CyrusOne Inc.
Form 10-Q
October 31, 2017

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

FORM 10-Q

ý QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2017
¨ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period ___________ to ___________
Commission File Number: 001-35789 (CyrusOne Inc.)
CyrusOne Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland	46-0691837
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2101 Cedar Springs Road, Suite 900, Dallas, TX 75201
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(972) 350-0060
(Registrant’s telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

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

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

Large accelerated filer	ý	Accelerated filer	¨
Non-accelerated filer	¨	Smaller reporting company	¨
		Emerging growth company	¨

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes ¨ No ý

There were 91,309,000 shares of common stock outstanding as of October 27, 2017 with a par value of $0.01 per share.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this report to “we,” “us,” “our,” “our Company” or “the Company” refer to CyrusOne Inc., a Maryland corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including CyrusOne LP, a Maryland limited partnership. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references to “our operating partnership” or “the operating partnership” refer to CyrusOne LP together with its consolidated subsidiaries.

CyrusOne Inc. is a real estate investment trust, or REIT, whose only material asset is its ownership of operating partnership units of CyrusOne LP. As a result, CyrusOne Inc. does not conduct business itself, other than acting as the sole beneficial owner and sole trustee of CyrusOne GP (the sole general partner of CyrusOne LP), a Maryland statutory trust, issuing public equity from time to time and guaranteeing certain debt of CyrusOne LP and certain of its subsidiaries. CyrusOne Inc. itself does not issue any indebtedness but guarantees the debt of CyrusOne LP and certain of its subsidiaries, as disclosed in this report. CyrusOne LP and its subsidiaries hold substantially all the assets of the Company. CyrusOne LP conducts the operations of the business, along with its subsidiaries, and is structured as a partnership with no publicly traded equity. Except for net proceeds from public equity issuances by CyrusOne Inc., which are generally contributed to CyrusOne LP in exchange for operating partnership units, CyrusOne LP generates the capital required for the Company's business through CyrusOne LP's operations and by CyrusOne LP's incurrence of indebtedness.

As of September 30, 2017, the total number of outstanding shares of common stock was approximately 91.3 million. CyrusOne Inc., directly or indirectly, owns all the operating partnership units of CyrusOne LP. As the direct or indirect owner of all the operating partnership units of CyrusOne LP and as sole beneficial owner and sole trustee of CyrusOne GP, which is the sole general partner of CyrusOne LP, CyrusOne Inc. has the full, exclusive and complete responsibility for the operating partnership's day-to-day management and control.

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CyrusOne Inc.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited)
IN MILLIONS, except share and per share amounts

As of	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Investment in real estate:		
Land	$172.0	$142.7
Buildings and improvements	1,344.0	1,008.9
Equipment	1,721.2	1,042.9
Construction in progress	418.9	407.1
Subtotal	3,656.1	2,601.6
Accumulated depreciation	(722.1)	(578.5)
Net investment in real estate	2,934.0	2,023.1
Cash and cash equivalents	24.6	14.6
Rent and other receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $2.5 and $2.1 as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively)	93.0	83.3
Restricted cash	0.1	—
Goodwill	455.1	455.1
Intangible assets (net of accumulated amortization of $129.4 and $110.7 as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively)	209.7	150.2
Other assets	167.3	126.1
Total assets	$3,883.8	$2,852.4
Liabilities and equity		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$244.7	$227.1
Deferred revenue	104.8	76.7
Capital lease obligations	10.9	10.8
Long-term debt, net	2,013.7	1,240.1
Lease financing arrangements	133.3	135.7
Total liabilities	2,507.4	1,690.4
Commitment and contingencies		
Equity		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value, 100,000,000 authorized; no shares issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock, $.01 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized and 91,289,335 and 83,536,250 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	0.9	0.8
Additional paid in capital	1,826.0	1,412.3
Accumulated deficit	(449.2)	(249.8)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1.3)	(1.3)
Total stockholders’ equity	1,376.4	1,162.0
Total liabilities and equity	$3,883.8	$2,852.4

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

CyrusOne Inc.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

IN MILLIONS, except per share data

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016
Revenue:				
Base revenue and other	$ 155.5	$ 128.8	$ 440.8	$ 353.5
Metered power reimbursements	19.8	15.0	50.7	38.2
Revenue	175.3	143.8	491.5	391.7
Costs and expenses:				
Property operating expenses	63.0	54.6	174.9	139.7
Sales and marketing	3.9	4.7	13.1	12.9
General and administrative	17.5	13.9	50.6	42.8
Depreciation and amortization	68.7	50.6	188.1	134.6
Transaction and acquisition integration costs	3.0	1.2	5.3	3.9
Asset impairments and loss on disposal	55.5	—	59.3	—
Total costs and expenses	211.6	125.0	491.3	333.9
Operating income	(36.3)	18.8	0.2	57.8
Interest expense	17.9	13.8	48.0	37.4
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	36.5	—
Net (loss) income before income taxes	(54.2)	5.0	(84.3)	20.4
Income tax expense	(0.9)	(0.6)	(2.0)	(1.3)
Net (loss) income	$ (55.1)	$ 4.4	$ (86.3)	$ 19.1
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	90.4	80.6	87.5	77.0
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	90.4	81.3	87.5	77.6
(Loss) income per share - basic and diluted	$ (0.61)	$ 0.05	$ (0.99)	$ 0.24
Dividends declared per share	$ 0.42	$ 0.38	$ 1.26	$ 1.14

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

CyrusOne Inc.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME
(unaudited)

IN MILLIONS

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016
Net (loss) income	$ (55.1)	$ 4.4	$ (86.3)	$ 19.1
Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(0.1)	(0.7)	—	(0.8)
Comprehensive (loss) income	$ (55.2)	$ 3.7	$ (86.3)	$ 18.3

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

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CyrusOne Inc.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(unaudited)

IN MILLIONS	Shareholder's Equity Shares of Common Stock Outstanding	Common Stock	Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance January 1, 2016	72.6	$ 0.7	$ 967.2	$ (145.9)	$ (0.4)	$ 821.6
Net income	—	—	—	19.1	—	19.1
Stock issuance costs	—	—	(1.6)	—	—	(1.6)
Stock-based compensation	0.6	—	8.5	—	—	8.5
Tax payment upon exercise of equity awards	(0.5)	—	(13.7)	—	—	(13.7)
Issuance of common stock	10.8	0.1	448.5	—	—	448.6
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	(0.8)	(0.8)
Dividends declared, $1.14 per share	—	—	—	(92.0)	—	(92.0)
Balance at September 30, 2016	83.5	$ 0.8	$ 1,408.9	$ (218.8)	$ (1.2)	$ 1,189.7
Balance January 1, 2017	83.5	$ 0.8	$ 1,412.3	$ (249.8)	$ (1.3)	$ 1,162.0
Net loss	—	—	—	(86.3)	—	(86.3)
Stock-based compensation	(0.1)	—	11.6	—	—	11.6
Tax payment upon exercise of equity awards	(0.1)	—	(6.6)	—	—	(6.6)
Issuance of common stock	8.0	0.1	408.7	—	—	408.8
Dividends declared, $1.26 per share	—	—	—	(113.1)	—	(113.1)
Balance at September 30, 2017	91.3	$ 0.9	$ 1,826.0	$ (449.2)	$ (1.3)	$ 1,376.4

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

CyrusOne Inc.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)
IN MILLIONS

	Nine months ended September 30, 2017	Nine months ended September 30, 2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	$ (86.3)	$ 19.1
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	188.1	134.6
Non-cash interest expense and change in interest accrual	2.1	11.1
Stock-based compensation expense	11.6	8.5
Provision for bad debt	0.5	0.9
Loss on extinguishment of debt	36.5	—
Asset impairments and loss on disposal	59.3	—
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Rent receivables and other assets	(53.7)	(29.0)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4.8	2.6
Deferred revenues	27.2	(6.2)
Net cash provided by operating activities	190.1	141.6
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures – asset acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(492.3)	(131.1)
Capital expenditures – other development	(709.1)	(425.4)
Changes in restricted cash	(0.1)	1.5
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,201.5)	(555.0)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of common stock	408.8	448.6
Stock issuance costs	—	(1.6)
Dividends paid	(107.4)	(82.8)
Borrowings from credit facility	1,190.0	530.0
Payments on credit facility	(737.3)	(460.0)
Payments on senior notes	(474.8)	—
Proceeds from issuance of debt	800.0	—
Payments on capital leases and lease financing arrangements	(7.3)	(6.8)
Payment of note payable	—	(1.5)
Debt issuance costs	(13.6)	(2.1)
Payment of debt extinguishment costs	(30.4)	—
Tax payment upon exercise of equity awards	(6.6)	(13.7)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,021.4	410.1
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10.0	(3.3)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	14.6	14.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 24.6	$ 11.0
Supplemental disclosures		
Cash paid for interest	$ 58.2	$ 33.4
Cash paid for income taxes	1.9	1.2
Capitalized interest	12.4	6.8
Non-cash investing and financing activities		

Acquisition and development of properties in accounts payable and other liabilities	133.6	117.7
Dividends payable	39.6	33.6

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

CyrusOne Inc.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (unaudited)

1. Description of Business
CyrusOne Inc., together with CyrusOne GP, a wholly owned subsidiary of CyrusOne Inc., through which CyrusOne Inc. wholly owns CyrusOne LP (the operating partnership) and the subsidiaries of the operating partnership (collectively, “CyrusOne”, “we”, “us”, “our”, and the “Company”) is an owner, operator and developer of enterprise-class, carrier-neutral, multi-tenant and single-tenant data center properties. Our customers operate in a number of industries, including information technology, financial services, energy, oil and gas, mining, medical and consumer goods and services. We currently operate 44 data centers and 2 recovery centers located in the United States, United Kingdom and Singapore.

2. Recent Developments
On February 27, 2017, the Company effected a full physical early settlement of the previously announced forward sale agreements entered into with Goldman, Sachs & Co. on August 10, 2016 relating to, in the aggregate, approximately 4.4 million shares of the Company’s common stock. Upon settlement, the Company issued and sold all such shares to Goldman, Sachs & Co., in its capacity as forward purchaser, in exchange for net proceeds of approximately $210.8 million, in accordance with the provisions of the forward sales agreements. Such proceeds were used to finance, in part, the acquisition of the Sentinel Properties (as defined below).
On February 28, 2017, CyrusOne closed its acquisition of two data centers located in Somerset, New Jersey and Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina (the Sentinel Properties) from Sentinel Data Centers. The Company paid aggregate cash consideration of approximately $492.3 million in connection therewith, including transaction related costs of $1.5 million. The transaction was financed by the Company with proceeds from settlement of its forward equity sale described above and borrowings under its Revolving Credit Facility (as defined in Note 6).
On March 17, 2017, CyrusOne LP and CyrusOne Finance Corp. completed their offering of $500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.000% senior notes due 2024 (2024 Notes) and $300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% senior notes due 2027 (2027 Notes, and together with the 2024 Notes, the New Notes) in a private offering. The issuers have agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to file an exchange offer registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and to have the registration statement declared effective on or prior to the 390th day after the issue date of the New Notes, and to complete an exchange offer. The Company received proceeds of $791.2 million, net of underwriting costs of $8.8 million. In addition, the Company incurred approximately $2.1 million in other costs.

The 2024 Notes will mature on March 15, 2024 and the 2027 Notes will mature on March 15, 2027, in each case unless earlier redeemed or repurchased. The New Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several basis by CyrusOne Inc., CyrusOne GP and all of CyrusOne LP’s existing domestic subsidiaries (other than CyrusOne Finance Corp. and CyrusOne Government Services LLC). Each of CyrusOne LP’s restricted subsidiaries (other than any designated excluded subsidiary or receivables entity) that guarantees any other indebtedness of CyrusOne LP or other indebtedness of the guarantors will be required to guarantee the New Notes in the future.
The Company used the net proceeds from the offering (i) to finance its repurchase and redemption of all of its outstanding 6.375% Senior Notes due 2022 (the 2022 Notes), of which $474.8 million in aggregate principal amount was outstanding, (ii) for the repayment of borrowings outstanding under the operating partnership’s Revolving Credit Facility and (iii) for the payment of related premiums, fees, discounts and expenses.
During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company sold approximately 3.6 million shares of its common stock under the At the Market (ATM) stock offering program initiated in July 2016, generating net proceeds of approximately $197.5 million after giving effect to sales agent commissions of $2.5 million. As of September 30, 2017, there was approximately $93.0 million in remaining capacity under the original program authorization of $320.0 million. During the third quarter of 2017, the Board authorized a new program authorization of $500.0 million to replace the remaining capacity under the original program authorization.

Our total stock issuance for the first nine months of 2017 was $408.8 million which included $0.5 million related to the employee stock purchase plans.

On June 16, 2017, CyrusOne LP entered into an amendment to its senior Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (as defined in Note 6) that increased the total commitments thereunder by $450.0 million to $2.0 billion and provided additional flexibility to pursue various initiatives, including joint ventures and international expansion. The amendment increased the size of the term loan maturing in January 2022 from $300.0 million to $650.0 million and expanded the Revolving Credit Facility by $100.0 million to $1.1 billion. Proceeds from the $350.0 million term loan increase were used to pay down borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility. The existing $250.0 million term loan maturing in September 2021 remained unchanged. The amendment refreshes the amount available under the accordion feature of the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to enable

CyrusOne LP to increase the total loan commitments under the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to up to $2.3 billion from time to time.

3. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016, are prepared on a consolidated basis.

