiary in the shares sold will terminate and the trustee will distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the prohibited owner and any dividends or other distributions held by the trustee will be paid to the charitable beneficiary.

All certificates representing shares of our capital stock bear a legend referring to the restrictions described above.

Every owner of more than 5% (or such lower percentage as required by the Code or the regulations promulgated thereunder) in value of the outstanding shares of our capital stock within 30 days after the end of each taxable year, will be required to give written notice to us stating the name and address of such owner, the number of shares of each class and series of shares of our stock that the owner beneficially owns and a description of the manner in which the shares are held. Each owner shall provide to us such additional information as we may request in order to determine the effect, if any, of the owner's beneficial ownership on our status as a REIT and to ensure compliance with our ownership limitations. In addition, each stockholder shall upon demand be required to provide to us such information as we may request, in good faith, in order to determine our status as a REIT and to comply with the requirements of any taxing authority or governmental authority or to determine such compliance.

Our ownership limitations could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control of us that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or might otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders.

## MATERIAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following is a summary of the material federal income tax consequences relating to the acquisition, holding, and disposition of our common stock, preferred stock and depositary shares. For purposes of this section under the heading “Material Federal Income Tax Considerations,” references to “DuPont Fabros Technology,” “we,” “our,” and “us” mean only DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc., and not its subsidiaries, except as otherwise indicated. This summary is based upon the Code, the regulations promulgated by the U.S. Treasury Department, rulings and other administrative pronouncements issued by the IRS, and judicial decisions, all as currently in effect, and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Consequently, we cannot assure you that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences described below. This summary also assumes that we and our subsidiaries and affiliated entities will operate in accordance with our applicable organizational documents and partnership agreements. This discussion is for your general information only and is not tax advice. It does not purport to address all aspects of federal income taxation that may be relevant to you in light of your particular investment circumstances, or if you are a type of investor subject to special tax rules, such as:

- an insurance company;
- a financial institution, broker, or dealer;
- a regulated investment company or a REIT;
- a holder who received our stock through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation;
- a person holding our stock as part of a “straddle,” “hedge,” “conversion transaction,” “synthetic security,” or other integrated investment;
- a person holding our stock indirectly through other vehicles, such as partnerships, trusts, or other pass-through entities;
- a tax-exempt organization; and
- a foreign investor.

This summary assumes that you will hold our stock or depositary shares as a capital asset, which generally means as property held for investment. The federal income tax treatment of holders of our stock depends in some instances on determinations of fact and interpretations of complex provisions of federal income tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. In addition, the tax consequences of holding our stock and depositary shares to any particular holder will depend on the holder’s particular tax circumstances. You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences (including the federal, state, local, and foreign tax consequences) to you in light of your particular investment or tax circumstances of acquiring, holding, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of our stock and depositary shares.

### **Taxation of DuPont Fabros Technology**

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, commencing with our short taxable year ended December 31, 2007. We believe that we have been organized and operated in a manner so as to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Code, and we intend to continue to operate in such a manner. No assurance, however, can be given that we in fact have qualified or will remain qualified as a REIT.

The sections of the Code and the corresponding regulations that govern the federal income tax treatment of a REIT and the holders of its stock and depositary shares are highly technical and complex. The following discussion is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Code provisions, rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof.

## Taxation of REITs in General

Qualification and taxation as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet, on a continuing basis, various qualification requirements imposed upon REITs by the Code. The material qualification requirements are summarized below under “—Requirements for Qualification—General.” While we believe we have operated, and intend to continue to operate, so that we qualify as a REIT, we cannot assure you that the IRS will not challenge our qualification, or that we will be able to operate in accordance with the REIT requirements in the future. See “—Failure to Qualify.”

Provided that we maintain our qualification as a REIT, we generally will be entitled to a deduction for dividends that we pay and therefore will not be subject to federal corporate income tax on our net income that is currently distributed to our stockholders. This deduction for dividends paid substantially eliminates the “double taxation” of corporate income (i.e., taxation at both the corporate and stockholder levels) that generally results from an investment in a corporation. Thus, net income earned by a REIT and distributed to its stockholders generally is taxed only at the stockholder level upon the distribution of that income. Dividends paid by corporations to U.S. individuals are taxed at a reduced rate of 15% through 2010. With limited exceptions, however, dividends received by stockholders from us, or from other entities that are taxed as REITs, are generally not eligible for the reduced rates, and will continue to be taxed at rates applicable to ordinary income, which is currently taxed at a maximum rate of 35%. See “Taxation of Holders of Stock and Depositary Shares—Taxation of Taxable U.S. Holders—Distributions.”

Net operating losses, foreign tax credits and other tax attributes of a REIT generally do not pass through to the stockholders of the REIT, subject to special rules for certain items such as capital gains recognized by REITs. See “Taxation of Holders of Stock and Depositary Shares.”

If we maintain our qualification as a REIT, we nonetheless will be subject to federal tax in the following circumstances:

- We generally will be taxed at regular corporate rates on any income, including net capital gains, that we do not distribute during or within a specified time period after the calendar year in which such income is earned.
- We may be subject to the “alternative minimum tax” on our undistributed items of tax preference, if any.
- If we earn net income from “prohibited transactions,” which generally are sales or other dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, that is included in our inventory or held by us primarily for sale to tenants in the ordinary course of business, we will be subject to a tax at the rate of 100% of such net income. We intend to conduct our operations so that no asset owned by us or any of our pass-through subsidiaries will be treated as inventory or property held for sale to tenants, and that a sale or other disposition of any such asset will not be made in the ordinary course of our business. Whether property is held “primarily for sale to tenants in the ordinary course of a trade or business” depends, however, on the particular facts and circumstances. We cannot assure you that any property in which we hold a direct or indirect interest will not be treated as inventory or property held for sale to tenants, or that we will comply with certain safe-harbor provisions of the Code that would prevent such treatment.
- If we elect to treat property that we acquire in connection with a foreclosure of a mortgage loan or certain leasehold terminations as “foreclosure property,” we may avoid the 100% tax on net income from “prohibited transactions,” but (i) net income from the sale or other disposition of such foreclosure property and (ii) non-qualifying income from the foreclosure property will be subject to corporate income tax at the highest applicable rate, which is currently 35%. We do not anticipate receiving any income from foreclosure property.

- We may elect to retain and pay income tax on our net long-term capital gain. In that case, a U.S. holder would include its proportionate share of our undistributed long-term capital gain (to the extent that we make a timely designation of such gain to the U.S. holder) in its income and would receive a credit or refund for its proportionate share of the tax we paid, and an adjustment would be made to increase the U.S. holder's basis in our stock.
- If we should fail to satisfy either the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test, as discussed below, but nonetheless maintain our qualification as a REIT because we satisfy certain reporting requirements and our failure to satisfy such test or tests is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, we will be subject to a tax equal to 100% of the greater of the amount of gross income by which we fail either the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test, multiplied by a fraction which is our taxable income over our gross income determined with certain modifications.
- Similarly, if we should fail to satisfy any of the asset tests (other than a de minimis failure of the 5% and 10% asset tests described below), but nonetheless maintain our qualification as a REIT because we satisfy certain reporting and other requirements and our failure to satisfy such tests is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, we will be subject to a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or the amount of net income generated by the assets that caused the failure multiplied by the highest corporate tax rate.
- If we should fail to meet certain minimum distribution requirements during any calendar year, which is an amount equal to or greater than the sum of (1) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, (2) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for such year, and (3) any such taxable income from prior periods that is undistributed, we would be subject to an excise tax at the rate of 4% on the excess of the required distribution over the sum of (a) the amounts actually distributed, plus (b) retained amounts on which income tax is paid at the corporate level.
- If we fail to satisfy a requirement under the Code which would result in the loss of our REIT status, other than a failure to satisfy a gross income or an asset test, but nonetheless maintain our qualification as a REIT because the requirements of certain relief provisions are satisfied, we will be required to pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure.
- We may be required to pay monetary penalties to the IRS in certain circumstances, including if we fail to meet record keeping requirements intended to monitor our compliance with rules relating to the composition of a REIT's stockholders, as described below in "—Requirements for Qualification—General."
- A 100% tax may be imposed with respect to items of income and expense if arrangements among us, our taxable REIT subsidiary and our tenants are not based on market rates.
- If we acquire appreciated assets from a corporation taxable under subchapter C, i.e., a corporation that is not a REIT, in a transaction in which the adjusted tax basis of the assets in our hands is determined by reference to the adjusted tax basis of the assets in the hands of the subchapter C corporation, we may be subject to tax on such appreciation at the highest corporate income tax rate then applicable if we subsequently recognize gain on a disposition of any of such assets during the ten-year period following their acquisition from the subchapter C corporation.
- Our taxable REIT subsidiary will be subject to federal corporate income tax on its net income.

In addition, we and our subsidiaries may be subject to a variety of taxes, including payroll taxes and state, local, and foreign income, property, and other taxes on their assets and operations. We could also be subject to tax in situations and on transactions not presently contemplated.

### ***Requirements for Qualification—General***

The Code defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association:

1. that is managed by one or more trustees or directors;
2. the beneficial ownership of which is evidenced by transferable shares, or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest;
3. that would be taxable as a domestic corporation but for the special Code provisions applicable to REITs;
4. that is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to specific provisions of the Code;
5. the beneficial ownership of which is held by 100 or more persons;
6. in which, during the last half of each taxable year, not more than 50% in value of the outstanding stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer “individuals” (as defined in the Code to include specified tax-exempt entities);
7. that makes an election to be taxable as a REIT, or has made this election for a previous taxable year which has not been revoked or terminated, and satisfies all relevant filing and other administrative requirements established by the IRS that must be met to elect and maintain REIT status;
8. that uses a calendar year for federal income tax purposes and complies with the recordkeeping requirements of the Code and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder; and
9. that meets other tests described below, including with respect to the nature of its income and assets.

The Code provides that conditions (1) through (4) must be met during the entire taxable year, and that condition (5) must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. Conditions (5) and (6) do not apply until after the first taxable year for which an election is made to be taxable as a REIT. For purposes of determining stock ownership under condition (6) above, a supplemental unemployment compensation benefits plan, a private foundation or a portion of a trust permanently set aside or used exclusively for charitable purposes generally is considered an individual. However, a trust that is a qualified trust under Code Section 401(a) generally is not considered an individual, and beneficiaries of a qualified trust are treated as holding stock of a REIT in proportion to their actuarial interests in the trust for purposes of condition (6) above.

We believe that we are currently organized and operate, and intend to continue to operate and issue sufficient shares of stock with sufficient diversity of ownership to allow us to satisfy the above conditions. In addition, our charter contains restrictions regarding the transfer of shares of beneficial interest that are intended to assist us in continuing to satisfy the share ownership requirements described in conditions (5) and (6) above. As discussed above in “Restrictions on Ownership,” our charter limits any person (other than an excepted holder or certain institutional investors) to actual or constructive ownership of no more than 3.3% of our common stock by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive and no more than 3.3% of our outstanding capital stock by value. Our charter permits certain institutional investors to exceed the 3.3% limits described above provided that they actually or constructively own no more than 9.8% of our common shares by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, and no more than 9.8% of our outstanding capital stock by value. In addition, our charter permits Lamot J. du Pont, certain of his affiliates, family members and trusts formed for the benefit of the foregoing to actually or constructively own up to 20% of our common stock by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, or 20% of our outstanding capital stock by value, and Hossein Fateh, certain of his affiliates, family members and trusts formed for the benefit of the foregoing shall be permitted to actually or constructively own up to 20% of our common stock by value or by number of

shares, whichever is more restrictive, or 20% of our outstanding capital stock by value. See “Restrictions on Ownership—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer.” These restrictions, however, may not ensure that we will be able to satisfy these ownership requirements. If we fail to satisfy these share ownership requirements, we will fail to qualify as a REIT (except as described in the next paragraph).

