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DUKE REALTY CORP

Form 10-Q

October 27, 2017

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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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2017

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 1-9044 (Duke Realty Corporation) 0-20625 (Duke Realty Limited Partnership)

DUKE REALTY CORPORATION

DUKE REALTY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Indiana (Duke Realty Corporation)	35-1740409 (Duke Realty Corporation)
Indiana (Duke Realty Limited Partnership)	35-1898425 (Duke Realty Limited Partnership)
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
600 East 96 th Street, Suite 100 Indianapolis, Indiana	46240
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (317) 808-6000

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.

Duke Realty Corporation Yes No Duke Realty Limited Partnership Yes No

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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).

Duke Realty Corporation Yes No **Duke Realty Limited Partnership** Yes No

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

Duke Realty Corporation:

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

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

Duke Realty Limited Partnership:

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

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

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

Duke Realty Corporation Yes No **Duke Realty Limited Partnership** Yes No

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Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

Class	Outstanding Common Shares of Duke Realty Corporation at October 25, 2017
Common Stock 0.01 par value per share	356,140,850

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report (the "Report") combines the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2017 of both Duke Realty Corporation and Duke Realty Limited Partnership. Unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, references to "Duke Realty Corporation" or the "General Partner" mean Duke Realty Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries, and references to the "Partnership" mean Duke Realty Limited Partnership and its consolidated subsidiaries. The terms the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to the General Partner and the Partnership, collectively, and those entities owned or controlled by the General Partner and/or the Partnership. Duke Realty Corporation is a self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust ("REIT") and is the sole general partner of the Partnership, owning 99.1% of the common partnership interests of the Partnership ("General Partner Units") as of September 30, 2017. The remaining 0.9% of the common partnership interests ("Limited Partner Units" and, together with the General Partner Units, the "Common Units") are owned by Limited Partners. As the sole general partner of the Partnership, the General Partner has full, exclusive and complete responsibility and discretion in the day-to-day management and control of the Partnership.

The General Partner and the Partnership are operated as one enterprise. The management of the General Partner consists of the same members as the management of the Partnership. As the sole general partner with control of the Partnership, the General Partner consolidates the Partnership for financial reporting purposes, and the General Partner does not have any significant assets other than its investment in the Partnership. Therefore, the assets and liabilities of the General Partner and the Partnership are substantially the same.

We believe combining the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q of the General Partner and the Partnership into this single report results in the following benefits:

- enhances investors' understanding of the General Partner and the Partnership by enabling investors to view the business as a whole in the same manner as management views and operates the business;
- eliminates duplicative disclosure and provides a more streamlined and readable presentation of information since a substantial portion of the Company's disclosure applies to both the General Partner and the Partnership; and
- creates time and cost efficiencies through the preparation of one combined report instead of two separate reports.

We believe it is important to understand the few differences between the General Partner and the Partnership in the context of how we operate as an interrelated consolidated company. The General Partner's only material asset is its ownership of partnership interests in the Partnership. As a result, the General Partner does not conduct business itself, other than acting as the sole general partner of the Partnership and issuing public equity from time to time. The General Partner does not issue any indebtedness, but does guarantee some of the unsecured debt of the Partnership. The Partnership holds substantially all the assets of the business, directly or indirectly, and holds the ownership interests related to certain of the Company's investments. The Partnership conducts the operations of the business and has no publicly traded equity. Except for net proceeds from equity issuances by the General Partner, which are contributed to the Partnership in exchange for General Partner Units or Preferred Units, the Partnership generates the capital required by the business through its operations, its incurrence of indebtedness and the issuance of Limited Partner Units to third parties.

Noncontrolling interests, shareholders' equity and partners' capital are the main areas of difference between the consolidated financial statements of the General Partner and those of the Partnership. The noncontrolling interests in the Partnership's financial statements include the interests in consolidated investees not wholly owned by the Partnership. The noncontrolling interests in the General Partner's financial statements include the same noncontrolling interests at the Partnership level, as well as the common limited partnership interests in the Partnership, which are accounted for as partners' capital by the Partnership.

In order to highlight the differences between the General Partner and the Partnership, there are separate sections in this report, as applicable, that separately discuss the General Partner and the Partnership, including separate financial statements and separate Exhibit 31 and 32 certifications. In the sections that combine disclosure of the General Partner and the Partnership, this report refers to actions or holdings as being actions or holdings of the collective Company.

**DUKE REALTY CORPORATION/DUKE REALTY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements****DUKE REALTY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(in thousands, except per share amounts)**

	September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Real estate investments:		
Real estate assets	\$ 6,091,861	\$ 5,144,805
Construction in progress	441,005	303,644
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated companies	135,089	197,807
Undeveloped land	167,928	237,436
	6,835,883	5,883,692
Accumulated depreciation	(1,159,493)	(1,042,944)
Net real estate investments	5,676,390	4,840,748
Real estate investments and other assets held-for-sale	63,604	1,324,258
Cash and cash equivalents	27,315	12,639
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$1,020 and \$1,391	20,605	15,838
Straight-line rent receivable, net of allowance of \$3,655 and \$5,268	91,045	82,554
Receivables on construction contracts, including retentions	10,343	6,159
Deferred leasing and other costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$206,242 and \$186,798	279,891	258,741
Restricted cash held in escrow for like-kind exchange	512,520	40,102
Notes receivable from property sales	426,678	25,460
Other escrow deposits and assets	189,080	165,503
	\$ 7,297,471	\$ 6,772,002
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Indebtedness:		
Secured debt, net of deferred financing costs of \$699 and \$969	\$ 312,776	\$ 383,725
Unsecured debt, net of deferred financing costs of \$18,583 and \$22,083	1,814,104	2,476,752
Unsecured line of credit	5,000	48,000
	2,131,880	2,908,477
Liabilities related to real estate investments held-for-sale	2,653	56,291
Construction payables and amounts due subcontractors, including retentions	70,432	44,250
Accrued real estate taxes	83,152	59,112
Accrued interest	24,547	23,633
Other liabilities	195,147	153,846
Tenant security deposits and prepaid rents	36,285	33,100
Total liabilities	2,544,096	3,278,709
Shareholders' equity:		
Common shares (\$0.01 par value); 600,000 shares authorized; 356,130 and 354,756 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	3,561	3,548
Additional paid-in capital	5,195,151	5,192,011
Accumulated other comprehensive income	—	682
Distributions in excess of net income	(488,328)	(1,730,423)

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Total shareholders' equity	4,710,384	3,465,818
Noncontrolling interests	42,991	27,475
Total equity	4,753,375	3,493,293
	\$ 7,297,471	\$ 6,772,002

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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DUKE REALTY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income
For the three and nine months ended September 30,
(in thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues:				
Rental and related revenue	\$169,611	\$162,322	\$507,123	\$480,819
General contractor and service fee revenue	25,217	19,351	58,192	68,546
	194,828	181,673	565,315	549,365
Expenses:				
Rental expenses	16,224	16,933	46,967	54,685
Real estate taxes	28,157	26,001	81,569	75,687
General contractor and other services expenses	24,079	17,182	54,077	60,330
Depreciation and amortization	67,992	61,820	197,028	182,489
	136,452	121,936	379,641	373,191
Other operating activities:				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated companies	1,841	12,010	58,523	37,404
Gain on dissolution of unconsolidated company	—	—	—	30,697
Promote income	—	2,212	20,007	26,299
Gain on sale of properties	21,952	82,698	93,339	137,589
Gain on land sales	5,665	1,601	8,449	2,438
Other operating expenses	(770)	(1,424)	(2,226)	(3,496)
Impairment charges	(3,622)	(3,042)	(4,481)	(15,098)
General and administrative expenses	(10,075)	(12,534)	(41,165)	(42,216)
	14,991	81,521	132,446	173,617
Operating income	73,367	141,258	318,120	349,791
Other income (expenses):				
Interest and other income, net	6,404	507	9,197	3,597
Interest expense	(20,835)	(27,283)	(65,401)	(87,255)
Loss on debt extinguishment	(16,568)	(6,243)	(26,104)	(8,673)
Acquisition-related activity	—	(7)	—	(82)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	42,368	108,232	235,812	257,378
Income tax (expense) benefit	(359)	359	(7,918)	173
Income from continuing operations	42,009	108,591	227,894	257,551
Discontinued operations:				
Income before gain on sales	2,563	4,249	17,747	9,062
Gain on sale of depreciable properties	120,179	319	1,229,270	485
Income tax (expense) benefit	876	—	(10,736)	—
Income from discontinued operations	123,618	4,568	1,236,281	9,547
Net income	165,627	113,159	1,464,175	267,098
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(358)	(1,145)	(18,163)	(2,710)
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$165,269	\$112,014	\$1,446,012	\$264,388
Basic net income per common share:				
Continuing operations attributable to common shareholders	\$0.12	\$0.31	\$0.63	\$0.72
Discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders	0.34	0.01	3.43	0.03
Total	\$0.46	\$0.32	\$4.06	\$0.75
Diluted net income per common share:				
Continuing operations attributable to common shareholders	\$0.12	\$0.31	\$0.63	\$0.72

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Discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders	0.34	0.01	3.40	0.03
Total	\$0.46	\$0.32	\$4.03	\$0.75
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	355,905	351,856	355,614	348,341
Weighted average number of common shares and potential dilutive securities	362,102	358,981	361,947	355,405

Comprehensive income:

Net income	\$165,627	\$113,159	\$1,464,175	\$267,098
Other comprehensive loss:				
Amortization of interest contracts	—	(255)	(682)	(845)
Other	—	(23)	—	(23)
Total other comprehensive loss	—	(278)	(682)	(868)
Comprehensive income	\$165,627	\$112,881	\$1,463,493	\$266,230

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

DUKE REALTY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the nine months ended September 30,****(in thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 1,464,175	\$ 267,098
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of buildings and tenant improvements	179,918	191,554
Amortization of deferred leasing and other costs	42,996	47,093
Amortization of deferred financing costs	4,049	3,998
Straight-line rental income and expense, net	(12,021)	(10,832)
Impairment charges	4,481	15,098
Loss on debt extinguishment	26,104	8,673
Gain on dissolution of unconsolidated company	—	(30,697)
Gains on land and depreciated property sales	(1,331,058)	(140,512)
Third-party construction contracts, net	2,679	5,601
Other accrued revenues and expenses, net	24,474	21,832
Equity in earnings in excess of operating distributions received from unconsolidated companies	(45,298)	(24,476)
Net cash provided by operating activities	360,499	354,430
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Development of real estate investments	(421,702)	(308,199)
Acquisition of real estate investments and related intangible assets	(620,869)	(16,029)
Acquisition of undeveloped land	(127,662)	(77,593)
Second generation tenant improvements, leasing costs and building improvements	(34,350)	(39,169)
Other deferred leasing costs	(22,399)	(25,949)
Other assets	(492,982)	164,450
Proceeds from land and depreciated property sales, net	2,282,419	369,118
Capital distributions from unconsolidated companies	111,635	52,514
Capital contributions and advances to unconsolidated companies	(6,303)	(54,853)
Net cash provided by investing activities	667,787	64,290
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net	7,309	217,513
Proceeds from unsecured debt	—	375,000
Payments on unsecured debt	(691,492)	(285,339)
Payments on secured indebtedness including principal amortization	(71,154)	(352,723)
Repayments of line of credit, net	(43,000)	(71,000)
Distributions to common shareholders	(202,770)	(187,885)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(8,407)	(1,955)
Tax payments on stock-based compensation awards	(14,868)	(7,059)
Change in book overdrafts	11,245	(11,025)
Deferred financing costs	(16)	(6,569)
Redemption of Limited Partner Units	(457)	—
Net cash used for financing activities	(1,013,610)	(331,042)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	14,676	87,678
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	12,639	22,533
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 27,315	\$ 110,211
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		

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Notes receivable from buyers in property sales	\$404,846	\$1,685
Conversion of Limited Partner Units to common shares	\$1,714	-\$1,015
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements		

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DUKE REALTY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity****For the nine months ended September 30, 2017****(in thousands, except per share data)****(Unaudited)**

	Common Shareholders					
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Distributions in Excess of Net Income	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 3,548	\$5,192,011	\$ 682	\$(1,730,423)	\$ 27,475	\$3,493,293
Net income	—	—	—	1,446,012	18,163	1,464,175
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	(682)	—	—	(682)
Issuance of common shares	3	7,306	—	—	—	7,309
Stock-based compensation plan activity	9	(5,510)	—	(1,147)	7,562	914
Conversion/redemption of Limited Partner Units	1	1,344	—	—	(1,802)	(457)
Distributions to common shareholders (\$0.57 per share)	—	—	—	(202,770)	—	(202,770)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	(8,407)	(8,407)
Balance at September 30, 2017	\$ 3,561	\$5,195,151	\$ —	\$(488,328)	\$ 42,991	\$4,753,375

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

DUKE REALTY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Balance Sheets****(in thousands)**

	September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Real estate investments:		
Real estate assets	\$ 6,091,861	\$ 5,144,805
Construction in progress	441,005	303,644
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated companies	135,089	197,807
Undeveloped land	167,928	237,436
	6,835,883	5,883,692
Accumulated depreciation	(1,159,493)	(1,042,944)
Net real estate investments	5,676,390	4,840,748
Real estate investments and other assets held-for-sale	63,604	1,324,258
Cash and cash equivalents	27,315	12,639
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$1,020 and \$1,391	20,605	15,838
Straight-line rent receivable, net of allowance of \$3,655 and \$5,268	91,045	82,554
Receivables on construction contracts, including retentions	10,343	6,159
Deferred leasing and other costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$206,242 and \$186,798	279,891	258,741
Restricted cash held in escrow for like-kind exchange	512,520	40,102
Notes receivable from property sales	426,678	25,460
Other escrow deposits and other assets	189,080	165,503
	\$ 7,297,471	\$ 6,772,002
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Indebtedness:		
Secured debt, net of deferred financing costs of \$699 and \$969	\$ 312,776	\$ 383,725
Unsecured debt, net of deferred financing costs of \$18,583 and \$22,083	1,814,104	2,476,752
Unsecured line of credit	5,000	48,000
	2,131,880	2,908,477
Liabilities related to real estate investments held-for-sale	2,653	56,291
Construction payables and amounts due subcontractors, including retentions	70,432	44,250
Accrued real estate taxes	83,152	59,112
Accrued interest	24,547	23,633
Other liabilities	195,147	153,846
Tenant security deposits and prepaid rents	36,285	33,100
Total liabilities	2,544,096	3,278,709
Partners' equity:		
Common equity (356,130 and 354,756 General Partner Units issued and outstanding, respectively)	4,710,384	3,465,136
Limited Partners' common equity (3,288 and 3,408 Limited Partner Units issued and outstanding, respectively)	41,994	24,691
Accumulated other comprehensive income	—	682
Total partners' equity	4,752,378	3,490,509
Noncontrolling interests	997	2,784
Total equity	4,753,375	3,493,293