In addition, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2016, which was filed with the SEC on February 27, 2017. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the condensed consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been omitted from this report on Form 10-Q pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Results for the interim periods in this report are not necessarily indicative of future financial results and have not been audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary to present fairly our condensed consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2017, and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature and consistent with the adjustments recorded to prepare the annual audited financial statements as of December 31, 2016. All amounts reflected are in millions except share and per share data. Base revenue and other and metered power reimbursements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 have been presented separately to conform with the presentation for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. There is no change to total revenue as a result of this change in presentation.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates—Preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates and assumptions are based on management’s knowledge of current events and actions that we may undertake in the future. Estimates are used in determining the fair value of leased real estate, including purchase price allocations for business combinations and asset acquisitions, the useful lives of real estate and other long-lived assets, future cash flows associated with goodwill and other long-lived asset impairment testing, deferred tax assets and liabilities and loss contingencies. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Investments in Real Estate—Investment in real estate consist of land, buildings, improvements and integral equipment utilized in our data center operations. Real estate acquired from third parties has been recorded at its acquisition cost. Additions and improvements which extend an asset’s useful life or increase its functionality are capitalized and depreciated over the asset’s remaining life. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

When we are involved in the construction of structural improvements to leased property, we are deemed the accounting owner of the leased real estate. In these instances, we bear substantially all the construction period risk, including managing or funding construction. As we have substantially all of the construction risks, we are deemed the “owner” of the asset under construction for accounting purposes during the construction period, and are therefore required to capitalize the construction costs on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. At inception, the fair value of the building, excluding land, is recorded as an asset, and the construction and modification costs to the building that are not funded by us would be recorded as a liability. As construction progresses, the value of the asset and obligation increases by the fair value of the structural improvements. At completion of the construction, Sales-Leaseback Accounting under ASC 840-40-25 is also evaluated. Due to our continuing involvement with the lessor, Sales-Leaseback Accounting is precluded and the liability is not derecognized. When the asset is placed in service, depreciation commences, and the leased real estate is depreciated to the lesser of (i) its estimated fair value at the end of the term or (ii) the expected amount of the unamortized obligation at the end of the term. The associated obligation is presented as Lease financing arrangements in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

When we are not deemed the accounting owner of leased real estate, we further evaluate the lease to determine whether the lease should be classified as a capital or operating lease. One of the following four characteristics must be present to classify a lease as a capital lease: (i) the lease transfers ownership of the property to the lessee by the end of the lease term, (ii) the lease contains a bargain purchase option, (iii) the lease term is equal to 75% or more of the estimated economic life of the leased property or (iv) the net present value of the lease payments is at least 90% of the fair value of the leased property.

Construction in progress includes direct and indirect expenditures for the construction and expansion of our data centers and is stated at its acquisition cost. Independent contractors perform substantially all of the construction and expansion efforts of our data centers. Construction in progress includes costs incurred under construction contracts including project management services,

CyrusOne Inc.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (unaudited)

engineering and schematic design services, design development, construction services and other construction-related fees and services. Interest, property taxes and certain labor costs are also capitalized during the construction of an asset. These costs are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the related assets.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset. Useful lives range from nine to thirty years for buildings, three to thirty years for building improvements, and two to twenty years for equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the asset's useful life or the remaining lease term, including renewal options which are reasonably assured.

Management reviews the carrying value of long-lived assets, including intangible assets with finite lives, when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Examples of such indicators may include a significant adverse change in the extent to which or manner in which the property is being used, an accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for acquisition or development, or a history of operating or cash flow losses. When such indicators exist, we review an estimate of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of an asset (or group of assets) and its eventual disposition and compare such amount to its carrying amount. We consider factors such as future operating income, leasing demand, competition and other factors. If our undiscounted net cash flows indicate that we are unable to recover the carrying value of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized. An impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the asset's carrying value exceeds its estimated fair value.

Business Combinations and Asset Acquisitions—The Company applies the purchase method for business combinations, where all tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and all liabilities assumed are recorded at fair value. Any excess purchase price is recorded as goodwill. Transaction costs associated with business combinations are expensed as incurred. Revenues and the results of operations of the acquired business are included in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements commencing on the date of acquisition.

The Company applies a screen test to determine when a set is not a business. When substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. Purchase price paid for assets acquired is allocated between identified tangible and intangible assets acquired. Transaction costs associated with asset acquisitions are capitalized. Revenues and the results of operations of the acquired assets are included in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements commencing on the date of the asset acquisition.

Cash and Cash Equivalents—Cash and cash equivalents include all non-restricted cash held in financial institutions and other non-restricted highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities at acquisition of three months or less.

Restricted Cash—Restricted cash includes cash equivalents held to collateralize standby letters of credit and/or deposited in escrow to fund construction or pending potential acquisition transactions. In addition, we may have other cash that is not immediately available for use in current operations.

Rent and Other Receivables—Receivables consist principally of trade receivables from customers and are generally unsecured and due within 30 to 120 days. Unbilled receivables arise from services rendered but not yet billed. Expected credit losses associated with trade receivables are recorded as an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated based upon historic patterns of credit losses for aged receivables as well as specific provisions for certain identifiable, potentially uncollectible balances. When internal collection efforts on accounts have been exhausted, the accounts are written-off and the associated allowance for doubtful accounts is reduced.

At September 30, 2017, there were no customers with receivables that made up 10% or more of the Company's Rent and other receivables balance. At December 31, 2016, there were no customers with receivables that made up 10% or more of the Company's Rent and other receivables balance.

Deferred Leasing Costs—Deferred leasing costs are presented with Other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Leasing commissions incurred at the commencement of a new lease are capitalized and amortized over the term of the customer lease. Amortization of deferred leasing costs is presented with Depreciation and amortization in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. If a lease terminates prior to the expiration of the lease, the remaining unamortized cost is written off to amortization expense. As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, deferred leasing costs were $31.7 million and $23.3 million, respectively, which are included in Other assets.

Deferred Financing Costs—Deferred financing costs include costs incurred in connection with issuance of debt, including our senior notes, term loans and revolving credit facilities. These costs include deferred financing costs associated with our revolving line of credit and are presented in the balance sheet as a direct reduction from the carrying amount of the debt liability. These financing costs are deferred and amortized to expense over the term of the instrument and are included as a component of Interest expense.

CyrusOne Inc.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (unaudited)

Revenue Recognition—Colocation rentals are generally billed monthly in advance, and some contracts have escalating payments over the term of the contract. If rents escalate without the lessee gaining access to or control over additional leased space or power, and the lessee takes possession of, or controls the physical use of the property (including all contractually committed power) at the beginning of the lease term, the rental payments by the lessee are recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. If rents escalate because the lessee gains access to and control over additional leased space or power, revenue is recognized in proportion to the additional space or power in the periods that the lessee has control over the use of the additional space or power. The excess of revenue recognized over amounts contractually due is recognized in Other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, straight-line rent receivable was $92.6 million and $67.6 million, respectively. Revenue is recognized for services or products that are deemed separate units of accounting. When a customer makes an advance payment or they are contractually obligated to pay any amounts in advance, which is not deemed a separate unit of accounting, Deferred revenue liability is recorded. This revenue is recognized ratably over the expected term of the lease, unless the pattern of service suggests otherwise. As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, Deferred revenue was $104.8 million and $76.7 million, respectively.

Some of our leases are structured on a full-service gross basis in which the customer pays a fixed amount for both colocation rent and power. Other leases provide that the customer will be billed for power based upon actual usage which is separately metered. Power is generally billed one month in arrears, and an estimate of this revenue is accrued in the month that the associated costs are incurred. We generally are not entitled to reimbursements for real estate taxes, insurance or other operating expenses. In certain leases, we receive an administrative fee when we manage the meters for our customers. Certain customer leases require specified levels of service or performance. If we fail to meet these service levels, our customers may be eligible to receive credits on their contractual billings. These credits are recognized against revenue when an event occurs that gives rise to such credits. Customer credits were immaterial for each of the periods presented. A provision for doubtful accounts is recognized when the collection of contractual rent, straight-line rent or customer reimbursements are deemed to be uncollectible.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense—Depreciation expense is recognized over the estimated useful lives of real estate applying the straight-line method. The useful life of leased real estate and leasehold improvements is the lesser of the economic useful life of the asset or the term of the lease, including optional renewal periods if renewal of the lease is reasonably assured. The residual value of leased real estate is estimated as the lesser of (i) the expected fair value of the asset at the end of the lease term or (ii) the expected amount of the unamortized liability at the end of the lease term. Estimated useful lives are periodically reviewed. Depreciation expense was $60.1 million and $164.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and $44.2 million and $115.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

Amortization expense is recognized over the estimated useful lives of finite-lived intangibles. Finite-lived intangibles include trademarks, customer relationships, favorable leasehold interests, trade names and deferred leasing costs. As of September 30, 2017, the estimated remaining weighted average useful life of trademarks and customer relationships was 9 and 12 years, respectively. In addition, we have a favorable leasehold interest related to a land lease that is being amortized over the lease term of 51 years. The trade name is being amortized over three years. Deferred leasing costs are amortized over 3 to 5 years. Amortization expense was $8.6 million and $23.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and $6.4 million and $19.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

Transaction and Acquisition Integration Costs—Transaction costs represent incremental legal, accounting and professional fees incurred in connection with consummated and potential business combinations and integration costs post an asset acquisition. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred and do not include any recurring costs from our ongoing operations. Integration costs represent incremental costs to integrate a consummated acquisition.

Income Taxes—The income tax provision consists of an amount for taxes currently payable and an amount for tax consequences deferred to future periods. CyrusOne Inc. has elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), commencing with our initial taxable year ending December 31, 2013. Provided we continue to meet the various qualification tests mandated under the Code, we are generally not subject to corporate level federal income tax on the earnings distributed currently to our stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, our taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates and any applicable alternative minimum tax, and we may not be able to qualify as a REIT for four subsequent taxable years.

While CyrusOne Inc. and the operating partnership do not pay federal income taxes, we are still subject to foreign, state and local income taxes in the locations in which we conduct business. Our taxable REIT subsidiaries (each a TRS) are also subject to federal and state income taxes to the extent they earn taxable income.

Deferred income taxes are recognized in certain entities. Deferred income taxes are provided for temporary differences in the basis between financial statement and income tax assets and liabilities. Deferred income taxes are recalculated annually at rates then in effect. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets to amounts that are more likely than not to be realized. The ultimate realization of the deferred tax assets depends upon our ability to generate future taxable income during the periods in which basis differences and other deductions become deductible and prior to the expiration of the net operating loss carryforwards.

The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction as well as various foreign, state and local jurisdictions. The Company's previous tax filings are subject to normal reviews by regulatory agencies until the related statute of limitations expires. With a few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state or local examinations for years prior to 2012, and we have no liabilities for uncertain tax positions as of September 30, 2017.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions —The financial position of foreign subsidiaries is translated at the exchange rates in effect at the end of the period, while revenues and expenses are translated at average rates of exchange during the period. Gains or losses from translation of foreign operations where the local currency is the functional currency are included as components of other comprehensive (loss) income. Gains or losses from foreign currency transactions are included in determining net income.

Comprehensive Income (Loss) —Comprehensive income (loss) represents the change in net assets of a company from transactions and other events from nonowner sources. Comprehensive income (loss) comprises all components of net income (loss) and all components of other comprehensive income (loss).

Earnings Per Share —Basic EPS includes only the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS includes the weighted average number of common shares and the dilutive effect of stock options, restricted stock and share unit awards outstanding during the period, when such instruments are dilutive.

All outstanding unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to nonforfeitable dividends are treated as participating in undistributed earnings with common shareholders. Awards of this nature are considered participating securities and the two-class method of computing basic and diluted EPS is applied.

Stock-Based Compensation—Our board of directors adopted the 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), which was amended and restated by our stockholders on May 2, 2016. The LTIP is administered by the compensation committee of the board of directors. Awards issuable under the LTIP include common stock, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock options and other incentive awards. See Note 9 for additional details relating to these awards.

Share-based compensation expense is based on the estimated grant-date fair value. CyrusOne Inc. recognizes share-based compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for time-based awards and on a graded vesting basis for performance-based awards. We adopted ASU No. 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (Subtopic 718) in the fourth quarter of 2016 and elected to account for forfeitures as they occur. Prior to the adoption of this ASU, CyrusOne estimated forfeitures based on historical activity, expected employee turnover, and other qualitative factors which were adjusted for changes in estimates and award vesting.

CyrusOne Inc. uses the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to calculate the fair value of stock options. This option valuation model requires the use of subjective assumptions, including the estimated fair value of the underlying common stock, the expected stock price volatility, and the expected term of the option. The estimated fair value of the underlying common stock is based on third-party valuations. Our volatility estimates are based on a peer group of companies. We estimate the expected term of the awards to be the weighted average mid-point between the vesting date and the end of the contractual term.

For interim and annual periods, we use our year-to-date actual results, financial forecasts, and other available information to estimate the probability of the award vesting based on the performance metrics.

Fair Value Measurements —Fair value measurements are utilized in accounting for business combinations and testing of goodwill and other long-lived assets for impairment and disclosures. Fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities is defined as an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The three-tier hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value, which prioritizes the inputs used in the methodologies of measuring fair value for asset and liabilities, is as follows:

Level 1—Observable inputs for identical instruments such as quoted market prices;

Level 2—Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (i.e., interest rates, yield curves, etc.), and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs); and

Level 3—Unobservable inputs that reflect our determination of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. These inputs are developed based on the best information available, including our own data.

Business Segments —Business segments are components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is available and regularly viewed by the chief operating decision maker to assess performance and allocate resources. Our chief operating decision maker, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, reviews our financial information on an aggregate basis. Furthermore, our data centers have similar economic characteristics and customers across all geographic locations, and our service offerings have similar production processes, deliver services in a similar manner and use the same types of facilities and similar technologies. As a result, we have concluded that we have one reportable business segment. One customer represented approximately 18% of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards—Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09 (ASU 2014-09), Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)

On May 28, 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2014-09, which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Topic 605, "Revenue Recognition" and most industry-specific guidance. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is that a company will recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. On July 9, 2015, the FASB deferred the effective date of ASU 2014-09. The new revenue standard is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017 (January 1, 2018 for CyrusOne) and allows either a full retrospective adoption to all periods presented or a modified retrospective adoption approach with the cumulative effect of initial application of the revised guidance recognized at the date of initial application. We are continuing to evaluate the impact of ASU 2014-09 on our consolidated financial statements. We have identified each of our revenue streams and developed initial views of how they will be impacted by this adoption. Our initial evaluation is that the timing of revenue recognition for our various revenue streams would not be materially impacted by the adoption of this standard. As we continue our assessment we are reviewing, in detail, selected revenue contracts to verify and support our initial conclusions. We will adopt the modified retrospective approach with any cumulative effect recognized in retained earnings on the date of adoption. In addition, we expect the adoption to lead to increased footnote disclosures.