To monitor compliance with the share ownership requirements, we generally are required to maintain records regarding the actual ownership of our shares. To do so, we must demand written statements each year from the record holders of significant percentages of our stock in which the record holders are to disclose the actual owners of the shares, i.e., the persons required to include in gross income the dividends paid by us. A list of those persons failing or refusing to comply with this demand must be maintained as part of our records. Failure to comply with these record keeping requirements could subject us to monetary penalties. A stockholder that fails or refuses to comply with the demand is required by Treasury regulations to submit a statement with its tax return disclosing the actual ownership of the shares and other information.

In addition, a corporation generally may not elect to become a REIT unless its taxable year is the calendar year. We currently satisfy this requirement. The Code provides relief from violations of the REIT gross income requirements, as described below under “—Income Tests,” if a violation is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, and other requirements are met, although the REIT would be required to pay a penalty tax that is determined based upon the magnitude of the violation. In addition, the Code extends similar relief from violations of the REIT asset requirements (see “—Asset Tests” below) and other REIT requirements, if the violation is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, and other conditions are met, including, in some cases, the payment of a penalty tax that may be based upon the magnitude of the violation. If we fail to satisfy any of the various REIT requirements, we cannot assure you that these relief provisions would be available to enable us to maintain our qualification as a REIT, and, even if available, the amount of any resultant penalty tax could be material.

### ***Effect of Subsidiary Entities***

***Ownership of Partnership Interests.*** In the case of a REIT that is a partner in a partnership or other entity taxable as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, such as our operating partnership, Treasury regulations provide that the REIT is deemed to own its proportionate share of the partnership’s assets (subject to special rules relating to the 10% asset test described below) and to earn its proportionate share of the partnership’s income for purposes of the asset and gross income tests applicable to REITs as described below. Similarly, the assets and gross income of the partnership are deemed to retain the same character in the hands of the REIT. Thus, our proportionate share of the assets, liabilities, and items of income in our operating partnership will be treated as our assets, liabilities, and items of income for purposes of applying the REIT requirements described below. A summary of certain rules governing the federal income taxation of partnerships and their partners is provided below in “Tax Aspects of Investments in the Operating Partnership.”

We have control of our operating partnership and substantially all of the subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies in which our operating partnership has invested, and intend to continue to operate them in a manner consistent with the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT. In the future, we may be a limited partner or non-managing member in some of our partnerships and limited liability companies. If such a partnership or limited liability company were to take actions that could jeopardize our status as a REIT or require us to pay tax, we may be forced to dispose of our interests in such entity. In addition, it is possible that a partnership or limited liability company could take an action that could cause us to fail a REIT income or asset test, and that we would not become aware of such action in a time frame which would allow us to dispose of our interest in the partnership or limited liability company or take other corrective action on a timely basis. In that case, we could fail to qualify as a REIT unless entitled to relief as described below in “—Failure to Qualify.”

***Qualified REIT Subsidiaries.*** We may acquire 100% of the shares of one or more corporations that are qualified REIT subsidiaries. A corporation will qualify as a qualified REIT subsidiary if we own 100% of its

shares and it is not a taxable REIT subsidiary. A qualified REIT subsidiary will not be treated as a separate corporation, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of a qualified REIT subsidiary will be treated as our assets, liabilities, and such items (as the case may be) for all purposes of the Code, including the REIT qualification tests. For this reason, references in this discussion to our income and assets should be understood to include the income and assets of any qualified REIT subsidiary we own. Income of a qualified REIT subsidiary will not be subject to federal income tax, although it may be subject to state and local taxation in some states. Our ownership of the voting shares of a qualified REIT subsidiary will not violate the asset test restrictions against ownership of securities of any one issuer which constitute more than 10% of the voting power or value of such issuer's securities or more than 5% of the value of our total assets. See “—Asset Tests” and “—Income Tests.”

*Taxable REIT Subsidiaries.* A taxable REIT subsidiary is a corporation other than a REIT in which we directly or indirectly hold stock, and which has made a joint election with us to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary under Section 856(l) of the Code. A taxable REIT subsidiary also includes any corporation other than a REIT in which a taxable REIT subsidiary of ours owns, directly or indirectly, securities (other than certain “straight debt” securities) which represent more than 35% of the total voting power or value of the outstanding securities of such corporation. Other than some activities relating to lodging and health care facilities, a taxable REIT subsidiary generally may engage in any business, including the provision of customary or non-customary services to our tenants without causing us to receive impermissible tenant service income under the REIT gross income tests. A taxable REIT subsidiary is required to pay regular federal income tax, and state and local income tax where applicable, as a non-REIT “C” corporation. If dividends are paid to us by our taxable REIT subsidiary, then a portion of the dividends we distribute to stockholders who are taxed at individual rates generally will be eligible for taxation at lower capital gains rates, rather than at ordinary income rates. See “—Taxation of Holders of Stock and Depository Shares—Taxation of Taxable U.S. Stockholders—Qualified Dividend Income.” We currently have one taxable REIT subsidiary, DF Technical Services, LLC. DF Technical Services, LLC provides certain technical services to our tenants on a contract or purchase-order basis, including, among others, ongoing power management services, telecommunications network cabling, computer rack installation and fiber optic cable tray installation, performed by approved third-party vendors on a cost-plus basis.

Generally, a taxable REIT subsidiary can perform impermissible tenant services without causing us to receive impermissible tenant services income under the REIT income tests. However, several provisions applicable to the arrangements between us and our taxable REIT subsidiary ensure that a taxable REIT subsidiary will be subject to an appropriate level of federal income taxation. For example, a taxable REIT subsidiary is limited in its ability to deduct interest payments in excess of a certain amount made directly or indirectly to us. In addition, we will be obligated to pay a 100% penalty tax on some payments we receive or on certain expenses deducted by the taxable REIT subsidiary if the economic arrangements between us, our tenants, and the taxable REIT subsidiary are not comparable to similar arrangements among unrelated parties. Our taxable REIT subsidiary, and any future taxable REIT subsidiaries acquired by us, may make interest and other payments to us and to third parties in connection with activities related to our facilities. There can be no assurance that our taxable REIT subsidiary will not be limited in its ability to deduct certain interest payments made to us. In addition, there can be no assurance that the IRS might not seek to impose the 100% excise tax on a portion of payments received by us from, or expenses deducted by, our taxable REIT subsidiary.

### ***Income Tests***

In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must satisfy annually two gross income requirements. First, at least 95% of our gross income for each taxable year, but excluding gross income from “prohibited transactions,” certain hedging transactions, and specified foreign currency gains, must be derived from: (1) dividends; (2) interest; (3) rents from real property (i.e., income that qualifies under the 75% test described below); (4) gain from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, and real property (including interests in real property and interests in mortgages on real property) treated as inventory property or property held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business; (5) abatements and refunds of taxes on real property; (6) income

and gain derived from foreclosure property; (7) amounts (other than amounts determined in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person) received or accrued as consideration for entering into agreements (i) to make loans secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property or (ii) to purchase or lease real property (including interests in real property and interests in mortgages on real property); and (8) gain from the sale or other disposition of a real estate asset which is not a “prohibited transaction.” See “—Prohibited Transactions.”

Second, at least 75% of our gross income for each taxable year, but excluding gross income from “prohibited transactions”, certain hedging transactions entered into after July 30, 2008, and specified foreign currency gains, must be derived from: (1) rents from real property; (2) interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property; (3) gain from the sale or other disposition of real property (including interests in real property and interests in mortgages on real property) which is not treated as inventory property or property held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business; (4) dividends or other distributions on, and gain from the sale or other disposition of, transferable shares (or transferable certificates of beneficial interest) in other REITs which meet the requirements of this part; (5) abatements and refunds of taxes on real property; (6) income and gain derived from foreclosure property; (7) amounts (other than amounts determined in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person) received or accrued as consideration for entering into agreements (i) to make loans secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property or (ii) to purchase or lease real property (including interests in real property and interests in real property); (8) gain from the sale or disposition of a real estate asset which is not a “prohibited transaction,” see “—Prohibited Transactions;” and (9) certain income derived from the temporary investment of new capital.

Rents received by us will qualify as “rents from real property” in satisfying the gross income requirements described above, only if several conditions, including the following, are met. If rent is partly attributable to personal property leased in connection with a lease of real property, the portion of the total rent that is attributable to the personal property will not qualify as “rents from real property” if it constitutes more than 15% of the total rent received under the lease.

We have reviewed our properties and have determined that any rent that may be attributable to personal property is not non-qualifying rent with respect to any particular lease. However, we cannot assure you that the IRS will not assert that rent attributable to personal property with respect to a particular lease is non-qualifying rent with respect to such lease.

Moreover, for rents received to qualify as “rents from real property,” the REIT generally must not furnish or render services to the tenants of such property, other than through an “independent contractor” from which the REIT derives no revenues and that satisfies certain other requirements. We and our affiliates are permitted, however, to perform only services that are “usually or customarily rendered” in connection with the rental of space for occupancy and are not otherwise considered rendered to the occupant of the property. In addition, we and our affiliates may directly or indirectly provide non-customary services to tenants of our properties without disqualifying all of the rent from the property if the payment for such services does not exceed 1% of the total gross income from the property. For purposes of this test, the income received from such non-customary services is deemed to be at least 150% of the direct cost of providing the services. Furthermore, we are generally permitted to provide both customary and non-customary services to tenants or others through a taxable REIT subsidiary without disqualifying the rental income received from tenants for purposes of the REIT income requirements.

We monitor (and intend to continue to monitor) the activities provided at, and the income that is non-qualifying under the REIT income tests arising from, our facilities and believe that we will not provide services that will cause us to fail to meet the income tests. We will provide some services and may provide access to third party service providers at some or all of our facilities. Based upon our experience in the markets where the facilities are located, we believe that all access to service providers and services provided to tenants by us (other than through a qualified independent contractor or a taxable REIT subsidiary) either are usually or

customarily rendered in connection with the rental of real property and not otherwise considered rendered to the occupant, or, if considered impermissible services, will not result in an amount of impermissible tenant service income that will cause us to fail to meet the income test requirements. However, we cannot provide any assurance that the IRS will agree with these positions.

In addition, we generally may not, and will not, charge rent that is based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person, except for rents that are based on a percentage of the tenant's gross receipts or sales. No portion of the rent we receive is based, in whole or in part, on the income or profits of any person.

We, or an actual or constructive owner of 10% or more of our stock, must not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the interests in the tenant, or, if the tenant is a corporation, 10% or more of the voting power or value of all classes of stock of the tenant. Rents received from such tenant that is a taxable REIT subsidiary, however, will not be excluded from the definition of "rents from real property" as a result of this condition if either (i) at least 90% of the space at the property to which the rents relate is leased to third parties, and the rents paid by the taxable REIT subsidiary are comparable to rents paid by our other tenants for comparable space or (ii) the property is a qualified lodging facility or qualified health care property and such property is operated on behalf of the taxable REIT subsidiary by a person who is an independent contractor and certain other requirements are met.