\$ 7,297,471 \$ 6,772,002

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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DUKE REALTY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income
For the three and nine months ended September 30,
(in thousands, except per unit amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues:				
Rental and related revenue	\$169,611	\$162,322	\$507,123	\$480,819
General contractor and service fee revenue	25,217	19,351	58,192	68,546
	194,828	181,673	565,315	549,365
Expenses:				
Rental expenses	16,224	16,933	46,967	54,685
Real estate taxes	28,157	26,001	81,569	75,687
General contractor and other services expenses	24,079	17,182	54,077	60,330
Depreciation and amortization	67,992	61,820	197,028	182,489
	136,452	121,936	379,641	373,191
Other operating activities:				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated companies	1,841	12,010	58,523	37,404
Gain on dissolution of unconsolidated company	—	—	—	30,697
Promote income	—	2,212	20,007	26,299
Gain on sale of properties	21,952	82,698	93,339	137,589
Gain on land sales	5,665	1,601	8,449	2,438
Other operating expenses	(770)	(1,424)	(2,226)	(3,496)
Impairment charges	(3,622)	(3,042)	(4,481)	(15,098)
General and administrative expenses	(10,075)	(12,534)	(41,165)	(42,216)
	14,991	81,521	132,446	173,617
Operating income	73,367	141,258	318,120	349,791
Other income (expenses):				
Interest and other income, net	6,404	507	9,197	3,597
Interest expense	(20,835)	(27,283)	(65,401)	(87,255)
Loss on debt extinguishment	(16,568)	(6,243)	(26,104)	(8,673)
Acquisition-related activity	—	(7)	—	(82)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	42,368	108,232	235,812	257,378
Income tax (expense) benefit	(359)	359	(7,918)	173
Income from continuing operations	42,009	108,591	227,894	257,551
Discontinued operations:				
Income before gain on sales	2,563	4,249	17,747	9,062
Gain on sale of depreciable properties	120,179	319	1,229,270	485
Income tax (expense) benefit	876	—	(10,736)	—
Income from discontinued operations	123,618	4,568	1,236,281	9,547
Net income	165,627	113,159	1,464,175	267,098
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	1,177	(14)	(4,736)	(40)
Net income attributable to common unitholders	\$166,804	\$113,145	\$1,459,439	\$267,058
Basic net income per Common Unit:				
Continuing operations attributable to common unitholders	\$0.12	\$0.31	\$0.63	\$0.72
Discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders	0.34	0.01	3.43	0.03
Total	\$0.46	\$0.32	\$4.06	\$0.75
Diluted net income per Common Unit:				
Continuing operations attributable to common unitholders	\$0.12	\$0.31	\$0.63	\$0.72

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Discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders	0.34	0.01	3.40	0.03
Total	\$0.46	\$0.32	\$4.03	\$0.75
Weighted average number of Common Units outstanding	359,206	355,351	358,921	351,840
Weighted average number of Common Units and potential dilutive securities	362,102	358,981	361,947	355,405

Comprehensive income:

Net income	\$165,627	\$113,159	\$1,464,175	\$267,098
Other comprehensive loss:				
Amortization of interest contracts	—	(255)	(682)	(845)
Other	—	(23)	—	(23)
Total other comprehensive loss	—	(278)	(682)	(868)
Comprehensive income	\$165,627	\$112,881	\$1,463,493	\$266,230

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

DUKE REALTY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the nine months ended September 30,****(in thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 1,464,175	\$ 267,098
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of buildings and tenant improvements	179,918	191,554
Amortization of deferred leasing and other costs	42,996	47,093
Amortization of deferred financing costs	4,049	3,998
Straight-line rental income and expense, net	(12,021)	(10,832)
Impairment charges	4,481	15,098
Loss on debt extinguishment	26,104	8,673
Gain on dissolution of unconsolidated company	—	(30,697)
Gains on land and depreciated property sales	(1,331,058)	(140,512)
Third-party construction contracts, net	2,679	5,601
Other accrued revenues and expenses, net	24,474	21,832
Equity in earnings in excess of operating distributions received from unconsolidated companies	(45,298)	(24,476)
Net cash provided by operating activities	360,499	354,430
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Development of real estate investments	(421,702)	(308,199)
Acquisition of real estate investments and related intangible assets	(620,869)	(16,029)
Acquisition of undeveloped land	(127,662)	(77,593)
Second generation tenant improvements, leasing costs and building improvements	(34,350)	(39,169)
Other deferred leasing costs	(22,399)	(25,949)
Other assets	(492,982)	164,450
Proceeds from land and depreciated property sales, net	2,282,419	369,118
Capital distributions from unconsolidated companies	111,635	52,514
Capital contributions and advances to unconsolidated companies	(6,303)	(54,853)
Net cash provided by investing activities	667,787	64,290
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Contributions from the General Partner	7,309	217,513
Proceeds from unsecured debt	—	375,000
Payments on unsecured debt	(691,492)	(285,339)
Payments on secured indebtedness including principal amortization	(71,154)	(352,723)
Repayments of line of credit, net	(43,000)	(71,000)
Distributions to common unitholders	(204,654)	(189,764)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(6,523)	(76)
Tax payments on stock-based compensation awards	(14,868)	(7,059)
Change in book overdrafts	11,245	(11,025)
Deferred financing costs	(16)	(6,569)
Redemption of Limited Partner Units	(457)	—
Net cash used for financing activities	(1,013,610)	(331,042)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	14,676	87,678
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	12,639	22,533
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 27,315	\$ 110,211
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		

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Notes receivable from buyers in property sales	\$404,846	\$1,685
Conversion of Limited Partner Units to common shares of the General Partner	\$1,714	\$1,015
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements		

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DUKE REALTY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity****For the nine months ended September 30, 2017****(in thousands, except per unit data)****(Unaudited)**

	Common Unitholders			Total Partners' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
	General Partner's Common Equity	Limited Partners' Common Equity	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$3,465,136	\$24,691	\$ 682	\$3,490,509	\$ 2,784	\$3,493,293
Net income	1,446,012	13,427	—	1,459,439	4,736	1,464,175
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	(682)	(682)	—	(682)
Capital contribution from the General Partner	7,309	—	—	7,309	—	7,309
Stock-based compensation plan activity	(6,648)	7,562	—	914	—	914
Conversion/redemption of Limited Partner Units	1,345	(1,802)	—	(457)	—	(457)
Distributions to Partners (\$0.57 per Common Unit)	(202,770)	(1,884)	—	(204,654)	—	(204,654)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	(6,523)	(6,523)
Balance at September 30, 2017	\$4,710,384	\$41,994	\$ —	\$4,752,378	\$ 997	\$4,753,375

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

DUKE REALTY CORPORATION AND DUKE REALTY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. General Basis of Presentation

The interim consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by the General Partner and the Partnership. The 2016 year-end consolidated balance sheet data included in this Report was derived from the audited financial statements in the combined Annual Report on Form 10-K of the General Partner and the Partnership for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the "2016 Annual Report"), but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP for interim financial information and in accordance with Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Our actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included herein and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the 2016 Annual Report.

The General Partner was formed in 1985, and we believe that it qualifies as a REIT under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The Partnership was formed on October 4, 1993, when the General Partner contributed all of its properties and related assets and liabilities, together with the net proceeds from an offering of additional shares of its common stock, to the Partnership. Simultaneously, the Partnership completed the acquisition of Duke Associates, a full-service commercial real estate firm operating in the Midwest whose operations began in 1972.

The General Partner is the sole general partner of the Partnership, owning approximately 99.1% of the Common Units at September 30, 2017. The remaining 0.9% of the Common Units are owned by Limited Partners. As the sole general partner of the Partnership, the General Partner has full, exclusive and complete responsibility and discretion in the day-to-day management and control of the Partnership. The General Partner and the Partnership are operated as one enterprise. The management of the General Partner consists of the same members as the management of the Partnership. As the sole general partner with control of the Partnership, the General Partner consolidates the Partnership for financial reporting purposes, and the General Partner does not have any significant assets other than its investment in the Partnership. Therefore, the assets and liabilities of the General Partner and the Partnership are substantially the same.

Limited Partners have the right to redeem their Limited Partner Units, subject to certain restrictions. Pursuant to the Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, as amended (the "Partnership Agreement"), the General Partner is obligated to redeem the Limited Partner Units in shares of its common stock, unless it determines in its reasonable discretion that the issuance of shares of its common stock could cause it to fail to qualify as a REIT. Each Limited Partner Unit shall be redeemed for one share of the General Partner's common stock, or, in the event that the issuance of shares could cause the General Partner to fail to qualify as a REIT, cash equal to the fair market value of one share of the General Partner's common stock at the time of redemption, in each case, subject to certain adjustments described in the Partnership Agreement. The Limited Partner Units are not required, per the terms of the Partnership Agreement, to be redeemed in registered shares of the General Partner.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we substantially completed the disposition of our medical office portfolio (the "Medical Office Portfolio Disposition", see Note 5) and exited from the medical office product segment. As of September 30, 2017, we owned and operated a portfolio primarily consisting of industrial properties and provided real estate services to third-party owners. Substantially all of our Rental Operations (see Note 9) are conducted through the Partnership. We conduct our Service Operations (see Note 9) through Duke Realty Services, LLC, Duke Realty Services Limited Partnership and Duke Construction Limited Partnership ("DCLP"), which are consolidated entities that are 100% owned by a combination of the General Partner and the Partnership. DCLP is

owned through a taxable REIT subsidiary. The consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of our majority-owned or controlled subsidiaries.

2. New Accounting Pronouncements

Business Combinations

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, *Business Combinations: Clarifying the Definition of a Business* ("ASU 2017-01"). ASU 2017-01 provides revised guidance to determine when an acquisition meets the definition of a business or should be accounted for as an asset acquisition, likely resulting in more acquisitions being accounted for as asset acquisitions as opposed to business combinations. Transaction costs are capitalized for asset acquisitions while they are expensed as incurred for business combinations. ASU 2017-01 requires that when substantially all of the fair value of an acquisition is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets it does not meet the definition of a business. ASU 2017-01 also revises the definition of a business to include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create an output. ASU 2017-01 will be effective, on a prospective basis, for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. We adopted ASU 2017-01 prospectively as of January 1, 2017 as permitted under the standard, which has not had a material impact to the consolidated financial statements.

Restricted Cash

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows: Restricted Cash* ("ASU 2016-18"). ASU 2016-18 requires entities to show the changes in the total of cash and restricted cash in the statement of cash flows. As a result, entities will no longer present transfers between cash and restricted cash in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-18 will be effective for us retrospectively for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 with early adoption permitted. We do not believe ASU 2016-18 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows* ("ASU 2016-15"). ASU 2016-15 clarifies how entities should classify certain cash receipts and cash payments on the statement of cash flows and how the predominance principle should be applied when cash receipts and cash payments have aspects of more than one class of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 will be effective for us retrospectively for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 with early adoption permitted. We do not believe ASU 2016-15 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Stock Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Stock Compensation: Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting* ("ASU 2016-09"), which simplifies certain aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including income tax consequences, forfeitures and the classification of amounts paid to taxing authorities when shares are withheld to cover employee tax withholdings for certain stock based compensation plans in the statements of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 was effective for us as of January 1, 2017 and did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases* ("ASU 2016-02"), which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (i.e. lessees and lessors). ASU 2016-02 supersedes existing leasing standards.

ASU 2016-02 requires lessors to account for leases using an approach that is substantially equivalent to existing guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases and operating leases. ASU 2016-02 also requires that lessors expense certain initial direct costs, which are capitalizable under existing leasing standards, as incurred.

ASU 2016-02 also specifies that payments for certain lease-related services, which are often included in lease agreements, represent "non-lease" components that will become subject to the guidance in ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, when ASU 2016-02 becomes effective. The FASB recently clarified that only new or modified leases subsequent to adoption of ASU 2016-02 will require different accounting for "non-lease" components under the guidance in ASU 2014-09. We are currently evaluating the presentation and disclosure impacts of this accounting change.

ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase of the leased asset by the lessee. This classification will determine whether the lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. ASU 2016-02 will impact the accounting and disclosure requirements for the ground leases, and other operating leases, where we are the lessee.

ASU 2016-02 will be effective for us under a modified retrospective approach for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. A set of practical expedients for implementation, which must be elected as a package and for all leases, may also be elected. These practical expedients include relief from re-assessing lease classification at the adoption date for expired or existing leases, although a right-of-use asset and lease liability would still be recorded for such leases. We are currently assessing the method of adoption and the impact that ASU 2016-02 will have on our consolidated financial statements but have tentatively concluded that we will apply the practical expedients.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("ASU 2014-09"). ASU 2014-09 is a comprehensive revenue recognition standard that will supersede nearly all existing GAAP revenue recognition guidance as well as impact the existing GAAP guidance governing the sale of non-financial assets. The standard's core principle is that a company will recognize revenue when it satisfies performance obligations, by transferring promised goods or services to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for fulfilling those performance obligations. In doing so, companies will need to exercise more judgment and make more estimates than under existing GAAP guidance. ASU 2014-09 also created guidance governing the sale of non-financial assets with customers and non-customers with the only difference in the treatment of these transactions being presentation in the statement of operations (revenue and expense is reported when the sale is to a customer and net gain or loss is reported when the sale is to a non-customer). Based on the nature of our business, we have concluded that our property sales represent transactions with non-customers.

In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-05, *Other Income: Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Non-financial Assets* ("ASU 2017-05"). ASU 2017-05 provides guidance on how entities recognize sales, including partial sales, of non-financial assets (and in-substance non-financial assets) to non-customers. ASU 2017-05 requires the seller to recognize a full gain or loss in a partial sale of non-financial assets, to the extent control is not retained. Any noncontrolling interest retained by the seller would, accordingly, be measured at fair value.

Both ASU 2014-09 and ASU 2017-05 will be effective for public entities for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and early adoption is permitted in periods ending after December 15, 2016. ASU 2014-09 and ASU 2017-05 allow for either full or modified retrospective ("cumulative effect") adoption. Both standards must be adopted concurrently. We have concluded that we will adopt both ASU 2014-09 and ASU 2017-05 using the cumulative effect method.

We have evaluated each of our revenue streams under ASU 2014-09 and determined that our revenues that will be impacted by this standard primarily include construction and development fees charged to third parties, fees for

services performed for unconsolidated joint ventures and sales of real estate. We expect that the amount and timing of revenue recognition from these revenue streams referenced above will be generally consistent with our current measurement and pattern of recognition. In addition, the pattern of recognition for sales of real estate is not expected to change significantly. We have primarily disposed of property and land in all cash transactions with no contingencies and no future involvement in the operations, and therefore, do not expect ASU 2017-05 to significantly impact the recognition of property and land sales.

3. Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for 2016, including the change in presentation for the medical office properties determined to be discontinued operations (see Note 10) and the tax payments on stock-based compensation awards pursuant to ASU 2016-09, have been reclassified to conform to the 2017 consolidated financial statement presentation.

4. Variable Interest Entities

Partnership

Due to the fact that the Limited Partners do not have kick out rights, or substantive participating rights, the Partnership is a variable interest entity ("VIE"). Because the General Partner holds majority ownership and exercises control over every aspect of the Partnership's operations, the General Partner has been determined as the primary beneficiary and, therefore, consolidates the Partnership.

The assets and liabilities of the General Partner and the Partnership are substantially the same, as the General Partner does not have any significant assets other than its investment in the Partnership. All of the Company's debt is an obligation of the Partnership.

Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

We have equity interests in unconsolidated joint ventures that primarily own and operate rental properties or hold land for development. We consolidate those joint ventures that are considered to be VIEs where we are the primary beneficiary. We analyze our investments in joint ventures to determine if the joint venture is considered a VIE and would require consolidation. We (i) evaluate the sufficiency of the total equity investment at risk, (ii) review the voting rights and decision-making authority of the equity investment holders as a group and whether there are limited partners (or similar owning entities) that lack substantive participating or kick out rights and (iii) establish whether or not activities within the venture are on behalf of an investor with disproportionately few voting rights in making this VIE determination.

To the extent that we own interests in a VIE and we (i) are the sole entity that has the power to direct the activities of the VIE and (ii) have the obligation or rights to absorb the VIE's losses or receive its benefits, then we would be determined to be the primary beneficiary and would consolidate the VIE. To the extent we own interests in a VIE, then at each reporting period, we re-assess our conclusions as to which, if any, party within the VIE is considered the primary beneficiary. Consolidated joint ventures that are VIEs are not significant in any period presented in these consolidated financial statements.

To the extent that our joint ventures do not qualify as VIEs, they are consolidated if we control them through majority ownership interests or if we are the managing entity (general partner or managing member) and our partner does not have substantive participating rights. Control is further demonstrated by our ability to unilaterally make significant operating decisions, refinance debt and sell the assets of the joint venture without the consent of the non-managing entity and the inability of the non-managing entity to remove us from our role as the managing entity. Consolidated joint ventures that are not VIEs are not significant in any period presented in these consolidated financial statements.

There were no unconsolidated joint ventures, in which we have any recognized assets or liabilities or have retained any economic exposure to loss at September 30, 2017, that met the criteria to be considered VIEs. Our maximum loss exposure for guarantees of unconsolidated joint venture indebtedness, none of which relate to VIEs, totaled \$77.6 million at September 30, 2017.

5. Acquisitions and Dispositions

Acquisitions and dispositions for the periods presented were completed in accordance with our strategy to reposition our investment concentration among the product types and markets in which we operate and to increase our overall investments in quality industrial projects. With the exception of certain properties that have been sold or classified as held for sale, the results of operations for all acquired properties have been included in continuing operations within our consolidated financial statements since their respective dates of acquisition. Transaction costs related to asset acquisitions are capitalized and transaction costs related to business combinations and dispositions are expensed.

Acquisitions

We acquired 20 properties during the nine months ended September 30, 2017. We determined that these 20 properties did not meet the revised definition of a business as the result of adopting ASU 2017-01 and, accordingly, we accounted for them as asset acquisitions as opposed to business combinations.

The following table summarizes amounts recognized for each major class of assets (in thousands) for these acquisitions during the nine months ended September 30, 2017:

Real estate assets	\$595,127
Lease related intangible assets	32,079
Total acquired assets	627,206
Below market lease liability	1,224
Fair value of acquired net assets	\$625,982

The leases in the acquired properties had a weighted average remaining life at acquisition of approximately 7.7 years.

Fair Value Measurements

We determine the fair value of the individual components of real estate asset acquisitions primarily through calculating the "as-if vacant" value of a building, using an income approach, which relies significantly upon internally determined assumptions. We have determined that these estimates primarily rely upon level 3 inputs, which are unobservable inputs based on our own assumptions. The most significant assumptions used in calculating the "as-if vacant" value for acquisition activity during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 are as follows:

	Low	High
Exit capitalization rate	4.10%	5.32%
Net rental rate per square foot	\$3.50	\$10.00

An acquisition during the three months ended September 30, 2017 is located in a high performing industrial market in Northern New Jersey which is at the high end of our range of assumptions for net rental rate per square foot. Capitalized acquisition costs were insignificant and the fair value of the 20 properties acquired during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was substantially the same as the cost of acquisition.

Dispositions

Dispositions of buildings (see Note 10 for the number of buildings sold as well as for their classification between continuing and discontinued operations) and undeveloped land generated net cash proceeds of \$2.28 billion and \$369.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Dispositions for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 included 84 consolidated properties sold as part of the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition to a subsidiary of Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. ("HTA"), as well as certain other buyers, for a total sales price of \$2.60 billion and a gain on sale of \$1.26 billion. Seven of these consolidated properties were sold during the three months ended September 30, 2017, for a total sales price of \$250.0 million and a gain on sale of \$120.4 million. The Medical Office Portfolio Disposition was executed in connection with our strategy to focus solely on the industrial real estate product type.

A portion of the sale price for the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition was financed through either unsecured notes, or first mortgage interests in a portion of the sold properties, that we provided to HTA and other buyers, totaling \$400.0 million, which is reflected within notes receivable from property sales in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. These instruments mature at various points through January 2020 and all bear interest at 4.0%. We concluded that the value, and the rate of interest, for these financial instruments would approximate fair value as computed using an income approach and that this determination of fair value was primarily based upon level 3 inputs. We have reviewed the creditworthiness of the borrowers and have concluded it is probable that we will collect all amounts due according to their contractual terms.

In connection with the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 we received \$105.3 million for the sale of our interest in two unconsolidated joint ventures whose underlying assets were comprised of medical office properties, which is reflected within Capital Distributions from Unconsolidated Companies within the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. We recorded \$47.5 million of income related to the sale of our interests in these unconsolidated joint ventures within equity in earnings of unconsolidated companies in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income. In connection with the sale of our interest in one of these unconsolidated joint ventures, we also recorded promote income (additional incentive-based cash distributions from the joint venture, in excess of our ownership interest) of \$20.0 million from the sale of our interest, which is reflected as a separate line item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income and reflected within net cash provided by operating activities within the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. In connection with the sale, we recorded income tax expense totaling \$19.1 million including \$10.7 million classified within discontinued operations and \$8.4 million classified within continuing operations in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

6. Indebtedness

All debt is held directly or indirectly by the Partnership. The General Partner does not have any indebtedness, but does guarantee some of the unsecured debt of the Partnership. The following table summarizes the book value and changes in the fair value of our debt (in thousands):

	Book Value at 12/31/2016	Book Value at 9/30/2017	Fair Value at 12/31/2016	Payments/Payoffs	Adjustments to Fair Value	Fair Value at 9/30/2017
Fixed rate secured debt	\$381,894	\$310,975	\$415,231	\$ (70,854)	) \$ (12,352)	) \$332,025
Variable rate secured debt	2,800	2,500	2,800	(300)	) —	) 2,500
Unsecured debt	2,498,835	1,832,687	2,568,034	(666,148)	) 7,339	) 1,909,225
Unsecured line of credit	48,000	5,000	48,000	(43,000)	) —	) 5,000
Total	\$2,931,529	\$2,151,162	\$3,034,065	\$ (780,302)	) \$ (5,013)	) \$2,248,750
Less: Deferred financing costs	23,052	19,282				
Total indebtedness as reported on the consolidated balance sheets	\$2,908,477	\$2,131,880				

Secured Debt

Because our fixed rate secured debt is not actively traded in any marketplace, we utilized a discounted cash flow methodology to determine its fair value. Accordingly, we calculated fair value by applying an estimate of the current market rate to discount the debt's remaining contractual cash flows. Our estimate of a current market rate, which is the most significant input in the discounted cash flow calculation, is intended to replicate debt of similar maturity and loan-to-value relationship. The estimated rates ranged from 3.20% to 3.70%, depending on the attributes of the specific loans. The current market rates we utilized were internally estimated; therefore, we have concluded that our determination of fair value for our fixed rate secured debt was primarily based upon level 3 inputs.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we repaid seven fixed rate secured loans, totaling \$66.3 million, which had a weighted average stated interest rate of 5.85%.

Unsecured Debt

At September 30, 2017, all of our unsecured debt bore interest at fixed rates and primarily consisted of unsecured notes that are publicly traded. We utilized broker estimates in estimating the fair value of our fixed rate unsecured debt. Our unsecured notes are thinly traded and, in certain cases, the broker estimates were not based upon comparable transactions. The broker estimates took into account any recent trades within the same series of our fixed rate unsecured debt, comparisons to recent trades of other series of our fixed rate unsecured debt, trades of fixed rate unsecured debt from companies with profiles similar to ours, as well as overall economic conditions. We reviewed these broker estimates for reasonableness and accuracy, considering whether the estimates were based upon market participant assumptions within the principal and most advantageous market and whether any other observable inputs would be more accurate indicators of fair value than the broker estimates. We concluded that the broker estimates were representative of fair value. We have determined that our estimation of the fair value of our fixed rate unsecured debt was primarily based upon level 3 inputs. The estimated trading values of our fixed rate unsecured debt, depending on the maturity and coupon rates, ranged from 99.00% to 130.00% of face value.

The indentures (and related supplemental indentures) governing our outstanding series of unsecured notes also require us to comply with financial ratios and other covenants regarding our operations. We were in compliance with all such financial covenants at September 30, 2017.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we repaid the following unsecured loans:

In June 2017, we repaid our \$250.0 million variable rate term loan, which had a scheduled maturity date of January 2019 and bore interest at LIBOR plus 1.00%, and recognized a loss of \$523,000 from the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs.

In June 2017, we also repaid \$285.6 million of senior unsecured notes that had a stated interest rate of 6.50% and an effective interest rate of 6.08%, with a scheduled maturity date of January 2018. We recognized a loss of \$9.0 million including a repayment premium and the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs.

In July 2017, we repaid \$128.7 million of senior unsecured notes that had both a stated and an effective interest rate of 6.75% with a scheduled maturity date of March 2020. We recognized a loss of \$16.6 million including a repayment premium and the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs.

Unsecured Line of Credit

Our unsecured line of credit at September 30, 2017 is described as follows (in thousands):

Description	Borrowing Capacity	Maturity Date	Outstanding Balance at September 30, 2017
Unsecured Line of Credit - Partnership	\$ 1,200,000	January 1, 2019	\$ 5,000

The Partnership's unsecured line of credit had an interest rate on borrowings of LIBOR plus 0.93% (equal to 2.17% for outstanding borrowings at September 30, 2017), and had a maturity date of January 1, 2019, which in October 2017 was restated and amended (see Note 11). This line of credit provides us with an option to obtain borrowings from financial institutions that participate in the line at rates that may be lower than the stated interest rate, subject to certain restrictions.

This line of credit contains financial covenants that require us to meet certain financial ratios and defined levels of performance, including those related to fixed charge coverage, unsecured interest expense coverage and debt-to-asset value (with asset value being defined in the Partnership's unsecured line of credit agreement). At September 30, 2017, we were in compliance with all financial covenants under this line of credit.

To the extent that there are outstanding borrowings, we utilize a discounted cash flow methodology in order to estimate the fair value of our unsecured line of credit. To the extent that credit spreads have changed since the origination of the line of credit, the net present value of the difference between future contractual interest payments and future interest payments based on our estimate of a current market rate would represent the difference between the book value and the fair value. Our estimate of a current market rate is based upon the rate, considering current market conditions and our specific credit profile, at which we estimate we could obtain similar borrowings. As our credit spreads have not changed appreciably, we believe that the contractual interest rate and the current market rate on the line of credit are the same. To the extent there are outstanding borrowings, this current market rate is internally estimated and therefore would be primarily based upon a level 3 input.

7. Related Party Transactions

We provide property management, asset management, leasing, construction and other tenant-related services to unconsolidated companies in which we have equity interests. We recorded the corresponding fees based on contractual terms that approximate market rates for these types of services and have eliminated our ownership percentage of these fees in the consolidated financial statements. The following table summarizes the fees earned from these companies, prior to the elimination of our ownership percentage (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Management fees	\$432	\$1,035	\$1,962	\$3,585
Leasing fees	395	629	909	2,061
Construction and development fees	2,405	1,307	4,090	6,666

8. Net Income Per Common Share or Common Unit

Basic net income per common share or Common Unit is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders or common unitholders, less dividends or distributions on share-based awards expected to vest (referred to as "participating securities" and primarily composed of unvested restricted stock units), by the weighted average number of common shares or Common Units outstanding for the period.

Diluted net income per common share is computed by dividing the sum of net income attributable to common shareholders and the noncontrolling interest in earnings allocable to Limited Partner Units (to the extent the Limited Partner Units are dilutive), less dividends or distributions on participating securities that are anti-dilutive, by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and, to the extent they are dilutive, weighted average number of Limited Partner Units outstanding and any potential dilutive securities for the period. Diluted net income

per Common Unit is computed by dividing the net income attributable to common unitholders, less dividends or distributions on participating securities that are anti-dilutive, by the sum of the weighted average

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number of Common Units outstanding and any potential dilutive securities for the period. The following table reconciles the components of basic and diluted net income per common share or Common Unit (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
<u>General Partner</u>				
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$165,269	\$112,014	\$1,446,012	\$264,388
Less: dividends on participating securities	(444)	(580)	(1,527)	(1,751)
Basic net income attributable to common shareholders	164,825	111,434	1,444,485	262,637
Add back dividends on dilutive participating securities	444	580	1,527	1,751
Noncontrolling interest in earnings of common unitholders	1,535	1,131	13,427	2,670
Diluted net income attributable to common shareholders	\$166,804	\$113,145	\$1,459,439	\$267,058
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	355,905	351,856	355,614	348,341
Weighted average Limited Partner Units outstanding	3,301	3,495	3,307	3,499
Other potential dilutive shares	2,896	3,630	3,026	3,565
Weighted average number of common shares and potential dilutive securities	362,102	358,981	361,947	355,405
<u>Partnership</u>				
Net income attributable to common unitholders	\$166,804	\$113,145	\$1,459,439	\$267,058
Less: distributions on participating securities	(444)	(580)	(1,527)	(1,751)
Basic net income attributable to common unitholders	\$166,360	\$112,565	\$1,457,912	\$265,307
Add back distributions on dilutive participating securities	444	580	1,527	1,751
Diluted net income attributable to common unitholders	\$166,804	\$113,145	\$1,459,439	\$267,058
Weighted average number of Common Units outstanding	359,206	355,351	358,921	351,840
Other potential dilutive units	2,896	3,630	3,026	3,565
Weighted average number of Common Units and potential dilutive securities	362,102	358,981	361,947	355,405

The following table summarizes the data that is excluded from the computation of net income per common share or Common Unit as a result of being anti-dilutive (in thousands):

	Three	Nine
	Months	Months
	Ended	Ended
	September	September
	30,	30,
	2017	2016
<u>General Partner and Partnership</u>		
Other potential dilutive shares or units:		
Anti-dilutive outstanding potential shares or units under fixed stock option and other stock-based compensation plans	— 170	— 170

9. Segment Reporting

Reportable Segments

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we substantially completed the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition, which resulted in all of our in-service medical office properties being classified within discontinued operations with the exception of a property that did not meet the criteria for classification as held for sale at September 30, 2017 (see Note 10). As a result of this transaction, our medical office properties are no longer presented as a separate reportable segment at September 30, 2017, with substantially all current and prior period operating results being classified within discontinued operations. The remaining medical office property included in continuing operations no longer meets the quantitative thresholds for separate presentation, and is classified as part of our non-reportable Rental Operations. Properties that are not included in our reportable segments, because they do not by themselves meet the quantitative thresholds for separate presentation as a reportable segment, are generally referred to as non-reportable Rental Operations. Our non-reportable Rental Operations primarily include our remaining office

properties and medical office property at September 30, 2017.

