

Section 1: 10-Q (10-Q)

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)
 QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
or
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2017

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 000-35180

Lumos Networks Corp.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

80-0697274
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Lumos Plaza, Waynesboro, Virginia 22980
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(540) 946-2000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class
Common stock, \$0.01 par value

Name of each exchange on which registered
The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

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 No
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):
Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company (Do not check if a smaller reporting 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
There were 23,917,350 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of the close of business on November 3, 2017.

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Part I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
Lumen Networks Corp.
(Unaudited)

<i>(In thousands)</i>	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 43,582	\$ 33,575
Marketable securities	-	38,081
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$1,295 (\$942 in 2016)	22,424	22,609
Other receivables	559	753
Income tax receivable	30	459
Prepaid expenses and other	6,804	5,028
Total Current Assets	73,399	100,505
Securities and Investments		
	1,643	1,479
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land and buildings	25,667	24,867
Network plant and equipment	776,594	731,154
Furniture, fixtures and other equipment	55,190	52,030
Total in service	851,451	810,051
Under construction	19,082	22,678
	871,133	832,729
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(336,193)	(296,411)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment, net	534,940	536,288
Other Assets		
Goodwill	125,667	100,297
Other intangibles, less accumulated amortization of \$101,008 (\$97,467 in 2016)	18,092	8,503
Deferred charges and other assets	5,213	6,300
Total Other Assets	149,032	115,100
Total Assets	\$ 759,014	\$ 753,372

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
Lumon Networks Corp.
(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except par value per share amounts)

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 73,825	\$ 13,530
Accounts payable	7,076	8,607
Advance billings and customer deposits	14,275	14,140
Accrued compensation	1,665	1,491
Accrued operating taxes	5,999	4,518
Other accrued liabilities	10,034	5,000
Total Current Liabilities	112,874	47,286
Long-term Liabilities		
Long-term debt, net of unamortized discount and debt issuance costs, excluding current portion	388,027	454,885
Retirement benefits	15,227	16,029
Deferred income taxes, net	93,624	96,988
Other long-term liabilities	8,468	2,134
Total Long-term Liabilities	505,346	570,036
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, authorized 100 shares, none issued	-	-
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, authorized 55,000 shares; 24,059 shares issued and 23,936 outstanding (23,607 shares issued and 23,605 shares outstanding in 2016)	241	236
Additional paid-in capital	184,930	175,008
Treasury stock, 123 shares at cost (2 shares in 2016)	(2,178)	(2)
Accumulated deficit	(32,725)	(29,064)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(10,399)	(11,004)
Total Lumon Networks Corp. Stockholders' Equity	139,869	138,174
Noncontrolling Interests	925	885
Total Equity	140,794	139,059
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 759,014	\$ 753,372

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
Lumos Networks Corp.
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
<i>(In thousands, except per share amounts)</i>				
Operating Revenues	\$ 55,610	\$ 51,771	\$ 166,892	\$ 155,013
Operating Expenses				
Cost of Revenue, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	10,042	9,657	30,978	29,948
Selling, general and administrative, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	23,369	20,905	76,394	64,056
Depreciation and amortization	14,456	12,739	42,640	37,028
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	27	23	76	91
Restructuring charges	-	(384)	34	1,823
Change in fair value of contingent consideration obligations	100	-	200	-
Total Operating Expenses	47,994	42,840	151,822	132,646
Operating Income	7,616	9,231	15,070	22,067
Other Income (Expenses)				
Interest expense	(7,771)	(7,164)	(22,756)	(21,165)
Other income, net	8	48	611	230
Total Other Expenses, net	(7,763)	(7,116)	(22,145)	(20,835)
(Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	(147)	2,115	(7,039)	1,232
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	335	1,046	(1,838)	1,712
Net (Loss) Income	(482)	1,069	(5,201)	(490)
Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	29	(46)	(39)	(137)
Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Lumos Networks Corp.	\$ (511)	\$ 1,023	\$ (5,240)	\$ (627)
Basic and Diluted (Loss) Earnings per Common Share Attributable to Lumos Networks Corp. Stockholders:				
Basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.03)

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income
Lumos Networks Corp.
(Unaudited)

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2017		2016		2017		2016	
Net (Loss) Income	\$	(482)	\$	1,009	\$	(5,201)	\$	(490)
Other Comprehensive Income:								
Reclassification adjustment for amortization of actuarial loss from defined benefit plans included in net (loss) income (see Note 2)		326		338		977		1,013
Unrealized holding (loss) gain on available-for-sale marketable securities		(1)		(11)		8		27
Income Taxes		(126)		(128)		(380)		(480)
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax		199		199		605		634
Total Comprehensive (Loss) Income		(283)		1,208		(4,596)		144
Less: Comprehensive Loss (Income) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests		29		(46)		(29)		(117)
Comprehensive (Loss) Income Attributable to Lumos Networks Corp.	\$	(254)	\$	1,222	\$	(4,635)	\$	7

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Lumen Networks Corp.
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
(In thousands)		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net Loss	\$	(490)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	40,999	25,097
Amortization	3,541	1,931
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	76	91
Change in fair value of contingent consideration obligations	700	-
Deferred income taxes	(1,838)	1,374
Equity-based compensation expense	9,152	8,477
Amortization of debt discounts and issuance costs	3,586	3,345
Retirement benefits, net of cash contributions and distributions	175	340
Other	347	649
Changes in assets and liabilities from operations:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	1,758	(3,732)
Increase in other assets	(416)	(3,728)
Changes in income taxes	429	28
Increase in accounts payable	163	436
Increase in other current liabilities	397	1,299
Increase in deferred revenues	1,365	420
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	54,333	45,787
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(36,947)	(65,280)
Acquisition of Charity Communications, LLC, net of cash acquired	(9,361)	-
Acquisition of DC74, LLC, net of cash acquired	(23,528)	-
Purchases of available-for-sale marketable securities	(4,090)	(57,142)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of available-for-sale marketable securities	42,096	107,075
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(28,830)	(15,347)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Principal payments on senior secured term loans	(9,774)	(6,024)
Capital distribution to noncontrolling interests	-	(232)
Principal payments under capital lease obligations	(377)	(2,511)
Proceeds from stock option exercises and employee stock purchase plan	1,057	630
Repurchases of common stock to settle tax withholding obligations on employee stock awards	(2,892)	(2,354)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(11,986)	(10,532)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	10,007	19,808
Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Beginning of Period	33,575	13,267
End of Period	\$ 43,582	\$ 33,176

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Lamos Networks Corp.

Note 1. Organization

Lamos Networks Corp. ("Lamos Networks" or the "Company") is a fiber based bandwidth infrastructure and service provider in the Mid-Atlantic region with a network of long-haul fiber, metro Ethernet and Ethernet rings offering end-to-end connectivity in 26 markets in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Kentucky. The Company serves carrier, enterprise and residential customers over its fiber network offering data, voice and IP services. The Company's principal products and services include Multiprotocol Label Switching ("MPLS") based Ethernet, Metro Ethernet ("Metro E"), Fiber to the Cell ("FTTC") wireless backhaul and fiber transport services, wavelength transport services, IP services and other voice services.

In January 2017, the Company completed its acquisitions of Clarity Communications, LLC and DC74, LLC, for total consideration of up to approximately \$15 million and \$29.5 million, respectively, which expanded the Company's operations into additional states in the southeastern region of the United States. See Note 4. Business Acquisitions for more information.

On February 18, 2017, the Company entered into a definitive agreement ("Merger Agreement") by and among the Company, MTN Infrastructure TopCo, Inc. ("Parent") and MTN Infrastructure BidCo, Inc. ("Merger Sub"), pursuant to which the Company will be acquired by EQT Infrastructure investment strategy ("EQT Infrastructure"), subject to stockholder approval, regulatory approval and other customary closing conditions ("the Merger" or "EQT Merger"). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, each outstanding share of common stock of the Company immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger shall be automatically converted into the right to receive \$18.00 in cash. See Note 3. EQT Merger for more information.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, Lamos Networks Operating Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and all of Lamos Networks Operating Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries and those limited liability corporations where Lamos Networks Operating Company or certain of its subsidiaries, as managing member, exercise control. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 contain all adjustments necessary to present fairly in all material respects the Company's financial position and the results of operations and cash flows for all periods presented on the respective condensed consolidated financial statements included herein. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016 has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the useful lives of fixed assets, the allowance for doubtful accounts and customer credits, the valuation of deferred tax assets and/or liabilities, asset retirement obligations, stock warrants and equity-based compensation, goodwill impairment assessments, contingent consideration obligations, reserves for employee benefit obligations and income tax uncertainties.

Changes in Accounting Principle

The Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718) ("ASU 2016-09") in January 2017, which simplifies the accounting for share-based payment transactions and is effective for public companies for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Among other things, ASU 2016-09 provides for (i) the simplification of accounting presentation of excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies, (ii) an accounting policy election regarding forfeitures to use an estimate or account for when incurred, and (iii) simplification of cash flow presentation for statutory tax rate withholding. The adoption of ASU 2016-09, which resulted in the recognition of excess tax benefits through the condensed consolidated statement of operations and an accounting policy election made by the Company to eliminate the use of a forfeiture estimate and recognize forfeitures as they occur, resulted in the recognition of a cumulative effect

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adjustment with a \$1.6 million impact to accumulated deficit and a \$1.9 million total impact to stockholders' equity and deferred income taxes. There was no material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, the condensed consolidated statement of operations, or net income (loss) or earnings (loss) per share. The adoption of the accounting policy election to record forfeitures as incurred and the recognition of excess tax benefits in the condensed consolidated statement of operations may increase the volatility of net income (loss) in future periods.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services are rendered or products are delivered, installed and functional, as applicable, the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Certain services of the Company require payment in advance of service performance. In such cases, the Company records a service liability at the time of billing and subsequently recognizes revenue ratably over the service period. The Company bills customers certain transactional taxes on service revenues. These transactional taxes are not included in reported revenues as they are recognized as liabilities at the time customers are billed.

The Company earns revenue by providing services through access to and usage of its networks. Local service revenues are recognized as services are provided. Carrier data revenues are earned by providing switched access and other switched and dedicated services to other carriers.

Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

The Company considers its investment in all highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash equivalents. The Company did not have any cash equivalents or other marketable securities as of September 30, 2017. The Company's marketable securities at December 31, 2016 consist of debt securities not classified as cash equivalents, which were classified as available-for-sale securities as of December 31, 2016.

Trade Accounts Receivable

The Company sells its services to other communication carriers and to enterprise and residential customers primarily in Virginia and West Virginia and portions of other states in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. The Company has credit and collection policies to maximize collection of trade receivables and requires advance payment for certain services. The Company estimates an allowance for doubtful accounts based on a review of specific customers with large receivable balances and for the remaining customer receivables the Company uses historical results, current and expected trends and changes in credit policies. Management believes the allowance adequately covers all anticipated losses with respect to trade receivables. Actual credit losses could differ from such estimates. The Company includes bad debt expense in selling, general and administrative in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Bad debt expense for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$0.1 million and less than \$0.1 million, respectively. Bad debt expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. The Company's allowance for doubtful accounts and customer credits was \$1.3 million and \$0.9 million as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

The following table presents a roll-forward of the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts and customer credits from December 31, 2016 to September 30, 2017:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	December 31, 2016	Additions			September 30, 2017
		Charged to Expense	Charged to Other Accounts	Deductions	
Allowance for doubtful accounts and customer credits	\$ 942	\$ 329	\$ 254	\$ (230)	\$ 1,295

Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Long-Lived Assets (Excluding Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets)

Property, plant and equipment, finite-lived intangible assets and long-term deferred charges are recorded at cost and are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount should be evaluated pursuant to the subsequent measurement guidance described in FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 360-10-35. Impairment is determined by comparing the carrying value of these long-lived assets to management's best estimate of future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets. If the carrying value exceeds the estimated undiscounted cash flows, the excess of the asset's carrying value over the estimated fair value is recorded as an impairment charge.

The Company believes that no impairment indicators exist as of September 30, 2017 that would require the Company to perform impairment testing for long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, long-term deferred charges and finite-lived intangible assets to be held and used.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which the Company reviews and updates based on historical experiences and future expectations. Plant and equipment held under capital

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Leases are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or estimated useful life of the asset. Amortization of assets held under capital leases, including an indefeasible right of use agreement, is included with depreciation expense.

Intangibles with a finite life are classified as other intangibles on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. At September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, other intangibles were comprised of the following:

(Dollars in thousands)	Estimated Life	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
		Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Customer relationships	4 to 15 yrs	\$ 115,808	\$ (98,794)	\$ 103,108	\$ (95,463)
Trademarks and franchise rights	4 to 15 yrs	3,262	(2,206)	2,862	(2,004)
Non-competitive Agreements	2 to 3 yrs	30	(8)	-	-
Total		\$ 119,100	\$ (101,008)	\$ 105,970	\$ (97,467)

Included in the above amounts are indefinite-lived intangible assets of \$0.3 million, which are not subject to amortization. The Company amortizes its finite-lived intangible assets using the straight-line method unless it determines that another systematic method is more appropriate. The Company generally amortizes certain customer relationship intangibles and some acquired trademarks using an accelerated amortization method based on the pattern of estimated earnings from these assets.