We may receive distributions from taxable REIT subsidiaries or other corporations that are not REITs or qualified REIT subsidiaries. These distributions will be classified as dividend income to the extent of the earnings and profits of the distributing corporation. Such distributions will generally constitute qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, but not under the 75% gross income test. We do not anticipate that we will receive sufficient dividends from our taxable REIT subsidiary or other such corporations to cause us to exceed the limit on non-qualifying income under the 75% gross income test. Any dividends received by us from a REIT will be qualifying income for purposes of both the 95% and 75% income tests.

If we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for the year if we are entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Code. Generally, we may avail ourselves of the relief provisions if:

- our failure to meet these tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect; and
- we attach a schedule of the sources of our income to our federal income tax return.

It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. For example, if we fail to satisfy the gross income tests because we intentionally accrue or receive income that is non-qualifying for purposes of the REIT income tests and that exceeds the limits on non-qualifying income, the IRS could conclude that our failure to satisfy the tests was not due to reasonable cause. If these relief provisions do not apply to a particular set of circumstances, we will not qualify as a REIT. As discussed above under "—Taxation of REITs in General," even where these relief provisions apply and we retain our REIT status, a tax would be imposed based upon the amount by which we fail to satisfy the particular gross income test. We intend to take advantage of any and all relief provisions that are available to us to cure any violation of the income tests applicable to REITs.

### ***Asset Tests***

At the close of each calendar quarter, we must also satisfy four tests relating to the nature of our assets. First, at least 75% of the value of our total assets must be represented by some combination of "real estate assets," cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, and, under some circumstances, stock or debt instruments purchased with new capital. For this purpose, the term "real estate assets" includes interests in real property, such as land, buildings, leasehold interests in real property, stock of other corporations that qualify as REITs, and certain mortgage-backed securities and mortgage loans.

Second, of our investments that are not included in the 75% asset class, the value of any one issuer's securities owned by us may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets.

Third, of our investments that are not included in the 75% asset class, we may not own more than 10% of any one issuer's outstanding securities, as measured by either voting power or value. The 5% and 10% asset tests do not apply to securities of taxable REIT subsidiaries and qualified REIT subsidiaries, and the 10% value test does not apply to "straight debt" having specified characteristics and to certain other securities described below. Solely for the purposes of the 10% value test, the determination of our interest in the assets of an entity treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes in which we own an interest will be based on our proportionate interest in any securities issued by the partnership, excluding for this purpose certain securities described in the Code.

Fourth, the aggregate value of all securities of taxable REIT subsidiaries held by a REIT may not exceed 25% of the value of the REIT's total assets.

Certain relief provisions are available to REITs that fail to satisfy the asset requirements. In the case of de minimis violations of the 5% and 10% asset tests, a REIT may maintain its qualification if (a) the value of the assets causing the violation does not exceed the lesser of 1% of the REIT's total assets, and \$10,000,000, and (b) the REIT either disposes of the assets causing the failure within 6 months after the last day of the quarter in which it identifies the failure, or the relevant tests are otherwise satisfied within that time frame.

If a REIT fails one or more of the asset requirements (other than de minimis violations of the 5% and 10% asset tests as described above) it may nevertheless maintain its REIT qualification if (a) it provides the IRS with a description of each asset causing the failure, (b) the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, (c) the REIT pays a tax equal to the greater of (i) \$50,000 per failure, and (ii) the product of the net income generated by the assets that caused the failure multiplied by the highest applicable corporate tax rate (currently 35%), and (d) the REIT either disposes of the assets causing the failure within 6 months after the last day of the quarter in which it identifies the failure, or otherwise satisfies the relevant asset tests within that time frame.

Certain securities will not cause a violation of the 10% value test described above. Such securities include instruments that constitute "straight debt," which does not include securities having certain contingency features. A security will not qualify as "straight debt" where a REIT (or a controlled taxable REIT subsidiary of the REIT) owns other securities of the issuer of that security that do not qualify as straight debt, unless the value of those other securities constitute, in the aggregate, 1% or less of the total value of that issuer's outstanding securities. In addition to straight debt, certain other securities will not violate the 10% value test. Such securities include (a) any loan made to an individual or an estate, (b) certain rental agreements in which one or more payments are to be made in subsequent years (other than agreements between a REIT and certain persons related to the REIT), (c) any obligation to pay rents from real property, (d) securities issued by governmental entities that are not dependent in whole or in part on the profits of (or payments made by) a non-governmental entity, (e) any security issued by another REIT, and (f) any debt instrument issued by a partnership if the partnership's income is of a nature that it would satisfy the 75% gross income test described above under "—Income Tests." In applying the 10% value test, a debt security issued by a partnership to a REIT is not taken into account to the extent, if any, of the REIT's proportionate equity interest in that partnership.

We believe that our assets comply, and will continue to comply, with the foregoing REIT asset requirements, and we monitor, and intend to continue to monitor compliance on an ongoing basis. Our operating partnership owns 100% of the interests of DF Technical Services, LLC. We are considered to own our pro rata share (based on our ownership in the operating partnership) of the interests in DF Technical Services, LLC equal to our pro-rata ownership of the operating partnership because we own interests in our operating partnership. DF Technical Services, LLC has elected, together with us, to be treated as our taxable REIT subsidiary. So long as DF Technical Services, LLC qualifies as a taxable REIT subsidiary, we will not be subject to the 5% asset test, 10% voting securities limitation or 10% value limitation with respect to our ownership interest. We may acquire

securities in other taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. We believe that the aggregate value of our interest in our taxable REIT subsidiary does not exceed, and believe that in the future it will not exceed, 25% of the aggregate value of our gross assets. We intend to limit our ownership of any securities in an issuer that does not qualify as a qualified REIT subsidiary, REIT or a taxable REIT subsidiary so that our ownership of any such securities complies with the 10% voting securities limitation and 10% value limitation. However, we cannot assure you that the IRS will not contend that our assets or our interests in any securities violate the REIT asset requirements.

If we should fail to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a calendar quarter, such a failure would not cause us to lose our REIT status if we (1) satisfied the asset tests at the close of the preceding calendar quarter and (2) the discrepancy between the value of our assets and the asset test requirements was not wholly or partly caused by an acquisition of non-qualifying assets, but instead arose from changes in the market value of our assets. If the condition described in (2) were not satisfied, we still could avoid disqualification by eliminating any discrepancy within 30 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which it arose or by making use of relief provisions described below. We intend to take advantage of any and all relief provisions that are available to us (including for these purposes, the 30 day cure period) to cure any violation of the asset tests applicable to REITs.

### ***Annual Distribution Requirements***

In order to qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends, to our stockholders in an amount at least equal to the sum of:

- 90% of our “REIT taxable income”; and
- 90% of our after tax net income, if any, from foreclosure property; minus
- the excess of the sum of certain items of non-cash income over 5% of our “REIT taxable income.”

Our “REIT taxable income” is computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain. In addition, for purposes of this test, non-cash income means income attributable to leveled stepped rents, original issue discount included in our taxable income without the receipt of a corresponding payment, cancellation of indebtedness or a like-kind exchange that is later determined to be taxable.

Distributions must be paid in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if they are declared in October, November, or December of the taxable year, are payable to stockholders of record on a specified date in any such month, and are actually paid before the end of January of the following year. Such distributions are treated as both paid by us and received by each stockholder on December 31 of the year in which they are declared. In addition, a distribution for a taxable year may be declared before we timely file our tax return for the year and if paid with or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration, provided such payment is made during the 12-month period following the close of such taxable year. In order for distributions to be counted for this purpose, and to give rise to a tax deduction by us, they must not be “preferential dividends.” A dividend is not a preferential dividend if it is made pro rata among all outstanding shares within a particular class, and is in accordance with the preferences among different classes of stock as set forth in our organizational documents.

We believe we have made and intend to continue to make timely distributions sufficient to satisfy our annual distribution requirement. To the extent that we distribute at least 90%, but less than 100%, of our “REIT taxable income,” as adjusted, we will be subject to tax at ordinary corporate tax rates on the retained portion.

We may elect to retain, rather than distribute, our net long-term capital gains and pay tax on such gains. In this case, we could elect to have our stockholders include their proportionate share of such undistributed long-term capital gains in income, and to receive a corresponding credit for their share of the tax paid by us. Stockholders of ours would then increase the adjusted basis of their DuPont Fabros stock by the difference

between the designated amounts included in their long-term capital gains and the tax deemed paid with respect to their shares. To the extent that a REIT has available net operating losses carried forward from prior tax years, such losses may reduce the amount of distributions that it must make in order to comply with the REIT distribution requirements. Such losses, however, will generally not affect the character, in the hands of stockholders, of any distributions that are actually made by the REIT, which are generally taxable to stockholders to the extent that the REIT has current or accumulated earnings and profits.

If we should fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (1) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, (2) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for such year, and (3) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we would be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the sum of (a) the amounts actually distributed and (b) the amounts of income retained on which we have paid corporate income tax. We believe we have made, and intend to continue to make, timely distributions so that we are not subject to the 4% excise tax.

It is possible that we, from time to time, may not have sufficient cash to meet the distribution requirements due to timing differences between (1) the actual receipt of cash, including receipt of distributions from our subsidiaries, and (2) our inclusion of items in income for federal income tax purposes. In the event that such timing differences occur, in order to meet the distribution requirements, it might be necessary to arrange for short-term, or possibly long-term, borrowings, or to pay taxable dividends in the form of stock or in-kind distributions of property.

In certain circumstances, we may be able to rectify a failure to meet the distribution requirements for a year by paying “deficiency dividends” to stockholders in a later year, which may be included in our deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. In we do pay “deficiency dividends,” we may be able to avoid losing our REIT status or being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends. However, we will be required to pay interest and a penalty based on the amount of any deduction taken for deficiency dividends.

#### ***Record-Keeping Requirements***

We are required to comply with applicable record-keeping requirements. Failure to comply could result in monetary fines.

#### ***Failure to Qualify***

Specified cure provisions may be available to us in the event we discover a violation of a provision of the Code that would result in our failure to qualify as a REIT. Except with respect to violations of the REIT income tests and asset tests (for which the cure provisions are described above), and provided the violation is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, these cure provisions generally impose a \$50,000 penalty for each violation in lieu of a loss of REIT status. If we fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year, and the relief provisions of the Code do not apply, we would be subject to tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. Distributions to stockholders in any year in which we are not a REIT would not be deductible by us, nor would they be required to be made. In this situation, to the extent of current and accumulated earnings and profits, all distributions to stockholders that are individuals will generally be taxable at a rate of 15% (through 2010), and, subject to limitations of the Code, corporate stockholders may be eligible for the dividends received deduction. Unless we are entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we would also be disqualified from re-electing to be taxed as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost. It is not possible to state whether, in all circumstances, we would be entitled to this statutory relief. We intend to take advantage of any and all relief provisions that are available to us to cure any violation of the requirements applicable to REITs.

### ***Prohibited Transactions***

Net income derived from a prohibited transaction is subject to a 100% tax. The term “prohibited transaction” generally includes a sale or other disposition of property (other than foreclosure property) that is held primarily for sale to tenants in the ordinary course of a trade or business. We have conducted, and intend to continue to conduct, our operations so that no asset owned by us or our pass-through subsidiaries will be held for sale to tenants, and that a sale of any such asset will not be in the ordinary course of our business. Whether property is held “primarily for sale to tenants in the ordinary course of a trade or business” depends, however, on the particular facts and circumstances. We cannot assure you that any property we sell will not be treated as property held for sale to tenants, or that we can comply with certain safe-harbor provisions of the Code that would prevent the imposition of the 100% tax. The 100% tax does not apply to gains from the sale of property that is held through a taxable REIT subsidiary or other taxable corporation, although such income will be subject to tax in the hands of that corporation at regular corporate tax rates.

