

UNITED STATES CELLULAR CORP
Form 10-Q
November 07, 2012

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012

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 1-9712

UNITED STATES CELLULAR CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

62-1147325

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

8410 West Bryn Mawr, Chicago, Illinois 60631

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(773) 399-8900**

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

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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 at September 30, 2012
Common Shares, \$1 par value	51,728,824 Shares
Series A Common Shares, \$1 par value	33,005,877 Shares

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United States Cellular Corporation
Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2012

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Signatures

Table of Contents**Part I. Financial Information****Item 1. Financial Statements****United States Cellular Corporation****Consolidated Statement of Operations****(Unaudited)**

(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Operating revenues				
Service	\$ 1,036,370	\$ 1,036,609	\$ 3,089,932	\$ 3,023,752
Equipment sales	103,987	73,830	246,946	219,961
Total operating revenues	1,140,357	1,110,439	3,336,878	3,243,713
Operating expenses				
System operations (excluding Depreciation, amortization and accretion reported below)	249,245	241,852	725,636	687,256
Cost of equipment sold	248,029	196,229	626,765	563,717
Selling, general and administrative (including charges from affiliates of \$25.6 million and \$23.8 million, respectively, for the three months, and \$77.6 million and \$75.7 million, respectively, for the nine months)	438,526	438,774	1,315,823	1,302,436
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	145,151	141,664	439,391	431,581
(Gain) loss on asset disposals and exchanges, net	11,327	(9,700)	11,819	(5,741)
Total operating expenses	1,092,278	1,008,819	3,119,434	2,979,249
Operating income	48,079	101,620	217,444	264,464
Investment and other income (expense)				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities	24,816	21,929	71,584	65,289
Interest and dividend income	935	869	2,823	2,466
Gain (loss) on investment	-	-	(3,728)	13,373
Interest expense	(9,501)	(11,522)	(35,272)	(51,905)
Other, net	200	(97)	173	(47)

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Total investment and other income (expense)	16,450	11,179	35,580	29,176
Income before income taxes	64,529	112,799	253,024	293,640
Income tax expense	22,389	43,292	82,624	102,771
Net income	42,140	69,507	170,400	190,869
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of tax	(6,689)	(7,367)	(19,772)	(18,629)
Net income attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	\$ 35,451	\$ 62,140	\$ 150,628	\$ 172,240
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	84,737	84,547	84,671	84,984
Basic earnings per share attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.73	\$ 1.78	\$ 2.03
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	85,152	84,940	85,090	85,448
Diluted earnings per share attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.73	\$ 1.77	\$ 2.02

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

Table of Contents**United States Cellular Corporation****Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**
(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 170,400	\$ 190,869
Add (deduct) adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities		
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	439,391	431,581
Bad debts expense	51,293	44,718
Stock-based compensation expense	15,924	15,475
Deferred income taxes, net	52,865	145,687
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities	(71,584)	(65,289)
Distributions from unconsolidated entities	45,211	52,037
(Gain) loss on asset disposals and exchanges, net	11,819	(5,741)
(Gain) loss on investment	3,728	(13,373)
Noncash interest expense	1,331	9,582
Other operating activities	863	1,143
Changes in assets and liabilities from operations		
Accounts receivable	(67,302)	(57,564)
Inventory	(69,423)	(36,326)
Accounts payable - trade	(28,902)	41,733
Accounts payable - affiliate	(4,785)	1,185
Customer deposits and deferred revenues	26,687	30,695
Accrued taxes	99,556	9,679
Accrued interest	9,508	9,283
Other assets and liabilities	(77,821)	(66,553)
	608,759	738,821
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash used for additions to property, plant and equipment	(611,431)	(462,327)
Cash paid for acquisitions and licenses	(57,957)	(23,773)
Cash received from divestitures	49,932	-
Cash paid for investments	(45,000)	(50,000)
Cash received for investments	50,000	85,250
Other investing activities	(5,030)	(210)
	(619,486)	(451,060)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term debt	(343)	(330,106)
Issuance of long-term debt	-	342,000

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Common shares reissued for benefit plans, net of tax payments	(2,299)	1,755
Common shares repurchased	-	(62,294)
Payment of debt issuance costs	-	(11,394)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(1,491)	(1,176)
Other financing activities	284	169
	(3,849)	(61,046)
Cash classified as held for sale	-	(11,237)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(14,576)	215,478
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of period	424,155	276,915
End of period	\$ 409,579	\$ 492,393

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

Table of Contents**United States Cellular Corporation****Consolidated Balance Sheet — Assets****(Unaudited)**

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 409,579	\$ 424,155
Short-term investments	140,494	127,039
Accounts receivable		
Customers and agents, less allowances of \$24,784 and \$21,337, respectively	332,318	341,439
Roaming	47,216	36,557
Affiliated	119	621
Other, less allowances of \$3,127 and \$2,200, respectively	84,132	63,204
Inventory	196,523	127,056
Income taxes receivable	2,280	74,791
Prepaid expenses	60,631	55,980
Net deferred income tax asset	37,868	31,905
Other current assets	15,993	10,096
	1,327,153	1,292,843
Assets held for sale	-	49,647
Investments		
Licenses	1,531,873	1,470,769
Goodwill	494,737	494,737
Customer lists, net of accumulated amortization of \$96,776 and \$96,597, respectively	135	314
Investments in unconsolidated entities	162,012	138,096
Notes and interest receivable — long-term	-	1,921
Long-term investments	10,171	30,057
	2,198,928	2,135,894
Property, plant and equipment		
In service and under construction	7,341,632	7,008,449
Less: Accumulated depreciation	4,406,847	4,218,147
	2,934,785	2,790,302
Other assets and deferred charges	75,482	59,290
Total assets	\$ 6,536,348	\$ 6,327,976

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

Table of Contents**United States Cellular Corporation****Consolidated Balance Sheet — Liabilities and Equity**
(Unaudited)

(Dollars and shares in thousands)	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Current liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 127	\$ 127
Accounts payable		
Affiliated	7,398	12,183
Trade	250,681	303,779
Customer deposits and deferred revenues	208,042	181,355
Accrued taxes	60,695	34,095
Accrued compensation	52,200	69,551
Other current liabilities	92,957	121,190
	672,100	722,280
Liabilities held for sale	-	1,051
Deferred liabilities and credits		
Net deferred income tax liability	861,709	799,190
Other deferred liabilities and credits	259,499	248,213
Long-term debt	880,486	880,320
Commitments and contingencies	-	-
Noncontrolling interests with redemption features	759	1,005
Equity		
U.S. Cellular shareholders' equity		
Series A Common and Common Shares		
Authorized 190,000 shares (50,000 Series A Common and 140,000 Common Shares)		
Issued 88,074 shares (33,006 Series A Common and 55,068 Common Shares)		
Outstanding 84,735 shares (33,006 Series A Common and 51,729 Common Shares) and 84,557 shares (33,006 Series A Common and 51,551 Common Shares), respectively		
Par Value (\$1 per share) (\$33,006 Series A Common and \$55,068 Common Shares)	88,074	88,074
Additional paid-in capital	1,406,617	1,387,341

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Treasury shares, at cost, 3,339 and 3,517 Common Shares, respectively	(145,859)	(152,817)
Retained earnings	2,438,760	2,297,363
Total U.S. Cellular shareholders' equity	3,787,592	3,619,961
Noncontrolling interests	74,203	55,956
Total equity	3,861,795	3,675,917
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 6,536,348	\$ 6,327,976

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

Table of Contents**United States Cellular Corporation****Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity****(Unaudited)****U.S. Cellular Shareholders**

	Total						
	Series A Common and Common Shares	Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Shares	Retained Earnings	U.S. Cellular Shareholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
(Dollars in thousands) Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 88,074	\$ 1,387,341	\$ (152,817)	\$ 2,297,363	\$ 3,619,961	\$ 55,956	\$ 3,675,917
Add (Deduct)							
Net income attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	-	-	-	150,628	150,628	-	150,628
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests classified as equity	-	-	-	-	-	19,766	19,766
Incentive and compensation plans	-	137	6,958	(9,231)	(2,136)	-	(2,136)
Stock-based compensation awards	-	15,761	-	-	15,761	-	15,761
Tax windfall (shortfall) from stock awards	-	471	-	-	471	-	471
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1,491)	(1,491)
Adjust investment in subsidiaries for noncontrolling interest purchases	-	2,907	-	-	2,907	-	2,907
Other	-	-	-	-	-	(28)	(28)
Balance, September 30, 2012	\$ 88,074	\$ 1,406,617	\$ (145,859)	\$ 2,438,760	\$ 3,787,592	\$ 74,203	\$ 3,861,795

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

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Table of Contents**United States Cellular Corporation****Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity****(Unaudited)****U.S. Cellular Shareholders**

	Series A	U.S. Cellular Shareholders			Total		
	Common and Common Shares	Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Shares	Retained Earnings	U.S. Cellular Shareholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
(Dollars in thousands)							
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 88,074	\$ 1,368,487	\$ (105,616)	\$ 2,135,507	\$ 3,486,452	\$ 53,518	\$ 3,539,970
Add (Deduct)							
Net income attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	-	-	-	172,240	172,240	-	172,240
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests classified as equity	-	-	-	-	-	18,561	18,561
Repurchase of Common Shares	-	-	(62,294)	-	(62,294)	-	(62,294)
Incentive and compensation plans	-	72	14,899	(13,185)	1,786	-	1,786
Stock-based compensation awards	-	15,475	-	-	15,475	-	15,475
Tax windfall (shortfall) from stock awards	-	(1,208)	-	-	(1,208)	-	(1,208)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1,176)	(1,176)
Balance, September 30, 2011	\$ 88,074	\$ 1,382,826	\$ (153,011)	\$ 2,294,562	\$ 3,612,451	\$ 70,903	\$ 3,683,354

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

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United States Cellular Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of Presentation

United States Cellular Corporation (“U.S. Cellular”), a Delaware Corporation, is an 84%-owned subsidiary of Telephone and Data Systems, Inc. (“TDS”).

The accounting policies of U.S. Cellular conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) as set forth in the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of U.S. Cellular, its majority-owned subsidiaries, general partnerships in which U.S. Cellular has a majority partnership interest and certain entities in which U.S. Cellular has a variable interest that require consolidation under GAAP. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2012 presentation.

The consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by U.S. Cellular, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Certain information and disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. However, U.S. Cellular believes that the disclosures included herein are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in U.S. Cellular’s Annual Report on Form 10-K (“Form 10-K”) for the year ended December 31, 2011.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring items, unless otherwise disclosed) necessary for a fair statement of the financial position as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and the results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and cash flows and changes in equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income was not included because comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 equaled net income. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and cash flows and changes in equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On July 27, 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2012-02, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment* (“ASU 2012-02”). ASU 2012-02 is intended to reduce the cost and complexity of the annual indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment testing by providing entities an option to perform a “qualitative” assessment to determine whether further impairment testing is necessary. As such, there is the possibility that quantitative assessments would not need to be performed if it is more likely than not that no impairment exists. U.S. Cellular is required to adopt the provisions of ASU 2012-02, which is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2012-02 is not expected to have a significant impact on U.S. Cellular’s financial position or results of operations.

Agent Liabilities

U.S. Cellular has relationships with agents, which are independent businesses that obtain customers for U.S. Cellular. At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, U.S. Cellular had accrued \$48.4 million and \$75.3 million, respectively, for amounts due to agents, including rebates and commissions. These amounts are included in Other current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Amounts Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities

If a tax is assessed upon the customer and U.S. Cellular merely acts as an agent in collecting the tax on behalf of the imposing governmental authority, then amounts collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are recorded on a net basis within a tax liability account in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. If the tax is assessed upon U.S. Cellular, then amounts collected from customers as recovery of the tax are recorded in Service revenues and amounts remitted to governmental authorities are recorded in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. The amounts recorded gross in revenues that are billed to customers and remitted to governmental authorities totaled \$32.3 million and \$102.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, and \$30.3 million and \$92.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively.