ASU No. 2016-02 (ASU 2016-02), Leases (Topic 842)

On February 25, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02. Lessees will need to recognize on their balance sheet a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for virtually all of their leases (other than leases that meet the definition of a short-term lease). The liability will be equal to the present value of lease payments. The asset will be based on the liability, adjusted for any initial direct costs of the lease, lease incentives or early lease payments, where applicable. For income statement purposes, the FASB retained a dual model, requiring leases to be classified as either operating or finance. Operating leases will result in straight-line expense (similar to current operating leases) while finance leases will result in a front-loaded expense pattern (similar to current capital leases). Classification will be based on criteria that are largely similar to those applied in current lease accounting. The standard is effective for CyrusOne beginning January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The new standard must be adopted using a modified retrospective transition, and provides for certain practical expedients. Transition will require application of the new guidance at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. We are beginning to evaluate the impact of ASU 2016-02 on our consolidated financial statements and plan to adopt the standard on January 1, 2019.

ASU No. 2016-10 (ASU 2016-10), Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing (Topic 606)

In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10 in response to an issue communicated by the Transition Resource Group for Revenue Recognition (the TRG), a group which was formed by the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (collectively, the Boards), whose objective is to inform the Boards of any issues that could arise with the implementation of a converged standard on recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. ASU 2016-10 does not change the core principal of the guidance in Topic 606, but adds clarification around identifying performance obligations and licensing. The amendments in this update affect the guidance in ASU 2014-09, Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which is not yet effective, and therefore follow the same effective date and transition requirements. ASU 2014-09 is effective for CyrusOne on January 1, 2018 and allows either a full retrospective adoption to all periods presented or a modified retrospective adoption approach with the cumulative effect of initial application of the revised guidance recognized at the date of the initial application. We are currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2016-10 and ASU 2014-09 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ASU No. 2016-12 (ASU 2016-12), Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Subtopic 606)

In May 2016, the FASB issued guidance which amends certain aspects of the Board's new revenue standard, ASU 2014-09. The amendments include the collectibility of revenue, presentation of sales tax and other similar taxes collected from customers, contracts containing noncash considerations, and contract modifications and completed contracts at transition. The effective date and transition provisions are aligned with the requirements of ASU 2014-09 (as described above). We are currently evaluating the full impact of this guidance.

ASU No. 2016-13 (ASU 2016-13), Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments (Subtopic 326)

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance which requires a financial asset measured at amortized cost basis to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. The amendments affect entities holding financial assets and net investment in leases that are not accounted for at fair value through net income. The amendments affect loans, debt securities, trade receivables, net investments in leases, off-balance-sheet credit exposures, reinsurance receivables, and any other financial assets not excluded from the scope that have the contractual right to receive cash. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the full impact of the new standard.

ASU No. 2016-18 (ASU 2016-18), Restricted Cash (Subtopic 230)

In November 2016, the FASB issued guidance which addresses the diversity in the classification and presentation of changes in restricted cash on the statement of cash flows. The amendment requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in total cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the full impact of the new standard.

ASU No. 2017-01 (ASU 2017-01), Business Combinations (Topic 805)

In January 2017, the FASB issued guidance which clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The definition of a business affects many areas of accounting including acquisitions, disposals, goodwill and consolidation. Under this new guidance, the Company expects most acquisitions of investment property will meet the definition of an asset and, thus, be accounted for as asset acquisitions. Consistent with existing guidance, transaction costs associated with asset acquisitions are capitalized while transaction costs associated with business combinations are expensed as incurred. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We adopted this standard on January 1, 2017, and applied the new guidance for the acquisition of the Sentinel Properties.

ASU No. 2017-04 (ASU 2017-04), Goodwill and Other (Topic 350)

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04 in order to simplify the test for goodwill impairment by eliminating Step 2, which measures a goodwill impairment loss by comparing the implied fair value of a reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. Under the amendments in this Update, an entity should perform its annual goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount and should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value. However, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The guidance is effective for CyrusOne beginning on January 1, 2020 and early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. We adopted this standard on January 1, 2017. The adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

ASU No. 2017-05 (ASU 2017-05), Other Income—Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets (Subtopic 610-20)—Clarifying the Scope of Asset Derecognition Guidance and Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets

In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-05, Other Income – Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets (Topic 610-20), which requires that all entities account for the derecognition of a business in accordance with ASC 810, Consolidations, including instances in which the business is considered in substance real estate. The ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods therein, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early application is permitted. We are currently evaluating the full impact of the new standard.

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5. Asset Acquisitions and Investment in Real Estate

Asset Acquisitions
On February 28, 2017, CyrusOne acquired two data centers located in Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina and Somerset, New Jersey from Sentinel Data Centers. The Company paid aggregate cash consideration of approximately $492.3 million, including transaction related costs of $1.5 million. The transaction was financed by the Company with proceeds of approximately $210.8 million from settlement of its forward equity sale and the remaining with borrowings under its Revolving Credit Facility. This transaction provided enhanced geographic diversification, established a presence in the Southeast and expanded the Company's footprint in the Northeast. The two properties consist of more than 160,000 colocation square feet and approximately 21 megawatts of power capacity, with nearly 85% of the power capacity leased.
The Company applied ASU No. 2017-01, Business Combinations, to this acquisition and determined that substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets was concentrated in a group of similar identifiable assets. The Company did not acquire an organized workforce or a contract that provided access to an organized workforce. As a result, the Company determined to account for the transaction as an acquisition of assets.
The condensed consolidated financial statements of CyrusOne Inc. include the operating results of the Sentinel Properties from February 28, 2017, the date of acquisition. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of all assets acquired at the date of acquisition:

IN MILLIONS	
Net investment in real estate	$420.3
Cash and cash equivalents	3.2
Intangible assets:	
Above/Below market leases	2.3
In-place leases	75.8
Other assets	2.4
Payables	(5.4)
Deferred revenue	(0.9)
Capital lease obligation	(2.2)
Net assets acquired attributable to CyrusOne Inc.	495.5
Cash acquired	(3.2)
Net cash paid at acquisition	$492.3

In July of 2017, CyrusOne purchased 66 acres of land in Allen, Texas with an option to purchase an additional 24 acres. In April of 2017, CyrusOne purchased 48 acres of land in Quincy, Washington.

On March 31, 2016, CyrusOne LP purchased CME Group's Chicago-Aurora I data center in Aurora, Illinois for $131.1 million, including transaction related costs, in an all cash transaction. CyrusOne LP financed the purchase with proceeds of CyrusOne Inc.'s March 2016 common stock offering. The purchase enhances the geographic diversification of CyrusOne, provides access to a high quality enterprise customer base and strengthens our product portfolio. The transaction adds to CyrusOne Inc.'s existing data center platform an approximately 428,000 square-foot facility data center serving the Chicago metropolitan region. In addition, CyrusOne acquired approximately 15 acres of land directly adjacent to the data center for future development.

On April 1, 2016, the CME Group entered into a 15-year lease for data center space at the Aurora facility. The agreement is expected to enhance the range of services available to the Company and CME Group's mutual customers through connectivity, hosting and data offerings.

Other than the Aurora purchase, during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company purchased four properties for development for approximately $54.5 million.

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Investment in Real Estate

During the quarter ended September 30, 2017, we incurred an impairment loss of $54.4 million for our Norwalk I, Stamford - Riverbend and Stamford - Omega facilities, which are in the Connecticut market and were acquired as part of the Cervalis acquisition in July 2015. These are leased facilities and Cervalis was deemed to be the accounting owner of the buildings, excluding land, due to their involvement in the construction of structural improvements to these facilities and continuing involvement once construction was completed. Upon acquisition of Cervalis, all assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values.

For new leases, our sales cycle is typically up to two years, and our revenue and profit expectations were recently revised as compared to the assumptions contained at the time of the acquisition. Due to lack of demand we have experienced for data centers in the Connecticut market, we have revised our expectations for operations of these facilities through the end of their lease terms. The amount of impairment recognized was the excess of the carrying value over the fair value of the assets. Fair value was determined by the discounted cash flow method based on management's best estimates of a market participant using available and knowable information.

For the nine month period ended September 30, 2017, we recognized Asset impairments and loss on disposal of $59.3 million which includes the impairment loss of $54.4 million as mentioned above, an impairment of $3.6 million related to our leased facility in Singapore, a loss on disposal of $1.1 million related to equipment at our Chicago - Aurora facility and $0.2 million related to other equipment sales.

6. Long-Term Debt, Capital Lease Obligations and Lease Financing Arrangements
Long-term debt, Capital lease obligations and Lease financing arrangements presented in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements consist of the following:
IN MILLIONS

As of	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Credit facilities:		
Revolving Credit Facility	$337.7	$235.0
2022 Term Loan	650.0	300.0
2021 Term Loan	250.0	250.0
2024 Notes	500.0	—
2027 Notes	300.0	—
2022 Notes, including bond premium	—	477.3
Deferred financing costs	(24.0)	(22.2)
Long-term debt	2,013.7	1,240.1
Capital lease obligations	10.9	10.8
Lease financing arrangements	133.3	135.7
Total	$2,157.9	$1,386.6

Credit Facility—On March 17, 2016, CyrusOne LP entered into a first amended and restated credit agreement (the First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement) which amended and restated in its entirety the then-existing credit agreement, as amended to such date. The First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement provided for an additional $250.0 million senior unsecured term loan facility (the 2021 Term Loan) in addition to the existing $300.0 million senior unsecured term loan facility (the 2022 Term Loan, and together with the 2021 Term Loan, the Term Loans) and the existing $650.0 million revolving credit facility (the Revolving Credit Facility). The First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement had an accordion feature under which CyrusOne LP was permitted to request an increase in the total commitments up to an amount not to exceed $250.0 million. Deferred financing costs of $2.1 million related to this amendment and restatement were recorded.

On November 21, 2016, CyrusOne LP entered into a second amended and restated credit agreement which amended and restated in its entirety the First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and, among other things, increased the available commitments

CyrusOne Inc.
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under the Revolving Credit Facility to $1.0 billion. Deferred financing costs of $6.6 million related to this amendment and restatement were recorded.

On June 16, 2017, CyrusOne LP entered into an amendment to its senior unsecured second amended and restated credit agreement (as amended, the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement) that increased the total commitments thereunder by $450.0 million to $2.0 billion and provided additional flexibility to pursue various initiatives, including joint ventures and international expansion. The amendment increased the size of the 2022 Term Loan maturing in January 2022 from $300.0 million to $650.0 million and expanded the Revolving Credit Facility by $100.0 million to $1.1 billion. Proceeds from the $350.0 million 2022 Term Loan increase were used to pay down borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility. The existing $250.0 million 2021Term Loan maturing in September 2021 remained unchanged. The amendment refreshes the amount available under the accordion feature of the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to enable CyrusOne LP to increase the total loan commitments under the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to up to $2.3 billion from time to time.

The Revolving Credit Facility is scheduled to mature in November 2020 and includes a one-year extension option, which if exercised by CyrusOne LP would extend the maturity date to November 2021, subject to certain conditions. The 2022 Term Loan of $650.0 million is scheduled to mature in January 2022. The 2021 Term Loan of $250.0 million is scheduled to mature in September 2021. The Revolving Credit Facility currently bears interest at a rate per annum equal to LIBOR plus 1.55% and the 2022 Term Loan and 2021 Term Loan currently bear interest at a rate per annum equal to LIBOR plus 1.50% (the margins are subject to adjustment).

Deferred financing costs of $2.7 million related to the June 2017 amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement were recorded. Existing deferred financing costs of $0.3 million were recorded to Loss on extinguishment of debt due to the exit of certain lenders from the credit facility.

As of September 30, 2017, the interest rate for the Revolving Credit Facility and the Term Loans was 2.79% and 2.73%, respectively.

As of September 30, 2017, there were outstanding borrowings of $337.7 million on the Revolving Credit Facility and aggregate borrowings of $900.0 million on the Term Loans. In addition, the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement contains an accordion feature to enable CyrusOne LP to increase the total loan commitments under the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to up to $2.3 billion.

We pay commitment fees for the unused amount of borrowings on the Revolving Credit Facility and letter of credit fees on any outstanding letters of credit. The commitment fees are equal to 0.25% per annum of the actual daily amount by which the aggregate revolving commitments exceed the sum of outstanding revolving loans and letter of credit obligations. Commitment fees related to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement were $0.6 million and $0.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Commitment fees related to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement were $1.3 million and $1.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

At September 30, 2017, available capacity under the Revolving Credit Facility was $753.8 million, which included $1.1 billion under the Revolving Credit Facility less outstanding borrowings of $337.7 million and letters of credit of $8.5 million. Total liquidity at September 30, 2017 was $778.4 million, which included availability of $753.8 million under the Revolving Credit Facility and Cash and cash equivalents of $24.6 million.
5.000% Senior Notes due 2024 and 5.375% Senior Notes due 2027—On March 17, 2017, CyrusOne LP and CyrusOne Finance Corp. (collectively, the Issuers) completed their offering of $500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.000% senior notes due 2024 and $300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% senior notes due 2027 in a

private offering. The Issuers have agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to file an exchange offer registration statement with the SEC and to have the registration statement declared effective on or prior to the 390th day after the issue date of the New Notes, and to complete an exchange offer. The Company received proceeds of $791.2 million, net of underwriting costs of $8.8 million. In addition, the Company incurred approximately $2.1 million in other costs. Total deferred financing costs of $10.9 million related to the New Notes were recorded.