### ***Hedging Transactions***

We and our subsidiaries may from time to time enter into hedging transactions with respect to interest rate exposure on one or more of our assets or liabilities. Any such hedging transactions could take a variety of forms, including the use of derivative instruments such as interest rate swap contracts, interest rate cap or floor contracts, futures or forward contracts, and options.

Income of a REIT, including income from a pass-through subsidiary, arising from “clearly identified” hedging transactions that are entered into to manage the risk of interest rate or price changes, including gain from the disposition of such hedging transactions, to the extent the hedging transactions hedge indebtedness incurred, or to be incurred, by the REIT to acquire or carry real estate assets or manage certain risks associated with currency fluctuations, are not treated as gross income for purposes of the 95% REIT income test, and are not be treated as gross income for purposes of the 75% gross income test where such instrument was entered into after July 30, 2008. In general, for a hedging transaction to be “clearly identified,” (a) it must be identified as a hedging transaction before the end of the day on which it is acquired or entered into, and (b) the items or risks being hedged must be identified “substantially contemporaneously” with entering into the hedging transaction (generally, not more than 35 days after entering into the hedging transaction). To the extent that we hedge with other types of financial instruments or in other situations, the resultant income will generally be treated as income that does not qualify under the 95% or 75% income tests.

We intend to structure any hedging transactions in a manner that does not jeopardize our status as a REIT. We may conduct some or all of our hedging activities through a taxable REIT subsidiary or other corporate entity, the income from which may be subject to federal income tax, rather than participating in the arrangements directly or through pass-through subsidiaries. However, we cannot assure you that our hedging activities will not give rise to income that would adversely affect our ability to satisfy the REIT qualification requirements.

## **Tax Aspects of Investments in the Operating Partnership**

### ***General***

We hold substantially all of our real estate assets through a single operating partnership that holds pass-through subsidiaries. In general, an entity classified as a partnership (or a disregarded entity) for federal income tax purposes is a “pass-through” entity that is not subject to federal income tax. Rather, partners or members are allocated their proportionate shares of the items of income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit of the entity, and are potentially subject to tax on these items, without regard to whether the partners or members receive a distribution from the entity. Thus, we include in our income our proportionate share of these income items for purposes of the various REIT income tests and in the computation of our REIT taxable income. Moreover, for purposes of the REIT asset tests, we include our proportionate share of the assets held by the operating partnership. Consequently, to the extent that we hold an equity interest in the operating partnership, the operating partnership’s assets and operations may affect our ability to qualify as a REIT.

### ***Entity Classification***

Our investment in the operating partnership involves special tax considerations, including the possibility of a challenge by the IRS of the tax status of such partnership. If the IRS were to successfully treat the operating partnership as an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, the operating partnership would be subject to an entity-level tax on its income. In such a situation, the character of our assets and items of our gross income would change and could preclude us from satisfying the REIT asset tests or the gross income tests as discussed in “Taxation of DuPont Fabros Technology—Asset Tests” and “—Income Tests,” and in turn could prevent us from qualifying as a REIT unless we are eligible for relief from the violation pursuant to relief provisions described above. See “Taxation of DuPont Fabros Technology—Failure to Qualify,” above, for a discussion of the effect of our failure to meet these tests for a taxable year, and of the relief provisions. In addition, any change in the status of the operating partnership for tax purposes could be treated as a taxable event, in which case we could have taxable income that is subject to the REIT distribution requirements without receiving any cash.

A partnership is a “publicly-traded partnership” under Section 7704 of the Code is:

- (1) interests in the partnership are traded on an established securities market; or
- (2) interests in the partnership are readily tradable on a “secondary market” or the “substantial equivalent” of a secondary market.

We and our operating partnership intend to take the reporting position for federal income tax purposes that the operating partnership is not a publicly-traded partnership. There is a risk, however, that the right of a holder of operating partnership units to redeem the units for common shares could cause operating partnership units to be considered readily tradable on the substantial equivalent of a secondary market. Under the relevant Treasury regulations, interests in a partnership will not be considered readily tradable on a secondary market, or on the substantial equivalent of a secondary market, if the partnership qualifies for specified “safe harbors,” which are based on the specific facts and circumstances relating to the partnership. We believe that the operating partnership will qualify for at least one of these safe harbors at all times in the foreseeable future. The operating partnership cannot provide any assurance that it will continue to qualify for one of the safe harbors mentioned above.

If the operating partnership is a publicly-traded partnership, it will be taxed as a corporation unless at least 90% of its gross income consists of “qualifying income” under Section 7704 of the Code. Qualifying income is generally real property rents and other types of passive income. We believe that the operating partnership will have sufficient qualifying income so that it would be taxed as a partnership, even if it were a publicly-traded partnership. The income requirements applicable to us in order to qualify as a REIT under the Code and the definition of qualifying income under the publicly-traded partnership rules are very similar. Although differences exist between these two income test, we do not believe that these differences would cause the operating partnership not to satisfy the 90% gross income test applicable to publicly-traded partnerships.

### ***Tax Allocations with Respect to Partnership Properties***

Under the Code and the Treasury regulations, income, gain, loss, and deduction attributable to appreciated or depreciated property that is contributed to a partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership must be allocated for tax purposes in a manner such that the contributing partner is charged with, or benefits from, the unrealized gain or unrealized loss associated with the property at the time of the contribution. The amount of the unrealized gain or unrealized loss is generally equal to the difference between the fair market value of the contributed property at the time of contribution, and the adjusted tax basis of such property at the time of contribution (a “book-tax difference”). Such allocations are solely for federal income tax purposes and do not affect other economic or legal arrangements among the partners. These rules may apply to a contribution of property by us to an operating partnership. To the extent that the operating partnership acquires appreciated (or depreciated) properties by way of capital contributions from its partners, allocations would need to be made in a

manner consistent with these requirements. Where a partner contributes cash to a partnership at a time at which the partnership holds appreciated (or depreciated) property, the Treasury regulations provide for a similar allocation of these items to the other (i.e. non-contributing) partners. These rules may apply to the contribution by us to the operating partnership of the cash proceeds received in offerings of our stock. As a result, members, including us, could be allocated greater or lesser amounts of depreciation and taxable income in respect of the operating partnership's properties than would be the case if all of the operating partnership's assets (including any contributed assets) had a tax basis equal to their fair market values at the time of any contributions to the operating partnership. This could cause us to recognize taxable income in excess of cash flow from the operating partnership, which might adversely affect our ability to comply with the REIT distribution requirements discussed above.

The operating partnership uses the "traditional method" under Section 704(c) of the Code with respect to properties contributed at the time of our initial public offering. As a result of the operating partnership's use of the traditional method, our tax depreciation deductions attributable to those properties may be lower, and gain on sale of such property may be higher, than they would have been if our operating partnership had acquired those properties for cash. If we receive lower tax depreciation deductions from contributed properties, we would recognize increased taxable income, which could increase the annual distributions that we are required to make under the federal income tax rules applicable to REITs or cause a higher portion of our distributions to be treated as taxable dividend income, instead of a tax-free return of capital or a capital gain. See "—Taxation of Holders of Stock and Depositary Shares."

## **Taxation of Holders of Stock and Depositary Shares**

### ***Taxation of Taxable U.S. Holders***

As used in the remainder of this discussion, the term "U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of our stock or depositary shares that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

1. a citizen or resident alien individual, as defined in Section 7701(b) of the Code, of the United States;
2. a corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other entity treated as a corporation or partnership for United States federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, unless, in the case of a partnership or limited liability company, Treasury Regulations provide otherwise;
3. an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
4. in general, a trust whose administration is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and the control of one or more United States persons or a trust that was in existence on August 20, 1996 and has made a valid election to be treated as a U.S. person.

Generally, in the case of an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes that holds our stock or depositary shares, the treatment of its partners generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A "non-U.S. holder" is a holder, including any partner in a partnership that holds our stock or depositary shares, that is not a U.S. holder. If you are a partner of a partnership holding our stock or depositary shares, you should consult with your tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our stock or depositary shares.

*Distributions Generally.* As long as we maintain our qualification as a REIT, distributions out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits that are not designated as capital gains dividends or "qualified dividend income" will be taxable to our taxable U.S. holders as ordinary income and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of U.S. holders that are corporations. For purposes of determining whether distributions to holders of stock are out of current or accumulated earnings and profits, our earnings and profits will be allocated first to any outstanding preferred shares and then to our outstanding common shares.

To the extent that we make distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, these distributions will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to each U.S. holder. This treatment will reduce the adjusted tax basis that each U.S. holder has in its shares for tax purposes by the amount of the distribution, but not below zero. Distributions in excess of a U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its shares will be taxable as capital gains, provided that the shares have been held as a capital asset, and will be taxable as long-term capital gain if the shares have been held for more than one year. Dividends we declare in October, November, or December of any year and payable to a holder of record on a specified date in any of these months shall be treated as both paid by us and received by the holder on December 31 of that year, provided we actually pay the dividend on or before January 31 of the following calendar year.

*Capital Gain Dividends.* We may elect to designate distributions of our net capital gain as "capital gain dividends." Distributions that we properly designate as "capital gain dividends" will be taxable to our taxable U.S. holders as gain from the sale or disposition of a capital asset to the extent that such gain does not exceed our actual net capital gain for the taxable year. Designations made by us will only be effective to the extent that they comply with Revenue Ruling 89-81, which requires that distributions made to different classes of shares be composed proportionately of dividends of a particular type. If we designate any portion of a dividend as a capital gain dividend, a U.S. holder will receive an IRS Form 1099-DIV indicating the amount that will be taxable to the holder as capital gain. Corporate stockholders, however, may be required to treat up to 20% of some capital gain dividends as ordinary income.

Instead of paying capital gain dividends, we may designate all or part of our net capital gain as "undistributed capital gain." We will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on any undistributed capital gain. A U.S. holder will include in its income as long-term capital gains its proportionate share of such undistributed capital gain and will be deemed to have paid its proportionate share of the tax paid by us on such undistributed capital gain and receive a credit or a refund to the extent that the tax paid by us exceeds the U.S. holder's tax liability on the undistributed capital gain. A U.S. holder will increase the basis in its stock by the difference between the amount of capital gain included in its income and the amount of tax it is deemed to have paid. A U.S. holder that is a corporation will appropriately adjust its earnings and profits for the retained capital gain in accordance with Treasury regulations to be prescribed by the IRS. Our earnings and profits will be adjusted appropriately.

*Qualified Dividend Income.* A portion of distributions out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits may constitute "qualified dividend income" to the extent that such amount is attributable to amounts described in (a) through (c) below, and we properly designate it as "qualified dividend income." Qualified dividend income is taxable to non-corporate U.S. holders at long-term capital gain rates, provided that the U.S. holder has held the shares with respect to which the distribution is made for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the date on which such stock became ex-dividend with respect to the relevant distribution. The maximum amount of our distributions eligible to be designated as qualified dividend income for a taxable year is equal to the sum of:

(a) the qualified dividend income received by us during such taxable year from regular corporations (including our taxable REIT subsidiary);

(b) the excess of any "undistributed" REIT taxable income recognized during the immediately preceding year over the federal income tax paid by us with respect to such undistributed REIT taxable income; and

(c) the excess of any income recognized during the immediately preceding year attributable to the sale of a built-in-gain asset that was acquired in a carry-over basis transaction from a regular corporation over the federal income tax paid by us with respect to such built-in gain.