The estimated life of amortizable intangible assets is determined from the unique factors specific to each asset, and the Company periodically reviews and updates estimated lives based on current events and future expectations. The Company capitalizes costs incurred to renew or extend the term of a recognized intangible asset and amortizes such costs over the remaining life of the asset. No such costs were incurred during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2017. Amortization expense for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$1.2 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, and amortization expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$3.5 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

Amortization expense for the remainder of 2017 and for the next five years is expected to be as follows:

(In thousands)	Customer Relationships	Trademarks and Franchise Rights	Non-competitive Agreements	Total
Remainder of 2017	\$ 1,154	\$ 68	\$ 4	\$ 1,226
2018	3,727	270	12	4,009
2019	3,443	247	6	3,696
2020	2,922	115	-	3,037
2021	2,531	25	-	2,556
2022	1,195	-	-	1,195

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Goodwill and certain trademarks are considered to be indefinite-lived intangible assets. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are not subject to amortization but are instead tested for impairment annually or more frequently if an event indicates that the asset might be impaired. The Company's policy is to assess the recoverability of indefinite-lived intangible assets annually with a measurement date of October 1 and whenever adverse events or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred. The Company believes there have been no events or circumstances to cause it to evaluate the carrying amount of goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets during the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Pension Benefits and Retirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

The Company sponsors a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan (the "Pension Plan") covering all employees who meet eligibility requirements and were employed prior to October 1, 2003. The Company froze the Pension Plan effective December 31, 2012. As such, no further benefits are being accrued by participants for services rendered beyond that date.

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For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the components of the Company's net periodic benefit (income) cost for the Pension Plan were as follows:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Service cost	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest cost	648	674	1,944	2,022
Expected return on plan assets	(912)	(884)	(2,736)	(2,652)
Amortization of loss	236	262	708	786
Net periodic benefit (income) cost	<u>\$ (28)</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>\$ 816</u>	<u>\$ 156</u>

Pension Plan assets were valued at \$57.2 million and \$55.6 million at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. No funding contributions were made during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2017, and the Company does not expect to make a funding contribution during the remainder of 2017.

The Company also provides life insurance benefits for retired employees who meet eligibility requirements through two postretirement welfare benefit plans (the "Other Postretirement Benefit Plans"). The Company had provided retiree medical benefits under these plans until those benefits were terminated effective December 31, 2014. The Company did not incur any significant costs associated with these plans during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2017 or 2016.

The Company recognized expense for certain nonqualified pension plans for each of the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 of \$0.1 million, and less than \$0.1 million of this expense for each of these periods relates to the amortization of actuarial loss. Expense for nonqualified pension plans for each of the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$0.4 million, and \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million of this expense, respectively, relates to the amortization of actuarial loss.

The gross amount reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive loss related to amortization of actuarial losses for retirement plans for each of the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$0.3 million, and \$1.0 million for each of the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, all of which has been reclassified to selling, general and administrative on the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Income taxes associated with these reclassifications were \$0.1 million for each of the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and \$0.4 million for each of the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

Equity-based Compensation

The Company accounts for share-based employee compensation plans under FASB ASC 718, *Stock Compensation*. Equity-based compensation expense from share-based equity awards is recorded with an offsetting increase to additional paid-in capital on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. For equity awards with only service conditions, the Company recognizes compensation cost on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

Total equity-based compensation expense related to all of the share-based awards, annual employee bonuses paid in the form of immediately vested shares and the Company's 401(k) matching contributions was \$1.2 million and \$1.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$9.2 million and \$8.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, which amounts are included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Future charges for equity-based compensation related to instruments outstanding at September 30, 2017 are estimated to be \$1.1 million for the remainder of 2017, \$2.1 million in 2018, \$0.7 million in 2019 and less than \$0.1 million in 2020 and thereafter.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as 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. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required to be recorded at fair value or for certain financial instruments for which disclosure of fair value is required, the Company uses fair value techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible. However, in situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date, the fair value measurement reflects the Company's own judgments about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Those judgments are developed by the Company based on the best information available in the circumstances, including expected cash flows and appropriately risk-adjusted discount rates, available observable and unobservable inputs.

GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy with three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- *Level 1* - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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- **Level 2** – Unadjusted quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or unadjusted quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
- **Level 3** – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) ("ASU 2014-09"), which will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. ASU 2014-09 requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) - Deferral of the Effective Date, which defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for public business entities from annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early application is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. ASU 2014-09 permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) - Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Gross versus Net) ("ASU 2016-08"), which clarifies implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations. In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) - Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing ("ASU 2016-10"), which clarifies guidance related to identifying performance obligations and licensing implementation guidance contained in ASU 2014-09. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) - Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients ("ASU 2016-12"), which addresses narrow-scope improvements to the guidance on collectability, non-cash consideration, and completed contracts at transition. Additionally, the amendments in ASU 2016-12 provide a practical expedient for contract modifications at transition and an accounting policy election related to the presentation of sales taxes and other similar taxes collected from customers. Finally, in December 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-20, Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which makes minor corrections or improvements to ASU 2014-09.

The Company has completed its initial impact assessment and is in the process of developing an implementation plan to include any potential process or system changes. Although the full assessment of the impact to the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows as a result of this guidance is ongoing, the Company expects that changes in the timing of and method of recognition for certain non-recurring charges received from customers and allocations of certain contract revenues to products and services may result in additional contract assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. In addition, the requirement to defer incremental contract acquisition costs, including sales commissions, and recognize such costs over the contract period or expected customer life may result in the recognition of a deferred charge within the consolidated balance sheets and could have the impact of deferring operating expenses. The Company will adopt this new standard as of January 1, 2018 and currently expects to apply the modified retrospective method, which may result in a cumulative effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. Both the Company's initial assessment and its selected transition method may change depending on the results of the Company's final assessment of the impact to its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments - Overall (Topic 825): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities ("ASU 2016-01"). The standard addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is not permitted. The Company does not expect the future adoption of ASU 2016-01 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) ("ASU 2016-02"), which will replace most existing lease guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. ASU 2016-02 requires an entity to recognize most leases, including operating leases, on the consolidated balance sheets of the lessee. ASU 2016-02 is effective for public business entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. ASU 2016-02 requires the use of a modified retrospective transition method with elective relief. The Company is still evaluating the effect that ASU 2016-02 will have on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) ("ASU 2016-15"), which addresses eight classification issues related to the statement of cash flows presentation, with the objective of reducing diversity in practice. The amendments in this ASU provide guidance on the following cash flow issues: 1) debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs; 2) settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments; 3) contingent consideration payments made after a business combination; 4) proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims; 5) proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies, including bank-owned life insurance policies; 6) distributions received from equity method investees; 7) beneficial interests in securitization transactions; and 8) separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. ASU 2016-15 is effective for

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public business entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2017, with early adoption permitted. Although the Company is still evaluating the effect that ASU 2016-15 will have on its statement of cash flow and disclosures, the Company expects the standard will primarily impact the presentation of the earnouts associated with the business acquisitions completed in January 2017. Under ASU 2016-15, the earnouts would be presented in the statement of cash flows as cash outflows for financing activities up to the amount of the original contingent consideration liability and the excess would be classified as cash outflows for operating activities.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment (“ASU 2017-04”), which simplifies the accounting for goodwill impairment by eliminating Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation. Under 2017-04, goodwill will be measured using the difference between the fair value and carrying value of the reporting unit. ASU 2017-04 is effective for public business entities for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2019, with early adoption permitted for goodwill impairment tests with measurement dates after January 1, 2017. The Company does not expect the future adoption of ASU 2017-04 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, Compensation – Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Periodic Postretirement Benefits Cost (“ASU 2017-07”), which requires the service cost component of net benefit cost to be reported in the same line item as compensation cost on the consolidated statements of operations. Under ASU 2017-07 all other components of net benefit cost will be reported outside of operating income. ASU 2017-07 is effective for public business entities for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and retrospective application of the change in income statement presentation is required. Based on current actuarial estimates, the Company estimates the future adoption of ASU 2017-07 would increase operating income by less than \$0.5 million for the annual period. However, the calculation of post retirement benefit cost is subject to significant estimates and assumptions and changes in these estimates could result in changes to the impact of ASU 2017-07 on the Company’s operating income when adopted.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting (“ASU 2017-09”), which amends the scope of modification accounting for share-based payment arrangements and requires that a description of significant modifications for each period for which an income statement is presented along with the related increase or decrease in expense due to these modifications. ASU 2017-09 is effective for all public business entities for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and early adoption is permitted at the beginning of an annual period for which interim or annual financial statements have not been issued. The Company does not expect the future adoption of ASU 2017-09 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Note 3. EQT Merger

On February 18, 2017, the Company entered into the Merger Agreement by and among the Company, Parent and Merger Sub, pursuant to which the Company will be acquired by EQT Infrastructure. Upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub will merge with and into the Company, with the Company continuing as the surviving corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent. As a result of the Merger, Lamos Networks will cease to be a publicly traded company, and the directors of Merger Sub will continue as the directors of the surviving corporation.

At the effective time of the EQT Merger, each outstanding share of the Company’s common stock will be converted automatically into the right to receive \$18.00 in cash, which amount the Company refers to as the “Merger Consideration,” without interest and less any applicable withholding taxes.

The completion of the EQT Merger, which is expected to close before the end of November 2017, is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions, including (i) the adoption of the Merger Agreement by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company, (ii) the approval of the transaction by the Federal Communications Commission (the “FCC”), (iii) the filing of a voluntary notice with CFUS and investigative procedures as deemed necessary by the agency, (iv) the provision of all required notices to applicable state public utility commissions and approval in return as required, (v) the expiration of the applicable waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (“HSR Act”), as amended, (vi) the absence of any proceeding, order or law enjoining or prohibiting the EQT Merger or the other transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, (vii) each party’s material performance of its obligations and compliance with its covenants, (viii) the accuracy of each party’s representations and warranties, subject to customary materiality qualifiers, and (ix) the absence of a material adverse effect on the Company. The HSR Act waiting period expired on April 3, 2017. The Company’s stockholders voted to approve the adoption of the Merger Agreement at the Company’s annual meeting of stockholders on May 24, 2017. The Company has received all required regulatory approvals for the EQT Merger.

The consummation of the EQT Merger is not subject to a financing condition, although the funding of the equity financing and the debt financing is subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the applicable commitment letter under which such financing will be provided. Under the Merger Agreement, if the Merger Agreement is terminated by the Company under specific circumstances, the Company may be required to pay Parent a termination fee of approximately \$16.1 million and if the Merger Agreement is terminated by Parent under specific circumstances, the Parent may be required to pay a termination fee of approximately \$32.1 million to the Company.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company incurred \$0.5 million and \$3.7 million, respectively, in transaction related charges associated with the EQT Merger, which consist primarily of professional fees incurred from legal and investment banking services, which are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the condensed consolidated statement of operations.

Note 4. Business Acquisitions

On January 4, 2017, the Company acquired 100% of the membership interests in Clarity Communications, LLC, ("Clarity"), a North Carolina based fiber bandwidth provider, for a total purchase price of up to approximately \$15 million, approximately \$10 million of which was paid in cash upon closing with the remaining \$5 million subject to certain earnout provisions over a two year period following the closing date, which would be accelerated upon a change in control. The earnout provisions are based upon achievement of certain monthly recurring revenue targets within the two year measurement period and are presented within other long-term liabilities in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. Clarity operates a 730 mile fiber network with 75 on-net locations, a majority of which are located in North Carolina, with additional operations in South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia. The acquisition of Clarity was funded using cash on hand and was considered an asset purchase for tax purposes.

On January 31, 2017, the Company acquired 100% of the membership interests in DC74 LLC, ("DC74"), a Charlotte, North Carolina based data center and managed services provider, for a total purchase price of up to \$29.5 million, consisting of approximately \$23.5 million paid in cash upon closing and up to \$6 million subject to certain earnout provisions over a 12 month period following the closing date, which would vest upon a change in control. The earnout provisions are based upon achievement of certain monthly recurring revenue targets within the one year measurement period and are presented within other accrued liabilities in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. DC74 provides co-location, bandwidth and cross-connect services in addition to managed services and managed hosting at its three data centers. The acquisition of DC74 was funded using cash on hand and was considered an asset purchase for tax purposes.

The Company has accounted for the acquisitions of Clarity and DC74 under the acquisition method of accounting, in accordance with FASB ASC 805, Business Combinations, and will account for any measurement period adjustments under ASU 2015-16, Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement Period Adjustments. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the total purchase price is allocated to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisitions based on their estimated fair values.

In the first quarter of 2017, the Company initially recognized the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from the aforementioned acquisitions based on preliminary estimates of their acquisition date fair values. As additional information regarding the acquired assets and assumed liabilities becomes known, management may make additional adjustments to the opening balance sheets of the acquired companies up to the end of the measurement period, which is no longer than a one-year period following the acquisition date. The determination of the fair values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities (and the related determination of estimated lives of depreciable tangible and identifiable intangible assets) requires significant judgment. No material adjustments were made to these estimates during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2017. Furthermore, as of September 30, 2017, the Company had not completed its fair value analyses and calculations in sufficient detail necessary to arrive at the final estimates of the fair value of certain working capital and non-working capital acquired assets and assumed liabilities, including, but not limited to, the allocations to goodwill and intangible assets, tangible fixed assets and contingent consideration obligations related to its acquisitions of Clarity and DC74. All information presented with respect to working capital and non-working capital acquired assets and assumed liabilities as it relates to these acquisitions is preliminary and subject to revision pending the completion of the fair value analyses.