The New Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Issuers, which rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness of the Issuers. The New Notes will be effectively subordinated in right of payment to any secured indebtedness of the Issuers to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. The New Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several basis by CyrusOne Inc., CyrusOne GP and all of CyrusOne LP’s existing domestic subsidiaries (other than CyrusOne Finance Corp. and CyrusOne Government Services LLC). Each of CyrusOne LP’s restricted subsidiaries (other than any designated excluded subsidiary or receivables entity) that guarantees any other indebtedness of CyrusOne LP or other indebtedness of the guarantors will be required to guarantee the New Notes in the future. Each such guarantee will be a senior unsecured obligation of the applicable guarantor, ranking equally with all existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness of such guarantor and effectively subordinated to all existing and future secured indebtedness of such guarantor to the extent of the value of the assets securing that indebtedness. The New Notes will be structurally subordinated to all liabilities (including trade payables) of each subsidiary of CyrusOne LP that does not guarantee the New Notes.

The 2024 Notes will bear interest at a rate of 5.000% per annum, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on September 15, 2017, to persons who are registered holders of the 2024 Notes on the immediately preceding March 1 and September 1, respectively. The 2027 Notes will bear interest at a rate of 5.375% per annum, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on September 15, 2017, to persons who are registered holders of the 2027 Notes on the immediately preceding March 1 and September 1, respectively.

The 2024 Notes will mature on March 15, 2024. However, prior to March 15, 2020, the Issuers may, at their option, redeem some or all of the 2024 Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2024 Notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, plus a “make-whole” premium. On or after March 15, 2020, the Issuers may, at their option, redeem some or all of the 2024 Notes at any time at declining redemption prices equal to (i) 102.500% beginning on March 15, 2020, (ii) 101.250% beginning on March 15, 2021 and (iii) 100.000% beginning on March 15, 2022 and thereafter, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. In addition, before March 15, 2020, and subject to certain conditions, the Issuers may, at their option, redeem up to 40% of the aggregate principal amount of 2024 Notes with the net proceeds of certain equity offerings at 105.000% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the date of redemption; provided that (i) at least 55% of the aggregate principal amount of 2024 Notes remains outstanding and (ii) the redemption occurs within 90 days of the closing of any such equity offering.

The 2027 Notes will mature on March 15, 2027. However, prior to March 15, 2022, the Issuers may, at their option, redeem some or all of the 2027 Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2027 Notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, plus a “make-whole” premium. On or after March 15, 2022, the Issuers may, at their option, redeem some or all of the 2027 Notes at any time at declining redemption prices equal to (i) 102.688% beginning on March 15, 2022, (ii) 101.792% beginning on March 15, 2023, (iii) 100.896% beginning on March 15, 2024 and (iv) 100.000% beginning on March 15, 2025 and thereafter, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. In addition, before March 15, 2020, and subject to certain conditions, the Issuers may, at their option, redeem up to 40% of the aggregate principal amount of 2027 Notes with the net proceeds of certain equity offerings at 105.375% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the date of redemption; provided that (i) at least 55% of the aggregate principal amount of 2027 Notes remains outstanding and (ii) the redemption occurs within 90 days of the closing of any such equity offering.

6.375% Senior Notes due 2022—On November 20, 2012, CyrusOne LP and CyrusOne Finance Corp. (Issuers) issued $525.0 million of 6.375% senior notes due 2022 (the 2022 Notes). In March 2017, the Company repurchased all of its 2022 Notes with an aggregate face value of $474.8 million for total consideration of $515.1 million, including accrued and unpaid interest of $10.3 million. Deferred financing costs, bond premium and legal fees related to the 2022 Notes of $6.2 million were written off which resulted in a loss on extinguishment of debt of $36.2 million.

Debt Covenants —The Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement requires us to maintain certain financial covenants including the following, in each case on a consolidated basis:

- A minimum fixed charge ratio;
- Maximum total and secured leverage ratios;
- A minimum tangible net worth requirement;

- A maximum secured recourse indebtedness ratio;
- A minimum unencumbered debt yield ratio; and
- A maximum ratio of unsecured indebtedness to unencumbered asset value.

Notwithstanding these limitations, we will be permitted, subject to the terms and conditions of the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, to distribute to our stockholders cash dividends in an amount not to exceed 95% of our Funds From Operations (FFO), as defined in the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement for any period.
The Company’s most restrictive covenants are generally included in the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. In order to continue to have access to amounts available to it under the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, the Company must remain in compliance with all covenants.
The indentures governing the 2024 Notes and the 2027 Notes contain affirmative and negative covenants customarily found in indebtedness of this type, including a number of covenants that, among other things, restrict, subject to certain exceptions, the

Company's ability to: incur secured or unsecured indebtedness; pay dividends or distributions on its equity interests, or redeem or repurchase equity interests of the Company; make certain investments or other restricted payments; enter into transactions with affiliates; enter into agreements limiting the ability of the operating partnership's subsidiaries to pay dividends or make certain transfers and other payments to the operating partnership or to other subsidiaries; sell assets; and merge, consolidate or transfer all or substantially all of the operating partnership's property and assets. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the covenants contained in the indentures do not restrict the Company's ability to pay dividends or distributions to stockholders to the extent (i) no default or event of default exists or is continuing under the indentures and (ii) the Company believes in good faith that we qualify as a REIT under the Code and the payment of such dividend or distribution is necessary either to maintain its status as a REIT or to enable it to avoid payment of any tax that could be avoided by reason of such dividend or distribution. The Company and its subsidiaries are also required to maintain total unencumbered assets of at least 150% of their unsecured debt on a consolidated basis, subject to certain qualifications set forth in the indentures.

As of September 30, 2017, we believe we were in compliance with all covenants.

Deferred financing costs—Deferred financing costs are costs incurred in connection with obtaining long-term financing. Deferred financing costs were incurred in connection with the issuance of the Revolving Credit Facility, the 2022 Term Loan, the 2021 Term Loan and the New Notes. As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, deferred financing costs totaled $24.0 million and $22.2 million, respectively. Amortization of deferred financing costs, included in Interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations totaled $1.2 million and $3.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and $1.0 million and $3.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

Capital lease obligations—We use leasing as a source of financing for certain of our data center facilities and related equipment. We currently operate eight data center facilities under leases recognized as capital leases. We have options to extend the initial lease term on all but one of these leases.

Lease financing arrangements—Lease financing arrangements represent leases of real estate in which we are involved in the construction of structural improvements to develop buildings into data centers. When we bear substantially all the construction period risk, such as managing or funding construction, we are deemed to be the accounting owner of the leased property and, at the lease inception date, we are required to record at fair value the property and associated liability on our balance sheet. These transactions generally do not qualify for sale-leaseback accounting due to our continued involvement in these data center operations.

Interest expense on Capital lease obligations and Lease financing arrangements was $2.2 million and $6.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and $3.4 million and $8.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

7. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value measurements are utilized in accounting for business combinations and testing of goodwill and other long-lived assets for impairment and disclosures. Fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities is defined as an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. The three-tier hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value, which prioritizes the inputs used in the methodologies of measuring fair value for assets and liabilities, is as follows:

Level 1—Observable inputs for identical instruments such as quoted market prices;

Level 2—Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (i.e., interest rates, yield curves, etc.), and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs); and

Level 3—Unobservable inputs that reflect our determination of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. These inputs are developed based on the best information available, including our own data.

The fair value of Cash and cash equivalents, Restricted cash, Rent and other receivables and Accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their carrying value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

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The carrying value and fair value of other financial instruments are as follows:
IN MILLIONS

As of	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
2024 Notes	$ 500.0	$ 527.5	$ —	$ —
2027 Notes	300.0	322.5	—	—
2022 Notes	—	—	477.3	502.1
Revolving Credit Facility and Term Loans	1,237.7	1,237.7	785.0	785.0

The fair values of our 2024 Notes and 2027 Notes as of September 30, 2017 and our 2022 Notes as of December 31, 2016 were based on the quoted market prices for these notes, which is considered Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The carrying value of the Revolving Credit Facility, the 2022 Term Loan and the 2021 Term Loan approximates estimated fair value as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, due to the variability of interest rates and the stability of our credit ratings. These fair value measurements are considered Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

8. Dividends

On August 2, 2017, we announced a regular cash dividend of $0.42 per common share payable to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 29, 2017. The dividends were paid on October 13, 2017.

9. Stock-Based Compensation Plans

Stock-based compensation expense was as follows:
IN MILLIONS

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016
Founders	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 0.3
2013 Grants	—	—	—	0.1
2014 Grants	—	0.3	0.1	0.9
2015 Grants	0.5	1.2	1.7	3.1
2016 Grants	1.7	0.8	5.4	4.1
2017 Grants	1.8	—	4.4	—
Total	$ 4.0	$ 2.3	$ 11.6	$ 8.5

The board of directors of CyrusOne Inc. adopted the 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), which was amended and restated on May 2, 2016. The LTIP is administered by the compensation committee of the board of directors. Awards issuable under the LTIP include common stock, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock options and other incentive awards. CyrusOne Inc. has reserved a total of 8.9 million shares of CyrusOne Inc. common stock for issuance pursuant to the LTIP, which may be adjusted for changes in capitalization and certain corporate transactions. To the extent that an award, if forfeitable, expires, terminates or lapses, or an award is otherwise settled in cash without the delivery of shares of common stock to the participant, then any unpaid shares subject to the award will be available for future grant or issuance under the LTIP. The payment of dividend equivalents in cash in conjunction with any outstanding awards will not be counted against the shares available for issuance under the LTIP. The related stock compensation expense incurred by CyrusOne Inc. is allocated to the operating partnership. Shares available under the LTIP at September 30, 2017, were approximately 5.5 million. Shares vest according to each agreement and as long as the employee remains employed with the Company. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model for time and performance-based options and a Monte Carlo simulation for market-based awards. The fair values of these awards use assumptions such as volatility, risk-free interest rate, and expected term of the awards.

Compensation expense is measured based on the estimated grant-date fair value. Expense for time-based grants is recognized under a straight-line method. For market-based grants, expense is recognized under a graded expense attribution method. For performance-based grants, expense is recognized under a graded expense attribution method if it is probable that the performance targets will be achieved. Any dividends declared with respect to the performance and market-based shares shall be accrued by the Company and distributed on the vesting date provided that the applicable performance goal has been attained.

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In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance which simplifies several aspects of the accounting for employee share-based payment transactions for both public and nonpublic entities, including the accounting for income taxes, forfeitures, and statutory tax withholding requirements, as well as classification in the statement of cash flows. The Company adopted the guidance in the fourth quarter of 2016 and elected the actual forfeiture rate, which had an immaterial impact to our financial statements.

Founders Grants

On January 24, 2013, the Company granted 1.0 million shares of time-based restricted stock, which had an aggregate value of $19.0 million on the grant date. Holders of the restricted stock have all of the rights and privileges of stockholders including but not limited to the right to vote, receive dividends and distributions upon liquidation of CyrusOne. These shares vested on January 24, 2016.

2013 Grants

On April 17, 2013, the Company issued performance and market-based awards under the LTIP in the form of stock options and restricted stock. For these awards, vesting was tied 50% to the achievement of a non-GAAP performance measure (cumulative EBITDA targets, as defined in the agreement), over the 2013-2015 performance period, and 50% market-based performance measure (the total stockholder return (TSR), as defined in the agreement) at the end of the three-year period ending December 31, 2015. The portion of the awards tied to cumulative EBITDA vested annually over a three-year period based on the Company attaining predetermined cumulative EBITDA targets. The portion of the awards tied to TSR vested at the end of three years based on TSR, during the three-year measurement period following the grant date, meeting or exceeding the return of the MSCI US REIT Index (REIT Index) over the same period.

The stock option awards have a contractual life of 10 years from the award date and were granted with an exercise price equal to $23.58.

The holders of restricted stock have all of the rights and privileges of shareholders including the right to vote. As of March 31, 2017, there was no unearned compensation as all awards are fully vested.

2014 Grants

On February 7, 2014, the Company issued performance and market-based awards under the LTIP in the form of restricted stock. For these awards, vesting was tied 50% to the achievement of a non-GAAP performance measure (cumulative Adjusted EBITDA targets, as defined in the agreement) over the 2014-2016 performance period, and 50% to a market-based performance measure, TSR, as defined in the agreement, as of the end of the three-year period ending December 31, 2016. The portion of the awards tied to cumulative Adjusted EBITDA vested annually over a three-year period based on the Company attaining predetermined cumulative Adjusted EBITDA targets and as long as the employee remained employed with the Company. The portion of the award tied to TSR vested at the end of three years based on the cumulative TSR over a three-year performance period. The market and performance-based awards vested based on the same scales as the awards granted during 2013.

The holders of restricted stock have all of the rights and privileges of shareholders including the right to vote. As of March 31, 2017, there was no unearned compensation as all awards are fully vested.

2015 Grants

On February 10, 2015, the Company issued awards under the LTIP in the form of options and restricted stock. The stock options are time-based and vest annually on a pro-rata basis over three years. Twenty percent of the restricted stock awards are subject to time-based vesting and eighty percent of the restricted stock awards are equally split between performance-based and market-based vesting. The performance-based metric is return on assets, which is a non-GAAP measure that is defined in the award agreement. The time-based restricted stock will vest pro-rata annually over three years. The performance and market-based restricted stock will vest annually based upon the achievement of certain criteria for each year of the three-year measurement periods. The first two years are capped at 100% of the target with a cumulative true-up to a maximum of 200% possible in year three. The market and performance-based awards will vest based on the same scales as the awards granted during 2014.

The holders of restricted stock have all of the rights and privileges of shareholders including the right to vote. As of September 30, 2017, unearned compensation representing the unvested portion of the awards granted in 2015 totaled $0.8 million, with a weighted average vesting period of 0.4 years.

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2016 Grants

On February 1, 2016, the Company issued shares of time, performance and market-based awards under the LTIP in the form of restricted stock. The grant date fair value of time and performance-based restricted shares was $36.99. The grant date fair value of market-based restricted shares was $43.66. The Company issued stock options on February 1, 2016. The stock option awards have a contractual life of 10 years from the award date and were granted with an exercise price equal to $36.99. The Company issued options with a grant date fair value of $6.99.