Generally, dividends that we receive will be treated as qualified dividend income for purposes of (a) above if the dividends are received from DF Technology Services, LLC or another domestic corporation (other than a

REIT or a regulated investment company) or a “qualified foreign corporation” and specified holding period requirements and other requirements are met. A foreign corporation (generally excluding a “passive foreign investment company”) will be a qualified foreign corporation if it is incorporated in a possession of the United States, the corporation is eligible for benefits of an income tax treaty with the United States that the Secretary of Treasury determines is satisfactory, or the shares of the foreign corporation on which the dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States.

If we designate any portion of a dividend as a capital gain dividend or as qualified dividend income, the amount that will be taxable to the U.S. holder as capital gain or as qualified dividend income will be indicated to U.S. holders on IRS Form 1099-DIV.

*Distributions to Holders of Depositary Shares.* Owners of depositary shares will be treated for federal income tax purposes as if they were owners of the underlying preferred stock represented by such depositary shares. Accordingly, such owners will be entitled to take into account, for federal income tax purposes, income and deductions to which they would be entitled if they were direct holders of underlying preferred stock. In addition, (i) no gain or loss will be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon the withdrawal of certificates evidencing the underlying preferred stock in exchange for depositary receipts, (ii) the tax basis of each share of the underlying preferred stock to an exchanging owner of depositary shares will, upon such exchange, be the same as the aggregate tax basis of the depositary shares exchanged therefor, and (iii) the holding period for the underlying preferred stock in the hands of an exchanging owner of depositary shares will include the period during which such person owned such depositary shares.

*Dispositions of Stock and Depositary Shares.* In general, a U.S. holder will realize gain or loss upon the sale, redemption, or other taxable disposition of our stock or depositary shares in an amount equal to the difference between the sum of the fair market value of any property received and the amount of cash received in such disposition, and the U.S. holder’s adjusted tax basis in the stock or depositary shares at the time of the disposition. In general, a U.S. holder’s tax basis will equal the U.S. holder’s acquisition cost, increased by the excess of net capital gains deemed distributed to the U.S. holder (discussed above), less tax deemed paid on it, and reduced by returns of capital. In general, capital gains recognized by U.S. holders taxed at individual rates upon the sale or disposition of our stock or depositary shares will be subject to a maximum federal income tax rate of 15% (through 2010) if the stock or depositary shares, as applicable, are held for more than 12 months, and will be taxed at ordinary income rates (of up to 35% through 2010) if the stock or depositary shares, as applicable, are held for 12 months or less. Gains recognized by U.S. holders that are corporations are subject to federal income tax at a maximum rate of 35%, whether or not classified as long-term capital gains. Capital losses recognized by a U.S. holder upon the disposition of stock or depositary shares held for more than one year at the time of disposition will be considered long-term capital losses, and are generally available only to offset capital gain income of the U.S. holder but not ordinary income (except in the case of individuals, who may offset up to \$3,000 of ordinary income each year). In addition, any loss upon a sale or exchange of stock or depositary shares by a U.S. holder who has held the stock or depositary shares for six months or less, after applying holding period rules, will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of distributions received from us that are required to be treated by the U.S. holder as long-term capital gain.

If a U.S. holder recognizes a loss upon a subsequent sale or other disposition of our stock or depositary shares in an amount that exceeds a prescribed threshold, it is possible that the provisions of Treasury regulations involving “reportable transactions” could apply, with a resulting requirement to separately disclose the loss generating transaction to the IRS. While these regulations are directed towards “tax shelters,” they are written broadly and apply to transactions that would not typically be considered tax shelters. In addition significant penalties are imposed by the Code for failure to comply with these requirements. You should consult your tax advisor concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to the receipt or disposition of our stock, or transactions that might be undertaken directly or indirectly by us. Moreover, you should be aware that we and other participants in the transactions involving us (including their advisors) might be subject to disclosure or other requirements pursuant to these regulations.

***Redemption of Preferred Stock and Depositary Shares.*** Whenever we redeem any preferred shares held by the depositary, the depositary will redeem as of the same redemption date the number of depositary shares representing the preferred shares so redeemed. The treatment accorded to any redemption by us for cash (as distinguished from a sale, exchange or other disposition) of our preferred stock to a holder of such stock or depositary shares related to such stock can only be determined on the basis of the particular facts as to each holder at the time of redemption. In general, a holder of our preferred stock or depositary shares will recognize capital gain or loss measured by the difference between the amount received by the holder of such stock upon the redemption and such holder's adjusted tax basis in the preferred stock or depositary shares redeemed (provided the preferred stock or depositary shares are held as a capital asset) if such redemption (i) results in a "complete termination" of the holder's interest in all classes of our stock under the Internal Revenue Code, or (ii) is "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" with respect to the holder of the preferred stock under the Internal Revenue Code. In applying these tests, there must be taken into account not only any series or class of the preferred stock or depositary shares being redeemed, but also such holder's ownership of other classes of our stock and any options (including stock purchase rights) to acquire any of the foregoing. The holder of our preferred stock or depositary shares also must take into account any such securities (including options) which are considered to be owned by such holder by reason of the constructive ownership rules set forth in the Internal Revenue Code.

If the holder of preferred stock or depositary shares owns (actually or constructively) none of our voting stock, or owns an insubstantial amount of our voting stock, based upon current law, it is probable that the redemption of preferred stock from such a holder would be considered to be "not essentially equivalent to a dividend." However, whether a distribution is "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" depends on all of the facts and circumstances, and a holder of our preferred stock or depositary shares intending to rely on any of these tests at the time of redemption should consult its tax advisor to determine their application to its particular situation.

If the redemption does not meet any of the tests described above, then the redemption proceeds received from our preferred stock or depositary shares will be treated as a distribution on our stock as described under "—Taxation of Taxable U.S. Holders – Distributions Generally." If the redemption of a holder's preferred stock or depositary shares is taxed as a dividend, the adjusted basis of such holder's redeemed stock or depositary shares will be transferred to any other stock or depositary shares held by the holder. If the holder owns no other shares of our stock or depositary shares, under certain circumstances, such basis may be transferred to a related person, or it may be lost entirely.

***Passive Activity Losses and Investment Interest Limitations.*** Distributions made by us and gain arising from the sale or exchange by a U.S. holder of our stock will not be treated as passive activity income. As a result, U.S. holders will not be able to apply any "passive losses" against income or gain relating to our stock. Distributions made by us, to the extent they do not constitute return of capital, generally will be treated as investment income for purposes of computing the investment interest limitation.

### ***Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders***

The following is a summary of certain federal income and estate tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our stock applicable to non-U.S. holders of our stock. The discussion is based on current law and is for general information only. It addresses only selected, and not all, aspects of federal income and estate taxation.

***Distributions Generally.*** Subject to the discussion below, distributions by us to a non-U.S. holder of our stock generally will be treated as ordinary dividends to the extent that they are made out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. Ordinary dividends generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a gross basis at a rate of 30%, or a lower rate as permitted under an applicable income tax treaty, unless the dividends are treated as effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a U.S. trade or business. Under some treaties, however, lower rates generally applicable to dividends do not apply to dividends from REITs.

Ordinary dividends that are effectively connected with a trade or business generally will not be subject to the withholding tax and instead will be subject to tax on a net basis, that is, after allowance for deductions, at graduated rates, in a manner similar to the taxation of U.S. holders with respect to these dividends, and may be subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax. Applicable certification and disclosure requirements must be satisfied for dividends to be exempt from withholding under the effectively connected income exception. Any dividends received by a corporate non-U.S. holder that is engaged in a U.S. trade or business also may be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate, or lower applicable treaty rate. We generally expect to withhold U.S. income tax at the rate of 30% on any dividend distribution made to a non-U.S. holder unless:

- a lower treaty rate applies and the non-U.S. holder files an Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN with us evidencing eligibility for that reduced rate is filed with us; or
- the non-U.S. holder files an Internal Revenue Service Form W-8ECI with us claiming that the distribution is income effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's trade or business.

Distributions in excess of our current or accumulated earnings and profits that do not exceed the adjusted basis of the non-U.S. holder in its stock will reduce the non-U.S. holder's adjusted basis in its stock and will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits that do exceed the adjusted basis of the non-U.S. holder in its stock will be treated as gain from the sale of its stock, the tax treatment of which is described below. See “—Dispositions of Stock.”

We may be required to withhold at least 10% of any distribution in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, even if a lower treaty rate applies or the non-U.S. holder is not liable for tax on the receipt of that distribution. However, a non-U.S. holder may seek a refund of these amounts from the Internal Revenue Service if the non-U.S. holder's U.S. tax liability with respect to the distribution is less than the amount withheld.

**FIRPTA Distributions.** Distributions to a non-U.S. holder will not be treated as ordinary dividends if (i) either (a) such distributions are made to a non-U.S. holder that owns more than 5% of the class of stock in respect of which the distribution is made at any time during the taxable year in which the distribution is treated as being received or (b) the class of our stock with respect to which the distribution is made is not considered to be regularly traded on an established securities market and (ii) the dividend is attributable to the disposition of a U.S. real property interest. Such distributions that are attributable to the gain on the sale or exchange of U.S. real property interests will be taxed under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, which is referred to as “FIRPTA.” A non-U.S. holder receiving a distribution subject to FIRPTA will be treated as recognizing gain that is income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business and taxed in the manner described above. In addition, we will be required to withhold tax equal to 35% of the amount of such a dividend.

**Non-FIRPTA Capital Gain Dividends.** Such distributions that are designated by us as capital gain dividends to a non-U.S. holder of 5% or more of the class of our stock in respect of which the distribution is made, other than distributions arising from the disposition of a U.S. real property interest, generally should not be subject to U.S. federal income taxation, unless:

- such distribution is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's U.S. trade or business, in which case the non-U.S. holder will be subject to tax on a net basis in a manner similar to the taxation of U.S. holders with respect to such gain, except that a holder that is a foreign corporation may also be subject to the additional 30% branch profits tax, as discussed above; or
- the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and either has a “tax home” in the United States or with respect to whom certain other conditions exist, in which case such nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's capital gain.

With respect to a non-U.S. holder receiving such a distribution, we will be required to withhold and remit to the Internal Revenue Service 35% of any distribution to that non-U.S. holders that is either designated as a

capital gain dividend, or, if greater, 35% of a distribution that could have been designated as a capital gain dividend. Distributions can be designated as capital gain to the extent of our net capital gain for the taxable year of the distribution. The amount withheld is creditable against the non-U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

It is not entirely clear whether distributions that are (i) otherwise treated as capital gain dividends, (ii) not attributable to the disposition of a U.S. real property interest, and (iii) paid to non-U.S. holders who own less than 5% of the value of the class of our stock in respect of which the distributions are made at all times during the relevant taxable year, will be treated as (a) long-term capital gain to such non-U.S. holders or as (b) ordinary dividends taxable in the manner described above. If we were to pay a capital gain dividend described in the prior sentence, non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the taxation of such distribution in their particular circumstances.

*Retention of Net Capital Gains.* Although the law is not clear on the matter, it appears that amounts designated by us as retained capital gains in respect of the stock held by U.S. holders generally should be treated with respect to non-U.S. holders in the same manner as actual distributions by us of capital gain dividends. Under that approach, a non-U.S. holder would be able to offset as a credit against its United States federal income tax liability resulting therefrom, an amount equal to its proportionate share of the tax paid by us on such undistributed capital gains, and to receive from the IRS a refund to the extent its proportionate share of such tax paid by us were to exceed its actual United States federal income tax liability, and the non-U.S. holder timely files an appropriate claim for refunds.