As of September 30, 2017, after consideration of the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition, we had two reportable operating segments, the first consisting of the ownership and rental of industrial real estate investments. All of our industrial properties across the markets in which we operate are aggregated into one reportable segment as they have similar economic characteristics and we provide similar leasing arrangements and services to similar types of, and in many cases, the same tenants. The operations of our industrial properties, as well as our non-reportable Rental Operations, are collectively referred to as "Rental Operations." Our second reportable segment consists of various real estate services such as property management, asset management, maintenance, leasing, development, general contracting and construction management to third-party property owners and joint ventures, and is collectively referred to as "Service Operations." Our reportable segments are managed separately because each segment requires different operating strategies and management expertise.

Revenues by Reportable Segment

The following table shows the revenues for each of the reportable segments, as well as a reconciliation to consolidated revenues (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	
<u>Revenues</u>				
Rental Operations:				
Industrial	\$166,344	\$149,746	\$485,785	\$432,945
Non-reportable Rental Operations	2,979	10,892	20,577	40,851
Service Operations	25,217	19,351	58,192	68,546
Total segment revenues	194,540	179,989	564,554	542,342
Other revenue	288	1,684	761	7,023
Consolidated revenue from continuing operations	194,828	181,673	565,315	549,365
Discontinued operations	4,622	44,906	86,026	129,087
Consolidated revenue	\$199,450	\$226,579	\$651,341	\$678,452

Supplemental Performance Measure

Property-level net operating income on a cash basis ("PNOI") is the non-GAAP supplemental performance measure that we use to evaluate the performance of, and to allocate resources among, the real estate investments in the reportable and operating segments that comprise our Rental Operations. PNOI for our Rental Operations segments is comprised of rental revenues from continuing operations less rental expenses and real estate taxes from continuing operations, along with certain other adjusting items (collectively referred to as "Rental Operations revenues and expenses excluded from PNOI," as shown in the following table). Additionally, we do not allocate interest expense, depreciation expense and certain other non-property specific revenues and expenses (collectively referred to as "Non-Segment Items," as shown in the following table) to our individual operating segments.

We evaluate the performance of our Service Operations reportable segment using net income or loss, as allocated to that segment ("Earnings from Service Operations").

The following table shows a reconciliation of our segment-level measures of profitability to consolidated income from continuing operations before income taxes (in thousands and excluding discontinued operations):

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	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
PNOI				
Industrial	\$121,483	\$108,782	\$357,018	\$312,673
Non-reportable Rental Operations	1,292	845	3,567	4,933
PNOI, excluding all sold/held-for-sale properties	122,775	109,627	360,585	317,606
PNOI from sold/held-for-sale properties included in continuing operations	610	7,346	4,477	30,285
PNOI, continuing operations	\$123,385	\$116,973	\$365,062	\$347,891
Earnings from Service Operations	1,138	2,169	4,115	8,216
Rental Operations revenues and expenses excluded from PNOI:				
Straight-line rental income and expense, net	4,341	3,451	9,547	6,371
Revenues related to lease buyouts	491	1,491	10,348	1,725
Amortization of lease concessions and above and below market rents	(1,274)	(672)	(2,718)	(2,285)
Intercompany rents and other adjusting items	(108)	(463)	(478)	(1,540)
Non-Segment Items:				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated companies	1,841	12,010	58,523	37,404
Gain on dissolution of unconsolidated company	—	—	—	30,697
Promote income	—	2,212	20,007	26,299
Interest expense	(20,835)	(27,283)	(65,401)	(87,255)
Depreciation and amortization expense	(67,992)	(61,820)	(197,028)	(182,489)
Gain on sale of properties	21,952	82,698	93,339	137,589
Impairment charges	(3,622)	(3,042)	(4,481)	(15,098)
Interest and other income, net	6,404	507	9,197	3,597
General and administrative expenses	(10,075)	(12,534)	(41,165)	(42,216)
Gain on land sales	5,665	1,601	8,449	2,438
Other operating expenses	(770)	(1,424)	(2,226)	(3,496)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(16,568)	(6,243)	(26,104)	(8,673)
Acquisition-related activity	—	(7)	—	(82)
Other non-segment revenues and expenses, net	(1,605)	(1,392)	(3,174)	(1,715)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$42,368	\$108,232	\$235,812	\$257,378

The most comparable GAAP measure to PNOI is income from continuing operations before income taxes. PNOI excludes expenses that materially impact our overall results of operations and, therefore, should not be considered as a substitute for income from continuing operations before income taxes or any other measures derived in accordance with GAAP. Furthermore, PNOI may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.

Assets by Reportable Segment

The assets for each of the reportable segments were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30,	December 31,
	2017	2016
<u>Assets</u>		
Rental Operations:		
Industrial	\$ 5,803,370	\$ 4,828,984
Non-reportable Rental Operations	186,433	1,501,737
Service Operations	132,671	127,154
Total segment assets	6,122,474	6,457,875
Non-segment assets	1,174,997	314,127

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Consolidated assets **\$ 7,297,471** \$ 6,772,002

10. Real Estate Assets, Discontinued Operations and Assets Held for Sale*Real Estate Assets*

Real estate assets, excluding assets held for sale, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30,	December 31,
	2017	2016
Buildings and tenant improvements	\$ 4,315,394	\$ 3,752,423
Land and improvements	1,776,467	1,392,382
Real estate assets	\$ 6,091,861	\$ 5,144,805

Discontinued Operations

All of the properties included in discontinued operations are medical office properties. Because of the size of the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition, and the fact that it represented our exit from the medical office product type, we determined that the disposition represented a strategic shift that would have a major effect on our operations and financial results. As such, the consolidated in-service properties in this portfolio met the criteria to be classified within discontinued operations. As the result of its classification within discontinued operations, the in-service assets and liabilities of this portfolio are required to be presented as held for sale for all prior periods presented in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Operating results pertaining to the properties classified within discontinued operations were reclassified to discontinued operations for all prior periods presented in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

The following table illustrates the number of sold or held-for-sale properties included in, or excluded from, discontinued operations in this report:

	Held-for-Sale at September 30, 2017	Sold Year-to-Date in 2017	Sold in 2016	Total
Total properties included in discontinued operations	1	80	—	81
Properties excluded from discontinued operations	1	15	32	48
Total properties sold or classified as held-for-sale	2	95	32	129

Properties sold in 2017 but excluded from discontinued operations included four properties under development, which were disposed as part of the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition, as these properties did not meet the criteria to be included in discontinued operations.

For the properties that were classified in discontinued operations, we allocated interest expense to discontinued operations and have included such interest expense in computing income from discontinued operations. Interest expense allocable to discontinued operations was based upon an allocable share of our consolidated unsecured interest expense, as none of the properties included in discontinued operations were encumbered by secured debt. The allocation of unsecured interest expense to discontinued operations was based upon the gross book value of the unencumbered real estate assets included in discontinued operations as it related to the total gross book value of our unencumbered real estate assets.

The following table illustrates the operational results of the buildings reflected in discontinued operations (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues	\$4,622	\$44,906	\$86,026	\$129,087
Operating expenses	(1,613)	(14,466)	(27,780)	(41,602)
Depreciation and amortization	(37)	(18,868)	(25,886)	(56,158)
Operating income	2,972	11,572	32,360	31,327
Interest expense	(409)	(7,323)	(14,613)	(22,265)
Income before gain on sales	2,563	4,249	17,747	9,062
Gain on sale of depreciable properties	120,179	319	1,229,270	485
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	122,742	4,568	1,247,017	9,547
Income tax benefit (expense)	876	—	(10,736)	—
Income from discontinued operations	\$123,618	\$4,568	\$1,236,281	\$9,547

Capital expenditures on a cash basis for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 were \$20.8 million and \$62.4 million, respectively, related to properties within discontinued operations.

Allocation of Noncontrolling Interests - General Partner

The following table illustrates the General Partner's share of the income attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations and discontinued operations, reduced by the allocation of income between continuing and discontinued operations to the noncontrolling interests (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Income from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders	\$41,618	\$107,491	\$225,970	\$254,936
Income from discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders	123,651	4,523	1,220,042	9,452
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$165,269	\$112,014	\$1,446,012	\$264,388

Allocation of Noncontrolling Interests - Partnership

Substantially all of the income from discontinued operations for all periods presented in the Partnership's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income is attributable to the common unitholders.

Assets Held for Sale

At September 30, 2017, two in-service properties were classified as held for sale, one of which was a medical office property that met the criteria to be classified within discontinued operations. Also at September 30, 2017, 12 acres of undeveloped land to be sold as part of the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition, was classified as held for sale and classified within continuing operations.

The following table illustrates aggregate balance sheet information for all held-for-sale properties (in thousands):

	Held-for-Sale Properties			December 31, 2016		
	September 30, 2017			Included	Included in	Total
	Included	Included in	Total	in	Discontinued	
	in	Discontinued		in	Operations	
	Continuing	Operations		Continuing		
	Operations			Operations		
Land and improvements	\$8,157	\$ 13,562	\$21,719	\$3,631	\$ 118,882	\$ 122,513
Buildings and tenant improvements	10,505	40,851	51,356	37,495	1,218,468	1,255,963
Undeveloped land	4,909	—	4,909	22,657	—	22,657
Accumulated depreciation	(2,553)	(19,183)	(21,736)	(18,581)	(240,685)	(259,266)
Deferred leasing and other costs, net	862	2,121	2,983	3,091	83,522	86,613
Other assets	591	3,782	4,373	3,334	92,444	95,778
Total assets held-for-sale	\$22,471	\$ 41,133	\$63,604	\$51,627	\$ 1,272,631	\$ 1,324,258
Total liabilities held-for-sale	\$1,169	\$ 1,484	\$2,653	\$ 1,661	\$ 54,630	\$ 56,291

11. Subsequent Events

Declaration of Dividends/Distributions

The General Partner's board of directors declared the following dividends/distributions at its regularly scheduled board meeting held on October 25, 2017:

Class of stock/units	Quarterly Amount per Share or Unit	Record Date	Payment Date
Common - Quarterly	\$0.20	November 16, 2017	November 30, 2017

Line of Credit

On October 11, 2017, the Partnership amended and restated its \$1.20 billion unsecured revolving credit facility, which was set to mature in January 2019 (see Note 6). The amended and restated credit facility bears interest at LIBOR plus 0.875% and matures January 2022, with two six-month extension options.

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

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is intended to help the reader understand our operations and our present business environment. Management's Discussion and Analysis is provided as a supplement, and should be read in conjunction with, our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, contained in Part I, Item I of this Report and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, contained in Part IV, Item 15 of our 2016 Annual Report.

Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in or incorporated by reference into this Report, including, without limitation, those related to our future operations, constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The words "believe," "estimate," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "strategy," "continue," "seek," "may," "could" and similar expressions or statements regarding future periods are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such words.

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause our actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to differ materially from any predictions of future results, performance or achievements that we express or imply in this Report. Some of the risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may affect future results include, among others:

• Changes in general economic and business conditions, including the financial condition of our tenants and the value of our real estate assets;

• The General Partner's continued qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

• Heightened competition for tenants and potential decreases in property occupancy;

• Potential changes in the financial markets and interest rates;

• Volatility in the General Partner's stock price and trading volume;

• Our continuing ability to raise funds on favorable terms, or at all;

• Our ability to successfully identify, acquire, develop and/or manage properties on terms that are favorable to us;

• Potential increases in real estate construction costs;

• Our ability to successfully dispose of properties on terms that are favorable to us, including, without limitation, through one or more transactions that are consistent with our previously disclosed strategic plans;

• Our ability to retain our current credit ratings;

• Inherent risks in the real estate business, including, but not limited to, tenant defaults, potential liability relating to environmental matters and liquidity of real estate investments; and

• Other risks and uncertainties described herein, as well as those risks and uncertainties discussed from time to time in our other reports and other public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

Although we presently believe that the plans, expectations and anticipated results expressed in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference into this Report are reasonable, all forward-looking statements are inherently subjective, uncertain and subject to change, as they involve substantial risks and uncertainties, including those beyond our control. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict the nature, or assess the potential impact, of each new factor on our business. Given these uncertainties, we caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any of our forward-looking statements for events or circumstances that arise after the statement is made, except as otherwise may be required by law.

The above list of risks and uncertainties is only a summary of some of the most important factors and is not intended to be exhaustive. Additional information regarding risk factors that may affect us is included in our 2016 Annual Report. The risk factors contained in our Annual Report are updated by us from time to time in Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and other public filings.

Business Overview

The General Partner and Partnership collectively specialize in the ownership, management and development of industrial real estate.

The General Partner is a self-administered and self-managed REIT that began operations in 1986 and is the sole general partner of the Partnership. The Partnership is a limited partnership formed in 1993, at which time all of the properties and related assets and liabilities of the General Partner, as well as proceeds from a secondary offering of the General Partner's common shares, were contributed to the Partnership. Simultaneously, the Partnership completed the acquisition of Duke Associates, a full-service commercial real estate firm operating in the Midwest whose operations began in 1972. We operate the General Partner and the Partnership as one enterprise, and therefore, our discussion and analysis refers to the General Partner and its consolidated subsidiaries, including the Partnership, collectively. A more complete description of our business, and of management's philosophy and priorities, is included in our 2016 Annual Report.

At September 30, 2017, we:

Owned or jointly controlled 501 primarily industrial properties, of which 480 properties with 135.3 million square feet were in service and 21 properties with 11.1 million square feet were under development. The 480 in-service properties were comprised of 439 consolidated properties with 124.4 million square feet and 41 jointly controlled unconsolidated properties with 11.0 million square feet. The 21 properties under development consisted of 16 consolidated properties with 8.8 million square feet and five jointly controlled unconsolidated properties with 2.3 million square feet.

Owned directly, or through ownership interests in unconsolidated joint ventures (with acreage not adjusted for our percentage ownership interest), approximately 1,900 acres of land and controlled approximately 1,600 acres through purchase options.

Our overall strategy is to continue to increase our investment in quality industrial properties.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we substantially completed the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition, which resulted in all of our in-service medical office properties being classified within discontinued operations with the exception of a property that did not meet the criteria for classification as held for sale at September 30, 2017. As a result of this transaction, our medical office properties are no longer presented as a separate reportable segment at September 30, 2017, as they no longer meet the quantitative thresholds for separate presentation and, to the extent not classified within discontinued operations, are classified as part of our non-reportable Rental Operations. Properties that are not included in our reportable segments, because they do not by themselves meet the quantitative thresholds for separate presentation as a reportable segment, are generally referred to as non-reportable Rental Operations. Our non-reportable Rental Operations primarily include our remaining office properties and medical office property at September 30, 2017.

As of September 30, 2017, we had two reportable operating segments, the first consisting of the ownership and rental of industrial real estate investments. The operations of our industrial properties, as well as our non-reportable Rental Operations, are collectively referred to as "Rental Operations." Our second reportable segment consists of various real estate services such as property management, asset management, maintenance, leasing, development, general contracting and construction management to third-party property owners and joint ventures, and is collectively referred to as "Service Operations." Our reportable segments are managed separately because each segment requires different operating strategies and management expertise. Our Service Operations segment also includes our taxable REIT subsidiary, a legal entity through which certain of the segment's aforementioned operations are conducted.