The performance-based metric is return on assets, which is a non-GAAP measure and is defined in the award agreement. The time-based restricted stock awards generally vest pro-rata annually over a three-year period. The performance and market-based restricted stock awards vest annually based upon the achievement of certain criteria for each of the three-year measurement periods. The first two years are capped at 100% of the target with a cumulative true-up to a maximum of 200% possible in year three. Certain employees were also awarded time-based restricted stock that cliff vest at the end of three years. The stock options are time-based and vest annually on a pro-rata basis over three years. The market and performance-based awards will vest based on the same scales as the awards granted during 2015.

The holders of restricted stock have all of the rights and privileges of shareholders including the right to vote. As of September 30, 2017, unearned compensation representing the unvested portion of the awards granted in 2016 totaled $9.1 million, with a weighted average vesting period of 1.4 years.

2017 Grants

On February 13, 2017, the Company issued time and market-based awards under the LTIP in the form of restricted stock units and restricted stock, with a grant date fair value of $14.8 million. The Company granted 119,218 time-based restricted stock units and 18,179 shares of time-based restricted stock with a grant date fair value of $48.13, and 129,146 market-based restricted stock units with a grant date fair value of $63.23. No stock options have been issued in 2017.

On April 28, 2017, the Company issued time-based awards under the LTIP in the form of restricted stock units with a grant date fair value of $0.9 million. The Company granted 16,755 time-based restricted stock units with a grant date fair value of $54.64.

On July 31, 2017, the Company issued time-based awards under the LTIP in the form of restricted stock units with a grant date fair value of $0.2 million. The Company granted 3,936 time-based restricted stock units with a grant date fair value of $59.71.

The market-based metric is TSR, which is a non-GAAP measure and is the shareholder return compared to the REIT Index and is defined in the award agreement. The time-based restricted stock units generally vest pro-rata annually over a three-year period. The time-based restricted stock generally vests over a one-year period. The market-based restricted stock units generally vest annually based upon the achievement of certain criteria for each of the three-year measurement periods. The first two years are capped at 100% of the target. If at the end of the third year total performance over the three-year period exceeds the REIT Index by more than 2%, up to 200% of these awards may vest. The market-based awards will vest based on the same scales as the awards granted during 2016.

The holders of restricted stock have all the rights and privileges of shareholders including the right to vote. The holders of restricted stock units do not have all of the rights and privileges of shareholders and do not have the right to vote. These rights will be acquired upon the settlement of the restricted stock units and the issuance of shares. The time-based restricted stock units have the right to receive dividends that are payable within ten days following the date the dividends are payable to shareholders. Market-based restricted stock units accrue dividends which are paid upon the settlement of the units. As of September 30, 2017, unearned compensation representing the unvested portion of the awards granted in 2017 totaled $11.3 million, with a weighted average vesting period of 1.8 years.

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10. (Loss) Income per Share

Basic (loss) income per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. In addition, net (loss) income applicable to participating securities and the participating securities are both excluded from the computation of basic (loss) income per share.

Diluted (loss) income per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period, including restricted stock outstanding. If there is net income during the period, the dilutive impact of common stock equivalents outstanding would also be reflected.
The following table reflects the computation of basic and diluted net (loss) income per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:
IN MILLIONS, except per share amounts

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017		Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Numerator:								
Net (loss) income	$(55.1)	$(55.1)	$4.4	$4.4	$(86.3)	$(86.3)	$19.1	$19.1
Less: Restricted stock dividends	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Net (loss) income available to stockholders	$(55.3)	$(55.3)	$4.2	$4.2	$(87.0)	$(87.0)	$18.6	$18.6
Denominator:								
Weighted average common outstanding-basic	90.4	90.4	80.6	80.6	87.5	87.5	77.0	77.0
Performance-based restricted stock and units		—		0.5		—		0.6
Convertible securities		—		0.2		—		—
Weighted average shares outstanding-diluted		90.4		81.3		87.5		77.6
EPS:								
Net (loss) income per share-basic	$(0.61)		$0.05		$(0.99)		$0.24	
Effect of dilutive shares:								
Net (loss) income per share-diluted		$(0.61)		$0.05		$(0.99)		$0.24

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11. Related Party Transactions

CBI

Prior to November 20, 2012, CyrusOne Inc., CyrusOne GP, CyrusOne LP and its subsidiaries were operated by CBI. The condensed consolidated financial statements reflect the following transactions with CBI and its affiliated entities, including Cincinnati Bell Telephone and Cincinnati Bell Technology Solutions. Since June 30, 2016, CBI has owned less than 5.0% of the outstanding common stock of CyrusOne Inc. and no operating partnership units.

Revenues —The Company records revenues from CBI under contractual service arrangements. These services include leasing of data center space, power and cooling in certain of our data center facilities, network interface services and office space.

Operating Expenses —The Company records expenses from CBI incurred in relation to network support, services calls, monitoring and management, storage and backup, IT systems support, and connectivity services.

The dividends payable as of September 30, 2016, included amounts due to subsidiaries of CBI related to the dividend and distribution announced on August 1, 2016 of $0.38 per share based on CBI's ownership of common shares of CyrusOne Inc. as of the record date of September 30, 2016.

12. Income Taxes

CyrusOne Inc. elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code, commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2013. To remain qualified as a REIT, we are required to distribute at least 90% of our taxable income to our stockholders and meet various other requirements imposed by the Code relating to such matters as operating results, asset holdings, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership. Provided we continue to qualify for taxation as a REIT, we are generally not subject to corporate level federal income tax on the earnings distributed currently to our stockholders. It is our policy and intent, subject to change, to distribute 100% of our taxable income and therefore no provision is required in the accompanying financial statements for federal income taxes with regards to activities of CyrusOne Inc. and its subsidiary pass-through entities.

We have elected to designate two subsidiaries as taxable REIT subsidiaries (each a TRS). The activities of a TRS may include performing services for our tenants that would otherwise be considered impermissible for REITs. The income of a TRS is subject to federal and state taxes. While CyrusOne Inc. and the operating partnership do not pay federal income taxes, we are still subject to foreign, state, and local income taxes in the locations in which we conduct business. Income tax expense was $0.9 million and $2.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and $0.6 million and $1.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

For certain entities we calculate deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary differences in the basis between financial statement and income tax assets and liabilities. Deferred income taxes are recalculated annually at rates then in effect. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets to amounts that are more likely than not to be realized. The ultimate realization of the deferred tax assets depends upon our ability to generate future taxable income during the periods in which basis differences and other deductions become deductible and prior to the expiration of the net operating loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets (net of valuation allowance) and liabilities were accrued, as necessary, for the periods ended September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Historically, we have recorded a full valuation allowance on our foreign net deferred tax assets related to our foreign generated net operating losses due to the uncertainty of their realization. In 2013 and 2014, management determined it was necessary to record a full valuation allowance on all of our domestic and foreign net deferred tax assets due to the uncertainty of their realization. Accordingly, at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the net domestic and foreign deferred tax assets were zero.

13. Guarantors

CyrusOne LP and CyrusOne Finance Corp., as “LP Co-issuer” and “Finance Co-issuer,” respectively, had $500.0 million aggregate principal amount of their 2024 Notes and $300.0 million aggregate principal amount of their 2027 Notes outstanding at September 30, 2017. As of September 30, 2017, the New Notes are fully and unconditionally and jointly and severally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by CyrusOne Inc. (Parent Guarantor), CyrusOne GP (General Partner), and CyrusOne LP’s wholly owned domestic subsidiaries, CyrusOne LLC, CyrusOne TRS Inc., CyrusOne Foreign Holdings LLC, Cervalis Holdings LLC, Cervalis LLC, CyrusOne-NJ LLC and CyrusOne-NC LLC (such subsidiaries, together, the Guarantor Subsidiaries). Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries consist of wholly owned subsidiaries organized outside of the United States, as well as CyrusOne Government Services LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a wholly owned subsidiary of CyrusOne LP, and the Finance Co-Issuer. None of

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the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries guarantee the New Notes. Subject to the provisions of the indentures governing the New Notes, in certain circumstances, a Guarantor may be released from its guarantee obligation, including:

- upon the sale or other disposition (including by way of consolidation or merger) of such Guarantor or of all of the capital stock of such Guarantor such that such Guarantor is no longer a restricted subsidiary under the indentures,
- upon the sale or disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Guarantor,
- upon the LP Co-issuer designating such Guarantor as an unrestricted subsidiary under the terms of the indentures,
- if such Guarantor is no longer a guarantor or other obligor of any other indebtedness of the LP Co-issuer or the Parent Guarantor,
- upon the LP Co-issuer designating such Guarantor as an excluded subsidiary under the terms of the indentures, and
- upon the defeasance or discharge of the New Notes in accordance with the terms of the indentures.

The entity structure of each Issuer and guarantor of the New Notes is described below.

CyrusOne Inc. – CyrusOne Inc. is the Parent Guarantor and became a registrant with the SEC upon completion of its IPO on January 24, 2013.

CyrusOne GP – CyrusOne GP is the general partner and 1% owner of CyrusOne LP and has no other assets or operations.

Issuers – The Issuers are CyrusOne LP and CyrusOne Finance Corp. CyrusOne Finance Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of CyrusOne LP, was formed for the sole purpose of acting as co-issuer of notes and has no other assets or operations. CyrusOne LP, in addition to being the co-issuer of the New Notes, is also the 100% owner, either directly or indirectly, of the Guarantor Subsidiaries and Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries.

Guarantor Subsidiaries – The guarantors of the New Notes include CyrusOne LLC, CyrusOne TRS Inc., CyrusOne Foreign Holdings LLC, Cervalis Holdings LLC, Cervalis LLC, CyrusOne-NJ LLC and CyrusOne-NC LLC, which agreed to provide unconditional guarantees of the Issuers' obligations under the New Notes. The guarantee of each Guarantor Subsidiary is (i) a senior unsecured obligation of such Guarantor Subsidiary, (ii) pari passu in right of payment with any existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness of such Guarantor Subsidiary, (iii) senior in right of payment to any future subordinated indebtedness of such Guarantor Subsidiary and (iv) effectively subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future secured indebtedness of such Guarantor Subsidiary, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing that indebtedness. CyrusOne LLC, together with CyrusOne Foreign Holdings LLC, directly or indirectly owns 100% of the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries.

Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries consist of wholly owned subsidiaries which conduct operations in the United Kingdom and Singapore, as well as CyrusOne Government Services LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of CyrusOne LP, and the Finance Co-Issuer.
The following schedules present the balance sheets as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and the statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016, and the statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016 for the Parent Guarantor, General Partner, LP Co-issuer, Finance Co-issuer, Guarantor Subsidiaries and Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries.
The consolidating statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 includes the purchase of CME in March 2016. The consolidating statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 includes the purchase of the Sentinel Properties on February 28, 2017. The results for the CME and Sentinel Properties purchases are included in the Guarantor Subsidiaries financial statements subsequent to the respective

acquisitions.

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Consolidating Balance Sheets

IN MILLIONS	As of September 30, 2017							
	Parent Guarantor	General Partner	LP Co-issuer	Finance Co-issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations/Consolidation	Total
Land	$—	$ —	$—	$ —	$ 172.0	$ —	$ —	$ 172.0
Buildings and improvements	—	—	—	—	1,314.0	28.2	1.8	1,344.0
Equipment	—	—	—	—	1,712.7	1.1	7.4	1,721.2
Construction in progress	—	—	—	—	413.4	0.1	5.4	418.9
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	3,612.1	29.4	14.6	3,656.1
Accumulated depreciation	—	—	—	—	(718.5)	(3.6)	—	(722.1)
Net investment in real estate	—	—	—	—	2,893.6	25.8	14.6	2,934.0
Cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	—	24.5	0.1	—	24.6
Investment in subsidiaries	1,383.1	13.8	1,792.1	—	—	—	(3,189.0)	—
Restricted cash	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Rent and other receivables, net	—	—	—	—	91.0	2.0	—	93.0
Intercompany receivable	18.3	—	1,626.5	—	—	0.5	(1,645.3)	—
Goodwill	—	—	—	—	455.1	—	—	455.1
Intangible assets, net	—	—	—	—	209.7	—	—	209.7
Other assets	—	—	—	—	164.6	2.7	—	167.3
Total assets	$ 1,401.4	$ 13.8	$ 3,418.6	$ —	$ 3,838.6	$ 31.1	$ (4,819.7)	$ 3,883.8
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 39.6	$ —	$ 3.5	$ —	$ 201.0	$ 0.6	$ —	$ 244.7
Deferred revenue	—	—	—	—	104.0	0.8	—	104.8
Intercompany payable	—	—	18.3	—	1,629.4	—	(1,647.7)	—
Capital lease obligations	—	—	—	—	6.0	4.9	—	10.9
Long-term debt, net	—	—	2,013.7	—	—	—	—	2,013.7
Lease financing arrangements	—	—	—	—	106.1	27.2	—	133.3
Total liabilities	39.6	—	2,035.5	—	2,046.5	33.5	(1,647.7)	2,507.4
Total stockholders' equity	1,361.8	13.8	1,383.1	—	1,792.1	(2.4)	(3,172.0)	1,376.4
Total liabilities and equity	$ 1,401.4	$ 13.8	$ 3,418.6	$ —	$ 3,838.6	$ 31.1	$ (4,819.7)	$ 3,883.8

CyrusOne Inc.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (unaudited)