*Dispositions of Stock.* Unless our stock constitutes a USRPI, a sale of the stock by a non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. taxation under FIRPTA. The stock will be treated as a USRPI if 50% or more of all of our assets throughout a prescribed testing period consist of interests in real property located within the United States, excluding, for this purpose, interests in real property solely in a capacity as a creditor. Even if the foregoing test is met, our stock nonetheless will not constitute a USRPI if we are a "domestically controlled qualified investment entity." A domestically controlled qualified investment entity includes a REIT in which, at all times during a specified testing period, less than 50% in value of its shares is held directly or indirectly by non-U.S. holders. We believe that we are and will continue to be a domestically controlled qualified investment entity and, therefore, that the sale of our stock by a non-U.S. holder would not be subject to taxation under FIRPTA. Because our stock is publicly traded, however, we cannot guarantee that we are or will continue to be a domestically controlled qualified investment entity.

If we do not meet the requirements to be a domestically controlled qualified investment entity, a non-U.S. holder's sale or other disposition of our stock will not generally be subject to tax under FIRPTA as a sale of a USRPI, if (1) the stock owned is of a class that is "regularly traded," as defined by applicable Treasury regulations, on an established securities market, and (2) the selling non-U.S. holder held, actually or constructively, 5% or less in value of the outstanding stock of that class at all times throughout the shorter of the period during which the non-U.S. holder held the stock or the five-year period ending on the date of the sale or exchange.

If gain on the sale of our stock were subject to taxation under FIRPTA, the non-U.S. holder would be subject to the same treatment as a U.S. holder with respect to such gain, subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of non-resident alien individuals, and the purchaser of the stock could be required to withhold 10% of the purchase price and remit such amount to the IRS.

Gain from the sale of our stock that would not otherwise be subject to FIRPTA will nonetheless be taxable in the United States to a non-U.S. holder if: (1) the non-U.S. holder's investment in our stock is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by such non-U.S. holder, in which case the non-U.S. holder will be subject to the same treatment as a U.S. holder with respect to such gain, or (2) the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who was present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year

and has a “tax home” in the United States, in which case the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual’s capital gain. In addition, even if we are a domestically controlled qualified investment entity, upon disposition of our stock (subject to the 5% exception applicable to “regularly traded” shares described above), a non-U.S. holder may be treated as having gain from the sale or exchange of a USRPI if the non-U.S. holder (1) disposes of our stock within a 30-day period preceding the ex-dividend date of a distribution, any portion of which, but for the disposition, would have been treated as gain from the sale or exchange of a USRPI and (2) acquires, or enters into a contract or option to acquire, substantially identical stock within 30 days after such ex-dividend date.

*Estate Tax.* DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc. stock owned or treated as owned by an individual who is not a citizen or resident (as specially defined for federal estate tax purposes) of the United States at the time of death will be includable in the individual’s gross estate for federal estate tax purposes, unless an applicable estate tax treaty provides otherwise, and may therefore be subject to U.S. federal estate tax.

### ***Taxation of Tax-Exempt Holders of Stock or Depositary Shares***

Tax-exempt entities, including qualified employee pension and profit sharing trusts and individual retirement accounts, generally are exempt from federal income taxation. However, they are subject to taxation on their unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”). Provided that (1) a tax-exempt holder has not held our stock or depositary shares as “debt financed property” within the meaning of the Code (i.e. where the acquisition or holding of the property is financed through a borrowing by the tax-exempt holder), and (2) our stock and depositary shares are not otherwise used in an unrelated trade or business, distributions from us and income from the sale of our stock should not give rise to UBTI to a tax-exempt holder.

Tax-exempt holders that are social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, and qualified group legal services plans exempt from federal income taxation under sections 501(c)(7), (c)(9), (c)(17) and (c)(20) of the Code, respectively, are subject to different UBTI rules, which generally will require them to characterize distributions from us as UBTI.

In certain circumstances, a pension trust that owns more than 10% of our stock could be required to treat a percentage of the dividends from us as UBTI, if we are a “pension-held REIT.” We will not be a pension-held REIT unless either (1) one pension trust owns more than 25% of the value of our stock, or (2) a group of pension trusts, each individually holding more than 10% of the value of our stock, collectively owns more than 50% of such stock. Certain restrictions on ownership and transfer of our stock should generally prevent a tax-exempt entity from owning more than 10% of the value of our stock, or our becoming a pension-held REIT.

Tax-exempt holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of owning our stock and depositary shares.

### **Information Reporting and Backup Withholding Tax Applicable to Holders of Stock and Depositary Shares**

*U.S. Holders.* In general, information-reporting requirements will apply to payments of distributions on our stock and depositary shares and payments of the proceeds of the sale of our stock and depositary shares to some U.S. holders, unless an exception applies. Further, the payer will be required to withhold backup withholding tax on such payments at the rate of 28% if:

(1) the payee fails to furnish a taxpayer identification number, or TIN, to the payer or to establish an exemption from backup withholding;

(2) the IRS notifies the payer that the TIN furnished by the payee is incorrect;

(3) there has been a notified payee under-reporting with respect to interest, dividends or original issue discount described in Section 3406(c) of the Code; or

(4) there has been a failure of the payee to certify under the penalty of perjury that the payee is not subject to backup withholding under the Code.

Some holders of our stock or depositary shares, including corporations, may be exempt from backup withholding. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a holder will be allowed as a credit against the holder's United States federal income tax liability and may entitle the holder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

*Non-U.S. Holders.* Generally, information reporting will apply to payments of distributions on our stock and depositary shares, and backup withholding described above for a U.S. holder will apply, unless the payee certifies that it is not a United States person or otherwise establishes an exemption.

The payment of the proceeds from the disposition of our stock or depositary shares to or through the United States office of a United States or foreign broker will be subject to information reporting and, possibly, backup withholding as described above for U.S. holders, or the withholding tax for non-U.S. holders, as applicable, unless the non-U.S. holder certifies as to its non-U.S. status or otherwise establishes an exemption, provided that the broker does not have actual knowledge that the holder is a United States person or that the conditions of any other exemption are not, in fact, satisfied. The proceeds of the disposition by a non-U.S. holder of our stock or depositary shares to or through a foreign office of a broker generally will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding. However, if the broker is a United States person, a controlled foreign corporation for United States tax purposes, or a foreign person 50% or more of whose gross income from all sources for specified periods is from activities that are effectively connected with a United States trade or business, a foreign partnership 50% or more of whose interests are held by partners who are United States persons, or a foreign partnership that is engaged in the conduct of a trade information reporting generally will apply as though the payment was made through a United States office of a United States or foreign broker unless the broker has documentary evidence as to the non-U.S. holder's foreign status and has no actual knowledge to the contrary.

Applicable Treasury regulations provide presumptions regarding the status of payees when the payee cannot be reliably associated with appropriate documentation provided to the payer. If a non-U.S. holder fails to comply with the information reporting requirement, payments to such person may be subject to the full withholding tax even if such person might have been eligible for a reduced rate or withholding or no withholding under an applicable income tax treaty. Because the application of the Treasury regulations varies depending on the holder's particular circumstances, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the information reporting requirements applicable to you.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts that we withhold under the backup withholding rules will be refunded or credited against the non-U.S. holder's federal income tax liability if certain required information is furnished to the IRS. Non-U.S. holders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding application of backup withholding in their particular circumstances and the availability of and procedure for obtaining an exemption from backup withholding under current Treasury regulations.

## **Other Tax Considerations**

### *Legislative or Other Actions Affecting REITs*

The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department. We cannot give you any assurances as to whether, or in what form, any proposals affecting REITs or their stockholders will be enacted. Changes to the federal tax laws and interpretations thereof could adversely affect an investment in our stock or depositary shares.

### ***Sunset of Reduced Tax Rate Provisions***

Several of the tax consequences described herein are subject to a sunset provision. The sunset provision generally provides that for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010, certain provisions that are currently in the Code will revert back to a prior version of those provisions. These provisions include provisions related to the reduced maximum income tax rate of 15% (rather than 20%) on long-term capital gains for taxpayers taxed at individual rates, including the application of the long-term capital gains rate to qualified dividend income, and certain other tax rate provisions described herein. The impact of this reversion is not discussed herein. Consequently, prospective holders of our stock or depositary shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect of sunset provisions on an investment in our stock or depositary.

### ***State, Local and Foreign Taxes***

We and our subsidiaries and the holders of our stock or depositary shares may be subject to state, local or foreign taxation in various jurisdictions, including those in which it or they transact business, own property or reside. We own properties located in a number of jurisdictions, and may be required to file tax returns in some or all of those jurisdictions. The state, local or foreign tax treatment of us and holders of our stock and depositary shares may not conform to the federal income tax treatment discussed above. We will pay foreign property taxes, and dispositions of foreign property or operations involving, or investments in, foreign property may give rise to foreign income or other tax liability in amounts that could be substantial. Any foreign taxes incurred by us do not pass through to stockholders as a credit against their federal income tax liability. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the application and effect of state, local and foreign income and other tax laws on an investment in stock or depositary shares of ours.

## BOOK-ENTRY SECURITIES

We may issue the securities offered by means of this prospectus in whole or in part in book-entry form, meaning that beneficial owners of the securities will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the securities, except in the event the book-entry system for the securities is discontinued. If securities are issued in book entry form, they will be evidenced by one or more global securities that will be deposited with, or on behalf of, a depository identified in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to the securities. The Depository Trust Company is expected to serve as depository. Unless and until it is exchanged in whole or in part for the individual securities represented thereby, a global security may not be transferred except as a whole by the depository for the global security to a nominee of such depository or by a nominee of such depository to such depository or another nominee of such depository or by the depository or any nominee of such depository to a successor depository or a nominee of such successor. Global securities may be issued in either registered or bearer form and in either temporary or permanent form. The specific terms of the depository arrangement with respect to a class or series of securities that differ from the terms described here will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, we anticipate that the following provisions will apply to depository arrangements.

Upon the issuance of a global security, the depository for the global security or its nominee will credit on its book-entry registration and transfer system the respective principal amounts of the individual securities represented by such global security to the accounts of persons that have accounts with such depository, who are called “participants.” Such accounts shall be designated by the underwriters, dealers or agents with respect to the securities or by us if the securities are offered and sold directly by us. Ownership of beneficial interests in a global security will be limited to the depository’s participants or persons that may hold interests through such participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in the global security will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by the applicable depository or its nominee (with respect to beneficial interests of participants) and records of the participants (with respect to beneficial interests of persons who hold through participants). The laws of some states require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. Such limits and laws may impair the ability to own, pledge or transfer beneficial interest in a global security.

So long as the depository for a global security or its nominee is the registered owner of such global security, such depository or nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the securities represented by such global security for all purposes under the applicable instrument defining the rights of a holder of the securities. Except as provided below or in the applicable prospectus supplement, owners of beneficial interest in a global security will not be entitled to have any of the individual securities of the series represented by such global security registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of any such securities in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or holders thereof under the applicable instrument defining the rights of the holders of the securities.

Payments of amounts payable with respect to individual securities represented by a global security registered in the name of a depository or its nominee will be made to the depository or its nominee, as the case may be, as the registered owner of the global security representing such securities. None of us, our officers and board members or any trustee, paying agent or security registrar for an individual series of securities will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the global security for such securities or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

We expect that the depository for a series of securities offered by means of this prospectus or its nominee, upon receipt of any payment of principal, premium, interest, dividend or other amount in respect of a permanent global security representing any of such securities, will immediately credit its participants’ accounts with

payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of such global security for such securities as shown on the records of such depository or its nominee. We also expect that payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in such global security held through such participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the account of customers in bearer form or registered in “street name.” Such payments will be the responsibility of such participants.