Table of Contents**2. Revision of Prior Period Amounts**

In preparing its Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2011, U.S. Cellular discovered certain errors related to the classification of outstanding checks with the right of offset and the classification of Accounts payable-trade for Additions to property, plant and equipment. These errors resulted in the misstatement of Cash and cash equivalents and Accounts payable-trade as of December 31, 2010 and each quarterly period in 2011, and the misstatement of Cash flows from operating activities and Cash flows from investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 and each of the quarterly periods in 2011 and 2010. In accordance with *SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin Nos. 99 and 108* ("SAB 99" and "SAB 108"), U.S. Cellular evaluated these errors and determined that they were immaterial to each of the reporting periods affected and, therefore, amendment of previously filed reports was not required. However, in order to provide consistency in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and as permitted by SAB 108, revisions for these immaterial amounts to previously reported amounts were reflected in the financial information as of and for the periods ended December 31, 2011, and are reflected in the financial information herein.

In accordance with SAB 108, the effects of the foregoing revision to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows were as follows:

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows — Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011

(Dollars in thousands)	As previously reported (1)	Adjustment	Revised
Change in Accounts payable-trade	\$ 79,031	\$ (37,298)	\$ 41,733
Change in Other assets and liabilities	(65,048)	(1,505)	(66,553)
Cash flows from operating activities	777,624	(38,803)	738,821
Cash used for additions to property, plant and equipment	(506,082)	43,755	(462,327)
Cash flows from investing activities	(494,815)	43,755	(451,060)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	210,526	4,952	215,478

(1) In Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2011, filed on November 9, 2011.

3. Fair Value Measurements

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As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, U.S. Cellular did not have any financial assets or liabilities that were required to be recorded at fair value in its Consolidated Balance Sheet in accordance with GAAP. However, U.S. Cellular has applied the provisions of fair value accounting for purposes of computing the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes as displayed below.

Under the provisions of GAAP, fair value is a market-based measurement and not an entity-specific measurement, based on an exchange transaction in which the entity sells an asset or transfers a liability (exit price). The provisions also establish a fair value hierarchy that contains three levels for inputs used in fair value measurements. Level 1 inputs include quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. Level 2 inputs include quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or quoted market prices for identical assets and liabilities in inactive markets. Level 3 inputs are unobservable. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is not representative of its expected performance or its overall risk profile and, therefore, Level 3 assets are not necessarily higher risk than Level 2 assets or Level 1 assets.

	Level within the Fair Value Hierarchy	September 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
		Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
(Dollars in thousands)					
Cash and cash equivalents	1	\$ 409,579	\$ 409,579	\$ 424,155	\$ 424,155
Short-term investments (1)(2)					
Government-backed securities (3)	1	140,494	140,494	127,039	127,039
Long-term investments (1)(4)					
Government-backed securities (3)	1	10,171	10,190	30,057	30,140
Long-term debt (5)					
6.95% Senior Notes	1	342,000	374,422	342,000	364,162
6.7% Senior Notes	2	534,439	564,939	534,111	534,860

(1) Designated as held-to-maturity investments and recorded at amortized cost in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

(2) Maturities are less than twelve months from the respective balance sheet dates.

(3) Includes U.S. treasuries and corporate notes guaranteed under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program.

(4) At September 30, 2012, maturities range between 17 and 18 months.

(5) Excludes capital lease obligations and current portion of Long-term debt.

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The fair values of Cash and cash equivalents and Short-term investments approximate their book values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments. The fair values of Long-term investments were estimated using quoted market prices for the individual issuances. The fair value of Long-term debt, excluding capital lease obligations and the current portion of such Long-term debt, was estimated using market prices for the 6.95% Senior Notes, which are publicly traded, and discounted cash flow analysis using an estimated yield to maturity of 6.37% for the 6.7% Senior Notes, which are not publicly traded.

As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, U.S. Cellular did not have nonfinancial assets or liabilities that required the application of fair value accounting for purposes of reporting such amounts in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

4. Income Taxes

U.S. Cellular is included in a consolidated federal income tax return and in certain state income tax returns with other members of the TDS consolidated group. For financial statement purposes, U.S. Cellular and its subsidiaries compute their income tax expense as if they comprised a separate affiliated group and were not included in the TDS consolidated group.

U.S. Cellular's overall effective tax rate on Income before income taxes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 was 34.7% and 32.7%, respectively, and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 was 38.4% and 35.0%, respectively.

The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2012 was lower than the rate for the three months ended September 30, 2011 primarily as a result of a \$1.6 million tax benefit related to a correction of state deferred taxes in 2012. The correction related to a prior year and was recorded as an out-of-period adjustment in the quarter ended September 30, 2012. This benefit, along with other discrete items, decreased income tax expense for the three months ended September 30, 2012 by \$1.2 million; absent these benefits, the effective tax rate for such period would have been higher by 1.8 percentage points.

The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was lower than the rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 primarily as a result of tax benefits related to the expiration of the statutes of limitation for certain tax years and the correction of state deferred taxes in 2012. The benefits from these changes, along with other discrete items, decreased income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 by \$9.6 million; absent

these benefits, the effective tax rate for such period would have been higher by 3.8 percentage points.

U.S. Cellular incurred a federal net operating loss in 2011 largely attributable to 100% bonus depreciation applicable to qualified capital expenditures. U.S. Cellular carried back this federal net operating loss to prior tax years, and received a \$66.8 million federal income tax refund in 2012 for carrybacks to 2009 and 2010 tax years. U.S. Cellular's future federal income tax liabilities associated with the benefits realized from bonus depreciation are accrued as a component of Net deferred income tax liability (noncurrent) in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The bonus depreciation rate for federal income tax purposes is 50% for 2012 and will expire at the end of the year. U.S. Cellular expects federal income tax payments to substantially increase beginning in 2013 and remain at a higher level for several years as the amount of U.S. Cellular's federal tax depreciation deduction substantially decreases.

Table of Contents**5. Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders is computed by dividing Net income attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders is computed by dividing Net income attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period adjusted to include the effects of potentially dilutive securities. Potentially dilutive securities primarily include incremental shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options and the vesting of restricted stock units.

The amounts used in computing earnings per Common and Series A Common Share and the effects of potentially dilutive securities on the weighted average number of Common and Series A Common Shares are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Net income attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	\$ 35,451	\$ 62,140	\$ 150,628	\$ 172,240
Weighted average number of shares used in basic earnings per share	84,737	84,547	84,671	84,984
Effects of dilutive securities:				
Stock options	57	86	63	124
Restricted stock units	358	307	356	340
Weighted average number of shares used in diluted earnings per share	85,152	84,940	85,090	85,448
Basic earnings per share attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.73	\$ 1.78	\$ 2.03
Diluted earnings per share attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.73	\$ 1.77	\$ 2.02

Certain Common Shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options or vesting of restricted stock units were not included in average diluted shares outstanding for the calculation of Diluted earnings per share because their effects were antidilutive. The number of such Common Shares excluded is shown in the table below.

(Shares in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Stock options	2,565	1,605	2,426	1,357
Restricted stock units	-	1	283	193

6. Acquisitions, Divestitures and Exchanges

U.S. Cellular assesses its existing wireless interests on an ongoing basis with a goal of improving the competitiveness of its operations and maximizing its long-term return on investments. As part of this strategy, U.S. Cellular reviews attractive opportunities to acquire additional operating markets and wireless spectrum. In addition, U.S. Cellular may seek to divest outright or include in exchanges for other wireless interests those interests that are not strategic to its long-term success. See “Sprint Transaction” in Note 15 — Subsequent Events for additional information.

On August 15, 2012, U.S. Cellular acquired four 700 MHz licenses covering portions of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma for \$34.0 million.

In March 2012, U.S. Cellular sold the majority of the assets and liabilities of a wireless market for \$49.8 million in cash, net of working capital adjustments. In connection with the sale, a \$4.2 million gain was recorded in (Gain) loss on asset disposals and exchanges, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. At December 31, 2011, assets and liabilities of \$49.6 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, related to this wireless market were classified in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as “held for sale.”

On June 19, 2012, U.S. Cellular entered into an agreement to acquire seven 700 MHz licenses covering portions of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin for \$57.7 million. The acquisition requires approval from the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) and, if approved, is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2012.

Acquisitions, divestitures and exchanges did not have a material impact in U.S. Cellular’s consolidated financial statements for the periods presented, and pro forma results, assuming acquisitions, divestitures and exchanges had occurred at the beginning of each period presented, would not be materially different from the results reported.

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U.S. Cellular's acquisitions during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and the allocation of the purchase price for these acquisitions were as follows:

	Allocation of Purchase Price				
(Dollars in thousands)	Purchase price (1)	Goodwill	Licenses	Intangible assets subject to amortization	Net tangible assets/ (liabilities)
2012					
Licenses	\$ 57,957	\$ -	\$ 57,957	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 57,957	\$ -	\$ 57,957	\$ -	\$ -
2011					
Licenses	\$ 4,406	\$ -	\$ 4,406	\$ -	\$ -
Businesses	24,572	-	15,592	2,252	6,728
Total	\$ 28,978	\$ -	\$ 19,998	\$ 2,252	\$ 6,728

(1) Cash amounts paid for acquisitions may differ from the purchase price due to cash acquired in the transactions and the timing of cash payments related to the respective transactions.

7. Intangible Assets

Changes in U.S. Cellular's Licenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 are presented below. There were no significant changes to Goodwill or Customer lists during the periods presented.

Licenses

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,470,769	\$ 1,452,101
Acquisitions	57,957	4,406
Exchanges	-	11,842

Other		3,147	2,201
Balance, end of period	\$	1,531,873	\$ 1,470,550

8. Investments in Unconsolidated Entities

Investments in unconsolidated entities consist of amounts invested in wireless entities in which U.S. Cellular holds a noncontrolling interest. These investments are accounted for using either the equity or cost method.

Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities totaled \$24.8 million and \$21.9 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$71.6 million and \$65.3 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively; of those amounts, U.S. Cellular's investment in the Los Angeles SMSA Limited Partnership ("LA Partnership") contributed \$18.3 million and \$16.6 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$54.6 million and \$43.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. U.S. Cellular held a 5.5% ownership interest in the LA Partnership during these periods.

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The following table, which is based on information provided in part by third parties, summarizes the combined results of operations of U.S. Cellular's equity method investments:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
(Dollars in thousands)				
Revenues	\$ 1,446,311	\$ 1,386,808	\$ 4,298,176	\$ 4,066,382
Operating expenses	1,063,285	1,033,792	3,150,168	3,099,555
Operating income	383,026	353,016	1,148,008	966,827
Other income (expense), net	(51)	853	2,185	3,666
Net income	\$ 382,975	\$ 353,869	\$ 1,150,193	\$ 970,493

9. Commitments, Contingencies and Other LiabilitiesAgreements

As previously disclosed, on August 17, 2010, U.S. Cellular and Amdocs Software Systems Limited ("Amdocs") entered into a Software License and Maintenance Agreement ("SLMA") and a Master Service Agreement ("MSA") (collectively, the "Amdocs Agreements") to develop a Billing and Operational Support System ("B/OSS"). Pursuant to an updated Statement of Work dated June 29, 2012, the implementation of B/OSS is expected to take until 2013 to complete and total payments to Amdocs are estimated to be approximately \$152.1 million (subject to certain potential adjustments). The \$152.1 million will be paid in installments through the second half of 2013. As of September 30, 2012, \$77.6 million had been paid to Amdocs.

Indemnifications

U.S. Cellular enters into agreements in the normal course of business that provide for indemnification of counterparties. The terms of the indemnifications vary by agreement. The events or circumstances that would require U.S. Cellular to perform under these indemnities are transaction specific; however, these agreements may require U.S. Cellular to indemnify the counterparty for costs and losses incurred from litigation or claims arising from the underlying transaction. U.S. Cellular is unable to estimate the maximum potential liability for these types of indemnifications as the amounts are dependent on the outcome of future events, the nature and likelihood of which

cannot be determined at this time. Historically, U.S. Cellular has not made any significant indemnification payments under such agreements.

Legal Proceedings

U.S. Cellular is involved or may be involved from time to time in legal proceedings before the FCC, other regulatory authorities, and/or various state and federal courts. If U.S. Cellular believes that a loss arising from such legal proceedings is probable and can be reasonably estimated, an amount is accrued in the financial statements for the estimated loss. If only a range of loss can be determined, the best estimate within that range is accrued; if none of the estimates within that range is better than another, the low end of the range is accrued. The assessment of the expected outcomes of legal proceedings is a highly subjective process that requires judgments about future events. The legal proceedings are reviewed at least quarterly to determine the adequacy of accruals and related financial statement disclosures. The ultimate outcomes of legal proceedings could differ materially from amounts accrued in the financial statements.