The preliminary fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed were determined using the income, cost, and market approaches. The cost and market approaches were used in combination to determine the fair value of the real and personal property and derivations of the income approach were predominantly used in valuing the intangible assets and contingent consideration obligations associated with the earnout provisions. The weighted average useful life for all acquired assets was 8.9 years and the weighted average useful life by category was 9.0 years for customer relationships, 4.5 years for trademarks and 2.7 years for non-compete agreements.

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The following table summarizes the Company's preliminary estimates of the acquisition date fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from its Clarity and DC74 acquisitions:

(In thousands)	Clarity Communications, LLC		DC74, LLC	
	January 4, 2017		January 31, 2017	
Assets acquired				
Cash	\$	625	\$	493
Other Current Assets		1,318		380
Property, Plant and Equipment		2,819		1,684
Goodwill		6,723		18,647
Intangible assets subject to amortization				
Customer relationship intangible		4,300		8,400
Trademark intangible		200		200
Non-competitive agreement intangible		20		10
Total intangible assets subject to amortization		4,520		8,610
Other Assets		34		47
Total assets acquired		16,039		29,861
Liabilities assumed				
Current liabilities		853		445
Long term liabilities				495
Total liabilities assumed		853		940
Net assets acquired		15,186		28,921
Less cash acquired		(625)		(493)
Net consideration paid		14,561		28,428
Less contingent consideration obligations		(4,900)		(4,900)
Net cash consideration paid at closing	\$	9,661	\$	23,528

The preliminary goodwill resulting from these acquisitions in the amount of \$6.7 million from Clarity and \$18.6 million from DC74 are the result of the added network diversity, access to new markets and prospective data customers, operational synergies and the assembled workforce. Substantially all of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes in future periods. For segment reporting purposes, all of this goodwill was allocated to the Data operating segment.

A roll-forward of the preliminary segmented goodwill from December 31, 2016 to September 30, 2017 is as follows:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	Acquisition Additions	September 30, 2017
Data	\$ 90,561	\$ 25,370	\$ 115,931
RA5D	9,736	-	9,736
RLEC Access	-	-	-
Total goodwill	\$ 100,297	\$ 25,370	\$ 125,667

The amounts of Clarity revenue and net loss included in the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations for the period January 4, 2017 through September 30, 2017 are \$4.9 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, and \$1.6 million and \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. The amounts of DC74 revenue and net loss included in the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations for the period January 31, 2017 through September 30, 2017 are \$4.5 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, and \$1.7 million and \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. The pro forma results of the combined operations of the Company and Clarity and DC74 are not materially different from the Company's presented statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

In connection with the acquisitions of Clarity and DC74, the Company incurred certain professional fees (i.e., legal, accounting, regulatory, etc.), which have been included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and in cash flows from operating activities in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows. The Company

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incurred no transaction costs for each acquisition during the three months ended September 30, 2017 and less than \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 in connection with the Clarity and DC74 acquisitions, respectively.

Note 5. Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

As of September 30, 2017, the Company held no cash equivalents or other marketable securities. The Company's cash equivalents and available-for-sale marketable securities reported at fair value as of December 31, 2016 are summarized below:

	December 31, 2016	
(In thousands)		
Cash equivalents:		
Money market mutual funds	\$	6,742
Corporate debt securities		413
Total cash equivalents		7,155
Marketable securities:		
Variable rate demand notes		13,995
Commercial paper		2,370
Corporate debt securities		16,716
Total marketable securities, available-for-sale		33,081
Total cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$	40,236

At December 31, 2016, the carrying values of the investments included in cash and cash equivalents approximated fair value. The aggregate amortized cost of the available-for-sale securities was not materially different from the aggregate fair value.

The Company received total proceeds of \$4.5 million and \$32.3 million from the sale or maturity of available-for-sale marketable securities during the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$42.1 million and \$107.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Company did not recognize any material realized net gains or losses and net unrealized holding gains or losses on available-for-sale marketable securities were less than \$0.1 million for each of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. Unrealized holding gains or losses are included in accumulated other comprehensive loss on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

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Note 6. Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information

The Company's operating segments generally align with its major product and service offerings and coincide with the way that the Company's chief operating decision makers measure performance and allocate resources. The Company's chief operating decision makers are its Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer (collectively, the "CODMs"). The Company's current reportable operating segments are data, residential and small business ("R&SB") and RLEC access. A general description of the products and services offered and the customers served by each of these segments is as follows:

- **Data:** This segment includes the Company's enterprise data (metro Ethernet, dedicated Internet, voice over IP ("VoIP"), data center and private line), transport, and FTTC product and service groups. These businesses primarily serve enterprise and carrier customers utilizing the Company's network of long-haul fiber, metro Ethernet and Ethernet rings located primarily in Virginia and West Virginia, and portions of other states in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States.
- **R&SB:** This segment includes the following voice products: local lines, primary rate interface ("PRI"), long distance, toll and directory advertising and other voice services (excluding VoIP which are typically provided to enterprise customers and are included in the Company's data segment) and the following IP services products: fiber-to-the-premise broadband XL, DSL, integrated access and video. These products are sold to residential and small business customers on the Company's network and within the Company's footprint. This segment also provides carrier customers access to the Company's network located in competitive markets.
- **RLEC Access:** This segment provides carrier customers access to the Company's network within the Company's RLEC footprint and primarily includes switched access services.

Summarized financial information concerning the Company's reportable segments is presented in the following table:

<i>(In thousands)</i>		Data		R&SB		RLEC Access		Corporate (Unallocated)		Total
For the three months ended September 30, 2017:										
Operating revenues	\$	35,998	\$	14,632	\$	4,980	\$	-	\$	55,610
Cost of revenue		5,562		4,480		-				10,042
Gross profit		30,436		10,152		4,980		-		N/A
Direct operating and selling costs		2,454		1,091		155		-		3,700
Indirect operating costs		7,881		2,207		51		-		10,239
Corporate general and administrative costs		5,188		1,604		465		2,173		9,430
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾		14,913		5,150		4,309		-		N/A
Capital expenditures		10,069		1,355		-		1,326		12,750
For the nine months ended September 30, 2017:										
Operating revenues	\$	106,119	\$	45,327	\$	15,446	\$	-	\$	166,892
Cost of revenue		16,643		14,335		-				30,978
Gross profit		89,476		29,992		15,446		-		N/A
Direct operating and selling costs		6,940		3,337		472		-		10,749
Indirect operating costs		24,000		7,030		154		-		31,184
Corporate general and administrative costs		14,211		4,694		1,241		14,215		34,461
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾		44,325		15,931		13,479		-		N/A
Capital expenditures		30,755		5,259		-		933		36,947

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(In thousands)									
		Data		R&SB		RLEC Access		Corporate (Unallocated)	Total
For the three months ended September 30, 2016:									
Operating revenues	\$	31,373	\$	15,863	\$	4,535	\$	-	\$ 51,771
Cost of revenue		4,537		5,120		-		-	9,657
Gross profit		26,836		10,743		4,535		-	N/A
Direct operating and selling costs		2,014		1,237		175		-	3,416
Indirect operating costs		6,717		2,354		50		-	9,121
Corporate general and administrative costs		3,538		1,439		340		2,651	7,968
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾		14,567		5,723		3,970		-	N/A
Capital expenditures		18,197		2,565		-		(673)	20,089
For the nine months ended September 30, 2016:									
Operating revenues	\$	91,958	\$	47,840	\$	15,215	\$	-	\$ 155,013
Cost of revenue		13,669		16,279		-		-	29,948
Gross profit		78,289		31,561		15,215		-	N/A
Direct operating and selling costs		5,600		3,509		492		-	9,601
Indirect operating costs		19,470		7,031		156		-	26,657
Corporate general and administrative costs		11,512		4,810		1,334		10,142	27,798
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾		41,707		16,211		13,223		-	N/A
Capital expenditures		63,379		6,988		-		(2,087)	65,280

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted EBITDA is used by the Company's CODMs to evaluate performance. Adjusted EBITDA, as defined by the Company, is net income or loss attributable to Lannan Networks Corp. before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, accretion of asset retirement obligations, net income or loss attributable to noncontrolling interests, other income or expenses, equity-based compensation charges, amortization of actuarial losses on retirement plans, restructuring charges, transaction related charges and changes in the fair value of contingent consideration obligations.

N/A - Not Applicable (as totals are not presented in the condensed consolidated statements of operations)

The Company's CODMs do not currently review total assets by segment since the assets are centrally managed and some of the assets are shared by the segments. Management does review capital expenditures using success-based metrics that allow the Company to determine which segment product groups are driving investment in the network. Depreciation and amortization expense and certain corporate expenses that are excluded from the measurement of segment profit or loss are not allocated to the operating segments.

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The following table provides a reconciliation of the total of the Company's reportable segments measure of profit to the Company's consolidated income (loss) before income taxes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Data Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 14,913	\$ 14,867	\$ 44,325	\$ 41,707
RASSR Adjusted EBITDA	5,150	5,723	15,931	16,211
RLEC Access Adjusted EBITDA	4,309	3,970	13,479	13,233
Total reportable segments measure of profit	24,372	24,560	73,735	71,151
Interest expense	(7,771)	(7,164)	(22,750)	(21,185)
Other income, net	8	48	647	820
Depreciation and amortization and accretion of asset retirement obligations	(14,483)	(12,762)	(43,716)	(37,119)
Amortization of actuarial losses	(326)	(338)	(977)	(1,013)
Equity-based compensation	(1,156)	(1,661)	(9,152)	(8,477)
Restructuring charges	-	384	(34)	(1,823)
Changes in fair value of contingent consideration obligations	(100)	-	(700)	-
Transaction related charges	(691)	(652)	(4,086)	(652)
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$ (147)	\$ 2,115	\$ (7,099)	\$ 1,222

No single customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total operating revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. The Company's five largest carrier customers, in the aggregate, accounted for 29% and 32% of the Company's total operating revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and 30% and 32% for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Revenues from these carrier customers were derived primarily from network access, data transport and FTTC services.

Note 7. Long-Term Debt

As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company's outstanding long-term debt consisted of the following:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Principal	Unamortized Discount and Debt Issuance Costs	Principal	Unamortized Discount and Debt Issuance Costs
Credit Facility	\$ 330,613	\$ 2,266	\$ 340,385	\$ 3,283
8% Notes	150,000	23,900	150,000	26,529
Capital lease obligations	7,465	7,842	7,842	-
Long-term debt	488,078	26,226	498,227	29,812
Less: Current portion of long-term debt	(71,825)	-	(13,530)	-
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	\$ 414,253	\$ 26,226	\$ 484,697	\$ 29,812

Credit Facility

On April 30, 2013, Lamos Networks Operating Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a \$425 million credit facility (the "Credit Facility"). The Credit Facility consists of a \$100 million senior secured five-year term loan ("Term Loan A"), a \$275 million senior secured six-year term loan ("Term Loan B"); a \$28 million senior secured incremental term loan, which was added through an amendment to the Credit Facility dated January 2, 2015, ("Term Loan C"); and a \$50 million senior secured five-year revolving credit facility (the "Revolver"). The proceeds from Term Loan A and Term Loan B were used to retire the prior first lien credit facility outstanding amount of approximately \$311 million and to pay closing costs and other expenses related to the transaction, with the remaining proceeds available for normal course capital expenditures and working capital purposes. The Company used the net proceeds from Term Loan C to fund new FTTC projects. As of September 30, 2017, no borrowings were outstanding under the Revolver.

On August 6, 2015, the Company prepaid \$40.0 million of the outstanding principal of the Credit Facility, which was allocated ratably to Term Loans A, B and C. The Company used proceeds from the issuance of the 8% Notes, discussed below, to fund these prepayments.

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Pricing of the amended Credit Facility is LIBOR plus 3.00% for the Revolver and Term Loan A and LIBOR plus 3.25% for Term Loan B and C. The Credit Facility does not require a minimum LIBOR rate. Term Loan A matures in September 2018 with quarterly payments of 2.50% per annum. Term Loan B matures in 2019 with quarterly payments of 1% per annum. The Revolver matures in full in September 2018. The Credit Facility is secured by a first priority pledge of substantially all property and assets of Lamos Networks Operating Company and all material subsidiaries, as guarantors, excluding the RLJEC.

The amended Credit Facility includes various restrictions and conditions, including a maximum leverage ratio of 4.50:1.00 through December 31, 2017, 4.25:1.00 through December 31, 2018, and 4.00:1.00 thereafter. The amended Credit Facility also sets a minimum interest coverage ratio of 3.25:1.00. At September 30, 2017, the Company's leverage ratio was 3.48:1.00 and its interest coverage ratio was 7.06:1.00. The Company was in compliance with its debt covenants as of September 30, 2017.

The Company's effective interest rate on its Credit Facility for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was 4.28%.