Key Performance Indicators

Our operating results depend primarily upon rental income from our Rental Operations. The following discussion highlights the areas of Rental Operations that we consider critical drivers of future revenues.

Occupancy Analysis

Our ability to maintain high occupancy rates is a principal driver of maintaining and increasing rental revenue. The following table sets forth percent leased and average net effective rent information regarding our in-service portfolio of rental properties, including properties classified within both continuing and discontinued operations, at September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively:

Type	Total Square Feet (in thousands)		Percent of Total Square Feet		Percent Leased*		Average Annual Net Effective Rent**	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Industrial	123,106	111,148	99.0 %	93.7 %	96.2 %	97.5 %	\$4.32	\$4.10
Non-reportable Rental Operations	1,246	7,456	1.0 %	6.3 %	83.5 %	91.1 %	\$18.51	\$21.77
Total Consolidated	124,352	118,604	100.0 %	100.0 %	96.0 %	97.1 %	\$4.44	\$5.14
Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	10,951	13,269			88.8 %	94.8 %	\$4.16	\$6.24
Total Including Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	135,303	131,873			95.5 %	96.9 %		

* Represents the percentage of total square feet leased based on executed leases and without regard to whether the leases have commenced.

**Represents average annual base rental payments per leased square foot, on a straight-line basis for the term of each lease, from space leased to tenants at the end of the most recent reporting period. This amount excludes additional amounts paid by tenants as reimbursement for operating expenses.

The decreased occupancy within our industrial portfolio at September 30, 2017, compared to September 30, 2016, resulted from speculative developments being placed in service or acquired from third parties.

Vacancy Activity

The following table sets forth vacancy activity, shown in square feet, from our in-service rental properties included within both continuing and discontinued operations, at September 30, 2017 (in thousands):

	Consolidated Properties	Unconsolidated Joint Venture Properties	Total Including Unconsolidated Joint Venture Properties
Vacant square feet at December 31, 2016	3,298	425	3,723
Acquisitions	1,651	—	1,651
Vacant space in completed developments	2,015	708	2,723
Dispositions	(504)	(102)	(606)
Expirations	3,340	535	3,875
Early lease terminations	1,473	5	1,478
Property structural changes/other	14	(1)	13
Leasing of previously vacant space	(6,362)	(341)	(6,703)
Vacant square feet at September 30, 2017	4,925	1,229	6,154

Total Leasing Activity

The initial leasing of development projects or vacant space in acquired properties is referred to as first generation lease activity. Our ability to maintain and improve occupancy rates and net effective rents primarily depends upon our continuing ability to re-lease expiring space. The leasing of such space that we have previously held under lease is referred to as second generation lease activity. The total leasing activity for our consolidated and unconsolidated rental properties included within both continuing and discontinued operations, expressed in square feet of leases signed, is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
New Leasing Activity - First Generation	2,168	2,394	5,286	6,721
New Leasing Activity - Second Generation	1,435	594	3,375	3,961
Renewal Leasing Activity	1,666	1,445	5,290	6,993
Total Consolidated Leasing Activity	5,269	4,433	13,951	17,675
Unconsolidated Joint Venture Leasing Activity	711	184	2,182	1,928
Total Including Unconsolidated Joint Venture Leasing Activity	5,980	4,617	16,133	19,603

Of the consolidated leasing activity shown above, approximately 17,000 square feet and 100,000 square feet related to medical office properties for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, while approximately 180,000 square feet and 197,000 square feet related to medical office properties for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

New Second Generation Leases

The following table sets forth the estimated costs of tenant improvements and leasing commissions, on a per square foot basis, that we are obligated to fulfill under the new second generation leases signed for our rental properties included within both continuing and discontinued operations, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Square Feet of New Second Generation Leases Signed (in thousands)		Average Term in Years		Estimated Tenant Improvement Cost per Square Foot		Leasing Commissions per Square Foot	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
<u>Three Months</u>								
Industrial	1,412	589	5.1	5.8	\$1.77	\$2.68	\$1.60	\$2.05
Non-reportable Rental Operations	23	5	12.6	8.1	\$5.05	\$56.01	\$1.55	\$12.47
Total Consolidated	1,435	594	5.2	5.8	\$1.82	\$3.13	\$1.60	\$2.14
Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	39	—	10.8	—	\$4.47	—	\$4.02	—
Total Including Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	1,474	594	5.4	5.8	\$1.89	\$3.13	\$1.66	\$2.14

Nine Months

Industrial	3,328	3,908	5.2	6.8	\$1.87	\$2.49	\$1.70	\$1.83
Non-reportable Rental Operations	47	53	9.6	7.1	\$13.87	\$15.30	\$4.49	\$10.95
Total Consolidated	3,375	3,961	5.3	6.8	\$2.04	\$2.66	\$1.73	\$1.95
Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	200	346	9.9	7.4	\$1.37	\$5.15	\$2.53	\$2.64
Total Including Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	3,575	4,307	5.5	6.8	\$2.00	\$2.86	\$1.78	\$2.00

Lease Renewals

The following table summarizes our lease renewal activity within our rental properties included within both continuing and discontinued operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

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	Square Feet of Leases Renewed (in thousands)		Percent of Expiring Leases Renewed		Average Term in Years		Growth (Decline) in Net Effective Rents*		Estimated Tenant Improvement Cost per Square Foot	Leasing Commissions per Square Foot
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Three Months										
Industrial	1,666	1,377	70.8 %	66.5 %	5.2	4.1	22.0 %	20.9 %	\$0.87	\$1.39
Non-reportable Rental Operations	—	68	— %	83.8 %	—	5.0	— %	11.6 %	\$1.34	\$5.66
Total Consolidated	1,666	1,445	70.1 %	67.1 %	5.2	4.1	22.0 %	19.4 %	\$0.87	\$1.39
Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	80	134	54.3 %	100.0 %	3.0	4.3	19.4 %	18.9 %	\$3.14	\$1.30
Total Including Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	1,746	1,579	69.2 %	69.0 %	5.1	4.1	21.8 %	19.4 %	\$0.83	\$1.38

Nine Months

Industrial	5,271	6,459	75.5 %	68.6 %	5.0	3.5	19.1 %	15.8 %	\$0.59	\$1.32
Non-reportable Rental Operations	19	534	30.2 %	79.3 %	6.7	9.4	16.7 %	5.3 %	\$4.87	\$5.29
Total Consolidated	5,290	6,993	75.1 %	69.3 %	5.0	4.0	19.1 %	13.1 %	\$0.60	\$1.33
Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	445	1,403	57.6 %	82.9 %	4.0	5.1	23.1 %	(1.5) %	\$0.31	\$1.33
Total Including Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	5,735	8,396	73.4 %	71.3 %	5.0	4.2	19.4 %	9.8 %	\$0.58	\$1.38

* Represents the percentage change in net effective rent between the original leases and the renewal leases. Net effective rents represent average annual base rental payments, on a straight-line basis for the term of each lease, excluding operating expense reimbursements.

Lease Expirations

The table below reflects our consolidated in-service portfolio lease expiration schedule, excluding the leases in properties designated as held-for-sale, at September 30, 2017 (in thousands, except percentage data and number of leases):

Year of Expiration	Total Consolidated Portfolio			Industrial		Non-reportable	
	Square Feet	Annual Rental Revenue*	Number of Leases	Square Feet	Annual Rental Revenue*	Square Feet	Annual Rental Revenue*
Remainder of 2017	1,891	\$ 6,490	23	1,890	\$ 6,481	1	\$ 9
2018	10,225	40,280	123	10,218	40,201	7	79
2019	13,811	54,822	146	13,799	54,673	12	149
2020	13,405	61,350	147	13,381	61,132	24	218
2021	12,944	56,368	124	12,885	55,873	59	495
2022	17,522	71,147	119	17,462	70,124	60	1,023
2023	6,132	28,469	62	6,119	28,314	13	155
2024	9,731	44,699	51	9,712	44,288	19	411
2025	8,562	35,661	37	8,538	35,096	24	565
2026	7,365	32,938	28	7,354	32,668	11	270
2027 and Thereafter	17,259	89,376	56	16,800	80,597	459	8,779
Total Leased	118,847	\$ 521,600	916	118,158	\$ 509,447	689	\$ 12,153

Total Portfolio Square Feet 123,759

122,876

883

Percent Leased 96.0 %

96.2 %

78.0 %

* Annualized rental revenue represents average annual base rental payments, on a straight-line basis for the term of each lease, from space leased to tenants at the end of the most recent reporting period. Annualized rental revenue excludes additional amounts paid by tenants as reimbursement for operating expenses.

Information on current market rents can be difficult to obtain, is highly subjective, and is often not directly comparable between properties. As a result, we believe the increase or decrease in net effective rent on lease renewals, as previously defined, is the most objective and meaningful relationship between rents on leases expiring in the near-term and current market rents.

Building Acquisitions

Our decision process in determining whether or not to acquire a target property or portfolio of properties involves several factors, including expected rent growth, multiple yield metrics, property locations and expected demographic growth in each location, current occupancy of the target properties, tenant profile and remaining terms of the in-place leases in the target properties. We pursue both brokered and non-brokered acquisitions, and it is difficult to predict which markets and product types may present acquisition opportunities that align with our strategy. Because of the numerous factors considered in our acquisition decisions, we do not establish specific target yields for future acquisitions.

We acquired 20 buildings during the nine months ended September 30, 2017, one of which was sold as part of the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition, and 17 buildings during the year ended December 31, 2016. The following table summarizes the acquisition price, percent leased at time of acquisition and in-place yields, by product type, for these acquisitions (in thousands, except percentage data):

Type	Year-to-Date 2017 Acquisitions				Full Year 2016 Acquisitions			
	Acquisition Price*	In-Place Yield**	Leased at Acquisition Date***	Percent	Acquisition Price*	In-Place Yield**	Leased at Acquisition Date***	Percent
Industrial	\$615,153	2.5 %	68.8 %		\$167,339	6.7 %	91.3 %	
Non-reportable Rental Operations	10,829	6.1 %	100.0 %		72,844	7.4 %	94.5 %	
Total	\$625,982	2.6 %	69.3 %		\$240,183	6.9 %	91.7 %	

* Includes fair value of real estate assets and net acquired lease-related intangible assets, including above or below market leases, but excludes other acquired working capital assets and liabilities.

** In-place yields of completed acquisitions are calculated as the current annualized net rental payments from space leased to tenants at the date of acquisition, divided by the acquisition price of the acquired real estate. Annualized net rental payments are comprised of base rental payments, excluding additional amounts payable by tenants as reimbursement for operating expenses, less current annualized operating expenses not recovered through tenant reimbursements.

*** Represents percentage of total square feet leased based on executed leases and without regard to whether the leases have commenced, at the date of acquisition.

Building Dispositions

We regularly work to identify, consider and pursue opportunities to dispose of properties on an opportunistic basis and on a basis that is generally consistent with our strategic plans.

consolidated properties during the nine months ended September 30, 2017, including 84 properties sold as part of the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition, and 32 wholly owned buildings during the year ended December 31, 2016. The following table summarizes the sales prices, in-place yields and percent leased, by product type, of these buildings (in thousands, except percentage data):

Type	Year-to-Date 2017 Dispositions					Full Year 2016 Dispositions				
	Sales Price	In-Place Yield*	Percent Occupied**			Sales Price	In-Place Yield*	Percent Occupied**		
Industrial	\$18,042	6.1 %	100.0 %			\$162,831	6.4 %	96.7 %		
Non-reportable Rental Operations	2,718,072	4.8 %	93.9 %			353,734	8.1 %	88.2 %		
Total	\$2,736,114	4.8 %	94.1 %			\$516,565	7.6 %	92.5 %		

* In-place yields of completed dispositions are calculated as annualized net operating income from space leased to tenants at the date of sale on a lease-up basis, including full rent from all executed leases, even if currently in a free rent period, divided by the sales price. Annualized net operating income is comprised of base rental payments, excluding reimbursement of operating expenses, less current annualized operating expenses not recovered through tenant reimbursements.

** Represents percentage of total square feet leased based on executed leases and without regard to whether the leases have commenced, at the date of sale.

Development

At September 30, 2017, we had 11.1 million square feet of property under development with total estimated costs upon completion of \$751.4 million compared to 7.2 million square feet with total estimated costs upon completion of \$588.8 million at September 30, 2016. The square footage and estimated costs include both consolidated properties and unconsolidated joint venture development activity at 100%.

The following table summarizes our properties under development at September 30, 2017 (in thousands, except percentage data):

Ownership Type	Square Feet	Percent Leased	Total Estimated Project Costs	Total Incurred to Date	Amount Remaining to be Spent
Consolidated properties	8,832	64%	\$640,806	\$395,208	\$245,598
Unconsolidated joint venture properties	2,265	59%	110,568	37,122	73,446
Total	11,097	63%	\$751,374	\$432,330	\$319,044

Results of Operations

A summary of our operating results and property statistics is as follows (in thousands, except number of properties and per share or Common Unit data):

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	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Rental and related revenue from continuing operations	\$169,611	\$162,322	\$507,123	\$480,819
General contractor and service fee revenue	25,217	19,351	58,192	68,546
Operating income	73,367	141,258	318,120	349,791
<u>General Partner</u>				
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$165,269	\$112,014	\$1,446,012	\$264,388
Weighted average common shares outstanding	355,905	351,856	355,614	348,341
Weighted average common shares and potential dilutive securities	362,102	358,981	361,947	355,405
<u>Partnership</u>				
Net income attributable to common unitholders	\$166,804	\$113,145	\$1,459,439	\$267,058
Weighted average Common Units outstanding	359,206	355,351	358,921	351,840
Weighted average Common Units and potential dilutive securities	362,102	358,981	361,947	355,405
<u>General Partner and Partnership</u>				
Basic income per common share or Common Unit:				
Continuing operations	\$0.12	\$0.31	\$0.63	\$0.72
Discontinued operations	\$0.34	\$0.01	\$3.43	\$0.03
Diluted income per common share or Common Unit:				
Continuing operations	\$0.12	\$0.31	\$0.63	\$0.72
Discontinued operations	\$0.34	\$0.01	\$3.40	\$0.03
Number of in-service consolidated properties at end of period	439	486	439	486
In-service consolidated square footage at end of period	124,352	118,604	124,352	118,604
Number of in-service joint venture properties at end of period	41	59	41	59
In-service joint venture square footage at end of period	10,951	13,269	10,951	13,269

Supplemental Performance Measures

In addition to net income computed in accordance with GAAP, we assess and measure the overall operating results of the General Partner and the Partnership using certain non-GAAP supplemental performance measures, which include (i) Funds From Operations ("FFO"), (ii) PNOI and (iii) Same-Property Net Operating Income - Cash Basis ("SPNOI").

These non-GAAP metrics are commonly used by industry analysts and investors as supplemental operating performance measures of REITs and are viewed by management to be useful indicators of operating performance. Historical cost accounting for real estate assets in accordance with GAAP implicitly assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values instead have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, many industry analysts and investors have considered presentation of operating results for real estate companies that use historical cost accounting to be insufficient by themselves. Management believes that the use of FFO, PNOI and SPNOI, combined with net income (which remains the primary measure of performance), improves the understanding of operating results of REITs among the investing public and makes comparisons of REIT operating results more meaningful.