U.S. Cellular has accrued \$2.0 million and \$1.7 million with respect to legal proceedings and unasserted claims as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. U.S. Cellular has not accrued any amount for legal proceedings if it cannot estimate the amount of the possible loss or range of loss. U.S. Cellular does not believe that the amount of any contingent loss in excess of the amounts accrued would be material.

Subpoena

On November 1, 2011, TDS received a subpoena from the FCC's Office of Inspector General requesting information regarding receipt of Federal Universal Service Fund support relating to TDS and its affiliates, which include U.S. Cellular. TDS has provided the information requested and has not received any further communications from the FCC regarding this matter after providing such information. TDS intends to fully cooperate with any further requests for information. TDS cannot predict any action that may be taken as a result of the request.

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10. Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

Consolidated VIEs

As of September 30, 2012, U.S. Cellular holds a variable interest in and consolidates the following VIEs under GAAP:

- Aquinas Wireless L.P. (“Aquinas Wireless”);
- King Street Wireless L.P. (“King Street Wireless”) and King Street Wireless, Inc., the general partner of King Street Wireless; and
- Carroll Wireless L.P. (“Carroll Wireless”) and Carroll PCS, Inc., the general partner of Carroll Wireless.

From time to time, the FCC conducts auctions through which additional spectrum is made available for the provision of wireless services. U.S. Cellular participated in spectrum auctions indirectly through its interests in Aquinas Wireless, King Street Wireless, Barat Wireless L.P. and Carroll Wireless, collectively, the “limited partnerships.” Each limited partnership participated in and was awarded spectrum licenses in one of four separate spectrum auctions (FCC Auctions 78, 73, 66, and 58). Each limited partnership qualified as a “designated entity” and thereby was eligible for bidding credits with respect to licenses purchased in accordance with the rules defined by the FCC for each auction. In most cases, the bidding credits resulted in a 25% discount from the gross winning bid.

On September 7, 2012, U.S. Cellular acquired 100% of the ownership interest in Barat Wireless, Inc., the general partner of Barat Wireless L.P., for an immaterial amount. Prior to this acquisition, U.S. Cellular consolidated Barat Wireless L.P. and Barat Wireless, Inc. as VIEs. Subsequent to the acquisition date these entities ceased to be VIEs but continue to be consolidated based on U.S. Cellular’s controlling financial interest in the entities.

The power to direct the activities of the VIEs that most significantly impact their economic performance is shared. Specifically, the general partner of each of these VIEs has the exclusive right to manage, operate and control the limited partnerships and make all decisions to carry on the business of the partnerships; however, the general partner of each partnership needs consent of the limited partner, a U.S. Cellular subsidiary, to sell or lease certain licenses, to make certain large expenditures, admit other partners or liquidate the limited partnerships. Although the power to

direct the activities of the VIEs is shared, U.S. Cellular has a disproportionate level of exposure to the variability associated with the economic performance of the VIEs, indicating that U.S. Cellular is the primary beneficiary of the VIEs in accordance with GAAP. Accordingly, these VIEs are consolidated.

U.S. Cellular's capital contributions and advances made to these VIEs totaled \$5.0 million and \$15.8 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The following table presents the classification of the consolidated VIEs' assets and liabilities in U.S. Cellular's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
(Dollars in thousands)		
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,086	\$ 12,086
Other current assets	142	47
Licenses	396,934	483,059
Property, plant and equipment, net	15,167	9,450
Other assets and deferred charges	435	153
Total assets	\$ 418,764	\$ 504,795
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$ 981	\$ 957
Deferred liabilities and credits	2,042	-
Total liabilities	\$ 3,023	\$ 957

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Other Related Matters

U.S. Cellular may agree to make additional capital contributions and/or advances to the VIEs discussed above and/or to their general partners to provide additional funding for the development of licenses granted in the various auctions. U.S. Cellular may finance such amounts with a combination of cash on hand, borrowings under its revolving credit agreement and/or long-term debt. There is no assurance that U.S. Cellular will be able to obtain additional financing on commercially reasonable terms or at all to provide such financial support.

Aquinas Wireless, King Street Wireless and Carroll Wireless were formed to participate in FCC auctions of wireless spectrum and to fund, establish, and provide wireless service with respect to any FCC licenses won in the auctions. As such, these entities have risks similar to the business risks described in the “Risk Factors” in U.S. Cellular’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

U.S. Cellular began offering fourth generation Long-term Evolution (“4G LTE”) service in certain cities within its service areas during the first quarter of 2012 and has plans to continue the deployment of 4G LTE. U.S. Cellular currently provides 4G LTE service in conjunction with King Street Wireless. Aquinas Wireless and Carroll Wireless are still in the process of developing long-term business plans.

On October 12, 2012, U.S. Cellular entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of the ownership interest in Carroll PCS, Inc., the general partner of Carroll Wireless L.P., for an immaterial amount. The acquisition requires approval from the FCC and, if approved, is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2012. Following the closing, Carroll Wireless L.P. and Carroll PCS, Inc. will cease to be VIEs but will continue to be consolidated.

11. Common Share Repurchases

On November 17, 2009, the Board of Directors of U.S. Cellular authorized the repurchase of up to 1,300,000 Common Shares on an annual basis beginning in 2009 and continuing each year thereafter, on a cumulative basis. These purchases will be made pursuant to open market purchases, block purchases, private purchases, or otherwise, depending on market prices and other conditions. This authorization does not have an expiration date.

Share repurchases made under this authorization were as follows:

	2012	Nine Months Ended September 30,		2011
(Dollars and shares in thousands, except cost per share)				
Number of shares		-		1,276
Average cost per share	\$	-	\$	48.82
Total cost	\$	-	\$	62,294

12. Noncontrolling Interests

Mandatorily Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests in Finite-Lived Subsidiaries

U.S. Cellular's consolidated financial statements include certain noncontrolling interests that meet the GAAP definition of mandatorily redeemable financial instruments. These mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interests represent interests held by third parties in consolidated partnerships and limited liability companies ("LLCs"), where the terms of the underlying partnership or LLC agreement provide for a defined termination date at which time the assets of the subsidiary are to be sold, the liabilities are to be extinguished and the remaining net proceeds are to be distributed to the noncontrolling interest holders and U.S. Cellular in accordance with the respective partnership and LLC agreements. The termination dates of these mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interests range from 2085 to 2107.

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The settlement value or estimate of cash that would be due and payable to settle these noncontrolling interests, assuming an orderly liquidation of the finite-lived consolidated partnerships and LLCs on September 30, 2012, net of estimated liquidation costs, is \$177.4 million. This amount excludes redemption amounts recorded in Noncontrolling interests with redemption features in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The estimate of settlement value was based on certain factors and assumptions which are subjective in nature. Changes in those factors and assumptions could result in a materially larger or smaller settlement amount. U.S. Cellular currently has no plans or intentions relating to the liquidation of any of the related partnerships or LLCs prior to their scheduled termination dates. The corresponding carrying value of the mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interests in finite-lived consolidated partnerships and LLCs at September 30, 2012 was \$72.1 million, and is included in Noncontrolling interests in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The excess of the aggregate settlement value over the aggregate carrying value of these mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interests is primarily due to the unrecognized appreciation of the noncontrolling interest holders' share of the underlying net assets in the consolidated partnerships and LLCs. Neither the noncontrolling interest holders' share, nor U.S. Cellular's share, of the appreciation of the underlying net assets of these subsidiaries is reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

13. Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures

Following are supplemental cash flow disclosures regarding transactions related to stock-based compensation awards:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
(Dollars and shares in thousands)		
Common Shares withheld (1)	78	120
Aggregate value of Common Shares withheld	\$ 3,076	\$ 5,942
Cash receipts upon exercise of stock options	\$ 793	\$ 5,258
Cash disbursements for payment of taxes (2)	(3,092)	(3,503)
Net cash receipts (disbursements) from exercise of stock options and vesting of other stock awards	\$ (2,299)	\$ 1,755

(1) Such shares were withheld to cover the exercise price of stock options, if applicable, and required tax withholdings.

(2) In certain situations, U.S. Cellular withholds shares that are issuable upon the exercise of stock options or the vesting of restricted shares to cover, and with a value equivalent to, the exercise price and/or the amount of taxes

required to be withheld from the stock award holder at the time of the exercise or vesting. U.S. Cellular then pays the amount of the required tax withholdings to the taxing authorities in cash.

14. Related Parties

In the second quarter of 2012, certain subsidiaries of U.S. Cellular agreed to lease wireless spectrum from Airadigm Communications, Inc. (“Airadigm”) to enhance wireless services in existing markets. Both U.S. Cellular and Airadigm are consolidated subsidiaries of TDS. The lease agreements require U.S. Cellular to make payments of approximately \$0.5 million to Airadigm annually for a period of five years after which U.S. Cellular will have an option to renew the lease for a fixed period of time. U.S. Cellular accounts for these leases as operating leases and includes the lease payments as Systems operations expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of U.S. Cellular is responsible for the review and evaluation of all related party transactions as such term is defined by the rules of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”).

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15. Subsequent Events

Auction 901 Mobility Funds

On September 27, 2012, the FCC conducted a single round, sealed bid, reverse auction to award up to \$300 million in one-time Mobility Fund Phase I support to successful bidders that commit to provide 3G, or better, wireless service in areas designated as unserved by the FCC. This auction was designated by the FCC as Auction 901. U.S. Cellular and several of its wholly-owned subsidiaries participated in Auction 901. As announced on October 3, 2012, U.S. Cellular and its subsidiaries were winning bidders in eligible areas within 10 states and will receive up to \$40.1 million in support from the Mobility Fund. As part of the auction rules, winning bidders must complete network build out projects to provide 3G or 4G service to these areas within two or three years, respectively, and must also make their networks available to other providers for roaming. Winning bidders will receive support funding primarily upon achievement of coverage milestones defined in the auction rules.

Sprint Transaction

On November 6, 2012, U.S. Cellular entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with subsidiaries of Sprint Nextel Corporation (“Sprint”). The Purchase and Sale Agreement provides that U.S. Cellular will transfer customers and certain PCS license spectrum to Sprint in U.S. Cellular’s Chicago, central Illinois, St. Louis and certain Indiana/Michigan/Ohio markets in consideration for \$480 million in cash at closing, subject to pro-rations of certain assets and liabilities.

U.S. Cellular will retain other assets and liabilities related to the transferred markets, including network assets, retail stores and related equipment, other buildings and facilities. The transaction does not affect spectrum licenses held by VIEs that are not currently used in the operations of the transferred markets. The Purchase and Sale Agreement also contemplates certain other agreements, including customer and network transition services agreements. The customer and network transition services agreements will require that U.S. Cellular provide customer, billing and network services to Sprint for a period of up to 24 months after the closing date, and Sprint will reimburse U.S. Cellular for providing such services at an amount equal to U.S. Cellular’s cost, including applicable overhead allocations. In addition, these agreements will require Sprint to reimburse U.S. Cellular for certain network decommissioning costs, network site lease rent and termination costs, network access termination costs, and employee severance expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$200 million in the aggregate.

The transaction is subject to FCC approval, compliance with the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act and other conditions. Subject to the satisfaction or (if permitted) waiver of all conditions, the transaction is expected to close by mid-2013.

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

United States Cellular Corporation (“U.S. Cellular”) owns, operates and invests in wireless markets throughout the United States. U.S. Cellular is an 84%-owned subsidiary of Telephone and Data Systems, Inc. (“TDS”) as of September 30, 2012.

U.S. Cellular provides wireless telecommunications services to approximately 5.8 million customers in five geographic market areas in 26 states. As of September 30, 2012, U.S. Cellular’s average penetration rate in its consolidated operating markets was 12.4%. U.S. Cellular operates on a customer satisfaction strategy, striving to meet or exceed customer needs by providing a comprehensive range of wireless products and services, excellent customer support, and a high-quality network.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with U.S. Cellular’s interim consolidated financial statements and notes included in Item 1 above, and with the description of U.S. Cellular’s business, its audited consolidated financial statements and Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in U.S. Cellular’s Annual Report on Form 10-K (“Form 10-K”) for the year ended December 31, 2011.

On November 6, 2012, U.S. Cellular entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with subsidiaries of Sprint Nextel Corporation (“Sprint”). The Purchase and Sale Agreement also contemplates certain other agreements, including customer and network transition services agreements (collectively referred to as the “Sprint Transaction”). The discussion and analysis contained herein is subject to the discussion of the Sprint Transaction described below.