8% Notes due 2022

On August 6, 2015, the Company issued \$150 million in unsecured promissory notes (the "8% Notes") to an affiliate of Pamplona Capital Management LLC ("Pamplona"). The net proceeds of the 8% Notes, after a \$1.5 million purchasers discount and payment of \$7.1 million of closing costs, were used to prepay \$40.0 million of the Company's existing Credit Facility with the remainder to be used for general corporate purposes, including to fund future growth opportunities. The 8% Notes bear interest at an annual fixed rate of 8.00% and mature on August 15, 2022. Interest is payable in arrears on a quarterly basis on August 15, November 15, February 15, and May 15 of each year. Interest is payable in cash or, at the election of the Company, through the issuance of additional notes or by adding the amount of the accrued interest to the unpaid principal amount of the 8% Notes outstanding at that time. The 8% Notes were also issued with 5,500,000 warrants for no additional consideration to purchase shares of the Company's common stock (the "Warrants"). The Company allocated the net proceeds received from the debt issuance to the 8% Notes and the equity-classified Warrants based on the relative fair value of the instruments. As a result, the Company recognized a total discount on the 8% Notes of \$24.8 million of which \$23.5 million represents the value assigned to the Warrants, and \$1.3 million represents the allocated portion of the aforementioned \$1.5 million purchasers discount. The discount on the 8% Notes is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the debt using the effective interest method. See Note 12 for additional details regarding the Warrants.

The Company's effective interest rate on the 8% Notes for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was 12.55%, which represents the contractual rate adjusted for discount and deferred debt issuance costs.

Debt Issuance Costs

In connection with the issuance of the 8% Notes in August 2015 and the Term Loan C financing in January 2015, the Company deferred an additional \$6.0 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, in debt issuance costs. Total unamortized debt issuance costs associated with the 8% Notes and Credit Facility are included in the table above, which amounts are included as a reduction of long-term debt in the condensed consolidated balance sheets in accordance with ASU 2015-03, *Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*. These costs are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the debt using the effective interest method. Amortization of debt issuance costs was \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$3.6 million and \$3.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

CoBank Patronage Credits

The Company receives patronage credits from CoBank and certain other of the Farm Credit System lending institutions (collectively referred to as "patronage banks") which are not reflected in the interest rates above. The patronage banks hold a portion of the credit facility and are cooperative banks that are required to distribute their profits to their members. Patronage credits are calculated based on the patronage banks' ownership percentage of the credit facility and are received by the Company as either a cash distribution or as equity in the patronage banks. These credits are recorded in the condensed consolidated statements of operations as an offset to interest expense. The Patronage credits were \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Debt Maturities

The aggregate maturities of Term Loan A, Term Loan B and Term Loan C under the Credit Facility are \$3.2 million in the remainder of 2017, \$70.9 million in 2018 and \$256.5 million in 2019. The Revolver under the Credit Facility, under which no borrowings are outstanding as of September 30, 2017, matures in full in 2018. The 8% Notes mature for \$150.0 million in 2022.

Capital lease obligations

In addition to the long-term debt discussed above, the Company has capital leases on vehicles with original lease terms of four to five years. The Company also has a fiber indefeasible right of use ("IRU") classified as a capital lease, which was entered into in January 2016. The IRU network capacity arrangement extends through 2035 with payments due monthly. As of September 30, 2017, the combined total net present value of the Company's future minimum lease payments is \$7.5 million and the principal portion of these

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capital lease obligations is due as follows: \$0.1 million in the remainder of 2017, \$0.5 million in 2018, \$0.5 million in 2019, \$0.4 million in 2020, \$0.4 million in 2021 and \$5.6 million thereafter.

The historical cost and accumulated amortization for each of the related assets associated with the capital leases is as follows as of September 30, 2017:

	September 30, 2017	
(In thousands)	Historical Cost	Accumulated Amortization
Vehicles	\$ 2,657	\$ (1,845)
Network capacity IRU	8,871	(776)
Total	<u>\$ 11,528</u>	<u>\$ (2,621)</u>

Note 8. Supplementary Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

The following information is presented as supplementary disclosures for the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

(In thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash payments for:		
Interest (net of amounts capitalized)	\$ 19,222	\$ 17,634
Income taxes	-	804
Cash receipts for:		
Income tax refunds	283	-
Supplemental investing and financing activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment included in accounts payable	1,130	2,930
Obligations incurred under capital leases	-	7,936

Cash payments for interest for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 in the table above are net of \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, of cash received from CoBank for patronage credits (Note 7). The amount of interest capitalized was \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Note 9. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable, capital lease obligations (including the current portion), accrued liabilities, contingent consideration obligations, the Credit Facility (including the current portion) and the 8% Notes as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, capital lease obligations and accrued liabilities approximated their fair values at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Marketable securities are recorded in the condensed consolidated balance sheets at fair value (see Note 5).

The following tables present the placement in the fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

(In thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2017			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration obligations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,200	\$ 10,200
Total financial liabilities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,200</u>	<u>\$ 10,200</u>

(In thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Financial Assets:				
Cash equivalents:				
Money market mutual funds	\$ 6,742	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,742
Corporate debt securities	-	413	-	413
Total cash equivalents	6,742	413	-	7,155
Marketable securities:				
Variable rate demand notes	-	13,995	-	13,995
Commercial paper	-	7,370	-	7,370
Corporate debt securities	-	16,716	-	16,716
Total marketable securities	-	38,081	-	38,081
Total financial assets	\$ 6,742	\$ 38,494	\$ -	\$ 45,236

The fair value of commercial paper, variable rate demand notes and corporate, municipal and U.S. government debt securities are provided by a third-party pricing service and are estimated using pricing models. The underlying inputs to the pricing models are directly observable from active markets. However, the pricing models used do entail a certain amount of subjectivity and therefore differing judgments in how the underlying inputs are modeled could result in different estimates of fair value. As such, the Company classifies these fair value measurements as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Additionally, through the business acquisitions of Clarity and DC74, the Company recognized contingent consideration obligations associated with the earnout provisions contained in the agreements. The fair value of the contingent consideration obligations was estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis that schedules out probability-weighted cash flows and adjusts for other factors such as estimated changes in market conditions and credit risk. The fair values of the contingent consideration obligations as of September 30, 2017 for Clarity and DC74 were \$5.0 million and \$5.2 million, respectively. The fair value technique applied utilizes certain Level 3 inputs.

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the components included in the Company's long-term debt, including the current portion.

(In thousands)	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value (Level 2)	Carrying Value	Fair Value (Level 2)
Credit Facility	\$ 358,347	\$ 297,196	\$ 357,181	\$ 304,571
8% Notes	126,040	135,556	123,471	133,965
Capital Lease Obligations	7,465	7,465	7,842	7,842

The respective fair values of the Credit Facility and the 8% Notes were estimated based on an internal discounted cash flows analysis that schedules out the estimated cash flows for the future debt and interest repayments and applies a discount factor that is adjusted to reflect estimated changes in market conditions and credit factors.

The Company also has certain non-marketable long-term investments for which it is not practicable to estimate fair value with total carrying values of \$1.6 million and \$1.5 million as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively of which \$1.5 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, represents the Company's investment in CoBank. This investment is primarily related to patronage distributions of restricted equity and is a required investment related to the portion of the Credit Facility held by CoBank. This investment is carried under the cost method.

Note 10. Equity

Below is a summary of the activity and status of equity as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

<i>(In thousands, except per share amount)</i>	Common Shares	Treasury Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, net of tax	Total Lamus Networks Corp. Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2016	23,607	2	236 \$	175,008 \$	(215)	(29,064)\$	(11,004)\$	135,174 \$	886 \$	136,060
Cumulative effect adjustment of adoption of ASU 2016-09	-	-	-	320	-	1,570	-	1,908	-	1,908
Balance, January 1, 2017	23,607	2	236	175,327	(2)	(27,494)	(11,004)	137,082	886	137,968
Net loss attributable to Lamus Networks Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,240)	(5,240)	-	(5,240)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	605	605	-	605
Equity-based compensation expense	-	-	-	9,152	-	-	-	9,152	-	9,152
Rescued shares issued, shares issued through the employee stock purchase plan and 401(k) matching contributions (net of shares reacquired through restricted stock forfeits and settlement of tax withholding obligations on vesting of shares)	410	162	5	101	(2,872)	-	-	(2,766)	-	(2,766)
Stock option exercises	42	(41)	-	340	696	-	-	1,036	-	1,036
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
Balance, September 30, 2017	24,097	123	241 \$	184,930 \$	(2,176)\$	(32,725)\$	(10,399)\$	139,809 \$	925 \$	140,734

Note 11. Earnings (Loss) per Share

The Company computes basic earnings (loss) per share by dividing net income (loss) attributable to Lamus Networks Corp, applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The impact on earnings (loss) per share of nonvested restricted shares outstanding that contain a non-forfeitable right to receive dividends on a one-to-one per share ratio to common shares is included in the computation of basic earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. The Company issues restricted shares from time to time with vesting terms that are based on achievement of certain stock price performance conditions. These nonvested restricted shares are excluded from the computation of basic and diluted weighted average shares until the period in which the applicable performance or market conditions are attained. The Company uses the treasury stock method to determine the number of potentially dilutive common shares from stock options and nonvested restricted shares during the period. The computations of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 are detailed in the following table.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
<i>(In thousands, except per share amounts)</i>				
Numerator:				
Net (loss) income attributable to Lumos Networks Corp.	\$ (453)	\$ 1,023	\$ (5,240)	\$ (627)
Less: net income attributable to Lumos Networks Corp. allocable to participating securities	-	(36)	-	-
Numerator for basic and diluted (loss) earnings per common share	(453)	987	(5,240)	(627)
Denominator:				
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	23,940	23,463	23,723	23,300
Less: weighted average participating securities and nonvested performance-based restricted shares	(751)	(846)	(823)	(834)
Denominator for basic (loss) earnings per common share	23,189	22,617	22,900	22,466
Plus: potentially dilutive restricted shares and stock options	-	237	-	-
Denominator for diluted (loss) earnings per common share	23,189	22,854	22,900	22,466
Basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.03)

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and the nine months ended 2016, the denominator for diluted loss per common share is equivalent to the denominator for basic loss per common share because the addition of stock options and unvested restricted stock would be antidilutive for the periods. For the three months ended September 30, 2017, the denominator for diluted loss per common share excluded 499,442 and 530,991 shares, related to stock options and nonvested restricted stock, respectively. The earnings per share calculation for the three months ended September 30, 2016 excluded 772,146 and 345,439 shares, related to stock options and nonvested restricted stock, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the denominator for diluted loss per common share excluded 478,767 and 515,995 and 1,008,939 and 469,539 shares, respectively, related to stock options and nonvested restricted stock, respectively. The denominator for diluted loss per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 also excluded 1,202,464 and 1,097,281 shares, respectively, associated with the 8% Notes warrants, which are anti-dilutive for each period. The earnings (loss) per share calculations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 exclude the 5,500,000 outstanding stock warrants described in Note 12 as they would be antidilutive for each period.

Note 12. Stock Options, Restricted Stock and Stock Warrants

Stock Options and Restricted Stock

The Company has an Equity and Cash Incentive Plan administered by the Compensation Committee of the Company's board of directors, which permits the grant of long-term incentives to employees and non-employee directors, including stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units, incentive awards, other stock-based awards and dividend equivalents. As of September 30, 2017, the maximum number of shares of common stock available for awards under the Equity and Cash Incentive Plan was 5,500,000 and 533,114 securities remained available for issuance under the plan. Upon the exercise of stock options or upon the grant of restricted stock under the Equity and Cash Incentive Plan, new common shares are issued or treasury stock is reissued.

The Company issued no stock options and 89,067 shares of restricted stock under the Equity and Cash Incentive Plan during the nine months ended September 30, 2017. Restricted shares generally cliff vest on the third anniversary of the grant date for employees and generally cliff vest on the first anniversary of the grant date for non-employee directors. Some of the outstanding restricted stock awards vest on a graded vesting schedule over a five year period.

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A summary of the activity and status of the Company's stock options for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, is as follows:

<i>(In thousands, except per share amounts)</i>	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Stock options outstanding at December 31, 2016	1,749	\$ 12.35		
Granted during the period	-	-		
Exercised during the period	(105)	13.66		
Forfeited during the period	-	-		
Expired during the period	(20)	19.44		
Stock options outstanding at September 30, 2017	1,615	\$ 12.14	4.8 years	\$ 9,451
Stock options exercisable at September 30, 2017	1,280	\$ 11.98	4.7 years	\$ 7,707
Total stock options outstanding, vested and expected to vest at September 30, 2017	1,615	\$ 12.14		\$ 9,451

The total fair value of options that vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was \$0.4 million. As of September 30, 2017, there was \$0.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.8 years.

A summary of the activity and status of the Company's restricted stock for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, is as follows:

<i>(In thousands, except per share amounts)</i>	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share
Restricted stock outstanding at December 31, 2016	849	\$ 13.85
Granted during the period	99	16.43
Vested during the period	(202)	13.57
Forfeited during the period	-	-
Restricted stock outstanding at September 30, 2017	746	\$ 14.24

As of September 30, 2017, there was \$3.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock awards, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.4 years.

Immediately prior to the effective time of the EQT Merger, the Company's outstanding stock options (whether or not vested and exercisable) will automatically vest and be cancelled and entitle the option holder to receive an amount in cash equal to the product of (i) the total number of shares subject to the option and (ii) the amount, if any, of excess of \$18.00 and the applicable exercise price per share underlying the option (less any applicable withholding taxes). Additionally, immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger, the Company's outstanding restricted stock will automatically vest and the restrictions thereon will lapse and entitle the holder of such share of Company restricted stock to receive \$18.00 in cash (less any applicable withholding taxes).