The most comparable GAAP measure to FFO is net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders or common unitholders, while the most comparable GAAP measure to PNOI and SPNOI is income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes.

FFO, PNOI and SPNOI each exclude expenses that materially impact our overall results of operations and, therefore, should not be considered as a substitute for net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders or common unitholders, income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, or any other measures derived in accordance with GAAP. Furthermore, these metrics may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.

Funds From Operations

The National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT") created FFO as a non-GAAP supplemental measure of REIT operating performance. FFO, as defined by NAREIT, represents GAAP net income (loss), excluding gains or losses from sales of previously depreciated real estate assets, impairment charges related to depreciable real estate assets, plus certain non-cash items such as real estate asset depreciation and amortization, and after similar adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. We calculate FFO in accordance with the definition that was adopted by the Board of Governors of NAREIT.

Management believes that the use of FFO as a performance measure enables investors and analysts to readily identify the operating results of the long-term assets that form the core of a REIT's activity and assists them in comparing these operating results between periods or between different companies that use the NAREIT definition of FFO.

The following table shows a reconciliation of net income attributable to common shareholders or common unitholders to the calculation of FFO attributable to common shareholders or common unitholders (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income attributable to common shareholders of the General Partner	\$165,269	\$112,014	\$1,446,012	\$264,388
Add back: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests - common limited partnership interests in the Partnership	1,535	1,131	13,427	2,670
Net income attributable to common unitholders of the Partnership	166,804	113,145	1,459,439	267,058
Adjustments:				
Depreciation and amortization	68,029	80,688	222,914	238,647
Company share of joint venture depreciation, amortization and other adjustments	2,171	3,772	7,266	11,664
Gain on dissolution of unconsolidated company	—	—	—	(30,697)
Impairment charges - depreciable property	—	3,042	859	3,042
Partnership share of gains on depreciable property sales	(143,300)	(83,017)	(1,317,761)	(138,074)
Income tax (benefit) expense triggered by depreciable property sales	(516)	(359)	19,142	(173)
Gains on depreciable property sales - share of joint venture	37	(5,668)	(50,694)	(23,700)
FFO attributable to common unitholders of the Partnership	\$93,225	\$111,603	\$341,165	\$327,767
Additional General Partner Adjustments:				
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests - common limited partnership interests in the Partnership	(1,535)	(1,131)	(13,427)	(2,670)
Noncontrolling interest share of adjustments	677	15	10,307	(604)
FFO attributable to common shareholders of the General Partner	\$92,367	\$110,487	\$338,045	\$324,493

Property-Level Net Operating Income - Cash Basis

PNOI is comprised of rental revenues from continuing operations less rental expenses and real estate taxes from continuing operations, along with certain other adjusting items. As a performance metric that consists of only the cash-based revenues and expenses directly related to ongoing real estate rental operations, PNOI is narrower in scope than FFO.

PNOI, as we calculate it, may not be directly comparable to similarly titled, but differently calculated, measures for other REITs. We believe that PNOI is another useful supplemental performance measure, as it is an input in many REIT valuation models and it provides a means by which to evaluate the performance of the properties within our Rental Operations segments.

The major factors influencing PNOI are occupancy levels, acquisitions and sales, development properties that achieve stabilized operations, rental rate increases or decreases, and the recoverability of operating expenses.

Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Report shows a calculation of our PNOI for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and provides a reconciliation of PNOI for our Rental Operations segments to income from continuing operations before income taxes.

Same Property Net Operating Income - Cash Basis

We also evaluate the performance of our properties, including our share of properties we jointly control, on a "same property" basis, using a metric referred to as SPNOI. We view SPNOI as a useful supplemental performance measure because it improves comparability between periods by eliminating the effects of changes in the composition of our portfolio.

On an individual property basis, SPNOI is generally computed in a consistent manner as PNOI.

We have defined our same-property portfolio, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, as those properties that were owned and in-service as of January 1, 2016, and held as in-service properties through the end of the reporting periods shown. In addition to excluding properties that were sold or identified as held-for-sale through the end of the reporting periods shown, we also exclude properties where revenues from lease buyouts in excess of \$250,000 have been recognized in either the full calendar year 2016 or year-to-date calendar year 2017. A reconciliation of income from continuing operations before income taxes to SPNOI is presented as follows (in thousands, except percentage data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Percent Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Percent Change
	2017	2016		2017	2016	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$42,368	\$108,232		\$235,812	\$257,378	
Share of SPNOI from unconsolidated joint ventures	3,824	4,094		11,297	12,454	
PNOI excluded from the same property population	(18,940)	(8,379)	)	(48,795)	(19,033))
Earnings from Service Operations	(1,138)	(2,169)	)	(4,115)	(8,216))
Rental Operations revenues and expenses excluded from PNOI	(4,060)	(11,153)	)	(21,176)	(34,556))
Non-Segment Items	85,605	14,717		150,064	103,000	
SPNOI	\$107,659	\$105,342	2.2 %	\$323,087	\$311,027	3.9 %

The composition of the line items titled "Rental Operations revenues and expenses excluded from PNOI" and "Non-Segment Items" from the table above are shown in greater detail in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Report.

We believe that the factors that impact SPNOI are generally the same as those that impact PNOI. The following table details the number of properties, square feet, average occupancy and cash rental rates for the properties included in SPNOI for the respective periods:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Number of properties	407	407	407	407
Square feet (in thousands) (1)	107,785	107,785	107,785	107,785
Average commencement occupancy percentage (2)	97.4%	97.7%	97.7%	97.1%
Average rental rate - cash basis (3)	\$4.18	\$4.06	\$4.15	\$4.04

(1) Includes the total square feet of the consolidated properties that are in the same property population as well as 4.3 million square feet of space for unconsolidated joint ventures, which represents our ratable share of the 8.6 million total square feet of space for buildings owned by unconsolidated joint ventures that are in the same property population.

(2) Commencement occupancy represents the percentage of total square feet where the leases have commenced.

(3) Represents the average annualized contractual rent per square foot for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 for tenants in occupancy in properties in the same property population. Cash rent does not include the tenant's obligation to pay property operating expenses and real estate taxes. If a tenant was within a free rent period at September 30, 2017 or 2016 its rent would equal zero for purposes of this metric.

Comparison of Three Months Ended September 30, 2017 to Three Months Ended September 30, 2016**Rental and Related Revenue**

The following table sets forth rental and related revenue from continuing and discontinued operations (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Rental and related revenue:		
Industrial	\$166,344	\$149,746
Non-reportable Rental Operations and non-segment revenues	3,267	12,576
Total rental and related revenue from continuing operations	\$169,611	\$162,322
Rental and related revenue from discontinued operations	4,622	44,906
Total rental and related revenue from continuing and discontinued operations	\$174,233	\$207,228

The following factors contributed to the increase in rental and related revenue from continuing operations:

We acquired 35 properties and placed 31 developments in service from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017, which provided incremental revenues from continuing operations of \$15.8 million during the three months ended September 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016.

Increased rental rates within our same-property portfolio also contributed to the increase to rental and related revenue from continuing operations.

The sale of 43 in-service properties since January 1, 2016, which did not meet the criteria to be classified within discontinued operations, resulted in a decrease of \$10.3 million to rental and related revenue from continuing operations in the three months ended September 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, which partially offset the aforementioned increases to rental and related revenue from continuing operations.

Rental and related revenue from discontinued operations for the three months ended September 30, 2017 decreased compared to the same period in 2016 as the properties sold and classified within discontinued operations were not held for the entire three-month period ended September 30, 2017, with a majority of the properties being sold in the first six months of 2017.

Rental Expenses and Real Estate Taxes

The following table sets forth rental expenses and real estate taxes from continuing and discontinued operations (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017 2016	
Rental expenses:		
Industrial	\$14,034	\$11,604
Non-reportable Rental Operations and non-segment expenses	2,190	5,329
Total rental expenses from continuing operations	\$16,224	\$16,933
Rental expenses from discontinued operations	1,378	9,154
Total rental expenses from continuing and discontinued operations	\$17,602	\$26,087
Real estate taxes:		
Industrial	\$27,108	\$24,052
Non-reportable Rental Operations and non-segment expenses	1,049	1,949
Total real estate tax expense from continuing operations	\$28,157	\$26,001
Real estate tax expense from discontinued operations	235	5,312
Total real estate tax expense from continuing and discontinued operations	\$28,392	\$31,313

Rental expenses from continuing operations decreased by \$709,000 during the three months ended September 30, 2017, compared to the same period in 2016. The decrease to rental expenses was primarily the result of sales of office properties, which have higher utility and other operating costs relative to industrial properties, which did not meet the criteria to be classified within discontinued operations. The decrease was partially offset by acquisitions and developments placed in service from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017.

Real estate tax expense from continuing operations increased by \$2.2 million during the three months ended September 30, 2017, compared to the same period in 2016. The increase to real estate tax expense was mainly the result of acquisitions and developments placed in service from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017 and increases in real estate taxes on our existing base of properties. These increases to real estate tax expense were partially offset by the impact of property sales that did not meet the criteria to be classified within discontinued operations.

The decreases in both rental expenses and real estate tax expense from discontinued operations are a result of the timing of the sales of properties classified within discontinued operations, with a majority of these properties being sold in the first six months of 2017.

Service Operations

The following table sets forth the components of net earnings from the Service Operations reportable segment (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017 2016	
Service Operations:		
General contractor and service fee revenue	\$25,217	\$19,351
General contractor and other services expenses	(24,079)	(17,182)
Net earnings from Service Operations	\$1,138	\$2,169

Net earnings from Service Operations decreased during the three months ended September 30, 2017 due to less overall third party construction activity as we continue to focus our resources on wholly owned development projects.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense from continuing operations increased from \$61.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 to \$68.0 million for the same period in 2017 primarily as the result of the properties acquired and the developments placed in service since January 1, 2016. The impact of acquired properties and developments placed in service was partially offset by property dispositions that did not meet the criteria to be classified within discontinued operations.

Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Companies

Equity in earnings from unconsolidated companies represents our ownership share of net income from investments in unconsolidated companies that generally own and operate rental properties. Equity in earnings from unconsolidated companies decreased from \$12.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 to \$1.8 million for the same period in 2017. During the three months ended September 30, 2016, we recorded \$8.7 million to equity in earnings from unconsolidated companies related to our share of the gains on sale of joint venture buildings and undeveloped land.

Gain on Sale of Properties - Continuing Operations

The \$22.0 million recognized as gain on sale of properties in continuing operations for the three months ended September 30, 2017 is the result of the sale of three properties that did not meet the criteria for inclusion in discontinued operations.

The \$82.7 million recognized as gain on sale of properties in continuing operations for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was the result of the sale of 13 properties that did not meet the criteria for inclusion in discontinued operations.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist of two components. The first component includes general corporate expenses, and the second component includes the indirect operating costs not allocated to, or absorbed by, the development or Rental Operations of our wholly-owned properties or our Service Operations. The indirect operating costs that are either allocated to, or absorbed by, the development or Rental Operations of our wholly-owned properties, or our Service Operations, are primarily comprised of employee compensation, including related costs such as benefits and wage-related taxes, but also include other ancillary costs such as travel and information technology support. Total indirect operation costs, prior to any allocation or absorption, and general corporate expenses are collectively referred to as our overall pool of overhead costs.

Those indirect costs not allocated to or absorbed by these operations are charged to general and administrative expenses. We regularly review our total overhead cost structure relative to our leasing, development and construction volume and adjust the level of total overhead, generally through changes in our level of staffing in various functional departments, as necessary in order to control overall general and administrative expense.

General and administrative expenses decreased from \$12.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 to \$10.1 million for the same period in 2017. The following table sets forth the factors that led to the decreased general and administrative expenses (in millions):

General and administrative expenses - three-month period ended September 30, 2016	\$12.5
Decrease to overall pool of overhead costs	(4.9)
Increased absorption of costs by wholly owned leasing and development activities (1)	(0.4)
Decreased allocation of costs to Service Operations and Rental Operations (2)	2.9
General and administrative expenses - three-month period ended September 30, 2017	\$10.1

(1) We capitalized \$4.3 million and \$8.1 million of our total overhead costs to leasing and development, respectively, for consolidated properties during the three months ended September 30, 2017, compared to capitalizing \$4.0 million and \$8.1 million of such costs, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2016. Combined overhead costs capitalized to

leasing and development totaled 40.2% and 33.7% of our overall pool of overhead costs for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(2) The decrease in allocation of costs to Service Operations and Rental Operations resulted from a lower volume of third-party construction projects during the three months ended September 30, 2017 as well as a lower allocation of property management and maintenance expenses to Rental Operations due to significantly increasing our focus on industrial properties which are less management intensive.

Interest Expense

Interest expense allocable to continuing operations decreased from \$27.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 to \$20.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease to interest expense from continuing operations was primarily due to interest savings from reducing leverage by \$1.07 billion and refinancing higher rate indebtedness since June 30, 2016.

We capitalized \$5.0 million and \$3.5 million of interest costs for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Debt Extinguishment

During the three months ended September 30, 2017, we repaid \$128.7 million of senior unsecured notes that had both a stated interest rate and an effective interest rate of 6.75%, with a scheduled maturity in March 2020, and recognized a loss of \$16.6 million including a repayment premium and the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs.

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, we redeemed the remaining \$203.0 million of our outstanding 5.95% senior unsecured notes. This redemption resulted in a loss on debt extinguishment of \$6.2 million, which consisted of a redemption premium and the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs.

Discontinued Operations

The property-specific components of earnings that are classified as discontinued operations include rental revenues, rental expenses, real estate taxes, allocated interest expense and depreciation expense, as well as the net gain or loss on the disposition of the properties.

We had 81 consolidated properties classified as discontinued operations for both the three months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016. These 81 consolidated properties consisted of 80 medical office properties that were sold and one medical office property held for sale. As a result, we classified income before gain on sales, of \$2.6 million and \$4.2 million within discontinued operations for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The gains on disposal of these properties, totaling \$120.2 million, and related income tax impact, totaling \$876,000, for the three months ended September 30, 2017 are also reported in discontinued operations, which are further discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Report.

Comparison of Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016

Rental and Related Revenue

The following table sets forth rental and related revenue from continuing and discontinued operations (in thousands):

**Nine Months
Ended September
30,
2017 2016**

Rental and related revenue:

Industrial	\$485,785	\$432,945
Non-reportable Rental Operations and non-segment revenues	21,338	47,874
Total rental and related revenue from continuing operations	\$507,123	\$480,819
Rental and related revenue from discontinued operations	86,026	129,087
Total rental and related revenue from continuing and discontinued operations	\$593,149	\$609,906

The following factors contributed to the increase in rental and related revenue from continuing operations:

Rental and related revenue from continuing operations includes lease termination fees, which relate to specific tenants who pay a fee to terminate their lease obligation before the end of the contractual lease term. The overall increase in rental and related revenue from continuing operations included an increase of \$8.6 million in termination fees compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

Increased expense reimbursements primarily due to increased real estate taxes in our existing properties during the nine months ended September 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, contributed to the increase to rental and related revenue from continuing operations.