Sprint Transaction

On November 6, 2012, U.S. Cellular entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with subsidiaries of Sprint.

As more fully described below, the Purchase and Sale Agreement provides that U.S. Cellular will transfer to Sprint certain rights and assets (collectively, the “Subject Assets”), and Sprint will assume certain liabilities (“Subject Liabilities”), related to certain operating markets in U.S. Cellular’s Mid-Central region (the “Subject Markets”), in consideration for \$480 million in cash at closing (“Purchase Price”), subject to pro-rations of certain assets and liabilities. U.S. Cellular will retain all other assets (“Retained Assets”) and liabilities (“Retained Liabilities”) related to the Subject Markets.

The Purchase and Sale Agreement also contemplates certain other agreements as discussed below, including transition services agreements and a spectrum manager lease agreement.

The transaction is subject to FCC approval, compliance with the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act and other conditions. Subject to the satisfaction or (if permitted) waiver of all conditions, the transaction is expected to close by mid-2013.

Management and the U.S. Cellular Board of Directors considered various alternatives and the U.S. Cellular Board of Directors determined to enter into this transaction as part of a decision to divest low-margin markets and focus U.S. Cellular's efforts and capital on its higher-margin markets. The transaction will better position U.S. Cellular to invest its resources in markets where it is more likely to succeed. U.S. Cellular's strategic priority is to drive growth and profitability in its stronger markets.

Selected pro forma information related to the Sprint Transaction for the nine months ended or at September 30, 2012:

(dollars in millions)	As Reported	Sprint Transaction Markets	Remaining Markets
Postpaid Customers (1)	5,175,000	488,000	4,687,000
Prepaid Customers (1)	386,000	81,000	305,000
Reseller Customers (1)	247,000	16,000	231,000
Total Customers	5,808,000	585,000	5,223,000
Market penetration in consolidated operating markets (1)	12.4%	3.9%	16.2%
Postpaid churn rate (1)	1.6%	2.8%	1.5%
Service revenues (2)	\$3,089.9	\$340.2	\$2,749.7
Total operating revenues (2)	\$3,336.9	\$350.0	\$2,986.9
Capital expenditures (2)	\$583.6	\$50.1	\$533.5

(1) See "Results of Operations – U.S. Cellular" for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, for a further description of customers, market penetration and churn rate.

(2) The As-Reported amounts represent GAAP financial measures and the Sprint Transaction Markets and Remaining Markets amounts represent non-GAAP financial measures. U.S. Cellular believes that the amounts under Sprint Transaction Markets and Remaining Markets may be useful to investors and other users of its financial information in evaluating the pro forma amounts for the Remaining Markets excluding the markets subject to the Sprint Transaction.

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The Subject Markets include U.S. Cellular's Chicago, central Illinois, St. Louis and certain Indiana/Michigan/Ohio markets. Service revenues for these markets were approximately \$340 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and approximately \$489 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011. U.S. Cellular is not transferring and will continue to operate and provide service in Peoria, Rockford and certain other areas in Illinois, and in Columbia, Sedalia, Jefferson City and certain other areas in Missouri.

The Subject Assets include customers (the "Subject Customers") and certain wireless license spectrum (the "Subject License Spectrum") in the Subject Markets.

Based on information as of September 30, 2012, the number of Subject Customers to be transferred is approximately 569,000 retail customers, consisting of 488,000 postpaid customers and 81,000 prepaid customers, and approximately 16,000 reseller customers, for a total of approximately 585,000 total customers.

The Subject License Spectrum includes most of U.S. Cellular's PCS licenses in the Subject Markets. U.S. Cellular will retain its direct and indirect ownership interests in other spectrum in the Subject Markets. The transaction does not affect spectrum licenses held by variable interest entities consolidated by U.S. Cellular that are not currently used in the operations of the transferred markets.

The Subject Liabilities that will be assumed by Sprint include only (i) liabilities as of the closing relating to the Subject Customers and (ii) liabilities arising after the closing relating to the Subject Assets.

The Retained Assets include all assets other than the Subject Assets, including cash, accounts receivable, inventory, naming rights, real estate, cell sites including towers, network equipment, stores, retail equipment, furniture and fixtures, and all other assets, including the corporate and other facilities located in the Subject Markets.

The Retained Liabilities include all liabilities other than the Subject Liabilities, including accounts payable, accrued expenses, liabilities to employees, taxes, and obligations under benefit plans, contracts, leases and asset retirement obligations.

Also, the Purchase and Sale Agreement contemplates that the following agreements will be entered into as of the closing:

1. A Customer Transition Services Agreement, pursuant to which U.S. Cellular would continue to provide customer service and billing to, and collect accounts receivable from, the Subject Customers for a period of up to 24 months following the closing. Sprint will reimburse U.S. Cellular for providing such services.
2. A Network Transition Services Agreement, pursuant to which U.S. Cellular would continue to use the Retained Assets to provide network services to Sprint in the Subject Markets, for a period of up to 24 months following the closing. Sprint will reimburse U.S. Cellular for providing such services.
3. A Spectrum Manager Lease Agreement which provides that Sprint, as lessor, would lease the Subject Licenses to U.S. Cellular, as lessee, so that U.S. Cellular will have FCC authority to operate the network during the transition period. U.S. Cellular is not required to make any lease payments to Sprint under this agreement.
4. A Brand License Agreement which provides that Sprint will have the rights to continue to use U.S. Cellular's tradenames, trademarks and service marks in the Subject Markets during the transition period. No additional payments are due by Sprint to U.S. Cellular under this agreement.
5. An Amendment to the Sprint/U.S. Cellular Intercarrier Roaming Agreement.

After the closing, the Subject Customers will cease to be customers of U.S. Cellular and become customers of Sprint. On and after the closing, U.S. Cellular will bill customers and collect accounts receivable on behalf of Sprint pursuant to the Customer Transition Services Agreement for up to 24 months following the closing. Sprint will provide notice to U.S. Cellular when to discontinue these transition services.

After the closing, U.S. Cellular will retain and continue to operate the Retained Assets pursuant to the Network Transition Services Agreement. As of September 30, 2012, there were approximately 1,700 cell sites in the Subject Markets, which will be retained and operated by U.S. Cellular to provide network services to Sprint during the transition period. During this transition period, Sprint will provide notice to U.S. Cellular as to how and when to decommission certain network assets.

U.S. Cellular expects to incur network-related exit costs in the Subject Markets as a result of the transaction, including: (i) costs to decommission cell sites and mobile telephone switching office (MTSO) sites, (ii) costs to terminate real property leases, (iii) costs to terminate certain network access arrangements, and (iv) costs for employee

termination benefits that are paid to specified engineering employees in the Subject Markets.

Pursuant to the transition services agreements, Sprint will reimburse U.S. Cellular (i) actual cell site rent expenses during the transition period, (ii) actual costs to decommission cell sites and MTSO sites in the Subject Markets, (iii) actual costs to terminate cell site real property leases in the Subject Markets, (iv) actual costs to terminate certain network access arrangements with respect to the Subject Markets and (v) employee termination benefits (excluding retention) that are paid to specified engineering employees in the Subject Markets. The aggregate reimbursement by Sprint to U.S. Cellular for the foregoing will not exceed \$200 million (the "Sprint Cost Reimbursement"). In addition to the Sprint Cost Reimbursement, Sprint will reimburse U.S. Cellular for the provision of customer, billing and network services to Sprint for a period of up to 24 months after the closing date, and Sprint will reimburse U.S. Cellular for providing such services at an amount equal to U.S. Cellular's cost, including applicable overhead allocations.

Sprint will not purchase or assume any of U.S. Cellular's retail locations, distribution points or agent relationships. The transaction will result in the closure of approximately 100 company-owned stores and the termination of related retail associates, along with the termination of agent and sub-agent relationships related to approximately 150 stores in these markets. U.S. Cellular will also cease to distribute U Prepaid in Wal-Mart stores in these markets. U.S. Cellular will develop a plan to close these stores and terminate these arrangements over the next few months that will be effective on or about the time of the closing.

U.S. Cellular expects to incur costs associated with store closures and agent terminations in the Subject Markets, including: (i) costs to terminate leases for company-owned retail stores, (ii) costs for employee termination benefits that are paid to retail and support employees, and (iii) costs to terminate certain agent and sub-agent relationships.

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Upon the completion of the transaction, U.S. Cellular expects to reduce its workforce by approximately 1,000 employees in these markets, primarily store employees, but also including engineering employees and support staff. Most of these employees will continue to work through the closing and some of the employees will continue to be retained through the completion of the transition services to continue to serve customers and operate the network pursuant to the Customer Transition Services Agreement and the Network Transition Services Agreement.

Between the date of the Purchase and Sale Agreement and the closing, the operating results of the Subject Markets will continue to be presented in continuing operations and will not be presented as discontinued operations.

As a result of the transaction, U.S. Cellular will review goodwill and intangible assets for impairment in the fourth quarter of 2012. U.S. Cellular is not able to predict the outcome of those impairment reviews. Financial impacts of the transaction will be classified in the Statement of Operations within Operating income. As a result of the transaction and the related impacts on U.S. Cellular's Retained Assets discussed herein, U.S. Cellular expects to recognize the following amounts in its Statement of Operations between the date the Purchase and Sale Agreement is signed and the end of the transition services period:

- Proceeds from Sprint, including reimbursements, less licenses transferred, allocated goodwill and transaction costs are estimated to be in the amount of approximately \$420 million to \$450 million;
- Employee related costs including severance, retention and outplacement of retail, engineering and related support employees, are estimated to be \$15 million to \$25 million;
- Contract termination costs related to terminating network backhaul agreements, retail store leases, agent agreements, and network site leases are estimated to be \$125 million to \$175 million;
- Incremental accelerated depreciation, amortization and accretion, net of salvage values, of \$90 million to \$185 million as a result of reducing the useful lives of certain property, plant and equipment and accelerating the settlement dates of asset retirement obligations. This represents the incremental depreciation, amortization and accretion on Retained Assets that is expected to be recognized in excess of the amount that would have been recognized absent the transaction. Such incremental amount will be recognized from the signing date through the termination date of the Network Transition Services Agreement and the Customer Transition Services Agreement, as applicable; and
- Non-cash charges for the write-off and write-down of various operating assets and liabilities in the amount of \$10 million to \$25 million between the signing date and the closing date. These charges will be recognized in various components of operating expenses.

As noted above, the Purchase Price is \$480 million, net of certain pro-rations, to be received upon the closing of the Purchase and Sale Agreement, and the Sprint Cost Reimbursement is up to \$200 million. After the closing, U.S.

Cellular intends to invest the Purchase Price in excess of exit costs and tax payments in temporary investments and these funds will be available for use for general corporate purposes. This will increase U.S. Cellular's liquidity and capital resources at that time, subject to the below cash expenditures and income taxes.

As a result of the transaction and the related impacts on U.S. Cellular's Retained Assets discussed above, U.S. Cellular expects net cash flows of the following:

(dollars in millions)	Cash Inflow (Outflow)
Purchase price	\$480
Sprint Cost Reimbursement	\$150 - 200
Total proceeds	\$630 - 680
Cash expenditures:	
Employee related costs	\$(15) - (25)
Contract termination costs	\$(125) - (175)
Costs of decommissioning cell sites and MTSO's	\$(50) - (60)
Transaction costs	Approximately \$(5)

Net cash proceeds from the transaction after consideration of the amounts above and income taxes are expected to be \$275 million to \$350 million. Such net cash proceeds will be realized over the period from the date of signing the Purchase and Sale Agreement to the end of the transition services agreements.

Following the closing, U.S. Cellular will no longer receive Service revenues in the Subject Markets, including revenues from the transferred Subject Customers and roaming revenues in the Subject Markets. As a result, U.S. Cellular will also no longer have any Equipment sales or Cost of equipment sold in the Subject Markets.

However, following the closing, U.S. Cellular will continue to incur System operations expenses, Selling, general and administrative expenses and Depreciation, amortization and accretion in the Subject Markets in order to provide transition services to Sprint for a period of up to 24 months following the closing. However, these costs will be largely offset by the amounts to be reimbursed by Sprint to the extent provided pursuant to the Customer Transition Service Agreement and the Network Transition Services Agreement.