Stock Warrants

A summary of the activity and status of the Company's stock warrants for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, is as follows:

<i>(In thousands, except per share amounts)</i>	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share
Stock warrants outstanding at December 31, 2016	5,500	\$ 13.99
Granted during the period	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-
Expired during the period	-	-
Stock warrants outstanding at September 30, 2017	5,500	\$ 13.99

Outstanding warrants consist of those issued on August 6, 2015 in conjunction with the 8% Notes issuance discussed in Note 7 (the "Warrants"). The Warrants are fully vested and exercisable and may be net-share settled on a cashless basis only until they expire on August 6, 2022. A portion of the net proceeds from the 8% Notes issuance was allocated to the equity-classified Warrants based on the relative fair value of the instruments.

Lamos Investment Holdings, Ltd., an affiliate of Pamplona Capital Management, the holder of the Warrants has agreed, subject to the effectiveness of the EQT Merger, to exercise the Warrant. Upon exercise, Pamplona will receive 1,225,278 shares of common stock that will be exchanged for \$18.00 per share in cash in the EQT Merger.

Note 13. Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$0.3 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, income tax benefit for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was \$1.8 million and income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$1.7 million, which represents the federal statutory tax rate applied to pre-tax income (loss) and the effects of state income taxes and certain non-deductible charges for each period. The Company's recurring non-deductible expenses relate primarily to certain non-cash equity-based compensation and non-deductible interest on the 8% Notes, which are treated as applicable high yield discount obligations ("AHYDO") within the meaning of Section 163(f)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. The Company also incurred certain transaction costs during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 that would be considered capitalized costs for income tax purposes, primarily associated with the Merger.

While management believes the Company has adequately provided for all significant tax positions, amounts asserted by taxing authorities could be greater than its accrued position. Accordingly, additional provisions could be recorded in the future as revised estimates are made or the underlying matters are settled or otherwise resolved. In general, tax years 2013 and thereafter remain open and subject to federal and state audit examinations.

Note 14. Related Party Transactions

ValleyNet, an equity method investee of the Company, resells capacity on the Company's fiber network under an operating lease agreement. Facility lease revenue from ValleyNet was approximately \$1.0 million and \$1.3 million for three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$3.1 million and \$3.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, which is presented in the Company's data segment revenues. The Company had accounts receivable from ValleyNet of \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The Company also leases and resells capacity from ValleyNet. The total lease expense was \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Note 15. Restructuring Charges

In 2016, the Company completed an employee reduction-in-force and incurred restructuring costs, consisting of employee severance and termination benefits. The Company incurred less than \$0.1 million of restructuring costs during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. Restructuring costs of \$1.8 million were recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. This amount is net of an adjustment of \$0.4 million recorded as income in the three months ended September 30, 2016 to reduce previously accrued amounts to reflect changes in estimated severance obligations.

A liability for restructuring charges in the amount of \$0.1 million is included in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2017, related to employee termination costs accrued, but not yet paid. Below is a summary of the restructuring liability balance as of September 30, 2017:

		Employee Severance and Termination Benefits		Total
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Beginning balance at December 31, 2016	\$	398	\$	398
Additions, net of adjustments		34		34
Payments		(379)		(379)
Ending balance at September 30, 2017	\$	53	\$	53

Note 16. Commitments and Contingencies

Customer Disputes and Routine Matters

The Company periodically makes claims or receives disputes and is involved in legal actions related to billings to other carriers for access to the Company's network. The Company does not recognize revenue related to such matters until collection of the claims is reasonably assured. In addition to this, the Company periodically disputes access charges that are assessed by other companies with which the Company interconnects and is involved in other disputes and legal and tax proceedings and filings arising from normal business activities.

The Company is involved in routine litigation and disputes in the ordinary course of its business. While the results of litigation and disputes are inherently unpredictable, management does not expect that the ultimate costs to resolve these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows, and believes that adequate provision for any probable and estimable losses has been made in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

The Company has purchase commitments relating to capital projects totaling \$1.1 million as of September 30, 2017, which are expected to be satisfied during the remainder of 2017.

Litigation Related to the EQT Merger

On April 4, 2017 and April 11, 2017, two putative class action lawsuits were filed in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware (the "Court") against the Company's directors, EQT Partners Inc., Parent and Merger Sub. The plaintiffs in the actions alleged that the Company's disclosures in its preliminary proxy statement filed by the Company with the SEC on March 31, 2017 contained false and misleading statements and omitted material information and further that the individual defendants are liable for those alleged misstatements and omissions. The actions sought, among other things, to enjoin the Merger or, if the Merger has been consummated, to rescind the Merger or an award of damages, and an award of attorneys' and experts' fees and costs. Following the Company's filing of its definitive proxy, the plaintiffs in the actions filed stipulations of voluntary dismissal asserting that their claims had been rendered moot. On June 12, 2017, the Court issued a Stipulation of Dismissal and Withdrawal Order for each action, in which the Court retained jurisdiction over the action solely for purposes of further proceedings related to the adjudication of the plaintiffs' fee and expense application. Subsequently, the parties reached agreement with respect to payment of plaintiff's fees and expenses and on August 29, 2017 the Court issued Orders closing and terminating each action. The Company's fees and expenses relating to these actions were immaterial.

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

The following sections provide an overview of our business strategy, our financial condition and results of operations and highlight key trends and uncertainties in our business and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this report. Any statements contained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations that are not statements of historical fact, including statements about our beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements and should be evaluated as such. The words "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "intends," "plans," "estimates," "targets," "projects," "should," "may," "will" and similar words and expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. See "Forward-Looking Statements" at the end of this discussion for additional factors relating to such statements, and see "Risk Factors" in Part II, Item 4 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Overview

Lumos Networks Corp. ("Lumos Networks," the "Company," "we," "us," or "our") is a fiber-based bandwidth infrastructure and service provider in the Mid-Atlantic region. We provide services to carrier and enterprise customers, including healthcare providers, local government agencies, financial institutions and educational institutions, over our approximately 11,000 route-mile fiber optic network. Our principal products and services include Multiprotocol Label Switching ("MPLS") based Ethernet, Metro Ethernet ("Metro E"), Fiber to the Cell site ("FTTC") wireless backhaul and data transport services, wavelength transport services and IP services.

Our overall strategy is to transition into a pure-play fiber bandwidth infrastructure company through pursuit of expansion opportunities, both organic and inorganic. To achieve organic growth, our objective is to leverage and expand our fiber assets to capture the growing demand for data and mobility services among our carrier and enterprise customers in our marketplace. Our operating strategy is to (i) monetize our approximately 11,000 route-mile fiber optic network by selling bandwidth infrastructure services to new and existing carrier and enterprise customers while maintaining our ratio of data revenue from on-net traffic at or above 80%; (ii) use our "expansion" and "edge-out" strategies to enter into new markets and extend into markets adjacent to our existing footprint to increase our addressable market size; (iii) leverage our growing fiber network to expand to new fiber to the cell opportunities under long term contracts; (iv) proactively manage our churn through several initiatives including upgrading existing customers from legacy technologies to carrier Ethernet services and continually improving network and operational performance; (v) focus on managing resources from the declining legacy voice products into our faster growing and more profitable data products; and (vi) execute our success-based investment strategy in both organic and inorganic opportunities to grow our data business while maintaining our capital efficiency and expanding margins.

EQT Merger

On February 18, 2017, we entered into a definitive agreement ("Merger Agreement") by and among the Company, MTN Infrastructure TopCo, Inc. ("Parent") and MTN Infrastructure BldCo, Inc. ("Merger Sub"), pursuant to which we will be acquired by EQT Infrastructure investment strategy ("EQT Infrastructure"), subject to regulatory approval and other customary closing conditions ("the Merger" or "EQT Merger"). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, each outstanding share of common stock of the Company prior to the effective time of the Merger shall be automatically converted into the right to receive \$18.00 in cash. The EQT Merger is expected to close before the end of November 2017.

For further information refer to Note 3. EQT Merger in the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this quarterly report. Also refer to the Current Reports filed on Form 8-K on February 21, 2017, February 22, 2017 and May 24, 2017 and our definitive proxy statement filed on April 21, 2017.

Business Segments and Strategy

Our operating segments generally align with our major product and service offerings and coincide with the way that our chief operating decision makers measure performance and allocate resources. Our current reportable operating segments are data, residential and small business ("RASB") and RLEC access.

In January 2017, we completed the business acquisitions of Clarity Communications, LLC ("Clarity") and DC74, LLC ("DC74"), results of which are presented wholly within the data segment of our business, specifically, within the enterprise data and transport product lines for Clarity and within the enterprise data product line for DC74.

Our data segment provided 64.7% and 60.6% of our total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and 63.6% and 59.3% in the respective nine month periods. Revenue for our data segment increased 15.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, as compared to the respective period in 2016. This segment, which includes our enterprise data, transport and FTTC product groups, represents the main growth opportunity and is the key focal point of our strategy. We market and sell these services primarily to carrier and enterprise customers, including healthcare providers, state and local government agencies.

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financial institutions and educational institutions. Our data product lines are growing at a pace that significantly exceeds the decline in our legacy product lines, and in the aggregate, due to our focus on on-net customers, they also provide a higher gross margin. A significant majority of our capital expenditures and sales force are dedicated to increasing revenue and profit from our data segment. We believe that a balanced split between enterprise and carrier revenue results in the most effective capital allocation and resulting profitability. Our ability to sustain or accelerate revenue growth in our data segment depends on our ability to obtain and effectively deploy capital to upgrade and expand our fiber network and implement our expansion and edge-out strategies in a timely and disciplined manner, attract new customers and successfully manage churn downwards through customer retention programs, including upgrading existing customers from legacy technologies to carrier Ethernet services.

The 15.4% year-over-year growth in our data segment revenues for 2017 was achieved primarily through the business acquisitions of Clarity and DC74 as well as organic growth in our enterprise data business. Specifically, the organic growth is attributable to improving enterprise penetration within our existing and new markets, providing greater Ethernet bandwidth to enterprise customers and bandwidth upgrades on existing FTTC contracts and the addition of second tenants at existing towers. Our marketing and sales efforts are focused on taking advantage of increased carrier bandwidth demand, particularly for long-term FTTC contracts from wireless carriers that are deploying long-term evolution ("LTE") data services, selling into our expansion and edge out markets (with an emphasis on targeting large enterprise customers in our expansion markets of Richmond, VA and Norfolk, VA), maximizing the use of our carrier end user distribution channel, providing connection to data centers for our enterprise customers and improving penetration in existing markets. As of September 30, 2017, we had 1,310 cell towers and 2,230 buildings connected to our fiber network, including 44 data centers. Our FTTC revenue increased \$2.1 million, or 7.7%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 as a result of bandwidth upgrades on existing towers, the addition of second tenants and to a lesser extent, the growth in connected towers. Revenues from our enterprise data products increased \$13.8 million, or 35.8%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to the respective period in 2016 due to the business acquisitions of Clarity and DC74 and growth in our metro Ethernet and dedicated Internet product lines. The growth in FTTC and enterprise data revenues was partially offset by the year-over-year decline in our revenue from data transport products, which have been negatively impacted by network grooming as existing customers redesign their networks and upgrade from time division multiplexing ("TDM") technology to Ethernet products to improve efficiency. As we continue to implement our data growth strategy, which includes monetizing our recently expanded fiber optic network in the key Virginia markets of Richmond and Norfolk, we believe that the effect of churn on legacy product lines will continue to be more than offset by revenues from carrier Ethernet products, including long-term FTTC contracts, new enterprise customers and expanded bandwidth services with existing customers.

Our R&SB segment provided 26.3% and 30.6% of our total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and 27.2% and 30.9% for the respective nine month periods. This segment includes legacy voice and IP services products targeted at our residential and small business customers. Revenue declined approximately 5.3% for the first nine months of 2017 as compared to 2016 primarily due to the decline in revenues from legacy voice products. This decline is attributable to voice line loss resulting from residential wireless substitution, technology changes and product replacement by competitive voice service offerings from cable operators in our markets. We expect aggregate revenue from these businesses will continue to decline.

Our RLEC access segment provided approximately 9.0% and 9.2% of our total revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, as compared to approximately 8.8% and 9.8% for the respective periods in 2016. This decline is attributable to voice line loss and regulatory actions taken to reduce intra-state tariffs by applicable regulatory authorities, principally the FCC and the Virginia S.C.C. In 2011, the FCC released an order comprehensively reforming its Universal Service Fund ("USF") and intercarrier compensation systems. In the order, the FCC determined that interstate and intrastate access charges, as well as local reciprocal compensation, should be eliminated entirely over time. These FCC pricing reductions commenced on July 1, 2012 and continue through July 1, 2020. A portion of the access revenue previously received by our RLECs from carriers is being recovered through payments from the FCC's "Connect America Fund" ("CAF") and from increases in charges to end user subscribers in the form of rate increases and the FCC's "Access Recovery Charge". These new payments and revenues were also effective July 1, 2012. Our total revenues derived from cost recovery mechanisms, including the USF and the CAF, were \$4.8 million and \$4.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$13.0 million and \$14.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Our R&SB and RLEC access segments require limited incremental capital to maintain the underlying assets and deliver reasonably predictable cash flows. Despite declining revenues, we expect cash flows from these legacy businesses to continue to significantly contribute to funding the capital investment in our growing data segment.