Increased occupancy and rental rates within our same-property portfolio also contributed to the increase to rental and related revenue from continuing operations. Average commencement occupancy and rental rates in our same-property portfolio both increased from the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

We acquired 35 properties and placed 31 developments in service from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017, which provided incremental revenues from continuing operations of \$44.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016.

The sale of 43 in-service properties, since January 1, 2016, which did not meet the criteria for inclusion within discontinued operations, resulted in a decrease of \$30.0 million to rental and related revenue from continuing operations in the nine months ended September 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, which partially offset the aforementioned increases to rental and related revenue from continuing operations.

Rental and related revenue from discontinued operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 decreased compared to the same period in 2016 as the properties sold and classified within discontinued operations were not held for the entire nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, with a majority of the properties being sold in the first six months of 2017.

Rental Expenses and Real Estate Taxes

The following table sets forth rental expenses and real estate taxes from continuing and discontinued operations (in thousands):

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**Nine Months
Ended
September 30,
2017 2016**

Rental expenses:		
Industrial	\$41,503	\$36,358
Non-reportable Rental Operations and non-segment expenses	5,464	18,327
Total rental expenses from continuing operations	\$46,967	\$54,685
Rental expenses from discontinued operations	17,893	26,401
Total rental expenses from continuing and discontinued operations	\$64,860	\$81,086
Real estate taxes:		
Industrial	\$78,538	\$69,553
Non-reportable Rental Operations and non-segment expenses	3,031	6,134
Total real estate tax expense from continuing operations	\$81,569	\$75,687
Real estate tax expense from discontinued operations	9,887	15,201
Total real estate tax expense from continuing and discontinued operations	\$91,456	\$90,888

Overall, rental expenses from continuing operations decreased by \$7.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2017, compared to the same period in 2016. The decrease to rental expenses from continuing operations was primarily the result of sales of office properties, which have higher utility and other operating costs relative to industrial properties, which did not meet the criteria to be classified within discontinued operations. The decrease was partially offset by acquisitions and developments placed in service from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017.

Overall, real estate tax expense from continuing operations increased by \$5.9 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2017, compared to the same period in 2016. The increase to real estate tax expense was mainly the result of acquisitions and developments placed in service from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017, as well as increases in real estate taxes on our existing base of properties, both partially offset by the impact of property sales that did not meet the criteria to be classified within discontinued operations.

The decreases in both rental expenses and real estate tax expense from discontinued operations are a result of the timing of the sales of properties classified within discontinued operations, with a majority of these properties being sold in the first six months of 2017.

Service Operations

The following table sets forth the components of net earnings from the Service Operations reportable segment (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 2016	
Service Operations:		
General contractor and service fee revenue	\$58,192	\$68,546
General contractor and other services expenses	(54,077)	(60,330)
Net earnings from Service Operations	\$4,115	\$8,216

General contractor and service fee revenues, and net earnings from Service Operations, decreased during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 due to less overall third party construction activity as we continue to focus our resources on wholly owned development projects.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased from \$182.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 to \$197.0 million for the same period in 2017, primarily as the result of the properties acquired and the developments placed in service since January 1, 2016. The impact of acquired properties and developments placed

in service was partially offset by asset dispositions that did not meet the criteria to be classified within discontinued operations.

Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Companies

Equity in earnings from unconsolidated companies increased from \$37.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 to \$58.5 million for the same period in 2017. During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we recorded \$50.7 million to equity in earnings from unconsolidated companies primarily as the result of the gains on sale of our interests in three unconsolidated joint ventures, two of which were sold as part of the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition, and our share of the gain on the sale of one joint venture building. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we recorded \$25.2 million to equity in earnings from unconsolidated companies for our share of the net gains on the sale of unconsolidated joint venture properties or for sales of our interest in unconsolidated joint ventures.

Gain on Dissolution of Unconsolidated Company

We recognized a \$30.7 million gain related to the dissolution of an unconsolidated joint venture during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. We did not experience any similar dissolutions during the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Promote Income

We recognized \$20.0 million of promote income from the sale of our interest in one of our unconsolidated joint ventures, as part of the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to \$26.3 million of promote income related to the dissolution of an unconsolidated joint venture during the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

Gain on Sale of Properties - Continuing Operations

The \$93.3 million recognized in continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 is comprised primarily of the gains from the sale of 15 properties. These properties did not meet the criteria for inclusion in discontinued operations.

The \$137.6 million recognized in continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 is primarily comprised of the gains from the sale of 22 properties that did not meet the criteria for inclusion in discontinued operations.

Impairment Charges

We recognized impairment charges of \$3.6 million on 12 acres of land and \$12.1 million on 174 acres of land, for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. These impairment charges were primarily the result of changes in the intended use or plans for sale for certain of our investments in undeveloped land.

We also recognized impairment charges of \$859,000 and \$3.0 million on buildings for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expenses decreased from \$42.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 to \$41.2 million for the same period in 2017. The following table sets forth the factors that led to the decreased general and administrative expenses (in millions):

General and administrative expenses - nine months ended September 30, 2016	\$42.2
Decrease to overall pool of overhead costs	(4.5)
Increased absorption of costs by wholly owned leasing and development activities (1)	(4.7)
Decreased allocation of costs to Service Operations and Rental Operations (2)	8.2
General and administrative expenses - nine months ended September 30, 2017	\$41.2

(1) We capitalized \$14.6 million and \$26.3 million of our total overhead costs to leasing and development, respectively, for consolidated properties during the nine months ended September 30, 2017, compared to capitalizing \$16.7 million and \$19.4 million of such costs, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. Combined overhead costs capitalized to leasing and development totaled 38.1% and 32.3% of our overall pool of overhead costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(2) The decrease in allocation of costs to Service Operations and Rental Operations resulted from a lower volume of third-party construction projects during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 as well as a lower allocation of property management and maintenance expenses to Rental Operations due to significantly increasing our focus on industrial properties, which are less management intensive.

Interest Expense

Interest expense allocable to continuing operations decreased from \$87.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 to \$65.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease to interest expense from continuing operations was primarily due to interest savings from reducing leverage by \$1.19 billion and refinancing higher rate indebtedness since December 31, 2015.

We capitalized \$14.5 million and \$13.0 million of interest costs during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016, respectively.

Debt Extinguishment

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we repaid our \$250.0 million variable rate term loan, which had a scheduled maturity date of January 2019 and bore interest at LIBOR plus 1.00%. We also repaid \$285.6 million of senior unsecured notes with a scheduled maturity date of January 2018 and \$128.7 million of senior unsecured notes with a scheduled maturity date of March 2020. We recognized a total loss on debt extinguishment of \$26.1 million from these transactions during the nine months ended September 30, 2017, which included repayment premiums and the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we repurchased \$72.0 million of our outstanding 5.95% senior unsecured notes, through a tender offer, prior to their maturity date in February 2017 and redeemed the remaining \$203.0 million of our outstanding 5.95% senior unsecured notes after the completion of the tender. Together, the repurchase and the redemption resulted in a total loss on debt extinguishment of \$8.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, which included repurchase and redemption premiums and the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs.

Discontinued Operations

The operations of 81 consolidated properties were classified as discontinued operations for both the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016. These 81 consolidated properties consisted of 80 medical office properties that were sold and one medical office property held for sale. As a result, we classified income before gain on sales, of \$17.7 million and \$9.1 million within discontinued operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The increase to income before gain on sales for these properties was the result of lower depreciation expense in the nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016, as the properties met the criteria for held-for-sale classification and accordingly ceased depreciation for a short period of time prior to their sale during the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The gains on disposal of these properties, totaling \$1.23 billion, and related income tax impact, totaling \$10.7 million, for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 are also reported in discontinued operations, which are further discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Report.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity

We expect to meet our short-term liquidity requirements over the next 12 months, including maturities of indebtedness, payments of dividends and distributions and the capital expenditures needed to maintain our current real estate assets, primarily through working capital, net cash provided by operating activities and proceeds received from real estate dispositions. We had \$5.0 million of outstanding borrowings on the Partnership's \$1.20 billion

unsecured line of credit, had \$27.3 million of cash on hand and held \$512.5 million of restricted cash for future like kind exchange transactions at September 30, 2017.

In addition to our existing sources of liquidity, we expect to meet long-term liquidity requirements, such as scheduled mortgage and unsecured debt maturities, property acquisitions, financing of development activities and other capital improvements, through multiple sources of capital including operating cash flow, proceeds from property dispositions and through accessing the public debt and equity markets. At September 30, 2017, we also held \$400.0 million of notes receivable from the buyers of our medical office properties that are scheduled to mature at various points through January 2020.

Rental Operations

Cash flows from Rental Operations is our primary source of liquidity and provides a stable source of cash flow to fund operational expenses. We believe that this cash-based revenue stream is substantially aligned with revenue recognition (except for items such as periodic straight-line rental income accruals and amortization of above or below market rents) as cash receipts from the leasing of rental properties are generally received in advance of, or a short time following, the actual revenue recognition.

We are subject to a number of risks related to general economic conditions, including reduced occupancy, tenant defaults and bankruptcies and potential reduction in rental rates upon renewal or re-letting of properties, any of which would result in reduced cash flow from operations.

Unsecured Debt and Equity Securities

We use the Partnership's unsecured line of credit (which is guaranteed by the General Partner) as a temporary source of capital to fund development activities, acquire additional rental properties and provide working capital.

The Partnership has issued debt securities pursuant to certain indentures and related supplemental indentures, which also require us to comply with financial ratios and other covenants regarding our operations. We were in compliance with all such covenants, as well as applicable covenants under our unsecured line of credit, at September 30, 2017.

At September 30, 2017, we had on file with the SEC an automatic shelf registration statement on Form S-3 relating to the offer and sale, from time to time, of an indeterminate amount of debt and equity securities (including guarantees of the Partnership's debt securities by the General Partner). Equity securities are offered and sold by the General Partner, and the net proceeds of such offerings are contributed to the Partnership in exchange for additional General Partner Units or Preferred Units. From time to time, we expect to issue additional securities under this automatic shelf registration statement to fund the repayment of long-term debt upon maturity and for other general corporate purposes.

The General Partner has an at the market ("ATM") equity program that allows it to issue new common shares from time to time, with an aggregate offering price of up to \$200.0 million. During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the General Partner did not issue any common shares pursuant to its ATM equity program. As of September 30, 2017, the ATM equity program still had \$108.1 million worth of new common shares available to issue.

Sale of Real Estate Assets

We regularly work to identify, consider and pursue opportunities to dispose of non-strategic properties on an opportunistic basis and on a basis that is generally consistent with our strategic plans. Our ability to dispose of such properties on favorable terms, or at all, is dependent upon a number of factors including the availability of credit to potential buyers to purchase properties at prices that we consider acceptable. Although we believe that we have demonstrated our ability to generate significant liquidity through the disposition of non-strategic properties,

potential future adverse changes to general market and economic conditions could negatively impact our further ability to dispose of such properties.

Sales of land and depreciable properties provided \$2.28 billion in net proceeds during the nine months ended September 30, 2017. We also hold \$70.0 million of notes guaranteed by a buyer with an A+ rated health system and \$330.0 million of first mortgages that we provided for certain of the properties in the Medical Office Portfolio, which are expected to mature in various tranches over the next three years with the last maturity date in January 2020.

Transactions with Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

Transactions with unconsolidated joint ventures also provide a source of liquidity. From time to time we will sell properties to unconsolidated joint ventures, while retaining a continuing interest in that entity, and receive proceeds commensurate to those interests that we do not own. Additionally, unconsolidated joint ventures will from time to time obtain debt financing or sell properties and will then distribute to us, and our joint venture partners, all or a portion of the proceeds from such transactions. During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, our share of sale and capital distributions from unconsolidated joint ventures totaled \$111.6 million.

Uses of Liquidity

Our principal uses of liquidity include the following:

- property investment;
- leasing/capital costs;
- dividends and distributions to shareholders and unitholders;
- long-term debt maturities;
- opportunistic repurchases of outstanding debt; and
- other contractual obligations.

Property Investment

Our overall strategy is to continue to increase our investment in quality industrial properties. Pursuant to this strategy, we evaluate development and acquisition opportunities based upon our market outlook, including general economic conditions, supply and long-term growth potential. Our ability to make future property investments is dependent upon identifying suitable acquisition and development opportunities, and our continued access to our longer-term sources of liquidity, including issuances of debt or equity securities as well as generating cash flow by disposing of selected properties.

Leasing/Capital Costs

Tenant improvements and lease-related costs pertaining to our initial leasing of newly completed space, or vacant space in acquired properties, are referred to as first generation expenditures. Such first generation expenditures for tenant improvements are included within "development of real estate investments" in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, while such expenditures for lease-related costs are included within "other deferred leasing costs."

Cash expenditures related to the construction of a building's shell, as well as the associated site improvements, are also included within "development of real estate investments" in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Tenant improvements and leasing costs to re-let rental space that we previously leased to tenants are referred to as second generation expenditures. Building improvements that are not specific to any tenant but serve to improve integral components of our real estate properties are also second generation expenditures. One of the principal uses of our liquidity is to fund the second generation leasing/capital expenditures of our real estate investments.

The following table summarizes our second generation capital expenditures by type of expenditure, as well as capital expenditures for the development of real estate investments and for other deferred leasing costs (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Second generation tenant improvements	\$10,538	\$18,541
Second generation leasing costs	16,461	18,902
Building improvements	7,351	1,726
Total second generation capital expenditures	\$34,350	\$39,169
Development of real estate investments	\$421,702	\$308,199
Other deferred leasing costs	\$22,399	\$25,949

The capital expenditures in the table above include the capitalization of internal overhead costs. We capitalized \$14.6 million and \$16.7 million of overhead costs related to leasing activities, including both first and second generation leases, during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. We capitalized \$26.3 million and \$19.4 million of overhead costs related to development activities, including both development and tenant improvement projects on first and second generation space, during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Combined overhead costs capitalized to leasing and development totaled 38.1% and 32.3% of our overall pool of overhead costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Further discussion of the capitalization of overhead costs can be found herein, in the quarter-to-quarter comparison of general and administrative expenses of this Item 2 as well as in the Critical Accounting Policies section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our 2016 Annual Report.

In addition to the capitalization of overhead costs, the totals for development of real estate assets in the table above include the capitalization of \$14.5 million and \$13.0 million of interest costs during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The following table summarizes our second generation capital expenditures (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Industrial	\$32,684	\$33,091
Non-reportable Rental Operations	1,666	6,078
Total	\$34,350	\$39,169

Both our first and second generation expenditures vary significantly between leases on a per square foot basis, dependent upon several factors including the product type, the nature of a tenant's operations, the specific physical characteristics of each individual property and the market in which the property is located.

Dividend and Distribution Requirements

The General Partner is required to meet the distribution requirements of the Code, in order to maintain its REIT status. We paid regular dividends or distributions of \$0.19 per common share or Common Unit in the first, second and third quarters of 2017, and the General Partner's board of directors declared dividends or distributions of \$0.20 per common share or Common Unit for the fourth quarter of 2017.