If a depository for a series of securities is at any time unwilling, unable or ineligible to continue as depository and a successor depository is not appointed by us within 90 days, we will issue individual securities of such series in exchange for the global security representing such series of securities. In addition, we may, at any time and in our sole discretion, subject to any limitations described in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to such securities, determine not to have any securities of such series represented by one or more global securities and, in such event, will issue individual securities of such series in exchange for the global security or securities representing such series of securities.

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT OF DUPONT FABROS TECHNOLOGY, L.P.**

*The following summary of the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of DuPont Fabros Technology, L.P., which we refer to as the “partnership agreement,” does not purport to be complete. For more detail, you should refer to the partnership agreement itself. See “Where to Find Additional Information” for information on how to obtain documents from us, including the partnership agreement. For purposes of this section, references to “we,” “our,” “us” and “our company” refer to DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc.*

### **Management of Our Operating Partnership**

Our operating partnership, DuPont Fabros Technology, L.P., is a Maryland limited partnership that was formed on July 6, 2007. Our company is the sole general partner of our operating partnership and as of December 31, 2008, owned approximately 53.2% of the units of limited partnership interest in the operating partnership, which we refer to in this section as the “OP Units.” We conduct substantially all of our business through our operating partnership. As sole general partner of the operating partnership, we manage its day-to-day business affairs. We may cause our operating partnership to enter into major transactions including acquisitions, dispositions, and refinancings, subject to certain limited exceptions. However, the partnership agreement restricts our ability to engage in a business combination as more fully described below in “—Restrictions on Mergers, Sales, Transfers and Other Significant Transactions.” The limited partners of our operating partnership may not transact business for, or participate in the management activities or day-to-day decisions of, our operating partnership, except as provided in the partnership agreement and as required by applicable law. We may not be removed as general partner by the limited partners.

In the partnership agreement, the limited partners of our operating partnership expressly acknowledge that we, as general partner of our operating partnership, are acting for the benefit of the operating partnership, the limited partners and our stockholders, collectively. Neither our company nor our board of directors is under any obligation to give priority to the separate interests of the limited partners in deciding whether to cause our operating partnership to take or decline to take any actions. In particular, we will be under no obligation to consider the tax consequence to limited partners when making decisions for the benefit of the operating partnership, but we are expressly permitted to take into account our tax consequences. If there is a conflict between the interests of our stockholders on one hand and 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 our operating partnership, any conflict that cannot be resolved in a manner not adverse to either our stockholders or the limited partners will be resolved in favor of our stockholders. We are not liable under the partnership agreement to our operating partnership or to any partner for monetary damages for losses sustained, liabilities incurred, or benefits not derived by limited partners in connection with such decisions so long as we have acted in good faith.

We may issue shares of our common stock in exchange for cash or other property, which we will contribute to the operating partnership, and we may also acquire or dispose of shares of our common stock or OP units without consent of the limited partners. We may also conduct certain investment activities outside of our operating partnership, such as holding minority interests in subsidiary partnerships in order to maintain their status as partnerships, holding up to 100% of qualified REIT subsidiaries or limited liability companies, and owning bank accounts and other short-term investments we deem necessary to carry out our responsibilities under the partnership agreement and our charter.

### **Transferability of Interests**

Except in connection with a transaction described below in “—Restrictions on Mergers, Sales, Transfers and Other Significant Transactions,” we, as general partner, may not voluntarily withdraw from the operating partnership, or transfer or assign all or any portion of our interest in the operating partnership, without the written

consent of limited partners holding more than 50% of all of the outstanding OP units held by limited partners other than us. The limited partners have agreed not to sell, assign, encumber, or otherwise dispose of their OP units in our operating partnership without our consent for the 12-month period following the completion of our initial public offering on October 24, 2007, other than to us, as general partner, to immediate family members, to certain affiliates of the limited partners (excluding our company and any affiliates of our company who are not natural persons), to a trust for the benefit of a charitable beneficiary, or to a lending institution as collateral for a bona fide loan, subject to certain limitations.

### **Amendments of the Partnership Agreement**

Amendments to the partnership agreement may be proposed by us, as general partner, or by limited partners holding 25% or more of all of the outstanding OP units held by limited partners.

Generally, the partnership agreement may not be amended, modified, or terminated without our approval and the written consent of limited partners holding more than 50% of all of the outstanding OP units held by limited partners other than us if such actions would adversely affect the rights, privileges and protections afforded to the limited partners under the partnership agreement. As general partner, we will have the power to unilaterally make certain amendments to the partnership agreement without obtaining the consent of the limited partners, as may be necessary to:

- add to our obligations as general partner or surrender any right or power granted to us as general partner for the benefit of the limited partners;
- reflect the issuance of additional OP units or the admission, substitution, termination or withdrawal of partners in accordance with the terms of the partnership agreement;
- set forth or amend the designations, rights, powers, duties and preferences of the holders of any additional OP units issued by the operating partnership;
- reflect a change of an inconsequential nature that does not adversely affect the limited partners in any material respect, or cure any ambiguity, correct or supplement any provisions of the partnership agreement not inconsistent with law or with other provisions of the partnership agreement, or make other changes concerning matters under the partnership agreement that will not otherwise be inconsistent with the partnership agreement or law;
- reflect changes that are reasonably necessary for us, as general partner, to qualify and maintain our qualification as a REIT;
- modify the manner in which capital accounts are computed;
- include provisions referenced in future federal income tax guidance relating to compensatory partnership interests that we determine are reasonably necessary in respect of such guidance; or
- satisfy any requirements, conditions or guidelines of federal or state law.

Amendments that would, among other things, convert a limited partner's interest into a general partner's interest, modify the limited liability of a limited partner, adversely alter a partner's right to receive any distributions or allocations of profits or losses, adversely alter or modify the redemption rights, or alter the protections of the limited partners in connection with termination transactions described below must be approved by each limited partner that would be adversely affected by such amendment.

In addition, without the written consent of limited partners holding more than 50% of all of the outstanding OP units held by limited partners other than us, we, as general partner, may not do any of the following except as expressly authorized in the partnership agreement:

- take any action in contravention of an express prohibition or limitation contained in the partnership agreement;

- perform any act that would subject a limited partner to liability as a general partner in any jurisdiction or any liability not contemplated in the partnership agreement;
- enter into or conduct any business other than in connection with our role as general partner of the operating partnership and our operation as a REIT;
- acquire an interest in real or personal property other than through our operating partnership;
- except as described below in “—Restrictions on Mergers, Sales, Transfers and Other Significant Transactions,” withdraw from the operating partnership or transfer any portion of our general partnership interest; or
- be relieved of our obligations under the partnership agreement following any permitted transfer of our general partnership interest.

### **Distributions to Partners**

The partnership agreement provides that we, as the general partner, shall distribute quarterly all, or such portion as we may in our discretion determine, of available cash to the partners of the operating partnership on a pro rata basis in accordance with the partners’ respective percentage interests after accounting for any preferred partnership interests that may be issued in the future, provided however, that we shall take reasonable efforts to cause the operating partnership to distribute sufficient amounts, in our discretion, to enable us to continue to qualify as a REIT and to avoid any federal income or income excise tax that would otherwise be imposed on us.

Available cash is the sum of the limited partnership’s net operating cash flow plus reductions of any reserves and minus principal payments on debt and capital expenditures, investments in any entity, and increases in reserves or working capital accounts and any amounts paid in redemption of OP units.

### **Redemption/Exchange Rights**

In general, a limited partner may exercise a redemption right to redeem his or her OP units at any time beginning 12 months following the date of the issuance of the OP units held by the limited partner. Unless expressly provided in an agreement between us and a limited partner, limited partners who acquired OP units prior to, on or contemporaneously with the date of closing of our initial public offering on October 24, 2007, have the right, commencing on the date which is 12 months after October 24, 2007, to require our operating partnership to redeem all or a portion of their OP units for cash based upon the fair market value of an equivalent number of shares of our company’s common stock (or a number of shares adjusted to account for stock splits, stock dividends, issuances of stock rights, specified extraordinary distributions, and similar events) as determined at the time of the redemption. Unless we otherwise consent, limited partners holding more than 1,000 OP units may not effect a redemption for fewer than 1,000 OP units, and limited partners holding fewer than 1,000 OP units may not effect a redemption for fewer than all of their OP units. The redeeming limited partner will have no right to receive any distributions paid on or after the redemption date with respect to the OP units redeemed.

Rather than paying cash to a unitholder upon receipt by us of a written notice of redemption, we may alternatively elect in our sole and absolute discretion to acquire the OP units in exchange for issuing shares of our common stock. We will promptly notify the redeeming limited partner of our election, and such limited partner may elect to withdraw his or her redemption request at any time prior to the receipt by such limited partner of cash from the operating partnership or shares of our common stock. Our acquisition in exchange for common stock will be on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment in the event of stock splits, stock dividends, issuances of stock rights, specified extraordinary distributions, and similar events. We presently anticipate that we will elect to issue shares of our common stock in exchange for OP units in connection with each redemption request, rather than having our operating partnership redeem the OP units for cash. With each redemption or exchange, we increase our percentage ownership interest in our operating partnership.

From and after October 24, 2008, each limited partner may exercise his or her redemption right from time to time, in whole or in part, except when, as a consequence of shares of our common stock being issued, any person's actual or constructive stock ownership would exceed our company's ownership limits, or any other limit as provided in our charter or as otherwise determined by our board of directors as described under the section entitled "Restrictions on Ownership—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer." A redeeming limited partner will continue to own his or her OP units subject to any redemption or exchange for shares of our common stock and be treated as a limited partner with respect to such OP units for all purposes until such OP units are transferred to us and paid for or exchanged on the redemption date. Until the redemption date, provided that we have elected to acquire OP units for shares of our common stock, the redeeming limited partner will have no rights as a stockholder with respect to such redeeming limited partner's OP units.

### **Registration Rights**

We have granted certain registration rights with respect to the shares of our common stock that may be issued in connection with the exercise of the right to redeem OP units under the partnership agreement. For OP units issued prior to the date on which we became eligible to file a registration statement on Form S-3 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, these registration rights required us to seek to register all such shares of our common stock on a "shelf" registration statement under the Securities Act by filing such registration statement within 30 days after the date on which after we became eligible to use such a registration statement. With respect to OP units issued on or after the date on which we became eligible to use a registration statement on Form S-3, we are required to file a "shelf" registration statement on such date or dates as may be set forth in any agreement between us, our operating partnership and the holders of such OP units; provided, however, that we are required to file only two such registration statements in any twelve-month period. We will bear expenses incident to our registration requirements under the registration rights granted by our partnership agreement, except that such expenses shall not include any underwriting fees, discounts or commissions or any out-of-pocket expenses of the persons exercising the redemption/exchange rights or transfer taxes, if any, relating to such shares.

### **Issuance of Additional OP units, Common Stock or Convertible Securities**

As sole general partner, we have the ability to cause the operating partnership to issue additional OP units representing general and limited partnership interests. These additional OP units may include preferred limited partnership OP units. In addition, we may issue additional shares of our common stock or convertible securities, but, except as otherwise provided in the partnership agreement, only if we cause our operating partnership to issue to us partnership interests or rights, options, warrants, or convertible or exchangeable securities of our operating partnership having designations, preferences and other rights, so that the economic interests of our operating partnership's interests issued are substantially similar to the securities that we have issued.