Our operating income margin was 13.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to 17.8% for the respective period in 2016. Our operating income margins for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 were 9.0% and 14.2%, respectively. The decrease in our operating income margins for the three month period was primarily due to increases in selling, general and administrative expenses and depreciation and amortization, partially offset by increases in gross profit. The decrease in our operating income margins for the nine month period was primarily due to the aforementioned reasons, but was also partially offset by lower restructuring costs as compared to the same period in 2016. Our Contribution Margin ratios, as defined below, were 75.3% and 74.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and 75.0% and 74.5% for the nine months ended

September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Our Adjusted EBITDA margins, as defined below, were 43.8% and 46.9% for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and 44.2% and 45.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Operating Revenues

Our revenues are generated from the following segments:

- Data, which includes the following products: enterprise data (metro Ethernet, dedicated internet, VoIP, private line, data center and wavelength), transport, and FTTC;
- R&SB, which includes legacy voice products (local lines, PRI, long distance, toll and directory services and other voice services) and IP services (integrated access, DSL, fiber-to-the-premise broadband XL and IP-based video). This segment also includes revenues from switched access and reciprocal compensation services provided to other carriers in our competitive markets; and
- RLEC access, which primarily includes switched access provided to other carriers in our RLEC markets.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses are incurred from the following categories:

- Cost of revenue, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, including usage-based access charges, long distance, directory, operator services and other direct costs incurred in accessing other telecommunications providers' networks in order to provide telecommunication services to our end-user customers and leased facility expenses for connection to other carriers;
- Selling, general and administrative, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, including:
 - Direct operating and selling costs, which include salaries, wages and benefits of field personnel, subscriber based third party licensing and maintenance fees, sales commissions and property taxes, repair and maintenance and utilities necessary to own and operate customer equipment,
 - Indirect operating costs, which include salaries, wages and benefits of network operations, customer care, engineering, program management, sales, warehousing, product management and service delivery personnel and costs to maintain and operate our core network, and
 - Corporate general and administrative costs, which includes billing, bad debt expenses, taxes other than income and property taxes allocable to categories above, executive services, accounting, legal, purchasing, information technology, human resources and other corporate general and administrative expenses, including earned bonuses and equity-based compensation expense related to stock and option instruments held by employees and non-employee directors and amortization of actuarial losses and other gains or losses related to retirement plans;
- Depreciation and amortization, including depreciable long-lived property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets where applicable;
- Accretion of asset retirement obligations;
- Restructuring charges; and
- Changes in fair value of contingent consideration obligations.

Contribution Margin

Contribution Margin, as defined by us, is net income or loss attributable to Lumos Networks Corp. before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, accretion of asset retirement obligations, net income or loss attributable to noncontrolling interests, other (income) expenses, net restructuring charges, changes in fair value of contingent consideration obligations, corporate general and administrative costs (as defined above), inclusive of equity-based compensation, transaction related charges and amortization of actuarial gains or losses and indirect operating costs (as defined above). Contribution Margin ratio is calculated as Contribution Margin over operating revenues.

Contribution Margin is a non-GAAP financial performance measure. It should not be considered in isolation, as an alternative to, or more meaningful than measures of financial performance determined in accordance with GAAP. Management believes that Contribution Margin is a meaningful measure related to the incremental cash flow delivered by new billings that provides relevant and useful information to investors for comparing performance period to period against peer companies and for comparing profitability of

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the Company's businesses. Management utilizes Contribution Margin internally to assess the profitability of the Company's product groups and for capital allocation decision-making. Management also uses Contribution Margin for budget planning purposes and for other strategic planning initiatives. See a reconciliation of net (loss) income attributable to Lamos Networks Corp. to Contribution Margin, as defined by the Company, on a consolidated basis for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Lamos Networks Corp.	\$ (453)	\$ 1,023	\$ (5,240)	\$ (627)
Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	(29)	46	39	137
Net (Loss) Income	(482)	1,069	(5,201)	(490)
Income tax expense (benefit)	335	1,046	(1,838)	1,712
Interest expense	7,771	7,164	22,756	21,865
Other income, net	(8)	(48)	(647)	(320)
Operating income	7,616	9,231	15,070	22,067
Depreciation and amortization and accretion of asset retirement obligations	14,483	12,762	43,716	37,119
Restructuring charges	-	(384)	34	1,823
Changes in fair value of contingent consideration obligations	100	-	700	-
Indirect operating costs	10,239	9,121	31,184	26,657
Corporate general and administrative costs, including equity-based compensation and transaction related charges	9,430	7,968	34,461	37,208
Contribution Margin	\$ 41,808	\$ 38,698	\$ 125,165	\$ 115,454

Adjusted EBITDA
Adjusted EBITDA, as defined by us, is net income or loss attributable to Lamos Networks Corp. before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, accretion of asset retirement obligations, net income or loss attributable to noncontrolling interests, other (income) expenses, net, equity-based compensation, amortization of actuarial gains or losses, restructuring charges, transaction related charges and changes in the fair value of contingent consideration obligations. Adjusted EBITDA margin is calculated as the ratio of Adjusted EBITDA to operating revenues.

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial performance measure. It should not be considered in isolation, as an alternative to, or more meaningful than measures of financial performance determined in accordance with GAAP. Management believes that Adjusted EBITDA is a standard measure of operating performance and liquidity that is commonly reported in the telecommunications and high speed data transport industry and provides relevant and useful information to investors for comparing performance period to period and for comparing financial performance of similar companies. Management utilizes Adjusted EBITDA internally to assess business performance, the ability to meet future capital expenditure and working capital requirements, to incur indebtedness if necessary, and to fund continued growth. Management also uses Adjusted EBITDA for budget planning purposes and as factors in the Company's employee compensation programs.

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The following table provides a reconciliation of net (loss) income attributable to Lamos Networks Corp. to Adjusted EBITDA, as defined by the Company, on a consolidated basis for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net (Loss) Income: Attributable to Lamos Networks Corp.	\$ (457)	\$ 1,023	\$ (5,240)	\$ (627)
Net (Loss) Income: Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	(29)	46	39	132
Net (Loss) Income	(482)	1,069	(5,201)	(490)
Income tax expense (benefit)	335	1,046	(1,838)	1,712
Interest expense	7,771	7,164	22,756	21,865
Other income, net	(8)	(48)	(647)	(320)
Operating income	7,616	9,231	15,070	22,067
Depreciation and amortization and accretion of asset retirement obligations	14,483	12,762	43,716	37,119
Amortization of actuarial losses	336	338	977	1,013
Equity-based compensation	1,156	1,661	9,152	8,477
Restructuring charges	-	(384)	34	1,823
Changes in fair value of contingent consideration obligations	100	-	700	-
Transaction related charges	691	652	4,086	652
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 24,372	\$ 24,200	\$ 73,938	\$ 71,151

Other Income (Expenses)

Our other income (expenses) are generated (incurred) from interest expense on debt instruments and capital lease obligations, including amortization of debt issuance costs and debt discounts and other income or expense, which includes interest income and fees, expenses related to our senior secured credit facility and, as appropriate under the circumstances, secondary public offering and stock registration costs and write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs.

Income Taxes

Our income tax expense (benefit) and effective tax rate increases or decreases based upon changes in a number of factors, including primarily the amount of our pre-tax income or loss, state minimum tax assessments, and non-deductible expenses.

Noncontrolling Interests in Earnings of Subsidiaries

We have a partnership through our RLECs with a 46.3% noncontrolling interest that owns certain signaling equipment and provides service to a number of small RLECs and to TNS (an inter-operability solution provider).

Results of Operations

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to three and nine months ended September 30, 2016

Operating revenues increased \$3 million, or 7.4%, from the three months ended September 30, 2016 to the three months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to increases in data revenues of \$4.6 million and RLEC access revenues of \$0.4 million, partially offset by a decrease in R&S revenues of \$1.2 million. For the three months ended September 30, 2017, data revenues represented 64.7% of our total revenue, compared to 60.6% for the prior year comparative period. Operating revenues increased \$11.9 million, or 7.7%, from the nine months ended September 30, 2016 to the nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to increases in data revenues of \$14.2 million and RLEC access revenues of \$0.2 million, partially offset by decrease in R&S revenues of \$2.5 million. For further details regarding these revenue fluctuations, see "Operating Revenues" below.

Operating income decreased \$1.6 million from \$9.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 to \$7.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 due to a \$2.9 million increase in selling, general and administrative expenses, a \$1.7 million increase in depreciation and amortization, a \$0.4 million increase in cost of revenue, a \$0.1 million change in fair value of contingent consideration obligations and changes in restructuring charges, partially offset by a \$3.8 million increase in revenue. Operating income decreased \$7.0 million from \$2.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 to \$15.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 due to a \$12.3 million increase in selling, general and administrative expenses, a \$6.6 million increase in depreciation and amortization, a \$1.0 million increase in cost of revenue and a \$0.7 million change in fair value of contingent consideration obligations, partially offset by an \$11.9 million increase in revenue and decreases in restructuring charges. For further details regarding these operating expense fluctuations, see "Operating Expenses" section below.

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Net loss attributable to Lamos Networks was \$0.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017, which decreased \$1.5 million from net income of \$1.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The decrease was primarily a result of the aforementioned \$1.6 million decrease in operating income and a \$0.6 million increase in interest expense, partially offset by a decrease in income taxes of \$0.7 million.

Net loss attributable to Lamos Networks increased \$4.6 million from a net loss of \$0.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 to a net loss of \$5.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily as a result of the aforementioned \$7.0 million decrease in operating income and increases in interest expense, offset by an income tax benefit during the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Contribution Margin increased \$3.2 million and \$9.7 million from the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, due to the revenue increases discussed above.

Adjusted EBITDA was \$24.4 million and \$24.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$73.7 million and \$71.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Adjusted EBITDA increased due to the increases in revenue discussed above, partially offset by increases in selling, general and administrative expenses.

OPERATING REVENUES

The following table identifies our external operating revenues by business segment and major product group for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		\$ Variance	% Variance
	2017	2016		
<i>Dollars in thousands</i>				
Operating Revenues:				
Data:				
Enterprise data	\$ 18,111	\$ 13,549	\$ 4,562	33.7%
Transport	8,135	8,499	(364)	(4.3)%
FTTC	9,252	9,125	127	1.4%
Total Data	35,998	31,173	4,825	14.7%
RASB:				
Legacy voice	9,232	10,340	(1,108)	(10.7)%
IP services	4,601	4,399	202	4.6%
CLEC access	799	1,124	(325)	(28.9)%
Total RASB	14,632	15,863	(1,231)	(7.8)%
RLEC access	4,980	4,535	445	9.8%
Total operating revenues	\$ 55,610	\$ 51,571	\$ 4,039	7.8%

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		\$ Variance	% Variance
	2017	2016		
<i>Dollars in thousands</i>				
Operating Revenues:				
Data:				
Enterprise data	\$ 52,188	\$ 38,428	\$ 13,760	35.8%
Transport	24,810	26,500	(1,690)	(6.4)%
FTTC	29,121	27,030	2,091	7.7%
Total Data	106,119	91,958	14,161	15.4%
RASB:				
Legacy voice	28,876	31,285	(2,409)	(7.7)%
IP services	13,576	13,028	548	4.2%
CLEC access	2,875	3,527	(652)	(18.5)%
Total RASB	45,327	47,840	(2,513)	(5.3)%
RLEC access	15,466	15,215	251	1.5%
Total operating revenues	\$ 166,892	\$ 155,093	\$ 11,799	7.6%

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- **Data.** Data revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2017 increased \$4.6 million, or 14.7%, over the comparative period in 2016 and data revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 increased \$14.2 million, or 15.4%, over the comparative period in 2016. The overall increase in data revenues is primarily due to the acquisitions of Clarity and DC74, in addition to growth in enterprise data revenues and in FTTC site services, partially offset by churn in data transport revenues due to network grooming activities as described below.
 - **Enterprise Data** – Enterprise data revenues increased 33.7% and 35.8% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to the respective periods in 2016. The business acquisitions of Clarity and DC74 increased enterprise data revenues in the aggregate \$2.9 million and \$7.9 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. Additionally, we were connected to 2,230 on-net buildings as of September 30, 2017, as compared to 1,984 as of September 30, 2016. Metro Ethernet and dedicated Internet also contributed to revenue growth in this segment, which growth was partially attributable to increased installation of services sold through our carrier end user distribution channel. Growth in these product lines was partially offset by declines in private line and other legacy enterprise data products, as a result of churn from competition from national carriers and cable operators in our markets and to a lesser extent due to customers upgrading from TDM to Ethernet products.
 - **Transport** – Transport revenues decreased 4.3% and 6.4% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, as compared to the respective periods in 2016. These decreases were primarily attributable to continued network grooming activities by carriers as TDM technology is replaced by Ethernet, partially offset by the acquisition of Clarity, which added \$0.4 million and \$1.5 million of transport revenue during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively.
 - **FTTC** – Revenues from our FTTC contracts grew 4.6% and 7.7% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, as compared to the respective periods in 2016. This growth is attributable to increased bandwidth to existing connected cell towers in addition to slight increases in our fiber connections to wireless cell sites and the addition of second tenants to existing cell sites.
- **R&S.B.** Revenue from residential and small business products declined 7.8% and 5.3% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, as compared to the respective periods in 2016. This decline was primarily driven by decreases in revenue from legacy voice products due to the increasing use of wireless devices and competition from cable operators in our markets as well as our shift in focus to voice over IP (which is included in data segment revenues). As of September 30, 2017, we operated approximately 21,501 RLEC telephone access lines and 58,089 competitive voice lines, compared to approximately 23,381 and 68,084 as of September 30, 2016, respectively. This represents an 8.0% year-over-year decline in RLEC telephone access lines and a 14.7% year-over-year decline in competitive voice lines. Declines in revenue from legacy DSL products were partially offset by growth in fiber-to-the-premise products within our IP services product group such as Broadband XL and IP video. Our total Broadband XL subscribers increased 14.2% over the last twelve months from 8,307 at September 30, 2016 to 9,485 at September 30, 2017.
- **RLEC Access.** The 9.8% increase in RLEC access revenues from the three months ended September 30, 2016 to the three months ended September 30, 2017 is primarily a result of increases in USF funding and certain adjustments during the three months ended September 30, 2016. The 1.5% increase from the nine months ended September 30, 2016 to the nine months ended September 30, 2017 is primarily the result of the aforementioned increases, partially offset by the intrastate access rate reductions mandated by regulatory reform and a step-down in the recovery amounts of certain intrastate access charges from the CAF program discussed in the overview section above and a decrease in RLEC telephone access lines.