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OVERVIEW

The following is a summary of certain selected information contained in the comprehensive Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations that follows. The overview does not contain all of the information that may be important. You should carefully read the entire Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and not rely solely on the overview.

Financial and operating highlights in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 included the following:

- Total customers were 5,808,000 at September 30, 2012, including 5,561,000 retail customers.
- In May 2012, U.S. Cellular began offering U Prepaid, a no contract wireless service, in select Walmart stores within its service areas.
- In late March 2012, U.S. Cellular, in conjunction with King Street Wireless L.P., began offering fourth generation Long-term Evolution ("4G LTE") service; as of September 30, 2012, the 4G LTE network covered approximately 30 percent of U.S. Cellular's customers. 4G LTE enhances the wireless experience by significantly increasing both the speed and data capacity available compared to 3G networks. See Note 10 — Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about King Street Wireless.
- Retail customer gross additions were 900,000 in 2012 compared to 766,000 in 2011. Increases were achieved in both the postpaid and prepaid categories (7% and 54%, respectively), the latter driven primarily by the aforementioned introduction of U Prepaid.
- Retail customer net losses were 43,000 in 2012 compared to net losses of 112,000 in 2011. In the postpaid category, there was a net loss of 124,000 in 2012 compared to a net loss of 97,000 in 2011. In the prepaid category, net additions were 81,000 in 2012 compared to net losses of 15,000 in 2011.
- Postpaid customers comprised approximately 93% of U.S. Cellular's retail customers as of September 30, 2012. The postpaid churn rate was 1.6% in 2012 compared to 1.4% in 2011. The prepaid churn rate was 6.1% in 2012 compared to 6.9% in 2011.
- Postpaid customers on smartphone service plans increased to 39% as of September 30, 2012 compared to 26% as of September 30, 2011. In addition, smartphones represented 53% of all devices sold in 2012 compared to 41% in 2011.
- Service revenues of \$3,089.9 million increased \$66.2 million year-over-year, primarily due to continued growth in both data revenues from U.S. Cellular customers and inbound data roaming revenues.
- Cash flows from operating activities were \$608.8 million. At September 30, 2012, Cash and cash equivalents and Short-term investments totaled \$550.1 million and there were no outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility.

- Additions to Property, plant and equipment totaled \$583.6 million, including expenditures to construct cell sites, increase capacity in existing cell sites and switches, deploy 4G LTE equipment, outfit new and remodel existing retail stores, develop new billing and other customer management related systems and platforms as discussed below, and enhance existing office systems. Total cell sites in service increased 2% year-over-year to 7,984.

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- U.S. Cellular continued its efforts on a number of multi-year initiatives including the development of a Billing and Operational Support System (“B/OSS”) with a new point-of-sale system to consolidate billing on one platform; an Electronic Data Warehouse/Customer Relationship Management System to collect and analyze information more efficiently and thereby build and improve customer relationships; and a new Internet/Web platform to enable customers to complete a wide range of transactions and to manage their accounts online.
- In March 2012, U.S. Cellular sold the majority of the assets and liabilities of a wireless market for \$49.8 million in cash net of working capital adjustments. In connection with the sale, a \$4.2 million gain was recorded in (Gain) loss on asset disposals and exchanges, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.
- Operating income decreased \$47.0 million, or 18%, to \$217.4 million in 2012. An increase in operating expenses, driven primarily by higher system operations expenses and equipment costs, was partly offset by an increase in revenues.
- Net income attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders decreased \$21.6 million, or 13%, to \$150.6 million in 2012 compared to \$172.2 million in 2011, primarily due to lower operating income. Basic earnings per share was \$1.78 in 2012, which was \$0.25 lower than in 2011, and Diluted earnings per share was \$1.77, which was \$0.25 lower than in 2011.

U.S. Cellular anticipates that its future results will be affected by the following factors:

- Impacts of the Sprint Transaction including, but not limited to, the ability to obtain regulatory approval, successfully complete the transaction and the actual financial impacts of such transaction;
- Continued uncertainty related to current economic conditions and their impact on customer purchasing and payment behaviors;
- Relative ability to attract and retain customers in a competitive marketplace in a cost effective manner;

- Effects of industry competition on service and equipment pricing and roaming revenues as well as the impacts associated with the expanding presence of carriers and other retailers offering low-priced, unlimited prepaid service;
- Expanded distribution of products and services, such as U Prepaid and postpaid plans, in third-party national retailers;
- Potential increases in prepaid customers, who generally generate lower average revenue per user (“ARPU”), as a percentage of U.S. Cellular’s customer base in response to changes in customer preferences and industry dynamics;
- A change in the nature and rate of growth in the wireless industry, requiring U.S. Cellular to grow revenues primarily from selling additional products and services to its existing customers, increasing the number of multi-device users among its existing customers, increasing data products and services and attracting wireless customers switching from other wireless carriers rather than by adding customers that are new to wireless service;
- Continued growth in revenues and costs related to data products and services and declines in revenues from voice services;
- Rapid growth in the demand for new data devices and services which may result in increased cost of equipment sold and other operating expenses and the need for additional investment in network capacity;
- Costs of developing and enhancing office and customer support systems, including costs and risks and potential benefits associated with the completion of the multi-year initiatives described above;
- Further consolidation among carriers in the wireless industry, which could result in increased competition for customers and/or cause roaming revenues to decline;
- Costs of continued enhancements to U.S. Cellular’s wireless networks;
- Uncertainty related to various rulemaking proceedings underway at the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”), including uncertainty relating to the impacts on universal service funding, intercarrier compensation and other matters of the *Connect America Fund & Intercarrier Compensation Reform Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* released by the FCC on November 18, 2011 and which is currently under appeal before the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit;

- The FCC's adoption of mandatory 4G roaming rules, which are currently under appeal before the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, may be of assistance in the negotiation of data roaming agreements with other wireless operators in the future;

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- Exclusive arrangements between manufacturers of wireless devices and other carriers, or other economic or competitive factors, that restrict U.S. Cellular’s access to devices desired by customers; and
- Possible effects of industry litigation relating to patents, other intellectual property or otherwise, that may restrict U.S. Cellular’s access to devices for sale to customers.

Cash Flows and Investments

U.S. Cellular believes that existing cash and investments balances, expected future cash flows from operating activities and sources of external financing provide substantial liquidity and financial flexibility and are sufficient to permit U.S. Cellular to finance its contractual obligations and anticipated capital expenditures for the foreseeable future. U.S. Cellular continues to seek to maintain a strong balance sheet and an investment grade credit rating.

See “Financial Resources” and “Liquidity and Capital Resources” below for additional information related to cash flows and investments.

2012 Estimates

U.S. Cellular’s estimates of full-year 2012 results before effects of the Sprint Transaction are shown below. Such estimates represent U.S. Cellular’s views as of the date of filing of U.S. Cellular’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (“Form 10-Q”) for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012. Such forward looking statements should not be assumed to be current as of any future date. U.S. Cellular undertakes no duty to update such information whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. There can be no assurance that final results will not differ materially from such estimated results.

	2012 Estimated Results (1)	Previous Estimates (2)
Service revenues	\$4,075-\$4,125 million	\$4,050 - \$4,150 million
Operating income (3)	\$200-\$250 million	

		\$200 - \$300 million
Depreciation, amortization and accretion expenses, and impairment of assets and net gain or loss on asset disposals and exchanges (3)	Approx. \$600 million	Unchanged \$800 - \$900 million
Adjusted OIBDA (3)(4)	\$800-\$850 million	million
Capital expenditures	Approx. \$850 million	Unchanged

(1) These estimates are based on U.S. Cellular's current plans, which include a multi-year deployment of 4G LTE technology which commenced in 2011. New developments or changing conditions (such as customer net growth, customer demand for data services or possible acquisitions, dispositions or exchanges) could affect U.S. Cellular's plans and, therefore, its 2012 estimated results. These estimates are before the effects of the Sprint Transaction. The Company expects to incur incremental operating expenses in the fourth quarter of 2012 in the range of \$30 to \$60 million for severance, incremental accelerated depreciation, asset write-downs and other costs related to this transaction, which will decrease Operating income, increase Depreciation, amortization and accretion expenses, and impairment of assets and net gain or loss on asset disposals and exchanges, and decrease OIBDA.

(2) The 2012 Estimated Results as disclosed in U.S. Cellular's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2012.

(3) The 2012 Estimated Results do not include any estimate for unrecognized net gains or losses related to disposals and exchanges of assets or losses on impairments of assets (since such transactions and their effects are uncertain).

(4) Adjusted OIBDA is defined as operating income excluding the effects of: depreciation, amortization and accretion (OIBDA); the loss on impairment of assets (if any); and the net gain or loss on asset disposals and exchanges (if any). Adjusted OIBDA excludes the loss on impairment of assets (if any) and net gain or loss on asset disposals and exchanges (if any) in order to show operating results on a more comparable basis from period to period. U.S. Cellular does not intend to imply that any of such amounts that are excluded are non-recurring, infrequent or unusual; such gains or losses may occur in the future.

Adjusted OIBDA may also be commonly referred to by management as operating cash flow. U.S. Cellular believes this measure provides useful information to investors regarding U.S. Cellular's financial condition and results of operations because it highlights certain key cash and non-cash items and their impacts on cash flows from operating activities. This amount should not be confused with Cash flows from operating activities, which is a component of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

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U.S. Cellular management currently believes that the foregoing estimates represent a reasonable view of what is achievable considering actions that U.S. Cellular has taken and will be taking. However, the current general economic and competitive conditions in the markets served by U.S. Cellular have created a challenging environment that could continue to significantly impact actual results. U.S. Cellular expects to continue its focus on customer satisfaction by delivering a high quality network, attractively priced service plans, a broad line of wireless devices and other products, and outstanding customer service. U.S. Cellular believes that future growth in its revenues will result primarily from selling additional products and services, including data products and services, to its existing customers, increasing the number of multi-device users among its existing customers, and attracting wireless users switching from other wireless carriers, rather than by adding users that are new to wireless service. U.S. Cellular is focusing on opportunities to increase revenues, pursuing cost reduction initiatives in various areas and implementing a number of initiatives to enable future growth. The initiatives are intended, among other things, to allow U.S. Cellular to accelerate its introduction of new products and services, better segment its customers for new services and retention, sell additional services such as data, expand its distribution channels, enhance its Internet sales and customer service capabilities, improve its prepaid products and services and reduce operational expenses over the long term.

FCC Reform Order

On November 18, 2011, the FCC released a Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“Reform Order”) adopting reforms of its universal service and intercarrier compensation mechanisms, establishing a new, broadband-focused support mechanism, and proposing further rules to advance reform.

The Reform Order substantially revises the current Universal Service Fund (“USF”) high cost program and intercarrier compensation regime. The current USF program, which supports voice services, is to be phased out over time and replaced with the Connect America Fund (“CAF”), a new Mobility Fund and a Remote Area Fund, which will collectively support broadband-capable networks. Mobile wireless carriers such as U.S. Cellular are eligible to receive funds in both the CAF and the Mobility Fund, although some areas that U.S. Cellular currently serves may be declared ineligible for support if they are already served, or are subject to certain rights of first refusal by incumbent carriers.

The terms and rules for participating in the CAF for wireless eligible telecommunications carriers (“ETC”) have not been developed by the FCC yet. It is uncertain whether U.S. Cellular will obtain support through any of these replacement mechanisms to the current USF funding regime. If U.S. Cellular is successful in obtaining support, it will be required to meet certain regulatory conditions to obtain and retain the right to receive support including, for example, allowing other carriers to collocate on U.S. Cellular’s towers, allowing voice and data roaming on U.S. Cellular’s network, and submitting various reports and certifications to retain eligibility each year. It is possible that additional regulatory requirements will be imposed pursuant to the Commission’s Further Notice of Proposed

Rulemaking.

U.S. Cellular's current USF support is scheduled to be phased down. Support for 2012 (excluding certain adjustments) was frozen on January 1, 2012 using support for 2011 as a baseline and was reduced by 20% starting in July 2012. The estimated reduction in USF support that U.S. Cellular otherwise would have received in 2012 is approximately \$16 million. Support will be further reduced by 20% in July of each subsequent year; however, if the Phase II Mobility Fund is not operational by July 2014, the phase down will halt at that time with a 40% reduction in support, until such time as the Phase II Mobility Fund is operational.