### **Tax Matters**

We are the tax matters partner of our operating partnership and, as such, we have authority to represent the operating partnership in any tax disputes and to make tax elections under the Code on behalf of our operating partnership.

### **Allocations of Net Income and Net Losses to Partners**

The net income or net loss of our operating partnership will generally be allocated to us, as general partner, and the limited partners in accordance with such partners' respective percentage interests in our operating partnership. However, in some cases losses may be disproportionately allocated to partners who have guaranteed debt of our operating partnership. The allocations described above are subject to special allocations relating to depreciation deductions and to compliance with the provisions of Sections 704(b) and 704(c) of the Code and the associated Treasury regulations.

In addition, we will from time to time issue LTIP OP units to persons who provide services to our operating partnership for such consideration or for no consideration as we may determine to be appropriate, and admit such persons as limited partners of our operating partnership. The LTIP OP units will be similar to our operating partnership units in many respects and will rank pari passu with our OP units as to the payment of regular and special periodic or other distributions except liquidating distributions. The LTIP OP units may be subject to vesting requirements. Also, initially LTIP OP units will not have redemption or common stock exchange rights. Holders of vested LTIP OP units generally may convert some or all of their LTIP OP units into OP units under certain circumstances, provided that the holder's capital account balance attributable to each such LTIP OP unit to be converted equals our capital account balance with respect to an ordinary OP unit. Because the holders of LTIP OP units generally will not pay fair market value for the LTIP OP units, their capital account balance attributable to an LTIP OP unit initially will generally be zero. Accordingly, to increase the capital account balances of holders of LTIP OP units so they may convert such profits interest OP units into OP units, the partnership agreement provides that holders of LTIP OP units are to receive special allocations of gain in the event of an actual or hypothetical sale of all or substantially all of the assets of our operating partnership prior to the allocation of gain to us or other limited partners. Once the LTIP OP units are converted to OP units, the OP units will have all of the rights and obligations associated with OP units as set forth in the partnership agreement.

### **Operations**

The partnership agreement provides that our operating partnership will assume and pay when due, or reimburse us for payment of all costs and expenses relating to the operations of, or for the benefit of, our operating partnership.

### **Restrictions on Mergers, Sales, Transfers and Other Significant Transactions**

We may not merge, consolidate or otherwise combine our assets with another entity, in a transaction in which we are not the surviving entity or sell all or substantially all of our assets, or reclassify, recapitalize or change the terms of our outstanding common equity interests without the consent of limited partners holding more than 50% of the outstanding limited partner OP units other than us, unless:

- in connection with such event, all limited partners, other than ourselves as a limited partner, shall have a right to receive consideration that is equivalent to the consideration received by holders of our common stock; or
- substantially all of the assets of our operating partnership are to be owned by a surviving entity in which our limited partners, other than us, will hold rights that are at least as favorable relative to the rights of the shareholders of the surviving general partner as the existing rights held by our limited partners are relative to the rights of our shareholders, including preservation of their current tax position and redemption rights with respect to their ownership of OP units.

### **Term**

Our operating partnership will continue in full force and effect until dissolved in accordance with its terms or as otherwise provided by law.

### **Indemnification and Limitation of Liability**

To the extent permitted by applicable law, the partnership agreement indemnifies us, as general partner, and our officers, directors, employees, agents and any other persons we may designate from and against any and all claims arising from operations of our operating partnership in which any indemnitee may be involved, or is threatened to be involved, as a party or otherwise, unless it is established by a court of competent jurisdiction that:

- the act or omission of the indemnitee was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and either was committed in bad faith, fraud or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty;

- the indemnitee actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services; or
- in the case of any criminal proceeding, the indemnitee had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful.

Similarly, we, as general partner of our operating partnership, and our officers, directors, agents or employees, are not liable or accountable to our operating partnership for losses sustained, liabilities incurred, or benefits not derived as a result of errors in judgment or mistakes of fact or law or any act or omission so long as we acted in good faith.

## PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Unless otherwise set forth in a prospectus supplement accompanying this prospectus, we may sell the securities offered pursuant to this prospectus to or through one or more underwriters or dealers, or we may sell the securities to investors directly or through agents. Any such underwriter, dealer or agent involved in the offer and sale of the securities will be named in the applicable prospectus supplement. We may sell securities directly to investors on our own behalf in those jurisdictions where we are authorized to do so.

Underwriters may offer and sell the securities at a fixed price or prices which may be changed, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices. We also may, from time to time, authorize dealers or agents to offer and sell the securities upon such terms and conditions as may be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. In connection with the sale of any of the securities, underwriters may receive compensation from us in the form of underwriting discounts or commissions and may also receive commissions from purchasers of the securities for whom they may act as agent. Underwriters may sell the securities to or through dealers, and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agents.

Our securities, including common stock, may also be sold in one or more of the following transactions: (i) block transactions (which may involve crosses) in which a broker-dealer may sell all or a portion of such shares as agent, but may position and resell all or a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction; (ii) purchases by any such broker-dealer as principal, and resale by such broker-dealer for its own account pursuant to a prospectus supplement; (iii) a special offering, an exchange distribution or a secondary distribution in accordance with applicable New York Stock Exchange or other stock exchange, quotation system or over-the-counter market rules; (iv) ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which any such broker-dealer solicits purchasers; (v) sales “at the market” to or through a market maker or into an existing trading market, on an exchange or otherwise, for such shares; and (vi) sales in other ways not involving market makers or established trading markets, including direct sales to purchasers.

Any underwriting compensation paid by us to underwriters or agents in connection with the offering of the securities, and any discounts or concessions or commissions allowed by underwriters to participating dealers, will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. Dealers and agents participating in the distribution of the securities may be deemed to be underwriters, and any discounts and commissions received by them and any profit realized by them on resale of the securities may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions.

Underwriters, dealers and agents may be entitled, under agreements entered into with us, to indemnification against and contribution toward certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Unless otherwise set forth in an accompanying prospectus supplement, the obligations of any underwriters to purchase any of the securities will be subject to certain conditions precedent, and the underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of such securities, if any are purchased.

Underwriters, dealers and agents may engage in transactions with, or perform services for, us and our affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

If indicated in the prospectus supplement, we may authorize underwriters or other agents to solicit offers by institutions to purchase securities from us pursuant to contracts providing for payment and delivery on a future date. Institutions with which we may make these delayed delivery contracts include commercial and savings banks, insurance companies, pension funds, investment companies, educational and charitable institutions and others. The obligations of any purchaser under any such delayed delivery contract will be subject to the condition that the purchase of the securities shall not at the time of delivery be prohibited under the laws of the jurisdiction to which the purchaser is subject. The underwriters and other agents will not have any responsibility with regard to the validity or performance of these delayed delivery contracts.

In connection with the offering of the securities hereby, certain underwriters, and selling group members and their respective affiliates may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the applicable securities. Such transactions may include stabilization transactions effected in accordance with Rule 104 of Regulation M promulgated by the SEC pursuant to which such persons may bid for or purchase securities for the purpose of stabilizing their market price. The underwriters in an offering of securities may also create a “short position” for their account by selling more securities in connection with the offering than they are committed to purchase from us. In such case, the underwriters could cover all or a portion of such short position by either purchasing securities in the open market following completion of the offering of such securities or by exercising any over-allotment option granted to them by us. In addition, the managing underwriter may impose “penalty bids” under contractual arrangements with other underwriters, which means that they can reclaim from an underwriter (or any selling group member participating in the offering) for the account of the other underwriters, the selling concession with respect to securities that are distributed in the offering but subsequently purchased for the account of the underwriters in the open market. Any of the transactions described in this paragraph or comparable transactions that are described in any accompanying prospectus supplement may result in the maintenance of the price of the securities at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. None of such transactions described in this paragraph or in an accompanying prospectus supplement are required to be taken by any underwriters and, if they are undertaken, may be discontinued at any time.

Our shares of common stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “DFT.” Any securities that we issue, other than common stock, will be new issues of securities with no established trading market and may or may not be listed on a national securities exchange, quotation system or over-the-counter market. Any underwriters or agents to or through which securities are sold by us may make a market in such securities, but such underwriters or agents will not be obligated to do so and any of them may discontinue any market making at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of or trading market for any securities sold by us.

## **LEGAL MATTERS**

The validity of the securities offered by means of this prospectus and certain federal income tax matters have been passed upon for us by Hogan & Hartson LLP.

## **EXPERTS**

Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, has audited our consolidated financial statements and schedule included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, as set forth in their reports, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement. Our financial statements and schedule are incorporated by reference in reliance on Ernst & Young LLP’s reports, given on their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

## **WHERE TO FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

We have filed with the SEC a “shelf” registration statement on Form S-3, including exhibits, schedules and amendments filed with the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to the securities that may be offered by this prospectus. This prospectus is a part of that registration statement, but does not contain all of the information in the registration statement. We have omitted parts of the registration statement in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. For further information with respect to our company and the securities that may be offered by this prospectus, reference is made to the registration statement, including the exhibits and schedules to the registration statement. Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to in this prospectus are not necessarily complete and, where that contract or other document has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, each statement in this prospectus is qualified in all respects by the exhibit to which the reference relates.

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and, in accordance therewith, we file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. The registration statement, including the exhibits and schedules to the registration statement and the reports, statements or other information we file with the SEC, may be examined and copied at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. Information about the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0300. Our SEC filings, including the registration statement, are also available to you on the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>), which contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. We maintain a website at <http://www.dft.com>. You should not consider information on our website to be part of this prospectus.

Our securities are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") and all material filed by us with the NYSE can be inspected at the offices of the NYSE, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

### **INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE**

We incorporate information into this prospectus by reference, which means that we disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is deemed to be part of this prospectus, except to the extent superseded by information contained herein or by information contained in documents filed with or furnished to the SEC after the date of this prospectus. This prospectus incorporates by reference the documents set forth below that have been previously filed with the SEC:

- our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008;
- our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 12, 2009, February 12, 2009 (but excluding the information furnished on such date under Item 2.02 and Item 7.01 of Form 8-K), March 4, 2009 and March 19, 2009; and
- our Registration Statement on Form 8-A, which incorporates by reference the description of our common stock from our Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Reg. No. 333-145294), and all reports filed for the purpose of updating such description.

We also incorporate by reference into this prospectus additional documents that we may file with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from the date of this prospectus until we have sold all of the securities to which this prospectus relates or the offering is otherwise terminated; provided, however, that we are not incorporating any information furnished under either Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of any current report on Form 8-K. These documents may include, among others, annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, as well as proxy statements.

You may obtain copies of any of these filings by contacting DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc. as described below, or through contacting the SEC or accessing its website as described above. Documents incorporated by reference are available without charge, excluding all exhibits unless an exhibit has been specifically incorporated by reference into those documents, by requesting them in writing, by telephone or via the Internet at:

DuPont Fabros Technology, Inc.  
1212 New York Avenue, NW  
Suite 900  
Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 728-0044  
Attn: Investor Relations  
Website: <http://www.dft.com>

**THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON OUR WEBSITE IS NOT A PART OF THIS PROSPECTUS.**



**12,000,000 Shares**



**DuPont Fabros Technology**

**Common Stock**

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

May 12, 2010

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**KEYBANC CAPITAL MARKETS**

**RAYMOND JAMES**

**MACQUARIE CAPITAL**

**RBC CAPITAL MARKETS**

**JEFFERIES & COMPANY**

**STIFEL NICOLAUS**

**TD SECURITIES**