IN MILLIONS	As of December 31, 2016							
	Parent Guarantor	General Partner	LP Co-issuer	Finance Co-issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations/Consolidations	Total
Land	$—	$—	$—	$ —	$142.7	$—	$ —	$142.7
Buildings and improvements	—	—	—	—	973.6	34.1	1.2	1,008.9
Equipment	—	—	—	—	1,036.8	1.0	5.1	1,042.9
Construction in progress	—	—	—	—	406.4	—	0.7	407.1
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	2,559.5	35.1	7.0	2,601.6
Accumulated depreciation	—	—	—	—	(571.3)	(7.2)	—	(578.5)
Net investment in real estate	—	—	—	—	1,988.2	27.9	7.0	2,023.1
Cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	—	13.4	1.2	—	14.6
Investment in subsidiaries	1,170.3	11.7	1,376.1	—	2.0	—	(2,560.1)	—
Rent and other receivables, net	—	—	—	—	81.8	1.5	—	83.3
Intercompany receivable	18.6	—	1,057.7	—	—	0.5	(1,076.8)	—
Goodwill	—	—	—	—	455.1	—	—	455.1
Intangible assets, net	—	—	—	—	150.2	—	—	150.2
Other assets	—	—	—	—	123.4	2.7	—	126.1
Total assets	$1,188.9	$11.7	$2,433.8	$ —	$2,814.1	$33.8	$ (3,629.9)	$2,852.4
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$33.9	$—	$4.8	$ —	$187.7	$0.7	$ —	$227.1
Deferred revenue	—	—	—	—	76.0	0.7	—	76.7
Intercompany payable	—	—	18.6	—	1,058.2	—	(1,076.8)	—
Capital lease obligations	—	—	—	—	5.6	5.2	—	10.8
Long-term debt, net	—	—	1,240.1	—	—	—	—	1,240.1
Lease financing arrangements	—	—	—	—	110.5	25.2	—	135.7
Total liabilities	33.9	—	1,263.5	—	1,438.0	31.8	(1,076.8)	1,690.4
Total stockholders' equity	1,155.0	11.7	1,170.3	—	1,376.1	2.0	(2,553.1)	1,162.0
Total liabilities and equity	$1,188.9	$11.7	$2,433.8	$ —	$2,814.1	$33.8	$ (3,629.9)	$2,852.4

CyrusOne Inc.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (unaudited)

Consolidating Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

IN MILLIONS	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017							
	Parent Guarantor	General Partner	LP Co-issuer	Finance Co-issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations/ Consolidations	Total
Revenue:								
Base revenue and other	$—	$—	$—	$ —	$ 154.5	$ 1.0	$ —	$155.5
Metered power reimbursements	—	—	—	—	19.4	0.4	—	19.8
Revenue	—	—	—	—	173.9	1.4	—	175.3
Costs and expenses:								
Property operating expenses	—	—	—	—	62.4	0.6	—	63.0
Sales and marketing	—	—	—	—	3.9	—	—	3.9
General and administrative	—	—	—	—	17.5	—	—	17.5
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	68.6	0.1	—	68.7
Transaction and acquisition integration costs	—	—	—	—	3.0	—	—	3.0
Asset impairments and loss on disposal	—	—	—	—	55.5	—	—	55.5
Total costs and expenses	—	—	—	—	210.9	0.7	—	211.6
Operating income	—	—	—	—	(37.0)	0.7	—	(36.3)
Interest expense	—	—	19.9	—	—	0.7	(2.7)	17.9
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Loss) income before income taxes	—	—	(19.9)	—	(37.0)	—	2.7	(54.2)
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	(0.9)	—	—	(0.9)
Equity (loss) earnings related to investment in subsidiaries	(57.8)	(0.5)	(37.9)	—	—	—	96.2	—
Net (loss) income	(57.8)	(0.5)	(57.8)	—	(37.9)	—	98.9	(55.1)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Comprehensive (loss) income	$(57.8)	$(0.5)	$(57.8)	$ —	$(37.9)	$(0.1)	$ 98.9	$(55.2)

CyrusOne Inc.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (unaudited)

IN MILLIONS	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016							
	Parent Guarantor	General Partner	LP Co-issuer	Finance Co-issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations/Consolidations	Total
Revenue:								
Base revenue and other	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 127.8	$ 1.0	$ —	$ 128.8
Metered power reimbursements	—	—	—	—	14.7	0.3	—	15.0
Revenue	—	—	—	—	142.5	1.3	—	143.8
Costs and expenses:								
Property operating expenses	—	—	—	—	54.0	0.6	—	54.6
Sales and marketing	—	—	—	—	4.7	—	—	4.7
General and administrative	—	—	—	—	13.9	—	—	13.9
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	53.6	(3.0)	—	50.6
Transaction and acquisition integration costs	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	1.2
Total costs and expenses	—	—	—	—	127.4	(2.4)	—	125.0
Operating income	—	—	—	—	15.1	3.7	—	18.8
Interest expense	—	—	12.2	—	—	0.7	0.9	13.8
Income (loss) before income taxes	—	—	(12.2)	—	15.1	3.0	(0.9)	5.0
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	(0.6)	—	—	(0.6)
Equity earnings (loss) related to investment in subsidiaries	4.6	0.1	16.8	—	2.3	—	(23.8)	—
Net income (loss)	4.6	0.1	4.6	—	16.8	3.0	(24.7)	4.4
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(0.7)	—	(0.7)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 4.6	$ 0.1	$ 4.6	$ —	$ 16.8	$ 2.3	$ (24.7)	$ 3.7

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CyrusOne Inc.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (unaudited)

IN MILLIONS	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017							
	Parent Guarantor	General Partner	LP Co-issuer	Finance Co-issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations/ Consolidations	Total
Revenue:								
Base revenue and other	$—	$—	$—	$ —	$ 437.8	$ 3.0	$ —	$440.8
Metered power reimbursements	—	—	—	—	49.7	1.0	—	50.7
Revenue	—	—	—	—	487.5	4.0	—	491.5
Costs and expenses:								
Property operating expenses	—	—	—	—	173.1	1.8	—	174.9
Sales and marketing	—	—	—	—	13.1	—	—	13.1
General and administrative	—	—	—	—	50.4	0.2	—	50.6
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	187.2	0.9	—	188.1
Transaction and acquisition integration costs	—	—	—	—	5.3	—	—	5.3
Asset impairments and loss on disposal	—	—	—	—	55.7	3.6	—	59.3
Total costs and expenses	—	—	—	—	484.8	6.5	—	491.3
Operating income	—	—	—	—	2.7	(2.5)	—	0.2
Interest expense	—	—	53.6	—	—	2.0	(7.6)	48.0
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	36.5	—	—	—	—	36.5
(Loss) income before income taxes	—	—	(90.1)	—	2.7	(4.5)	7.6	(84.3)
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	(2.0)	—	—	(2.0)
Equity (loss) earnings related to investment in subsidiaries	(93.9)	(0.9)	(3.8)	—	(4.5)	—	103.1	—
Net (loss) income	(93.9)	(0.9)	(93.9)	—	(3.8)	(4.5)	110.7	(86.3)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comprehensive (loss) income	$(93.9)	$(0.9)	$(93.9)	$ —	$ (3.8)	$ (4.5)	$ 110.7	$(86.3)

CyrusOne Inc.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (unaudited)

IN MILLIONS	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016							
	Parent Guarantor	General Partner	LP Co-issuer	Finance Co-issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations/Consolidations	Total
Revenue:								
Base revenue and other	$—	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 350.4	$ 3.1	$ —	$ 353.5
Metered power reimbursements	—	—	—	—	37.3	0.9	—	38.2
Revenue	—	—	—	—	387.7	4.0	—	391.7
Costs and expenses:								
Property operating expenses	—	—	—	—	137.9	1.8	—	139.7
Sales and marketing	—	—	—	—	12.9	—	—	12.9
General and administrative	—	—	—	—	42.7	0.1	—	42.8
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	136.3	(1.7)	—	134.6
Transaction and acquisition integration costs	—	—	—	—	3.9	—	—	3.9
Total costs and expenses	—	—	—	—	333.7	0.2	—	333.9
Operating income	—	—	—	—	54.0	3.8	—	57.8
Interest expense	—	—	36.0	—	—	2.2	(0.8)	37.4
Income (loss) before income taxes	—	—	(36.0)	—	54.0	1.6	0.8	20.4
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	(1.3)	—	—	(1.3)
Equity earnings (loss) related to investment in subsidiaries	17.5	0.2	53.5	—	0.8	—	(72.0)	—
Net income (loss)	17.5	0.2	17.5	—	53.5	1.6	(71.2)	19.1
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(0.8)	—	(0.8)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$17.5	$ 0.2	$ 17.5	$ —	$ 53.5	$ 0.8	$ (71.2)	$ 18.3

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CyrusOne Inc.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (unaudited)

Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows

IN MILLIONS	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017							
	Parent Guarantor	General Partner	LP Co-issuer	Finance Co-issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations/Consolidations	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:								
Net (loss) income	$ (93.9)	$ (0.9)	$ (93.9)	$ —	$ (3.8)	$ (4.5)	$ 110.7	$ (86.3)
Equity (loss) earnings related to investment in subsidiaries	93.9	0.9	3.8	—	4.5	—	(103.1)	—
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:								
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	187.2	0.9	—	188.1
Non-cash interest expense and change in interest accrual	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	—	2.1
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	11.6	—	—	11.6
Provision for bad debt	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.5
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	36.5	—	—	—	—	36.5
Asset impairments and loss on disposal	—	—	—	—	55.7	3.6	—	59.3
Change in operating assets and liabilities:								
Rent receivables and other assets	—	—	—	—	(53.3)	(0.4)	—	(53.7)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	—	—	(0.1)	—	5.0	(0.1)	—	4.8
Deferred revenues	—	—	—	—	27.1	0.1	—	27.2
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	—	—	(51.6)	—	234.5	(0.4)	7.6	190.1
Cash flows from investing activities:								
Capital expenditures - asset acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	—	—	—	(492.3)	—	—	(492.3)
Capital expenditures - other development	—	—	—	—	(701.5)	—	(7.6)	(709.1)
Investment in subsidiaries	(408.2)	(4.1)	(408.2)	—	(0.1)	—	820.6	—
Changes in restricted cash	—	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	—	(0.1)
Return of investment	107.4	—	—	—	—	—	(107.4)	—
Intercompany borrowings	6.0	—	(568.9)	—	—	—	562.9	—
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(294.8)	(4.1)	(977.1)	—	(1,194.0)	—	1,268.5	(1,201.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:								
Issuance of common stock	408.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	408.8
Dividends paid	(107.4)	—	(107.4)	—	—	—	107.4	(107.4)
Intercompany borrowings	—	—	(6.0)	—	568.9	—	(562.9)	—
Borrowings from credit facility	—	—	1,190.0	—	—	—	—	1,190.0
Proceeds from issuance of debt	—	—	800.0	—	—	—	—	800.0
Payments on credit facility	—	—	(737.3)	—	—	—	—	(737.3)
Payments on senior notes	—	—	(474.8)	—	—	—	—	(474.8)
Payments on capital leases and lease financing arrangements	—	—	—	—	(6.5)	(0.8)	—	(7.3)
Tax payment upon exercise of equity awards	(6.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6.6)
Contributions/distributions from parent	—	4.1	408.2	—	408.2	0.1	(820.6)	—

Debt issuance costs	—	—	(13.6)	—	—	—	—	(13.6)
Payment of debt extinguishment costs	—	—	(30.4)	—	—	—	—	(30.4)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	294.8	4.1	1,028.7	—	970.6	(0.7)	(1,276.1)	1,021.4
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	—	11.1	(1.1)	—	10.0
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	—	—	—	13.4	1.2	—	14.6
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$—	$—	$—	$ —	$ 24.5	$ 0.1	$ —	$24.6

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CyrusOne Inc.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (unaudited)

IN MILLIONS	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016							
	Parent Guarantor	General Partner	LP Co-issuer	Finance Co-issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations/Consolidations	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:								
Net income (loss)	$ 17.5	$ 0.2	$ 17.5	$ —	$ 53.5	$ 1.6	$ (71.2)	$ 19.1
Equity earnings (loss) related to investment in subsidiaries	(17.5)	(0.2)	(53.5)	—	(0.8)	—	72.0	—
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:								
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—	—	136.3	(1.7)	—	134.6
Non-cash interest expense and change in interest accrual	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	1.1	11.1
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	8.5	—	—	8.5
Provision for bad debt	—	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	0.9
Change in operating assets and liabilities:								
Rent receivables and other assets	—	—	—	—	(29.0)	—	—	(29.0)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	—	—	(0.1)	—	2.6	0.1	—	2.6
Deferred revenues	—	—	—	—	(6.2)	—	—	(6.2)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	—	—	(26.1)	—	165.8	—	1.9	141.6
Cash flows from investing activities:								
Capital expenditures - asset acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	—	—	—	(131.1)	—	—	(131.1)
Capital expenditures - other development	—	—	—	—	(424.4)	(1.0)	—	(425.4)
Investment in subsidiaries	(448.2)	(4.5)	(448.2)	—	—	—	900.9	—
Changes in restricted cash	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	1.5
Return of investment	80.8	—	—	—	—	—	(80.8)	—
Intercompany borrowings	14.9	—	55.9	—	—	(0.5)	(70.3)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(352.5)	(4.5)	(392.3)	—	(554.0)	(1.5)	749.8	(555.0)
Cash flows from financing activities:								
Issuance of common stock	448.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	448.6
Stock issuance costs	(1.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1.6)
Dividends paid	(80.8)	—	(82.8)	—	—	—	80.8	(82.8)
Intercompany borrowings	—	—	(14.9)	—	(53.5)	—	68.4	—
Borrowings from credit facility	—	—	530.0	—	—	—	—	530.0
Payments on credit facility	—	—	(460.0)	—	—	—	—	(460.0)
Payments on capital leases and lease financing arrangements	—	—	—	—	(6.0)	(0.8)	—	(6.8)
Tax payment upon exercise of equity awards	(13.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13.7)
Debt issuance costs	—	—	(2.1)	—	—	—	—	(2.1)
Contributions/distributions from parent	—	4.5	448.2	—	448.2	—	(900.9)	—
Payment of note payable	—	—	—	—	(1.5)	—	—	(1.5)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	352.5	4.5	418.4	—	387.2	(0.8)	(751.7)	410.1
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	—	(1.0)	(2.3)	—	(3.3)

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	—	—	—	10.4	3.9	—	14.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$—	$—	$—	$ —	$ 9.4	$ 1.6	$ —	$11.0

14. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to the end of the third quarter, CyrusOne announced the formation of a new strategic partnership with the execution of a commercial agreement with GDS, a leading developer and operator of high-performance, large-scale data centers in China. Under this new partnership, CyrusOne and GDS will work together to market and cross-sell data center space and related services in both the United States and China, the two biggest economies in the world, with each country having a significant concentration of hyperscale companies.