At this time, U.S. Cellular cannot predict the net effect of the FCC's changes to the USF high cost support program in the Reform Order or whether reductions in support will be fully offset with additional support from the CAF or the Mobility Fund. Accordingly, U.S. Cellular cannot predict whether such changes will have a material adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition or results of operations.

On September 27, 2012, the FCC conducted a single round, sealed bid, reverse auction to award up to \$300 million in one-time Mobility Fund Phase I support to successful bidders that commit to provide 3G, or better, wireless service in areas designated as unserved by the FCC. This auction was designated by the FCC as Auction 901. As announced on October 3, 2012, U.S. Cellular and several of its wholly-owned subsidiaries participated in Auction 901. U.S. Cellular and its subsidiaries were winning bidders in eligible areas within 10 states and will receive up to \$40.1 million in support from the Mobility Fund. As part of the auction rules, winning bidders must complete network build out projects to provide 3G or 4G service to these areas within two or three years, respectively, and must also make their networks available to other providers for roaming. Winning bidders will receive support funding primarily upon achievement of coverage milestones defined in the auction rules.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011**

Following is a table of summarized operating data for U.S. Cellular's consolidated operations.

As of September 30, (1)	2012	2011
<u>Customers</u>		
Customers on postpaid service plans in which the end user is a customer of U.S. Cellular ("postpaid customers")	5,175,000	5,322,000
Customers on prepaid service plans in which the end user is a customer of U.S. Cellular ("prepaid customers")	386,000	299,000
Total retail customers	5,561,000	5,621,000
End user customers acquired through U.S. Cellular's agreements with third parties ("reseller customers")	247,000	311,000
Total customers	5,808,000	5,932,000
Total market population of consolidated operating markets (2)	46,966,000	46,888,000
Market penetration in consolidated operating markets (2)	12.4%	12.7%
Total market population of consolidated operating and non-operating markets (2)	92,996,000	91,965,000
Market penetration in consolidated operating and non-operating markets (2)	6.2%	6.5%
<u>Employees</u>		
Full-time employees	7,435	7,841
Part-time employees	975	1,024
Total employees	8,410	8,865
Cell sites in service	7,984	7,828
Smartphone penetration (3)(4)	38.6%	26.2%
<u>For the Nine Months Ended September 30, (5)</u>		
Net retail customer additions (losses) (6)	(43,000)	(112,000)
Net customer additions (losses) (6)	(78,000)	(145,000)

Average monthly service revenue per customer (7)

Service revenues per Consolidated Statement of Operations (000s)	\$	3,089,932	\$	3,023,752
Divided by total average customers during period (000s)		5,826		5,997
Divided by number of months in each period		9		9
Average monthly service revenue per customer	\$	58.93	\$	56.02
Postpaid churn rate (8)		1.6%		1.4%
Prepaid churn rate (8)		6.1%		6.9%
Smartphones sold as a percent of total devices sold (3)		53.0%		40.6%

(1) Amounts include results for U.S. Cellular's consolidated markets as of September 30.

(2) Calculated using 2011 and 2010 Claritas population estimates for 2012 and 2011, respectively. "Total market population of consolidated operating markets" is used only for the purposes of calculating market penetration of consolidated operating markets, which is calculated by dividing customers by the total market population (without duplication of population in overlapping markets).

The total market population and penetration measures for consolidated operating markets apply to markets in which U.S. Cellular provides wireless service to customers. The total market population and penetration measures for consolidated operating and non-operating markets apply to all consolidated markets in which U.S. Cellular owns an interest.

(3) Smartphones represent wireless devices which run on an Android™, BlackBerry® or Windows Mobile® operating system, excluding tablets.

(4) Smartphone penetration is calculated by dividing postpaid smartphone customers by total postpaid customers.

(5) Amounts include results for U.S. Cellular's consolidated operating markets for the period January 1 through September 30; operating markets acquired during a particular period are included as of the acquisition date.

(6) "Net retail customer additions (losses)" represents the number of net customers added to (deducted from) U.S. Cellular's retail customer base through its marketing distribution channels; this measure excludes activity related to reseller customers and customers transferred through acquisitions, divestitures or exchanges. "Net customer additions (losses)" represents the number of net customers added to (deducted from) U.S. Cellular's overall customer base through its marketing distribution channels; this measure includes activity related to reseller customers but excludes activity related to customers transferred through acquisitions, divestitures or exchanges.

(7) Management uses these measurements to assess the amount of revenue that U.S. Cellular generates each month on a per customer basis. Average monthly revenue per customer is calculated as shown in the table above. Average customers during the period is calculated by adding the number of total customers at the beginning of the first month of the period and at the end of each month in the period and dividing by the number of months in the period plus one. Acquired and divested customers are included in the calculation on a prorated basis for the amount of time U.S. Cellular included such customers during each period.

(8) Churn rates represent the percentage of the postpaid or prepaid customer base that disconnects service each month. These amounts represent the average monthly postpaid or prepaid churn rates for the nine months ended September 30 of the respective year.

Table of Contents**Components of Operating Income**

Nine Months Ended September 30, (Dollars in thousands)	2012	2011	Change	Percentage Change
Retail service	\$ 2,661,965	\$ 2,604,431	\$ 57,534	2%
Inbound roaming	272,627	254,956	17,671	7%
Other	155,340	164,365	(9,025)	(5)%
Service revenues	3,089,932	3,023,752	66,180	2%
Equipment sales	246,946	219,961	26,985	12%
Total operating revenues	3,336,878	3,243,713	93,165	3%
System operations (excluding Depreciation, amortization and accretion reported below)	725,636	687,256	38,380	6%
Cost of equipment sold	626,765	563,717	63,048	11%
Selling, general and administrative	1,315,823	1,302,436	13,387	1%
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	439,391	431,581	7,810	2%
(Gain) loss on asset disposals and exchanges, net	11,819	(5,741)	17,560	>(100)%
Total operating expenses	3,119,434	2,979,249	140,185	5%
Operating income	\$ 217,444	\$ 264,464	\$ (47,020)	(18)%

Operating Revenues*Service revenues*

Service revenues consist primarily of: (i) charges for access, airtime, roaming, recovery of regulatory costs and value added services, including data products and services, provided to U.S. Cellular's retail customers and to end users through third party resellers ("retail service"); (ii) charges to other wireless carriers whose customers use U.S. Cellular's wireless systems when roaming, including long-distance roaming ("inbound roaming"); and (iii) amounts received from the Federal USF.

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Retail service revenues

Retail service revenues increased by \$57.5 million, or 2%, in 2012 to \$2,662.0 million as the impact of an increase in billed ARPU was partially offset by a decrease in U.S. Cellular's average customer base.

Billed ARPU increased to \$50.77 in 2012 from \$48.25 in 2011. This overall increase reflects an increase in Postpaid ARPU to \$54.26 in 2012 from \$51.82 in 2011, reflecting increases in revenues from data products and services.

The average number of customers decreased to 5,826,000 in 2012 from 5,997,000 in 2011, driven primarily by reductions in postpaid and reseller customers.

U.S. Cellular expects continued pressure on service revenues in the foreseeable future due to industry competition for customers and related effects on pricing of service plan offerings.

U.S. Cellular's Belief Plans allow customers to earn loyalty reward points. U.S. Cellular accounts for loyalty reward points under the deferred revenue method. Under this method, U.S. Cellular allocates a portion of the revenue billed to customers under the Belief Plans to the loyalty reward points. The revenue allocated to these points is initially deferred in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and is recognized in future periods when the loyalty reward points are redeemed or used. Application of the deferred revenue method of accounting related to loyalty reward points resulted in deferring revenues, net of redemptions, of \$19.8 million and \$24.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. These amounts are included in the Customer deposits and deferred revenues in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Inbound roaming revenues

Inbound roaming revenues increased by \$17.7 million, or 7%, in 2012 to \$272.6 million. The growth was driven primarily by increased data usage by customers of other carriers who used U.S. Cellular's networks when roaming. U.S. Cellular expects continued growth in data usage but expects that Inbound roaming revenues, as well as expenses incurred when U.S. Cellular customers roam on other carriers' networks, will decline from current levels in the near-term due to lower rates.

Other revenues

Other revenues decreased by \$9.0 million, or 5%, in 2012 to \$155.3 million, primarily due to the July 2012 commencement of a 20% phase down of USF support described in the “Overview – FCC Reform Order” section above.

Equipment sales revenues

Equipment sales revenues include revenues from sales of wireless devices and related accessories to both new and existing customers, as well as revenues from sales of devices and accessories to agents. All Equipment sales revenues are recorded net of rebates.

U.S. Cellular strives to offer a competitive line of quality wireless devices to both new and existing customers. U.S. Cellular’s customer acquisition and retention efforts include offering new devices to customers at discounted prices; in addition, customers on the Belief Plans receive loyalty reward points that may be used to purchase a new device or accelerate the timing of a customer’s eligibility for a device upgrade at promotional pricing. U.S. Cellular also continues to sell devices to agents; this practice enables U.S. Cellular to provide better control over the quality of devices sold to its customers, establish roaming preferences and earn volume discounts from device manufacturers which are passed along to agents. U.S. Cellular anticipates that it will continue to sell devices to agents in the future.

The increase in 2012 Equipment sales revenues of \$27.0 million, or 12%, to \$246.9 million primarily was driven by an increase of 9% in average revenue per device sold. Average revenue per device sold increased due to customer preference continuing to shift to higher-priced smartphones, and increases in activation and upgrade fees.

Operating Expenses

System operations expenses (excluding Depreciation, amortization and accretion)

System operations expenses (excluding Depreciation, amortization, and accretion) include charges from telecommunications service providers for U.S. Cellular’s customers’ use of their facilities, costs related to local interconnection to the wireline network, charges for cell site rent and maintenance of U.S. Cellular’s network, long-distance charges, outbound roaming expenses and payments to third party data product and platform developers.

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Key components of the \$38.4 million, or 6%, increase in System operations expenses to \$725.6 million were as follows:

- Maintenance, utility and cell site expenses increased \$22.1 million, or 8%, driven in part by an increase in the number of cell sites within U.S. Cellular's network. The number of cell sites totaled 7,984 at September 30, 2012 and 7,828 at September 30, 2011, as U.S. Cellular continued to expand and enhance coverage in its existing markets. Expenses also increased to support rapidly growing demand for data services and the deployment and operation of 4G LTE networks.
- Customer usage expenses increased by \$8.4 million, or 4%, driven by increases in data infrastructure expenses related to the new 4G LTE network, network capacity expansion and increased data usage by subscribers.
- Expenses incurred when U.S. Cellular's customers used other carriers' networks while roaming increased \$7.9 million, or 4%, primarily due to higher data roaming expenses offset by a decline in voice roaming expenses.

U.S. Cellular expects total system operations expenses to increase on a year-over-year basis in the foreseeable future to support the continued growth in cell sites and other network facilities as it continues to add capacity, enhance quality and deploy new technologies to support increases in total customer usage, particularly data usage.

Cost of equipment sold

Cost of equipment sold increased by \$63.0 million, or 11%, in 2012 to \$626.8 million. The increase was driven by an 11% increase in the average cost per device. Average cost per device sold increased due primarily to a shift in customer preference to higher cost smartphones from lower cost feature phones.

U.S. Cellular's loss on equipment, defined as Equipment sales revenues less Cost of equipment sold, was \$379.8 million and \$343.8 million for 2012 and 2011, respectively. U.S. Cellular expects loss on equipment to continue to be a significant cost in the foreseeable future as wireless carriers continue to use device availability and pricing as a

means of competitive differentiation. In addition, U.S. Cellular expects increasing sales of data centric wireless devices such as smartphones and tablets to result in higher equipment subsidies over time; these devices generally have higher purchase costs which cannot be recovered through proportionately higher selling prices to customers.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses include salaries, commissions and expenses of field sales and retail personnel and facilities; telesales department salaries and expenses; agent commissions and related expenses; corporate marketing and merchandise management; and advertising expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses also include bad debts expense, costs of operating customer care centers and corporate expenses.

Key components of the \$13.4 million, or 1%, increase to \$1,315.8 million were as follows:

- General and administrative increased by \$17.2 million, or 2%, driven by increases in the USF contribution rate and bad debts expense.
- Selling and marketing decreased by \$3.8 million, or 1%, driven by a decrease in advertising expense partially offset by increases in employee expenses and commissions.