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OPERATING EXPENSES

The following table identifies our operating expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	Three Months Ended September 30,		\$ Variance	% Variance
	2017	2016		
Operating Expenses:				
Cost of Revenue, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	\$ 10,042	\$ 9,657	\$ 385	4.0 %
Selling, general and administrative, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	23,369	20,505	2,864	14.0 %
Depreciation and amortization	14,456	12,739	1,717	13.5 %
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	27	23	4	17.4 %
Restructuring charges	-	(384)	384	NM
Change in fair value of contingent consideration obligations	100	-	100	NM
Total operating expenses	\$ 47,994	\$ 42,540	\$ 5,454	12.8 %

<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	Nine Months Ended September 30,		\$ Variance	% Variance
	2017	2016		
Operating Expenses:				
Cost of Revenue, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	\$ 30,978	\$ 29,948	\$ 1,030	3.4 %
Selling, general and administrative, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	76,394	64,056	12,338	19.3 %
Depreciation and amortization	43,640	37,028	6,612	17.9 %
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	76	91	(15)	(16.5)%
Restructuring charges	34	1,823	(1,789)	(98.1)%
Change in fair value of contingent consideration obligations	300	-	300	NM
Total operating expenses	\$ 151,822	\$ 132,946	\$ 18,876	14.2 %

NM - Not Meaningful

Cost of Revenue, exclusive of Depreciation and Amortization. Cost of revenue increased \$0.4 million, or 4.0%, for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and \$1.0 million, or 3.4%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to the respective 2016 periods, which is primarily attributable to increased customer access collocation costs from the business acquisitions, partially offset by decreases due to the overall decrease in voice access lines.

Selling, General and Administrative, exclusive of Depreciation and Amortization. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$2.9 million, or 14.0%, for the three months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to the same period in the prior year primarily as a result of \$0.7 million of transaction related charges incurred, increases in salaries, wages and benefits of \$2.2 million primarily due to the business acquisitions as well as increased sales commissions and increases in network maintenance and operating costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$12.3 million, or 19.3%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to the same period in the prior year primarily as a result of a \$6.3 million increase in salaries, wages and benefits and equity-based compensation, primarily due to the business acquisitions as well as an increase in the annual employee bonus paid in the form of immediately vested shares and increased sales commissions, \$4.1 million of transaction related charges incurred and increases in network maintenance and operating costs.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased \$1.7 million, or 13.5%, for the three months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to the same period in the prior year due to a \$1.1 million increase in depreciation costs and an increase in amortization expense of \$0.6 million. Depreciation and amortization increased \$6.6 million, or 17.9%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to the same period in the prior year due to a \$5.0 million increase in depreciation costs and an increase in amortization expense of \$1.6 million. The increases in depreciation costs are a result of the year-over-year increase in our depreciable base of assets primarily from capital investment in our fiber network including infrastructure upgrades and FTTC site installations. The increases in amortization cost are attributable to the amortization for customer relationship and trade name intangible assets acquired during the Clarity and DCT4 acquisitions. We use an accelerated amortization method based on these assets' estimated pattern of benefit.

Change in Fair Value of Contingent Consideration Obligations. We recognized certain contingent consideration obligations in connection with the acquisitions of Clarity and DCT4 due to the earnout provisions in the acquisition agreements. The change in the fair value of the liabilities is due primarily to the accretion of the discount and changes in probability assumptions on the projected cash flows it reported through earnings.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES) AND INCOME TAXES

The following table summarizes our other income (expenses) and income taxes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		\$ Variance	% Variance
	2017	2016		
Interest expense	\$ (7,771)	\$ (7,164)	\$ (607)	8.5 %
Other income, net	8	49	(41)	(83.3)%
Total other expenses, net	\$ (7,763)	\$ (7,115)	\$ (647)	9.1 %
Income tax expense	\$ 335	\$ 1,046	\$ (711)	(68.0)%

(Dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,		\$ Variance	% Variance
	2017	2016		
Interest expense	\$ (22,756)	\$ (21,165)	\$ (1,591)	7.5 %
Other income, net	617	320	297	102.2 %
Total other expenses, net	\$ (22,139)	\$ (20,845)	\$ (1,294)	6.1 %
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (1,838)	\$ 1,712	\$ (3,550)	(207.4)%

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 primarily consists of incurred costs associated with our Credit Facility as well as amortization of debt issuance costs and interest incurred on the 8% Notes, as well as amortization of associated debt discounts and debt issuance costs. The year-over-year increase in interest expense is primarily attributable to a decrease in interest capitalization due to decreased capital expenditure activity and changes in bank patronage credits (see Note 7 of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements).

Other Income (Expenses). Other income primarily consists of interest income earned on marketable securities for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. The nine months ended September 30, 2017 also includes the write-off of certain accrued secondary public offering costs, for which the likelihood of payment was deemed remote.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit). Income tax expense for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$0.3 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. Income tax benefit for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was \$1.8 million and income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$1.7 million, which represents the federal statutory tax rate applied to pre-tax income (loss) and the effects of state income taxes and certain non-deductible charges for each period. The increase in income tax benefit and changes in our effective tax rate were primarily due to the changes in loss before taxes and the effect of certain permanent book and tax differences. Our recurring non-deductible expenses relate primarily to the 8% Notes issued in August 2015, which are subject to the AHYDO interest limitation. Other recurring non-deductible expenses include non-cash equity-based compensation and certain transaction costs that are expected to be capitalized for income tax purposes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, our cash flows from operations totaled approximately \$54.3 million and \$45.8 million, respectively. Our cash flows from operations are primarily generated by payments received from customers for data and voice communication services and carrier access to our network offset by payments to other carriers, payments to our employees, payments for interest and taxes and payments for other network operating costs and other selling, general and administrative expenses. Our cash on hand, which is generally available for operations and to fund long-term FTTC contracts, may also be used to repay debt obligations or fund other capital expenditures.

As of September 30, 2017, we had \$505.3 million in aggregate long-term liabilities, consisting of \$388.0 million in long-term debt, net of \$26.2 million in debt discounts and deferred issuance costs and \$117.3 million in other long-term liabilities, inclusive of deferred income tax liabilities of \$93.6 million, pension and other postretirement obligations of \$15.2 million and other long-term liabilities of \$8.5 million. Our Credit Facility includes a revolving credit facility of \$50 million (the "Revolver"), all of which was available for our working capital requirements and other general corporate purposes as of September 30, 2017.

Mandatory prepayments include an excess cash flow sweep equal to 50% of Excess Cash Flow, as defined under the Credit Agreement, for each fiscal year commencing in 2013 for so long as the leverage ratio exceeds 3.25:1.00.

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Under the Credit Agreement, certain of our subsidiaries are also bound by certain financial covenants. Noncompliance with any one or more of the debt covenants may have an adverse effect on our financial condition or liquidity in the event such noncompliance cannot be cured or should we be unable to obtain a waiver from the lenders of the Credit Facility.

As of September 30, 2017, we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants, and our ratios were as follows:

	Actual	Covenant Requirement at September 30, 2017
Total debt outstanding to EBITDA (as defined in the Credit Agreement)	3.48	Not more than 4.50
Minimum interest coverage ratio	7.00	Not less than 3.25

On January 2, 2015, we entered into a \$28 million senior secured incremental term loan facility under the existing Credit Facility ("Term Loan C") and amended certain terms of the Credit Facility (the "Amended Credit Facility"). We used the net proceeds from Term Loan C to fund capital expenditures for customer builds related to new FTTC site contracts. Term Loan C will mature in 2019 with quarterly payments of 1% per annum. The Amended Credit Facility sets a maximum leverage ratio of 4.50:1.00 through December 31, 2017, 4.25:1.00 through December 31, 2018 and 4.00:1.00 thereafter.

On August 6, 2015, we closed on the issuance of unsecured promissory notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$150 million (the "8% Notes") to an affiliate of Pamplona Capital Management LLC ("Pamplona"). Net proceeds of the 8% Notes, after payment of closing costs, were used to pay off \$40 million of our existing Credit Facility, with the remainder to be used for general corporate purposes, including to fund future growth opportunities. The 8% Notes bear interest at an annual fixed rate of 8.00% and mature on August 15, 2022. Interest is payable in arrears on a quarterly basis on August 15, November 15, February 15 and May 15 of each year, beginning on November 15, 2015. Interest is payable in cash or, at our election, through the issuance of additional notes or by adding the amount of the accrued interest to the unpaid principal amount of the 8% Notes outstanding at that time. All interest to date has been paid in cash and we currently intend to continue to pay the interest in cash.

We also have capital leases on vehicles with original lease terms of four to five years and an IRU network capacity arrangement that are included as a component of long-term debt on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as September 30, 2017. As of September 30, 2017, the combined total net present value of our future minimum lease payments was \$7.5 million.

The following table presents a summary of our cash flow activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

(In thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 54,331	\$ 45,787
Net cash used in investing activities	(32,340)	(15,347)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,996)	(10,511)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,007	\$ 19,929

Operating. The increase in cash flows from operations is primarily due to changes in working capital largely due to timing of payments to vendors and cash collections from customers.

Investing. The change in cash used in investing activities is primarily due to the acquisitions of Clarity and DC74, \$10.0 million and \$23.5 million, respectively. In addition to a decrease in purchases of marketable securities, net of sales and maturities, of \$11.8 million and a decrease in purchases of property, plant and equipment of \$28.3 million. Capital expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 were comprised of (i) \$30.7 million for success-based customer projects, network expansion and infrastructure upgrades, (ii) \$5.3 million for network maintenance, (iii) \$3.4 million for information technology and facility related projects, and less (iv) \$2.5 million for decreases in inventory on hand for capital projects in the preceding categories.

Through September 30, 2017, we have developed and acquired a fiber network of approximately 11,000 route miles, of which approximately 42% is owned by us and has been accumulated through our capital investment in fiber builds and strategic acquisitions over the past several years with the remaining approximately 58% of our network under IRU agreements. We intend to continue to invest in our fiber infrastructure. We currently expect to incur capital expenditures during the remainder of 2017 associated with enterprise and carrier installations, data network enhancements and, to a lesser extent, to fund essential network facility upgrades and fiber-to-the-premise deployments for our R&SB segment.

Financing. The net cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 consisted of common stock repurchased for a total of \$2.9 million to cover tax withholding obligations on employee stock awards and the repayment of principal on the Credit Facility and payments under capital lease obligations totaling \$10.2 million, partially offset by proceeds from stock

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option exercises of \$1.1 million.

As of September 30, 2017, we had approximately \$43.6 million in cash all of which is available for current operations. We expect that the cash we generate from operations combined with our cash on hand will be sufficient to satisfy our working capital requirements, capital expenditures and debt service requirements until September 2018. Additionally, we have access to the Revolver, which is currently undrawn. However, if our assumptions prove incorrect or if there are other factors that increase our need for additional liquidity, such as material unanticipated losses, loss of customers or a significant reduction in demand for our services or other factors, or if we are unsuccessful in obtaining additional major FTTC contracts or we make additional acquisitions, we would expect to seek additional sources of funds through refinancing or other means including additional equity financing. Additionally, if the IQT Merger is not completed we will need to refinance our Term Loan A and our Revolver, both of which mature in September 2018. There is no assurance that we could obtain any such additional financing on acceptable terms, if at all. If available, additional equity financing may dilute our stockholders and debt financing may restrict our ability to raise future capital. As discussed previously in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, events and actions taken by the FCC are projected to have a significant negative impact on our future cash flows from the RLEC access products, partially offset by the Connect America Fund ("CAF") payments to us.