In addition, CyrusOne purchased newly issued unregistered ordinary shares equivalent to 8.0 million American depository shares (ADS) at a price per ordinary share equivalent to $12.45 per ADS, a 4% discount to the October 17, 2017 closing price, for a total investment of $100 million. Each ADS is equivalent to eight ordinary shares. GDS intends to use the proceeds to fund development projects across key markets to provide capacity to sustain its strong sales momentum. CyrusOne president and chief executive officer Gary Wojtaszek will join the GDS Board of Directors.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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

In particular, statements pertaining to our capital resources, portfolio performance, financial condition and results of operations contain certain forward-looking statements. Likewise, all of our statements regarding anticipated growth in our funds from operations and anticipated market conditions, demographics and results of operations are forward-looking statements. You can identify forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “believes,” “expects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “seeks,” “approximately,” “intends,” “plans,” "estimates" or “anticipate negative of these words and phrases or similar words or phrases that are predictions of or indicate future events or trends and that do not relate solely to historical matters. You can also identify forward-looking statements by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions. Forward-looking statements involve numerous risks and uncertainties and you should not rely on them as predictions of future events. Forward-looking statements depend on assumptions, data or methods that may be incorrect or imprecise and we may not be able to realize them. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected.

The following factors, among others, could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those set forth or contemplated in the forward-looking statements: (i) loss of key customers; (ii) economic downturn, natural disaster or oversupply of data centers in the limited geographic areas that we serve; (iii) risks related to the development of our properties and our ability to successfully lease those properties; (iv) loss of access to key third-party service providers and suppliers; (v) risks of loss of power or cooling which may interrupt our services to our customers; (vi) inability to identify and complete acquisitions and operate acquired properties; (vii) our failure to obtain necessary outside financing on favorable terms, or at all; (viii) restrictions in the instruments governing our indebtedness; (ix) risks related to environmental matters; (x) unknown or contingent liabilities related to our acquired properties; (xi) significant competition in our industry; (xii) loss of key personnel; (xiii) risks associated with real estate assets and the industry; (xiv) failure to maintain our status as a REIT or to comply with the highly technical and complex REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code); (xv) REIT distribution requirements could adversely affect our ability to execute our business plan; (xvi) insufficient cash available for distribution to stockholders; (xvii) future offerings of debt may adversely affect the market price of our common stock; (xviii) increases in market interest rates may drive potential investors to seek higher dividend yields and reduce demand for our common stock; (xix) market price and volume of stock could be volatile; and (xx) other factors affecting the real estate industry generally.

While forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs, they are not guarantees of future performance. We disclaim any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement to reflect changes in underlying assumptions or factors, of new information, data or methods, future events or other changes. 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 Quarterly Report. Additional information concerning these and other risks and uncertainties is contained in our other periodic filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, pursuant to the Exchange Act. We discussed a number of material risks in Item 1A. “Risk Factors” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2016. Those risks continue to be relevant to our performance and financial condition. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results.

Overview

Our Company. We are a premier data center real estate investment trust (REIT). We own, operate and develop enterprise-class, carrier-neutral, multi-tenant and single-tenant data center properties. Our data centers are generally purpose-built facilities with redundant power and cooling. They are not network specific and enable customer connectivity to a range of telecommunication carriers. We provide mission-critical data center facilities that protect and ensure the continued operation of information technology (IT) infrastructure for nearly 1,000 customers in 44 data centers and 2 recovery centers in 12 distinct markets (10 cities in the U.S., London and Singapore). We provide twenty-four hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week security guard monitoring with customizable security features.

We provide mission-critical data center real estate assets that protect and ensure the continued operation of IT infrastructure for our customers. Our goal is to be the preferred global data center provider to Fortune 1000, including the largest enterprises and providers of cloud services. As of September 30, 2017, our customers included 195 of the Fortune 1000, or private or foreign enterprises of equivalent size. These 195 Fortune 1000 customers, or private or foreign enterprises of equivalent size, provided 72% of our annualized rent as of September 30, 2017. Additionally, as of September 30, 2017, our top 10 customers represented 41% of our annualized rent.

We cultivate long-term strategic relationships with our customers and provide them with solutions for their data center facilities and IT infrastructure requirements. Our offerings provide flexibility, reliability and security delivered through a tailored, customer service focused platform that is designed to foster long-term relationships. We focus on attracting customers that have not historically outsourced their data center needs and providing them with solutions that address their current and future needs. Our facilities and construction design allow us to offer flexibility in density and power resiliency, and the opportunity for expansion as our customers' needs grow. The CyrusOne National IX Platform delivers interconnection across states and between metro-enabled sites within the CyrusOne footprint and beyond. The platform enables high-performance, low-cost data transfer and accessibility for customers by uniting our data centers.

Our Portfolio. As of September 30, 2017, our property portfolio included 44 data centers and 2 recovery centers in 12 distinct markets (10 cities in the U.S., London and Singapore) collectively providing approximately 5,565,000 net rentable square feet (NRSF) and powered by approximately 532 megawatts of available critical load capacity. Since December 31, 2016, the NRSF increased by 1,661,000 due to expansions in San Antonio of 283,000, Northern Virginia of 435,000, New York of 213,000, Raleigh-Durham of 156,000, Phoenix of 284,000 and other properties accounted for the remaining increase. We own 32 of the buildings in which our data center facilities are located. We lease the remaining 14 buildings, which account for approximately 652,000 NRSF, or approximately 12% of our total operating NRSF. These leased buildings accounted for 19% of our total annualized rent as of September 30, 2017. We also had approximately 928,000 NRSF under development, as well as an aggregate of approximately 1,404,000 NRSF of additional powered shell space under roof available for development. In addition, we have approximately 299 acres of land that are available for future data center shell development. Along with our primary product offering, leasing of colocation space, our customers are increasingly interested in ancillary office and other space. We believe our existing operating portfolio and development pipeline will allow us to meet the evolving needs of our existing customers and continue to attract new customers.

Results of Operations
Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017, Compared to Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016:

IN MILLIONS, except share and per share data

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	$ Change	% Change	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	$ Change	% Change
Revenue:								
Base revenue and other	$ 155.5	$ 128.8	$ 26.7	21 %	$ 440.8	$ 353.5	$ 87.3	25 %
Metered power reimbursements	19.8	15.0	4.8	32 %	50.7	38.2	12.5	33 %
Revenue	175.3	143.8	31.5	22 %	491.5	391.7	99.8	25 %
Costs and expenses:								
Property operating expenses	63.0	54.6	8.4	15 %	174.9	139.7	35.2	25 %
Sales and marketing	3.9	4.7	(0.8)	(17)%	13.1	12.9	0.2	2 %
General and administrative	17.5	13.9	3.6	26 %	50.6	42.8	7.8	18 %
Depreciation and amortization	68.7	50.6	18.1	36 %	188.1	134.6	53.5	40 %
Transaction and acquisition integration costs	3.0	1.2	1.8	150 %	5.3	3.9	1.4	36 %
Asset impairments and loss on disposal	55.5	—	55.5	n/m	59.3	—	59.3	n/m
Total costs and expenses	211.6	125.0	86.6	69 %	491.3	333.9	157.4	47 %
Operating income	(36.3)	18.8	(55.1)	(293)%	0.2	57.8	(57.6)	(100)%
Interest expense	17.9	13.8	4.1	30 %	48.0	37.4	10.6	28 %
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	—	n/m	36.5	—	36.5	n/m
Net (loss) income before income taxes	(54.2)	5.0	(59.2)	n/m	(84.3)	20.4	(104.7)	n/m
Income tax expense	(0.9)	(0.6)	(0.3)	50 %	(2.0)	(1.3)	(0.7)	54 %
Net (loss) income	$ (55.1)	$ 4.4	$ (59.5)	n/m	$ (86.3)	$ 19.1	$ (105.4)	n/m
Operating margin	(20.7)%	13.1 %			— %	14.8 %		
Capital expenditures*:								
Asset acquisitions, net of cash acquired	$ —	$ —	$ —	n/m	$ 492.3	$ 131.1	$ 361.2	n/m
Other development	223.5	176.6	46.9	27 %	706.3	421.9	284.4	67 %
Other development recurring real estate	0.6	1.7	(1.1)	(65)%	2.8	3.5	(0.7)	(20)%
Total	$ 224.1	$ 178.3	$ 45.8	26 %	$ 1,201.4	$ 556.5	$ 644.9	116 %
Metrics information:								
Colocation square feet*	3,130,000	2,055,000	1,075,000	52 %	3,130,000	2,055,000	1,075,000	52 %
Utilization rate*	82 %	85 %	(3)%	(4)%	82 %	85 %	(3)%	(4)%
(Loss) income per share - basic and diluted	$ (0.61)	$ 0.05			$ (0.99)	$ 0.24		
Dividend declared per share	$ 0.42	$ 0.38			$ 1.26	$ 1.14		

* See “Key Operating Metrics” set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2016 for a definition of capital expenditures, CSF and utilization rate.

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Revenue

For the three months ended September 30, 2017, Revenue was $175.3 million, an increase of $31.5 million, or 22%, compared to $143.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The acquisition of the Sentinel Properties on February 28, 2017 resulted in an increase in revenue of $12.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017. Metered power reimbursements increased $4.8 million, which includes $1.4 million from the acquisition mentioned above. Equipment sales for the three months ended September 30, 2017 were $2.3 million compared to $7.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The addition of new customers and growth from existing customers, net of churn and items mentioned above, resulted in increased revenue of $20.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, Revenue was $491.5 million, an increase of $99.8 million, or 25%, compared to $391.7 million for the corresponding period in 2016. The purchase of the Aurora Properties from CME on March 31, 2016 and the acquisition of the Sentinel Properties on February 28, 2017 (the Acquisitions) resulted in an increase in revenue of $34.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. Metered power reimbursements increased $12.5 million, which includes $3.6 million from the two acquisitions mentioned above. Equipment sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 were $10.1 million compared to $11.1 million for the corresponding period in 2016. The addition of new customers and growth from existing customers, net of churn and items mentioned above, resulted in increased revenue of $57.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

As of September 30, 2017, we had approximately 5,565,000 NRSF, an increase of approximately 1,701,000 NRSF from September 30, 2016. As of September 30, 2017, we had 195 Fortune 1000 customers, or private or foreign enterprises of equivalent size, compared to 180 Fortune 1000 customers, or private or foreign enterprises of equivalent size, as of September 30, 2016. As of September 30, 2017, we had a total of nearly 1,000 customers.

Our capacity at September 30, 2017 was approximately 3,130,000 colocation square feet (CSF), which is an increase of 52% from September 30, 2016. The utilization rate of our data center facilities was 82% as of September 30, 2017, compared to 85% as of September 30, 2016. We have a few data centers in the lease-up stage, and we refer to these as pre-stabilized properties. Excluding these properties, the utilization rate for our stabilized portfolio was 93% as of September 30, 2017, as compared to 93% as of September 30, 2016.

Recurring rent churn was 0.6% for the three months ended September 30, 2017, as compared to 3.8% for the three months ended September 30, 2016. Recurring rent churn was 3.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, as compared to 8.2% for the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

Costs and Expenses

Property operating expenses—For the three months ended September 30, 2017, Property operating expenses were $63.0 million, an increase of $8.4 million, or 15%, compared to $54.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The acquisition of the Sentinel Properties on February 28, 2017 resulted in an increase to Property operating expenses of $4.0 million. Equipment cost of sales decreased $4.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017. Excluding the impact of the purchase of the Sentinel Properties and equipment cost of sales, Property operating expenses increased by $8.5 million. Electricity costs increased $4.1 million, property taxes increased $2.2 million and contract services, payroll-related and other costs increased $2.2 million, primarily to support our additional CSF deployed.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, Property operating expenses were $174.9 million, an increase of $35.2 million, or 25%, compared to $139.7 million for the corresponding period in 2016. The Acquisitions resulted in an increase to Property operating expenses of $10.8 million. Equipment cost of sales increased $1.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. Excluding the impact of the Acquisitions and equipment cost of sales, Property operating expenses increased by $23.0 million. Electricity costs increased $11.4 million, property taxes increased $6.1 million and contract services, payroll-related and other costs increased $5.5 million, primarily to support our additional CSF deployed.

Sales and marketing expenses—For the three months ended September 30, 2017, Sales and marketing expenses were $3.9 million, a decrease of $0.8 million, or 17%, compared to $4.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The decrease is primarily due to advertising.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, Sales and marketing expenses were $13.1 million, an increase of $0.2 million, or 2%, compared to $12.9 million for the corresponding period in 2016. The Acquisitions resulted in an increase to Sales and marketing expenses of $0.2 million, increase in employee-related costs of $0.9 million, and severance-related costs of $0.5 million as a result of a reduction-in-force for the marketing department, offset by a decrease in advertising expense of $1.4 million.

General and administrative expenses—For the three months ended September 30, 2017, General and administrative expenses were $17.5 million, an increase of $3.6 million, compared to $13.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The acquisition of the Sentinel Properties on February 28, 2017 resulted in an increase to General and administrative expenses of $0.1 million. Payroll costs increased by $2.6 million due to higher payroll and related costs to support the growth in the business. The Company incurred costs of $0.8 million related to implementing new accounting standards and investing in system implementations. All other costs increased $0.1 million.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, General and administrative expenses were $50.6 million, an increase of $7.8 million, compared to $42.8 million for the corresponding period in 2016. The Acquisitions resulted in an increase to General and administrative expenses of $0.4 million. Employee-related costs increased by $5.4 million due to higher payroll and related costs to support the growth in the business. The Company incurred $1.3 million related to implementing new accounting standards and investing in system implementations. All other costs increased $0.7 million.