Depreciation, amortization and accretion

Depreciation, amortization and accretion increased \$7.8 million, or 2%, in 2012 to \$439.4 million primarily due to increased amortization expense related to certain business intelligence, customer relationship management and network system software platforms as well as increased depreciation expense related to an increase in Property, plant and equipment reflecting significant capital expenditures in 2011 and 2012.

See “Financial Resources” and “Liquidity and Capital Resources” for a discussion of U.S. Cellular’s capital expenditures.

(Gain) loss on asset disposals and exchanges, net

The change from a net gain on asset disposals and exchanges in 2011 to a net loss on asset disposals and exchanges in 2012 is primarily due to a gain recognized in September 2011 for a license swap transaction and losses recognized in 2012 for the write-off of certain network assets partially offset by a gain recognized related to the sale of a wireless market in March 2012.

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			Percentage	
Nine Months Ended September 30, (Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	2012	2011	Change	Change
Operating income	\$ 217,444	\$ 264,464	\$ (47,020)	(18)%
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities	71,584	65,289	6,295	10%
Interest and dividend income	2,823	2,466	357	14%
Gain (loss) on investment	(3,728)	13,373	(17,101)	>(100)%
Interest expense	(35,272)	(51,905)	16,633	32%
Other, net	173	(47)	220	>(100)%
Total investment and other income	35,580	29,176	6,404	22%
Income before income taxes	253,024	293,640	(40,616)	(14)%
Income tax expense	82,624	102,771	(20,147)	(20)%
Net income	170,400	190,869	(20,469)	(11)%
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of tax	(19,772)	(18,629)	(1,143)	(6)%
Net income attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	\$ 150,628	\$ 172,240	\$ (21,612)	(13)%
Basic earnings per share attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	\$ 1.78	\$ 2.03	\$ (0.25)	(12)%
Diluted earnings per share attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	\$ 1.77	\$ 2.02	\$ (0.25)	(12)%

Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities

Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities represents U.S. Cellular's share of net income from entities accounted for by the equity method of accounting. U.S. Cellular generally follows the equity method of accounting for unconsolidated entities in which its ownership interest is less than or equal to 50% but equals or exceeds 20% for corporations and 3% for partnerships and limited liability companies.

U.S. Cellular's investment in the LA Partnership contributed \$54.6 million to Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities in 2012 compared to \$43.7 million in 2011. The remaining change resulted from decreases in net income from other equity interests.

Gain (loss) on investment

Gain (loss) on investment includes, in 2012, a provision for loss of \$3.7 million related to a note receivable and preferred stock acquired by U.S. Cellular in connection with an acquisition in 1998, and, in 2011, a \$13.4 million gain from the adjustment of a pre-existing noncontrolling interest for which U.S. Cellular purchased the remaining interest in May 2011.

Interest expense

The decrease in interest expense was due primarily to the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs in 2011 of \$8.2 million for U.S. Cellular's \$330.0 million, 7.5% Senior Notes redeemed in June 2011, as well as the result of lower interest rates on outstanding debt and increases in capitalized interest on projects related to network and system enhancements in 2012. Capitalized interest was \$12.6 million and \$6.8 million for 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Income tax expense

See Note 4 — Income Taxes in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the change in income tax expense and the overall effective tax rate on Income before income taxes.

Table of Contents**Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2011****Components of Operating Income**

Three Months Ended September 30, (Dollars in thousands)	2012	2011	Change	Percentage Change
Retail service	\$ 884,219	\$ 871,199	\$ 13,020	1%
Inbound roaming	106,132	107,810	(1,678)	(2)%
Other	46,019	57,600	(11,581)	(20)%
Service revenues	1,036,370	1,036,609	(239)	-
Equipment sales	103,987	73,830	30,157	41%
Total operating revenues	1,140,357	1,110,439	29,918	3%
System operations (excluding Depreciation, amortization and accretion reported below)	249,245	241,852	7,393	3%
Cost of equipment sold	248,029	196,229	51,800	26%
Selling, general and administrative	438,526	438,774	(248)	-
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	145,151	141,664	3,487	2%
(Gain) loss on asset disposals and exchanges, net	11,327	(9,700)	21,027	>(100)%
Total operating expenses	1,092,278	1,008,819	83,459	8%
Operating income	\$ 48,079	\$ 101,620	\$ (53,541)	(53)%

Operating Revenues***Retail service revenues***

Retail service revenues increased \$13.0 million, or 1%, to \$884.2 million in 2012 as the impact of an increase in billed ARPU was partly offset by a decrease in U.S. Cellular's average customer base.

- Billed ARPU per customer increased to \$50.83 in 2012 compared to \$48.82 in 2011. The net increase resulted primarily from growth in revenues from data products and services.

- The average number of customers decreased to 5,799,000 in 2012 from 5,948,000 in 2011, driven by reductions in postpaid and reseller customers.

Application of the deferred revenue method of accounting related to loyalty reward points resulted in deferring revenues, net of redemptions, of \$7.1 million and \$8.3 million in the three months ended September, 30 2012 and 2011, respectively. These amounts are included in the Customer deposits and deferred revenues in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Inbound roaming revenues

Inbound roaming revenues decreased by \$1.7 million, or 2%, to \$106.1 million in 2012 compared to 2011. Increases in inbound data roaming usage were offset by lower rates.

Other revenues

Other revenues decreased by \$11.6 million, or 20%, to \$46.0 million primarily due to a decrease in ETC revenues. ETC revenues in 2012 were \$31.1 million compared to \$42.7 million in 2011 and decreased due to the 20% phase down of USF support which started in July 2012.

Equipment sales revenues

Equipment sales revenues increased by \$30.2 million, or 41%, in 2012 to \$104.0 million driven by shifts in customer preference to higher-priced smartphones as well as increases in activation and upgrade fees.

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Operating Expenses

System operations expenses (excluding Depreciation, amortization and accretion)

Key components of the overall increase in System operations expenses were as follows:

- Maintenance, utility and cell site expenses increased \$5.3 million, or 5%, driven in part by an increase in the number of cell sites within U.S. Cellular's network. The number of cell sites totaled 7,984 at September 30, 2012 and 7,828 at September 30, 2011, as U.S. Cellular continued to expand and enhance coverage in its existing markets. Expenses also increased to support rapidly growing demand for data services and the deployment and operation of 4G LTE networks.
- Customer usage expense increased \$3.0 million, or 4%, driven by increases in data infrastructure expenses related to the new 4G LTE network, network capacity expansion and increased data usage by subscribers.

Cost of equipment sold

Cost of equipment sold increased in 2012 compared to 2011 due primarily to a shift in the mix of units sold to higher-priced smartphones, which resulted in an increase of 24% in average cost per device sold, as well as a 3% increase in the total number of devices sold.

(Gain) loss on asset disposals and exchanges, net

The change from a net gain on asset disposals and exchanges in 2011 to a net loss on asset disposals and exchanges in 2012 is primarily due to a gain recognized in September 2011 for a license swap transaction and losses recognized in 2012 for the write-off of certain network assets.

Components of Other Income (Expense)

Three Months Ended September 30, (Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	2012	2011	Change	Percentage Change
Operating income	\$ 48,079	\$ 101,620	\$ (53,541)	(53)%
Equity in earnings from unconsolidated entities	24,816	21,929	2,887	13%
Interest and dividend income	935	869	66	8%
Interest expense	(9,501)	(11,522)	2,021	18%
Other, net	200	(97)	297	>(100)%
Total investment and other income	16,450	11,179	5,271	47%
Income before income taxes	64,529	112,799	(48,270)	(43)%
Income tax expense	22,389	43,292	(20,903)	(48)%
Net income	42,140	69,507	(27,367)	(39)%
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of tax	(6,689)	(7,367)	678	9%
Net income attributable to U.S. Cellular	\$ 35,451	\$ 62,140	\$ (26,689)	(43)%
Basic earnings per share attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.73	\$ (0.31)	(42)%
Diluted earnings per share attributable to U.S. Cellular shareholders	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.73	\$ (0.31)	(42)%

Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities

U.S. Cellular's investment in the LA Partnership contributed \$18.3 million and \$16.6 million to Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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Interest expense

The decrease in interest expense was due primarily to increases in capitalized interest on projects related to network and system enhancements in 2012. Capitalized interest was \$6.4 million and \$4.3 million for 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Income tax expense

See Note 4 — Income Taxes in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the change in income tax expense and the overall effective tax rate on Income before income taxes.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Recent accounting pronouncements are not expected to have a significant effect on U.S. Cellular's financial condition or results of operations. See Note 1 — Basis of Presentation in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

U.S. Cellular operates a capital and marketing intensive business. U.S. Cellular utilizes cash on hand, cash from operating activities, cash proceeds from divestitures and disposition of investments, short-term credit facilities and long-term debt financing to fund its acquisitions (including licenses), construction costs, operating expenses and Common Share repurchases. Cash flows may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and year to year due to seasonality, the timing of acquisitions, capital expenditures and other factors. The table below and the following discussion in this Financial Resources section summarize U.S. Cellular's cash flow activities in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

2012

2011

(Dollars in thousands)

Cash flows from (used in):

Operating activities (1)	\$	608,759	\$	738,821
Investing activities (1)		(619,486)		(451,060)
Financing activities		(3,849)		(61,046)
Cash classified as held for sale		-		(11,237)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	(14,576)	\$	215,478

(1) In preparing its Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2011, U.S. Cellular discovered certain errors related to the classification of outstanding checks with the right of offset and the classification of Accounts payable for Additions to property, plant and equipment. These errors resulted in the misstatement of Cash flows from operating activities and Cash flows used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The amounts herein reflect the revised amounts. See Note 2 — Revision of Prior Period Amounts in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Table of Contents**Cash Flows from Operating Activities**

The following table presents Adjusted OIBDA and is included for purposes of analyzing changes in operating activities. U.S. Cellular believes this measure provides useful information to investors regarding U.S. Cellular's financial condition and results of operations because it highlights certain key cash and non-cash items and their impacts on Cash flows from operating activities:

(Dollars in thousands)	2012	2011
Operating income	\$ 217,444	\$ 264,464
Non-cash items		
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	439,391	431,581
Loss on impairment of assets	-	-
(Gain) loss on asset disposals and exchanges, net	11,819	(5,741)
Adjusted OIBDA (1)	\$ 668,654	\$ 690,304

(1) Adjusted OIBDA is defined as operating income excluding the effects of: depreciation, amortization and accretion (OIBDA); the loss on impairment of assets (if any); and the net gain or loss on asset disposals and exchanges (if any). Adjusted OIBDA excludes the loss on impairment of assets (if any) and net gain or loss on asset disposals and exchanges (if any) in order to show operating results on a more comparable basis from period to period. U.S. Cellular does not intend to imply that any of such amounts that are excluded are non-recurring, infrequent or unusual; such gains or losses may occur in the future.

Adjusted OIBDA may also be commonly referred to by management as operating cash flow. U.S. Cellular believes this measure provides useful information to investors regarding U.S. Cellular's financial condition and results of operations because it highlights certain key cash and non-cash items and their impacts on cash flows from operating activities. This amount should not be confused with Cash flows from operating activities, which is a component of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Cash flows from operating activities in 2012 were \$608.8 million, a decrease of \$130.1 million from 2011. Significant changes included the following:

- Adjusted OIBDA, as shown in the table above, decreased by \$21.6 million primarily due to a decrease in operating income. See discussion in the “Results of Operations” for factors that affected operating income.
- Income tax refunds, net of \$59.6 million were recorded in 2012 compared to income tax refunds, net of \$53.8 million in 2011. This resulted in a year-over-year increase in cash flows of \$5.8 million. Federal tax refunds of \$66.8 million were received in 2012 for carrybacks to the 2009 and 2010 tax years. U.S. Cellular incurred a federal net operating loss in 2011 largely attributable to 100% bonus depreciation applicable to qualified capital expenditures. U.S. Cellular’s future federal income tax liabilities associated with the current benefits realized from bonus depreciation are accrued as a component of Net deferred income tax liability (noncurrent) in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. U.S. Cellular expects federal income tax payments to substantially increase beginning in 2013 and remain at a higher level for several years as the amount of U.S. Cellular’s federal tax depreciation deduction substantially decreases as a result of having accelerated depreciation in earlier years. This expectation assumes that federal bonus depreciation provisions are not enacted in future periods. To the extent further federal bonus depreciation provisions are enacted, this expectation will change.
- Changes in Inventory required \$69.4 million in 2012 and required \$36.3 million in 2011, resulting in a \$33.1 million decrease in cash flows. This change was primarily due to higher inventory levels and a change in inventory mix resulting in a higher cost per unit.
- Changes in Accounts payable required \$33.7 million in 2012 and provided \$42.9 million in 2011, causing a year-over-year decrease in cash flows of \$76.6 million. Changes in Accounts payable were primarily driven by payment timing differences related to operating expenses and device purchases.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

U.S. Cellular makes substantial investments to construct and upgrade modern high-quality wireless telecommunications networks and facilities as a basis for creating long-term value for shareholders. In recent years, rapid changes in technology and new opportunities have required substantial investments in potentially revenue enhancing and cost-reducing upgrades of U.S. Cellular’s networks. Cash flows used for investing activities also represent cash required for the acquisition of wireless properties or licenses.