We expect to continue to distribute at least an amount equal to our taxable earnings, to meet the requirements to maintain the General Partner's REIT status, and additional amounts as determined by the General Partner's board of directors. Distributions are declared at the discretion of the General Partner's board of directors and are subject to actual cash available for distribution, our financial condition, capital requirements and such other factors as the General Partner's board of directors deems relevant.

Debt Maturities

Debt outstanding at September 30, 2017 had a face value totaling \$2.15 billion with a weighted average interest rate of 4.46% and maturities at various dates through 2028. Of this total amount, we had \$1.83 billion of unsecured debt, \$313.2 million of secured debt and \$5.0 million of outstanding borrowings on our unsecured line of credit at September 30, 2017. Scheduled principal amortization, maturities and early repayments of such debt totaled \$780.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

The following table is a summary of the scheduled future amortization and maturities of our indebtedness at September 30, 2017 (in thousands, except percentage data):

Year	Future Repayments		Total	Weighted Average Interest Rate of	
	Scheduled Amortization	Maturities		Future Repayments	
Remainder of 2017	\$2,139	\$—	\$2,139	6.26	%
2018	7,768	—	7,768	6.18	%
2019	6,936	268,438	275,374	7.60	%
2020	5,381	—	5,381	5.78	%
2021	3,416	259,047	262,463	3.99	%
2022	3,611	600,000	603,611	4.20	%
2023	3,817	255,000	258,817	3.72	%
2024	4,036	300,000	304,036	3.92	%
2025	3,938	—	3,938	5.53	%
2026	2,029	375,000	377,029	3.37	%
2027	358	—	358	6.42	%
Thereafter	—	50,000	50,000	7.29	%
	\$43,429	\$2,107,485	\$2,150,914	4.46	%

The Partnership's unsecured line of credit is reflected in the table above as maturing in January 2023, based on the ability to exercise the two six-month extension options from its amended stated maturity date of January 2022 (see Note 11). We anticipate generating capital to fund our debt maturities by using undistributed cash generated from our Rental Operations and property dispositions and by raising additional capital from future debt or equity transactions.

Repayments of Outstanding Debt

In June 2017, we repaid our \$250.0 million variable rate term loan, which had a scheduled maturity date of January 2019 and bore interest at LIBOR plus 1.00%, and recognized a loss of \$523,000 from the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs. We also repaid \$285.6 million of senior unsecured notes that had a stated interest rate of 6.50% and an effective interest rate of 6.08%, with a scheduled maturity date of January 2018, and recognized a loss of \$9.0 million, including a repayment premium and the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs.

In July 2017, we repaid \$128.7 million of senior unsecured notes that had both a stated and an effective interest rate of 6.75% with a scheduled maturity date of March 2020. We recognized a loss of \$16.6 million, including a repayment premium and the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs.

To the extent that it supports our overall capital strategy, we may purchase or redeem some of our outstanding unsecured notes prior to their stated maturities.

Contractual Obligations

Aside from repayments of long-term debt described above, our outstanding ground lease obligation has significantly decreased due to the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition as all our ground leases were held within the medical

office segment. There are no other material changes in our outstanding commitments since December 31, 2016, as previously discussed in our 2016 Annual Report.

Historical Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents were \$27.3 million and \$110.2 million at September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The following table highlights significant changes in net cash associated with our operating, investing and financing activities (in millions):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
General Partner		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$360.5	\$354.4
Net cash provided by investing activities	\$667.8	\$64.3
Net cash used for financing activities	\$(1,013.6)	\$(331.0)

Partnership

Net cash provided by operating activities	\$360.5	\$354.4
Net cash provided by investing activities	\$667.8	\$64.3
Net cash used for financing activities	\$(1,013.6)	\$(331.0)

Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities provide the cash necessary to meet normal operational requirements of our Rental Operations and Service Operations activities. The receipt of rental income from Rental Operations continues to be our primary source of operating cash flows. The increase to cash flow provided by operating activities, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2016, was due to improved operational performance and lower cash paid for interest, as the result of the significant debt repayments or refinancings that took place throughout 2016 and 2017, partially offset by the impact of the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition.

Investing Activities

Investing activities are one of the primary uses of our liquidity. Development and acquisition activities typically generate additional rental revenues and provide cash flows for operational requirements. Highlights of significant cash sources and uses are as follows:

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we paid cash of \$620.9 million and \$127.7 million, respectively, for real estate and undeveloped land acquisitions, compared to \$16.0 million and \$77.6 million for real estate and undeveloped land acquisitions in the same period in 2016.

- Real estate development costs were \$421.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2017, compared to \$308.2 million for the same period in 2016.

Sales of land and depreciated properties provided \$2.28 billion in net proceeds for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, compared to \$369.1 million for the same period in 2016.

The increased cash outflows reflected in the Other Assets line of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was the result of a portion of the proceeds from the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition being transferred into escrow for use in future like kind exchange transactions, and not meeting the criteria for classification as cash and equivalents. The cash outflows from such transfers totaled \$472.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2017, compared to \$37.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we also received a full repayment of a \$200.0 million seller-financed mortgage from the buyers of an office portfolio that we sold in April 2015.

Second generation tenant improvements, leasing costs and building improvements totaled \$34.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to \$39.2 million for the same period in 2016.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we received \$111.6 million in capital distributions from unconsolidated joint ventures, primarily related to selling our interests in two joint ventures in connection with the Medical Office Portfolio Disposition, compared to \$52.5 million during the same period in 2016.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we made capital contributions of \$6.3 million to unconsolidated joint ventures, compared to \$54.9 million during the same period in 2016.

Financing Activities

The following items highlight significant capital transactions:

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the General Partner issued 8.3 million common shares pursuant to its ATM equity program, for net proceeds of \$213.6 million. The General Partner did not issue any shares under its ATM equity program during the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Partnership issued \$375.0 million of senior unsecured notes that bear interest at a stated rate of 3.25%, have an effective rate of 3.36%, and mature on June 30, 2026. The Partnership did not issue any senior unsecured notes during the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Partnership paid cash of \$691.5 million to execute the early repayment of a \$250.0 million variable rate term loan as well as the early redemption of \$414.3 million of senior unsecured notes. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Partnership paid cash of \$283.5 million to repurchase and redeem \$275.0 million of 5.95% senior unsecured notes. These cash payments for the extinguishment of senior secured notes included repayment and redemption premiums.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Partnership repaid seven secured loans for \$66.3 million. The Partnership repaid five secured loans for \$346.4 million during the same period in 2016.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Partnership repaid \$43.0 million of net borrowings on the Partnership's unsecured line of credit, compared to \$71.0 million of net borrowings for the same period in 2016.

We paid regular cash dividends or distributions totaling \$202.8 million and \$187.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements - Investments in Unconsolidated Companies

We analyze our investments in unconsolidated joint ventures to determine if they meet the criteria for classification as a VIE and would require consolidation. We (i) evaluate the sufficiency of the total equity at risk, (ii) review the voting rights and decision-making authority of the equity investment holders as a group and whether there are limited partners (or similar owning entities) that lack substantive participating or kick out rights and (iii) establish whether or not activities within the venture are on behalf of an investor with disproportionately few voting rights in making this VIE determination. To the extent that we (i) are the sole entity that has the power to direct the activities of the VIE and (ii) have the obligation or rights to absorb the VIE's losses or receive its benefits, then we would be determined to be the primary beneficiary of the VIE and would consolidate it. At the end of each reporting period, we re-assess our conclusions as to which, if any, party within the VIE is considered the primary beneficiary. To the extent that our joint ventures do not qualify as VIEs, we further assess each joint venture partner's substantive participating rights to determine if the venture should be consolidated. There were no unconsolidated joint ventures that met the criteria to be a VIE at September 30, 2017.

We have equity interests in unconsolidated partnerships and limited liability companies that primarily own and operate rental properties and hold land for development. These unconsolidated joint ventures are primarily engaged in the operations and development of industrial real estate properties. These investments provide us with increased market share and tenant and property diversification. The equity method of accounting is used for these investments

in which we have the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over operating and financial policies. As a result, the assets and liabilities of these entities are not included on our balance sheet. Our investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures represented approximately 2% and 3% of our total assets at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Total assets of our unconsolidated joint ventures were \$568.1 million and \$743.4 million at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The combined revenues of our unconsolidated joint ventures totaled \$57.0 million and \$97.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

We have guaranteed the repayment of certain secured and unsecured loans of our unconsolidated joint ventures. The outstanding balances on the guaranteed portion of these loans totaled \$77.6 million at September 30, 2017.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to interest rate changes primarily as a result of our line of credit and our long-term borrowings. Our interest rate risk management objective is to limit the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and to lower overall borrowing costs. To achieve our objectives, we borrow primarily at fixed rates. We do not enter into derivative or interest rate transactions for speculative purposes.

Our interest rate risk is monitored using a variety of techniques. The table below presents the principal amounts (in thousands) of the expected annual maturities, weighted average interest rates for the average debt outstanding in the specified period, fair values (in thousands) and other terms required to evaluate the expected cash flows and sensitivity to interest rate changes.

	Remainder of 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	Face Value	Fair Value
Fixed rate secured debt	\$ 1,493	\$ 4,783	\$ 272,215	\$ 3,583	\$ 12,163	\$ 16,490	\$ 310,727	\$ 332,025
Weighted average interest rate	6.26	% 6.46	% 7.63	% 5.98	% 5.73	% 6.07	% 7.43	%
Variable rate secured debt	\$ —	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 1,300	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Weighted average interest rate	N/A	1.02	% 1.02	% 1.02	% 1.02	% 1.02	% 1.02	%
Fixed rate unsecured debt*	\$ 646	\$ 2,685	\$ 2,859	\$ 1,498	\$ 250,000	\$ 1,574,999	\$ 1,832,687	\$ 1,909,225
Weighted average interest rate	6.26	% 6.26	% 6.26	% 6.26	% 3.91	% 3.96	% 3.97	%
Variable rate unsecured line of credit*	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Rate at September 30, 2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.17%	2.17	%

*In October 2017, the Partnership's unsecured line of credit was restated and amended to mature in January 2022, with two six-month extension options.

As the above table incorporates only those exposures that existed at September 30, 2017, it does not consider those exposures or positions that could arise after that date. As a result, the ultimate impact of interest rate fluctuations will depend on future exposures that arise, our hedging strategies at that time, to the extent we are party to interest rate derivatives, and interest rates. Interest expense on our unsecured line of credit, to the extent we have outstanding borrowings will be affected by fluctuations in the LIBOR indices as well as changes in our credit rating. The interest rate at such point in the future as we may renew, extend or replace our unsecured line of credit will be heavily dependent upon the state of the credit environment.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Controls and Procedures (General Partner)

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. These disclosure controls and procedures are further designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15. Based upon the foregoing, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this Report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Controls and Procedures (Partnership)

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. These disclosure controls and procedures are further designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the General Partner's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the General Partner's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15. Based upon the foregoing, the General Partner's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this Report 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

From time to time, we are parties to a variety of legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of our businesses. While these matters generally are covered by insurance, there is no assurance that our insurance will cover any particular proceeding or claim. We are not subject to any material pending legal proceedings other than routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. We presently believe that all of the proceedings to which we were subject as of September 30, 2017, taken as a whole, will not have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, business, financial condition or results of operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the information set forth in this Report, you also should carefully review and consider the information contained in our other reports and periodic filings that we make with the SEC, including, without limitation the information contained under the caption "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our 2016 Annual Report. The risks and uncertainties described in our 2016 Annual Report are not the only risks that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us, or that we presently deem to be immaterial, also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. There have not been any material changes to the risk factors that we face since our 2016 Annual Report.

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

(a) Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None

(b) Use of Proceeds

None

(c) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

From time to time, we repurchase our securities under a repurchase program that initially was approved by the General Partner's board of directors and publicly announced in October 2001 (the "Repurchase Program"). On January 25, 2017, the General Partner's board of directors adopted a resolution that amended and restated the Repurchase Program and delegated authority to management to repurchase a maximum of \$100.0 million of the General Partner's common shares, \$500.0 million of the Partnership's debt securities and \$500.0 million of the General Partner's preferred shares, subject to the prior notification of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the board of directors of planned repurchases within these limits. We did not repurchase any equity securities through the Repurchase Program during the three months ended September 30, 2017.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

During the period covered by this Report, we did not default under the terms of any of our material indebtedness.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

During the period covered by this Report, there was no information required to be disclosed by us in a Current Report on Form 8-K that was not so reported, nor were there any material changes to the procedures by which our security holders may recommend nominees to the General Partner's board of directors.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

- 3.1 Sixth Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the General Partner (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the combined Current Report on Form 8-K of the General Partner and the Partnership as filed with the SEC on January 5, 2015, and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 3.2 Fifth Amended and Restated Bylaws of the General Partner (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the General Partner's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 26, 2017, and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 3.3 Certificate of Limited Partnership of the Partnership, dated September 17, 1993 (filed as Exhibit 3.1(i) to the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 as filed with the SEC on March 13, 2007, and incorporated herein by this reference) (File No. 000-20625).
- 3.4 (i) Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of the Partnership (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the combined Current Report on Form 8-K of the General Partner and the Partnership as filed with the SEC on May 5, 2014, and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 3.4 (ii) First Amendment to Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of the Partnership (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the combined Current Report on Form 8-K of the General Partner and the Partnership as filed with the SEC on August 6, 2014, and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 3.4 (iii) Second Amendment to Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of the Partnership (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the combined Current Report on Form 8-K of the General Partner and the Partnership as filed with the SEC on December 16, 2014, and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 3.4 (iv) Third Amendment to Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of the Partnership (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the combined Current Report on Form 8-K of the General Partner and the Partnership as filed with the SEC on January 5, 2015, and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 3.4 (v) Fourth Amendment to Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of the Partnership (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the combined Current Report on Form 8-K of the General Partner and the Partnership as filed with the SEC on January 29, 2015, and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 11.1 Statement Regarding Computation of Earnings.***
- 12.1 Statement of Calculation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividends of the General Partner.*
- 12.2 Statement of Calculation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Distributions of the Partnership.*
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of the General Partner.*
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of the General Partner.*
- 31.3 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer for the Partnership.*

31.4 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer for the Partnership.*

32.1 Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of the General Partner.**

32.2 Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of the General Partner.**

32.3 Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer for the Partnership.**

32.4 Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer for the Partnership.**

101.Def Definition Linkbase Document

101.Pre Presentation Linkbase Document

101.Lab Labels Linkbase Document

101.Cal Calculation Linkbase Document

101.Sch Schema Document

101.Ins Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document

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#Represents management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

*Filed herewith.

The certifications attached as Exhibits 32.1, 32.2, 32.3 and 32.4 accompany this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are "furnished" to the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not be deemed "filed" by the General Partner or the Partnership, respectively, for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

***Data required by Financial Accounting Standards Board Auditing Standards Codification No. 260 is provided in Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Report.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

DUKE REALTY CORPORATION

/s/ James B. Connor
James B. Connor
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

/s/ Mark A. Denien
Mark A. Denien
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

DUKE REALTY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
By: DUKE REALTY CORPORATION, its general partner

/s/ James B. Connor
James B. Connor
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of the General Partner

/s/ Mark A. Denien
Mark A. Denien
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the General Partner

Date: October 27, 2017