Depreciation and amortization expense—For the three months ended September 30, 2017, Depreciation and amortization expense was $68.7 million, an increase of $18.1 million, or 36%, compared to $50.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The acquisition of the Sentinel Properties on February 28, 2017 resulted in an increase in Depreciation and amortization expense of $8.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The remainder of the increase was driven by assets that were placed in service after the third quarter of 2016. Depreciation and amortization expense is expected to increase in future periods as we acquire and develop new properties, and expand our existing data center facilities.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, Depreciation and amortization expense was $188.1 million, an increase of $53.5 million, or 40%, compared to $134.6 million for the corresponding period in 2016. The Acquisitions resulted in an increase in Depreciation and amortization expense of $23.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The remainder of the increase was driven by assets that were placed in service after the third quarter of 2016. Depreciation and amortization expense is expected to increase in future periods as we acquire and develop new properties, and expand our existing data center facilities.

Transaction and acquisition integration costs—For the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company incurred costs of $3.0 million and $1.2 million primarily related to diligence efforts on certain targeted acquisitions including unrealized acquisitions, respectively.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company incurred costs of $5.3 million primarily related to diligence efforts on certain targeted acquisitions including unrealized acquisitions and costs incurred for the Sentinel integration. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company incurred costs of $3.9 million associated with diligence efforts on certain targeted acquisitions, including unrealized acquisitions.

Asset impairments and loss on disposal—During the quarter ended September 30, 2017, we incurred an impairment loss of $54.4 million for our Norwalk I, Stamford - Riverbend and Stamford - Omega facilities, which are in the Connecticut market and were acquired as part of the Cervalis acquisition in July 2015. In addition, we incurred a loss on disposal of $1.1 million related to equipment at our Chicago - Aurora facility. See Note 5, Asset Acquisitions and Investment in Real Estate, for further disclosures.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we recognized Asset impairments and loss on disposal of $59.3 million, which includes the impairment loss of $54.4 million for our Norwalk I, Stamford - Riverbend and Stamford - Omega facilities. Additionally, during the period ended September 30, 2017, we recognized an impairment of $3.6 million related to our leased facility in Singapore, a loss on disposal of $1.1 million related to equipment at our Chicago - Aurora facility and $0.2 million related to other equipment sales.

Non-Operating Expenses

Interest expense—For the three months ended September 30, 2017, Interest expense was $17.9 million, an increase of $4.1 million, or 30%, as compared to $13.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The increase was primarily a result of additional average borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility, the issuance of the 2024 Notes and 2027 Notes in March 2017 and the redemption of the 2022 Notes, partially offset by $2.4 million due to an increase in capitalized interest.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, Interest expense was $48.0 million, an increase of $10.6 million, or 28%, as compared to $37.4 million for the corresponding period in 2016. The increase was primarily a result of additional average borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility, the issuance of the 2024 Notes and 2027 Notes in March 2017 and the redemption of the 2022 Notes, partially offset by $5.6 million due to an increase in capitalized interest.

Loss on extinguishment of debt—For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, Loss on extinguishment of debt was $36.5 million, primarily due to costs associated with the repurchase of the $474.8 million in aggregate face value of our 2022 Notes for total consideration of $515.1 million, including accrued and unpaid interest of $10.3 million. Deferred financing costs, bond premium and legal fees related to the 2022 Notes of $6.2 million were written off. In addition, $0.3 million related to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement were written off due to the exit of certain lenders from the credit facility.

Income tax expense—For the three months ended September 30, 2017, Income tax expense was $0.9 million, an increase of $0.3 million, as compared to $0.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, Income tax expense was $2.0 million, an increase of $0.7 million, as compared to $1.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

Capital Expenditures

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, capital expenditures were $1,201.4 million, including the purchase price of the Sentinel Properties on February 28, 2017 for $492.3 million. Other capital expenditures for the first nine months of 2017 related primarily to development projects underway in Northern Virginia, Phoenix, Dallas, Chicago, San Antonio and Cincinnati; and the purchase of land parcels in Allen, Texas and Quincy, Washington for future development.

Capital expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 were $556.5 million, including the purchase price of the Chicago-Aurora I data center in Aurora, Illinois for $131.1 million. Other capital expenditures for the first nine months of 2016 related primarily to development projects in our Phoenix, Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Chicago and Northern Virginia markets. Also, during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company purchased four land parcels for development for approximately $54.5 million.

Key Performance Indicators - Non-GAAP Measures

Funds from Operations and Normalized Funds from Operations

We use Funds from Operations (FFO) and Normalized Funds from Operations (Normalized FFO), which are non-GAAP financial measures commonly used in the REIT industry, as supplemental performance measures. We use FFO and Normalized FFO as supplemental performance measures because, when compared period over period, they capture trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs. We also believe that, as widely recognized measures of the performance of REITs, FFO and Normalized FFO are used by investors as a basis to evaluate REITs.

We calculate FFO as net income (loss) computed in accordance with GAAP before real estate depreciation and amortization and Asset impairments and gain or loss on disposal. While it is consistent with the definition of FFO promulgated by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, our computation of FFO may differ from the methodology for calculating FFO used by other REITs. Accordingly, our FFO may not be comparable to others.

We calculate Normalized FFO as FFO plus amortization of customer relationship intangibles, transaction and acquisition integration costs, legal claim costs and lease exit costs, and other special items including loss on extinguishment of debt, new accounting standards and system implementation costs, and severance and management transition costs, as appropriate. Other REITs may not calculate Normalized FFO in the same manner. Accordingly, our Normalized FFO may not be comparable to others.

In addition, because FFO and Normalized FFO exclude real estate depreciation and amortization and real estate impairments, and capture neither the changes in the value of our properties that result from use or from market conditions, nor the level of capital expenditures and leasing commissions necessary to maintain the operating performance of our properties, all of which have real economic effect and could materially impact our results from operations, the utility of FFO and Normalized FFO as measures of our performance is limited. Therefore, FFO and Normalized FFO should be considered only as supplements to net income (loss) as measures of our performance. FFO and Normalized FFO should not be used as measures of our liquidity or as indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to make distributions. FFO and Normalized FFO also should not be used as supplements to or substitutes for cash flow from operating activities computed in accordance with GAAP.

The following table reflects the computation of FFO and Normalized FFO for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016:
CyrusOne Inc.
Reconciliation of Net (Loss) Income to FFO and Normalized FFO
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
	2017	2016	$	%	2017	2016	$	%
Net (loss) income	$(55.1)	$4.4	$(59.5)	n/m	$(86.3)	$19.1	$(105.4)	n/m
Adjustments:								
Real estate depreciation and amortization	60.3	44.2	16.1	36 %	164.3	115.6	48.7	42 %
Asset impairments and loss on disposal	55.5	—	55.5	n/m	59.3	—	59.3	n/m
Funds from Operations (FFO)	$60.7	$48.6	$12.1	25 %	$137.3	$134.7	$2.6	2 %
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	—	n/m	36.5	—	36.5	n/m
	0.8	—	0.8	n/m	1.3	—	1.3	n/m

New accounting standards and system implementation costs										
Amortization of customer relationship intangibles	6.6	4.8	1.8	38	%	18.5	14.5	4.0	28	%
Transaction and acquisition integration costs	3.0	1.2	1.8	150	%	5.3	3.9	1.4	36	%
Severance and management transition costs	—	—	—	n/m		0.5	—	0.5	n/m	
Legal claim costs	0.3	0.2	0.1	50	%	1.1	0.7	0.4	57	%
Normalized Funds from Operations (Normalized FFO)	$71.4	$54.8	$16.6	30	%	$200.5	$153.8	$46.7	30	%

Net Operating Income

We use Net Operating Income (NOI), which is a non-GAAP financial measure commonly used in the REIT industry, as a supplemental performance measure. We use NOI as a supplemental performance measure because, when compared period over period, it captures trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs. We also believe that, as a widely recognized measure of the performance of REITs, NOI is used by investors as a basis to evaluate REITs.

We calculate NOI as revenue less property operating expenses, each of which are presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. However, the utility of NOI as a measure of our performance is limited. Other REITs may not calculate NOI in the same manner. Accordingly, our NOI may not be comparable to others. Therefore, NOI should be considered only as a supplement to revenue and to net income (loss) as a measure of our performance. NOI should not be used as a measure of our liquidity or as indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to make distributions. NOI also should not be used as a supplement to or substitute for cash flow from operating activities computed in accordance with GAAP.

The following table reflects the computation of NOI and Net (Loss) Income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016:

CyrusOne Inc.
Reconciliation of Revenue to Net Operating Income to Net (Loss) Income
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
	2017	2016	$	%	2017	2016	$	%
Revenue	$175.3	$143.8	$31.5	22 %	$491.5	$391.7	$99.8	25 %
Property operating expenses	63.0	54.6	8.4	15 %	174.9	139.7	35.2	25 %
Net Operating Income	$112.3	$89.2	$23.1	26 %	$316.6	$252.0	$64.6	26 %
Sales and marketing	3.9	4.7	(0.8)	(17)%	13.1	12.9	0.2	2 %
General and administrative	17.5	13.9	3.6	26 %	50.6	42.8	7.8	18 %
Depreciation and amortization	68.7	50.6	18.1	36 %	188.1	134.6	53.5	40 %
Transaction and acquisition integration costs	3.0	1.2	1.8	150 %	5.3	3.9	1.4	36 %
Asset impairments and loss on disposal	55.5	—	55.5	n/m	59.3	—	59.3	n/m
Interest expense	17.9	13.8	4.1	30 %	48.0	37.4	10.6	28 %
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	—	n/m	36.5	—	36.5	n/m
Income tax expense	0.9	0.6	0.3	50 %	2.0	1.3	0.7	54 %
Net (Loss) Income	$(55.1)	$4.4	$(59.5)	n/m	$(86.3)	$19.1	$(105.4)	n/m

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We are required to distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding any net capital gains, to our stockholders on an annual basis in order to maintain our status as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, we intend to make, but are not contractually bound to make, regular quarterly distributions to common stockholders from cash flow from operating activities. All such distributions are at the discretion of our board of directors.

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

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company sold approximately 3.6 million shares of its common stock under the ATM stock offering program, generating net proceeds of approximately $197.5 million after giving effect to sales agent commissions of $2.5 million. As of September 30, 2017, there was approximately $93.0 million in remaining capacity under the

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original program authorization of $320.0 million. During the third quarter of 2017, the Board authorized a new program authorization of $500.0 million to replace the remaining capacity under the original program authorization.
On February 27, 2017, the Company effected a full physical early settlement of the previously announced forward sale agreements entered into with Goldman, Sachs & Co. on August 10, 2016 relating to, in the aggregate, approximately 4.4 million shares of the Company’s common stock. Upon settlement, the Company issued and sold all such shares to Goldman, Sachs & Co., in its capacity as forward purchaser, in exchange for net proceeds of approximately $210.8 million, in accordance with the provisions of the forward sales agreements. Such proceeds were used to finance, in part, the acquisition of the Sentinel Properties (as defined below). Our total stock issuance for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was $408.8 million which included $0.5 million related to the employee stock purchase plans.
On February 28, 2017, CyrusOne closed its acquisition of two data centers located in Somerset, New Jersey and Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina (the Sentinel Properties) from Sentinel Data Centers. The Company paid aggregate cash consideration of approximately $492.3 million in connection therewith, including transaction related costs of $1.5 million. The transaction was financed by the Company with proceeds from settlement of its forward equity sale described above and borrowings under its Revolving Credit Facility.
On March 17, 2017, CyrusOne LP and CyrusOne Finance Corp. completed their offering of $500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.000% senior notes due 2024 (2024 Notes) and $300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% senior notes due 2027 (2027 Notes, and together with the 2024 Notes, the New Notes) in a private offering. The issuers have agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to file an exchange offer registration statement with the SEC and to have the registration statement declared effective on or prior to the 390th day after the issue date of the New Notes, and to complete an exchange offer. The Company received proceeds of $791.2 million, net of underwriting costs of $8.8 million. In addition, the Company incurred approximately $2.1 million in other costs. The deferred financing costs totaled $10.9 million.
The 2024 Notes will mature on March 15, 2024 and the 2027 Notes will mature on March 15, 2027, in each case unless earlier redeemed or repurchased. The New Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several basis by CyrusOne Inc., CyrusOne GP and all of CyrusOne LP’s existing domestic subsidiaries (other than CyrusOne Finance Corp. and CyrusOne Government Services LLC). Each of CyrusOne LP’s restricted subsidiaries (other than any designated excluded subsidiary or receivables entity) that guarantees any other indebtedness of CyrusOne LP or other indebtedness of the guarantors will be required to guarantee the New Notes in the future.
The Company used the net proceeds from the offering (i) to finance its repurchase and redemption of all of its outstanding 6.375% Senior Notes due 2022 (the 2022 Notes), of which $474.8 million in aggregate principal amount was outstanding, (ii) for the repayment of borrowings outstanding under the operating partnership’s Revolving Credit Facility and (iii) for the payment of related premiums, fees, discounts and expenses.

On June 16, 2017, CyrusOne LP entered into an amendment to its senior unsecured Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement that increased the total commitments thereunder by $450.0 million to $2.0 billion and provided additional flexibility to pursue various initiatives, including joint ventures and international expansion. The amendment increased the size of the 2022 Term Loan maturing in January 2022 from $300.0 million to $650.0 million and expanded the Revolving Credit Facility by $100.0 million to $1.1 billion. Proceeds from the $350.0 million 2022 Term Loan increase were used to pay down borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility. The existing $250.0 million 2021 Term Loan maturing in September 2021 remained unchanged. The amendment refreshes the amount available under the accordion feature of the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to enable CyrusOne LP to increase the total loan commitments under the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to up to $2.3 billion.