On March 4, 2015, our board of directors terminated our quarterly dividend in favor of allocating capital to growth opportunities.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off balance sheet arrangements or financing activities with special purpose entities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) ("ASU 2014-09"), which will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. ASU 2014-09 requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) - Deferral of the Effective Date, which defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for public business entities from annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early application is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. ASU 2014-09 permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) - Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Gross versus Net) ("ASU 2016-08"), which clarifies implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations. In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) - Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing ("ASU 2016-10"), which clarifies guidance related to identifying performance obligations and licensing implementation guidance contained in ASU 2014-09. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) - Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients ("ASU 2016-12"), which addresses narrow-scope improvements to the guidance on collectability, asset consideration, and completed contracts at transition. Additionally, the amendments in ASU 2016-12 provide a practical expedient for contract modifications at transition and an accounting policy election related to the presentation of sales taxes and other similar taxes collected from customers. Finally, in December 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-20, Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which makes minor corrections or improvements to ASU 2014-09.

We have completed our initial impact assessment and are in the process of developing an implementation plan to include any potential process or system changes. Although the full assessment of the impact to our results of operations, financial position and cash flows as a result of this guidance is ongoing, we expect that changes in the timing of and method of recognition for certain non-recurring charges received from customers and allocations of certain contract revenues to products and services may result in additional contract assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. In addition, the requirement to defer incremental contract acquisition costs, including sales commissions, and recognize such costs over the contract period or expected customer life may result in the recognition of a deferred charge within our consolidated balance sheets and could have the impact of deferring operating expenses. We will adopt this new standard as of January 1, 2018 and currently expect to apply the modified retrospective method, which may result in a cumulative effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. Both our initial assessment and our selected transition method may change depending on the results of our final assessment of the impact to our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments - Overall (Topic 825): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities ("ASU 2016-01"). The standard addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is not permitted. We do not expect the future adoption of ASU 2016-01 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

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In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) ("ASU 2016-02"), which will replace most existing lease guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. ASU 2016-02 requires an entity to recognize most leases, including operating leases, on the consolidated balance sheets of the lessee. ASU 2016-02 is effective for public business entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. ASU 2016-02 requires the use of a modified retrospective transition method with elective reliefs. We are still evaluating the effect that ASU 2016-02 will have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows – Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (Topic 230) ("ASU 2016-15"), which addresses the following eight classification issues related to the statement of cash flows presentation, with the objective of reducing diversity in practice: 1) debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs; 2) settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments; 3) contingent consideration payments made after a business combination; 4) proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims; 5) proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies, including bank-owned life insurance policies; 6) distributions received from equity method investees; 7) beneficial interests in securitization transactions; and 8) separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. ASU 2016-15 is effective for public business entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2017, with early adoption permitted. Although we are still evaluating the effect that ASU 2016-15 will have on our statement of cash flow and disclosures, we expect the standard will primarily impact the presentation of the captions associated with the business acquisitions completed in January 2017. Under ASU 2016-15, the amounts would be presented in the statement of cash flows as cash outflows for financing activities up to the amount of the original contingent consideration liability and the excess would be classified as cash outflows for operating activities.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment ("ASU 2017-04"), which simplifies the accounting for goodwill impairment by eliminating Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation. Under ASU 2017-04, goodwill will be measured using the difference between the fair value and carrying value of the reporting unit. ASU 2017-04 is effective for public business entities for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2019, with early adoption permitted for goodwill impairment tests with measurement dates after January 1, 2017. We do not expect the future adoption of ASU 2017-04 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, Compensation – Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost ("ASU 2017-07"), which requires the service cost component of net benefit cost to be reported in the same line item as compensation cost on the consolidated statements of operations. Under 2017-07 all other components of net benefit cost will be reported outside of operating income. ASU 2017-07 is effective for public business entities for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and retrospective application of the change in income statement presentation is required. Based on current actuarial estimates, we estimate the future adoption of ASU 2017-07 would increase operating income by less than \$0.5 million for the annual period. However, the calculation of post-retirement benefit cost is subject to significant estimates and assumptions and changes in those estimates could result in changes to the impact of ASU 2017-07 on the our operating income when adopted.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting ("ASU 2017-09"), which amends the scope of modification accounting for share-based payment arrangements and requires that a description of significant modifications for each period for which an income statement is presented along with the related increase or decrease in expense due to these modifications. ASU 2017-09 is effective for all public business entities for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and early adoption is permitted at the beginning of an annual period for which interim or annual financial statements have not been issued. We do not expect the future adoption of ASU 2017-09 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations includes certain forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements reflect, among other things, our current expectations, plans and strategies, and anticipated financial results, all of which are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Many of these risks are beyond our ability to control or predict. Because of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Furthermore, forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. We do not undertake any obligation to update or review any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Important factors with respect to any such forward-looking statements, including certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements, include, but are not limited to: the successful closing of the announced EQT Merger, including satisfying closing conditions; the timing to consummate the proposed Merger; any disruption from the

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proposed Merger making it more difficult to maintain relationships with customers, employees or suppliers; the diversion of management time on Merger-related issues; the Merger may involve unexpected costs, liabilities or delays; the outcome of any legal proceedings related to the Merger, the failure by EQT Infrastructure to obtain the necessary financing arrangement set forth in commitment letters received in connection with the Merger; the impact of our previous acquisitions of Clarity and DC74 on our operations; rapid development and intense competition with resulting pricing pressure in the telecommunications and high speed data transport industry; our ability to grow our data business on an organic or inorganic basis in order to offset expected revenue declines in legacy voice and access products; our ability to obtain new carrier contracts or expand services under existing carrier contracts at competitive pricing levels to offset churn and achieve revenue growth from our carrier businesses; our ability to separate our legacy business on a timely basis; our ability to effectively allocate capital and timely implement network expansion plans necessary to accommodate organic growth initiatives; our ability to complete customer installations in a timely manner; adverse economic conditions; operating and financial restrictions imposed by our senior credit facility and our unsecured debt obligations; our cash and capital requirements; our ability to maintain and enhance our network; the potential to experience a high rate of customer turnover; federal and state regulatory fees, requirements and developments; our reliance on certain suppliers and vendors; and other unforeseen difficulties that may occur. These risks and uncertainties are not intended to represent a complete list of all risks and uncertainties inherent in our business, and should be read in conjunction with the more detailed cautionary statements and risk factors included in our SEC filings, including this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are exposed to market risks primarily related to interest rates on our variable-rate debt obligations. We entered into the \$425 million Credit Facility on April 30, 2013 and amended the Credit Facility to include Term Loan C for an additional \$28 million on January 2, 2015. As of September 30, 2017, \$328.3 million was outstanding under our Credit Facility. As of September 30, 2017, we had a leverage ratio of 3.48:1.00 and an interest coverage ratio of 7.00:1.00, both of which are in compliance with our debt covenant requirements. We have other fixed rate, long-term debt obligations in the form of unsecured notes and capital leases totaling \$150.0 million and \$7.5 million, respectively, as of September 30, 2017.

At September 30, 2017, our financial assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets included unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$43.6 million, substantially all of which is comprised of deposits in non-interest bearing accounts with financial institutions. Other non-current securities and investments totaled \$1.6 million at September 30, 2017.

As of September 30, 2017, our cash was held in a financial institution. Although we actively monitor the depository institutions, we are exposed to risks resulting from deterioration in the financial condition or failure of financial institutions holding our cash deposits.

The following sensitivity analysis indicates the impact at September 30, 2017, on the fair value of certain financial instruments, which would be potentially subject to material market risks, assuming a ten percent increase and a ten percent decrease in the levels of our interest rates:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Carrying Amount		Fair Value		Estimated fair value assuming noted decrease in market pricing		Estimated fair value assuming noted increase in market pricing	
Credit Facility	\$	328,347	\$	297,196	\$	302,260	\$	292,255
8% Notes		126,040		135,556		141,412		129,987
Capital lease obligations		7,465		7,465		7,789		7,152

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation and the identification of a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, as discussed below, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 30, 2017. Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and procedures designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

As previously disclosed in Item 9A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, management concluded that there was a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting for income taxes. Management determined that the Company had ineffective controls over the accounting for the income tax consequences of certain complex financing arrangements. Specifically, the review performed by the Company and its third-party tax service provider did not sufficiently address the application of GAAP for book and tax basis differences resulting from the issuance of the 8% Notes.

Plan for Remediation of Material Weakness

The Company is actively engaged in evaluating and determining implementation steps to remediate its material weakness in internal control over financial reporting. The Company has begun and will continue to (i) improve the coordination between the Company and its third-party service provider regarding the financial reporting process and internal controls over the accounting for tax consequences of non-routine, complex transactions; and (ii) improve the design and documentation of our income tax controls, incorporate additional technical oversight based on assessment of expertise requirements and improve the technical training of our tax personnel as it relates to non-routine, complex transactions. Though the Company has begun to implement these remediation efforts, until the remediation actions are fully implemented and the operational effectiveness of related internal controls validated through testing, the material weakness described above will continue to exist.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company acquired Clarity Communications, LLC on January 4, 2017 and DC74, LLC on January 31, 2017 and management has been integrating the operations of these acquired companies into existing control structures. Other than the acquisitions and the remediation measures described above, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f)) that occurred during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2017 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We are involved in routine litigation in the ordinary course of our business, including litigation involving disputes relating to billings by us to other carriers for access to our network. While the results of litigation and disputes are inherently unpredictable, we do not believe that any pending or threatened litigation of which we are aware will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. See Note 16, Commitments and Contingencies, of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

On April 4, 2017 and April 11, 2017, two putative class action lawsuits were filed in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware (the “Court”) against the Company’s directors, EQT Partners Inc., Parent and Merger Sub. The plaintiffs in the actions alleged that the Company’s disclosures in its preliminary proxy statement filed by the Company with the SEC on March 31, 2017 contained false and misleading statements and omitted material information and further that the individual defendants are liable for those alleged misstatements and omissions. The actions sought, among other things, to enjoin the Merger or, if the Merger has been consummated, to rescind the Merger or an award of damages, and an award of attorneys’ and experts’ fees and costs. Following the Company’s filing of its definitive proxy, the plaintiffs in the actions filed stipulations of voluntary dismissal asserting that their claims had been rendered moot. On June 12, 2017 the Court issued a Stipulation of Dismissal and Withdrawal Order for each action, in which the Court retained jurisdiction over the action solely for purposes of further proceedings related to the adjudication of the plaintiffs’ fee and expense application. Subsequently, the parties reached agreement with respect to payment of plaintiff’s fees and expenses and on August 29, 2017 the Court issued Orders closing and terminating each action. The Company’s fees and expenses relating to these actions were immaterial.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors (pages 10 to 19) in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in the Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

We do not believe that there have been any material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

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

The Company does not have a share repurchase program in effect. However, during the three months ended September 30, 2017, the Company repurchased 10,411 shares of Company stock in connection with the vesting of certain restricted stock grants issued pursuant to the Company’s 2011 Equity and Cash Incentive Plan. The Company repurchased these shares from employee plan participants for settlement of tax withholding obligations.

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The number of shares repurchased and the average price paid per share for each month in the three months ended September 30, 2017 are as follows:

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Repurchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Repurchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1, 2017 - July 31, 2017	3,400 \$	17.85	N/A	N/A
August 1, 2017 - August 31, 2017	1,696 \$	17.88	N/A	N/A
September 1, 2017 - September 30, 2017	5,215 \$	17.83	N/A	N/A
	10,411 \$	17.90	N/A	N/A

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1*	Certificate of Timothy G. Bilzy, President and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
31.2*	Certificate of John G. Brockhoven, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
32.1*	Certificate of Timothy G. Bilzy, President and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2*	Certificate of John G. Brockhoven, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report on Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.
Date: November 8, 2017

Lumos Networks Corp.

By: /s/ Timothy G. Bilz
Name: Timothy G. Bilz
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

By: /s/ Johan G. Broekhuysen
Name: Johan G. Broekhuysen
Title: Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer
(principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)

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Section 2: EX-31.1 (EX-31.1)

CERTIFICATIONS

Exhibit 31.1

I, Timothy G. Bilz, certify that:

- I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 of Lumos Networks Corp.;
- Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
- The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 8, 2017

/s/ Timothy G. Bilz
Timothy G. Bilz
President and Chief Executive Officer

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Section 3: EX-31.2 (EX-31.2)

CERTIFICATIONS

Exhibit 31.2

I, Johan G. Broekhuysen, certify that:

- I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 of Lumos Networks Corp.;
- Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
- The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 8, 2017

/s/ Johan G. Broekhuysen
Johan G. Broekhuysen
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer

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Section 4: EX-32.1 (EX-32.1)

LUMOS NETWORKS CORP.
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Exhibit 32.1

In connection with the quarterly report of Lumos Networks Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 (the "Report"), I, Timothy G. Bilz, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to my knowledge that:

- The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Timothy G. Bilz
Timothy G. Bilz
President and Chief Executive Officer

November 8, 2017

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Section 5: EX-32.2 (EX-32.2)

LUMOS NETWORKS CORP.
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Exhibit 32.2

In connection with the quarterly report of Lumos Networks Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 (the "Report"), I, Johan G. Broekhuysen, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer of the Company, do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to my knowledge that:

- The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Johan G. Broekhuysen
Johan G. Broekhuysen
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer

November 8, 2017

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