The primary purpose of U.S. Cellular’s construction and expansion expenditures is to provide for customer and usage growth, to upgrade service and to take advantage of service enhancing and cost-reducing technological developments.

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Capital expenditures (i.e., additions to property, plant and equipment and system development expenditures) totaled \$583.6 million in 2012 and \$506.1 million in 2011. Cash used for additions to property, plant and equipment is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and excludes amounts accrued in Accounts payable for capital expenditures at September 30, and includes amounts paid in the current period that were accrued at December 31, of the prior year. Cash used for additions to property, plant and equipment totaled \$611.4 million in 2012 and \$462.3 million in 2011. These expenditures were made to construct new cell sites, build out 4G LTE networks in certain markets, increase capacity in existing cell sites and switches, develop new and enhance existing office systems such as the new Billing and Operational Support System (“B/OSS”) and customer relationship management platforms, and construct new and remodel existing retail stores.

Cash payments for acquisitions in 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

<u>Cash Payment for Acquisitions (1)</u> (Dollars in thousands)	2012		2011	
Licenses	\$	57,957	\$	4,406
Additional interest in operating market		-		19,367
Total	\$	57,957	\$	23,773

(1) Cash amounts paid for the acquisitions may differ from the purchase price due to cash acquired in the transactions and the timing of cash payments related to the respective transactions.

In March 2012, U.S. Cellular sold the majority of the assets and liabilities of a wireless market for \$49.8 million in cash. See Note 6 — Acquisitions, Divestitures and Exchanges in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to this sale.

U.S. Cellular invested \$45.0 million and \$50.0 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively, in U.S. treasuries and corporate notes with maturities of greater than three months from the acquisition date. U.S. Cellular realized proceeds of \$50.0 million and \$85.3 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively, related to the maturities of its investments in U.S. treasuries and corporate notes. Accordingly, the net impact of this activity was to decrease Cash flows from investing activities by \$30.3 million on a year-over-year basis.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash flows from financing activities primarily reflect changes in short-term and long-term debt balances, distributions to noncontrolling interests, cash used to repurchase Common Shares and cash proceeds from reissuance of Common Shares pursuant to stock-based compensation plans. U.S. Cellular has used short-term debt to finance acquisitions, for general corporate purposes and to repurchase Common Shares.

In May 2011, U.S. Cellular issued \$342 million of 6.95% Senior Notes due 2060, and paid related debt issuance costs of \$11.0 million. The net proceeds from the 6.95% Senior Notes were used primarily to redeem \$330 million of U.S. Cellular's 7.5% Senior Notes in June 2011. The redemption price of the 7.5% Senior Notes was equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date.

U.S. Cellular did not repurchase any Common Shares in 2012, whereas it repurchased Common Shares at an aggregate cost of \$62.3 million in 2011. See Note 11 — Common Share Repurchases in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to these transactions.

Cash Classified as Held for Sale

On May 9, 2011, U.S. Cellular purchased the remaining ownership interest in a wireless business in which it previously held a noncontrolling interest. As of September 30, 2011, the assets and liabilities of this business, including \$11.2 million in cash, were classified as "held for sale". In March 2012, U.S. Cellular sold the majority of the assets and liabilities of this wireless business. See Note 6 — Acquisitions, Divestitures and Exchanges in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Table of Contents**Free Cash Flow**

The following table presents Free cash flow. Free cash flow is defined as Cash flows from operating activities less Cash used for additions to property, plant and equipment. Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. U.S. Cellular believes that Free cash flow as reported by U.S. Cellular may be useful to investors and other users of its financial information in evaluating the amount of cash generated by business operations, after Cash used for additions to property, plant and equipment.

Nine Months Ended September 30, (Dollars in thousands)	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 608,759	\$ 738,821
Cash used for additions to property, plant and equipment	(611,431)	(462,327)
Free cash flow	\$ (2,672)	\$ 276,494

See Cash Flows from Operating Activities and Cash Flows from Investing Activities for details on the changes to the components of Free cash flow.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At September 30, 2012, U.S. Cellular had Cash and cash equivalents of \$409.6 million, Short-term investments of \$140.5 million, Long-term investments of \$10.2 million and available funds under its revolving credit facility of \$299.8 million, as discussed in more detail below. U.S. Cellular believes that existing cash and investments balances, funds available under its revolving credit facility and expected cash flows from operating and investing activities provide substantial liquidity and financial flexibility for U.S. Cellular to meet its normal financing needs (including working capital, construction and development expenditures, and share repurchases under its approved program) for the foreseeable future. In addition, U.S. Cellular may access public and private capital markets to help meet its financing needs.

Consumer spending significantly impacts U.S. Cellular's operations and performance. Factors that influence levels of consumer spending include: unemployment rates, increases in fuel and other energy costs, conditions in residential real estate and mortgage markets, labor and health care costs, access to credit, consumer confidence and other macroeconomic factors. Changes in these and other economic factors could have a material adverse effect on demand for U.S. Cellular's products and services and on U.S. Cellular's financial condition and results of operations.

U.S. Cellular cannot provide assurances that circumstances that could have a material adverse effect on its liquidity or capital resources will not occur. Economic conditions, changes in financial markets or other factors could restrict U.S. Cellular's liquidity and availability of financing on terms and prices acceptable to U.S. Cellular, which could require U.S. Cellular to reduce its construction, development, acquisition or share repurchase programs. Such reductions could have a material adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At September 30, 2012, U.S. Cellular had \$409.6 million in Cash and cash equivalents, which included cash and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. The primary objective of U.S. Cellular's Cash and cash equivalents investment activities is to preserve principal. At September 30, 2012, the majority of U.S. Cellular's Cash and cash equivalents was held in bank deposit accounts and in money market funds that invest exclusively in U.S. Treasury securities with original maturities of less than three months or in repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such obligations. U.S. Cellular monitors the financial viability of the money market funds and direct investments in which it invests and believes that the credit risk associated with these investments is low.

Short-term and Long-term Investments

At September 30, 2012, U.S. Cellular had \$140.5 million in Short-term investments and \$10.2 million in Long-term investments. Short-term and Long-term investments consist of U.S. treasuries and corporate notes, all of which are designated as held-to-maturity investments and are recorded at amortized cost in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The corporate notes are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. For these investments, U.S. Cellular's objective is to earn a higher rate of return on cash balances that are not anticipated to be required to meet liquidity needs in the near term, while maintaining a low level of investment risk. See Note 3 — Fair Value Measurements in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details on Short-term and Long-term investments.

Table of Contents**Revolving Credit Facility**

U.S. Cellular has a revolving credit facility available for general corporate purposes.

In connection with U.S. Cellular's revolving credit facility, TDS and U.S. Cellular entered into a subordination agreement dated December 17, 2010 together with the administrative agent for the lenders under U.S. Cellular's revolving credit facility. At September 30, 2012, no U.S. Cellular debt was subordinated pursuant to this subordination agreement.

U.S. Cellular's interest cost on its revolving credit facility is subject to increase if its current credit rating from nationally recognized credit rating agencies is lowered, and is subject to decrease if the rating is raised. The credit facility would not cease to be available nor would the maturity date accelerate solely as a result of a downgrade in U.S. Cellular's credit rating. However, a downgrade in U.S. Cellular's credit rating could adversely affect its ability to renew the credit facility or obtain access to other credit facilities in the future.

As of September 30, 2012, U.S. Cellular's credit rating from nationally recognized credit rating agencies remained at investment grade.

The following table summarizes the terms of U.S. Cellular's revolving credit facility as of September 30, 2012:

(Dollars in millions)

Maximum borrowing capacity	\$	300.0
Letter of credit outstanding	\$	0.2
Amount borrowed	\$	-
Amount available for use	\$	299.8
Agreement date		December 2010
Maturity date		December 2015

The continued availability of the revolving credit facility requires U.S. Cellular to comply with certain negative and affirmative covenants, maintain certain financial ratios and make representations regarding certain matters at the time of each borrowing. The covenants also prescribe certain terms associated with intercompany loans from TDS or TDS

subsidiaries to U.S. Cellular or U.S. Cellular subsidiaries. There were no intercompany loans at September 30, 2012 or 2011. U.S. Cellular believes it was in compliance as of September 30, 2012 with all of the covenants and requirements set forth in its revolving credit facility.

Long-Term Financing

U.S. Cellular had the following debt outstanding as of September 30, 2012:

(Dollars in thousands)	Issuance date	Maturity date	Call date (1)	Aggregate Principal Amount
Unsecured Senior Notes	December 2003			
6.7%	and June 2004	December 2033	December 2003	\$ 544,000
6.95%	May 2011	May 2060	May 2016	\$ 342,000

(1) U.S. Cellular may redeem the 6.7% Senior Notes, in whole or in part, at any time prior to maturity at a redemption price equal to the greater of (a) 100% of the principal amount of such notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, or (b) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis at the Treasury Rate plus 30 basis points. U.S. Cellular may redeem the 6.95% Senior Notes, in whole or in part at any time after the call date, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest.

U.S. Cellular's long-term debt indenture does not contain any provisions resulting in acceleration of the maturities of outstanding debt in the event of a change in U.S. Cellular's credit rating. However, a downgrade in U.S. Cellular's credit rating could adversely affect its ability to obtain long-term debt financing in the future. U.S. Cellular believes it was in compliance as of September 30, 2012 with all covenants and other requirements set forth in its long-term debt indenture. U.S. Cellular has not failed to make nor does it expect to fail to make any scheduled payment of principal or interest under such indenture.

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The long-term debt principal payments due for the remainder of 2012 and the next four years represent less than 1% of the total long-term debt obligation at September 30, 2012. Refer to Market Risk — Long-Term Debt in U.S. Cellular's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and Part I, Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk for additional information regarding required principal payments and the weighted average interest rates related to U.S. Cellular's Long-term debt.

U.S. Cellular, at its discretion, may from time to time seek to retire or purchase its outstanding debt through cash purchases and/or exchanges for other securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers, exchange offers or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

U.S. Cellular has an effective shelf registration statement on Form S-3 that it may use to issue senior debt securities. The proceeds from any such issuance may be used for general corporate purposes, including to finance the redemption of any of the above existing debt. The U.S. Cellular shelf registration statement permits U.S. Cellular to issue at any time and from time to time senior debt securities in one or more offerings up to an aggregate principal amount of \$500 million. The ability of U.S. Cellular to complete an offering pursuant to such shelf registration statement is subject to market conditions and other factors at the time.

Capital Expenditures

U.S. Cellular's capital expenditures for 2012 are expected to be approximately \$850 million. These expenditures are expected to be for the following general purposes:

- Expand and enhance U.S. Cellular's network coverage in its service areas, including providing additional capacity to accommodate increased network usage, principally data usage, by current customers;
- Deploy 4G LTE technology in certain markets;
- Enhance U.S. Cellular's retail store network;
- Develop and enhance office systems; and
- Develop new billing and other customer management related systems and platforms.

U.S. Cellular plans to finance its capital expenditures program for 2012 using primarily cash flows from operating activities and, as necessary, existing cash balances and short-term investments.

Acquisitions, Divestitures and Exchanges

U.S. Cellular assesses its existing wireless interests on an ongoing basis with a goal of improving the competitiveness of its operations and maximizing its long-term return on investment. As part of this strategy, U.S. Cellular reviews attractive opportunities to acquire additional wireless operating markets and wireless spectrum. In addition, U.S. Cellular may seek to divest outright or include in exchanges for other wireless interests those interests that are not strategic to its long-term success. As a result, U.S. Cellular may be engaged from time to time in negotiations relating to the acquisition, divestiture or exchange of companies, strategic properties or wireless spectrum. In general, U.S. Cellular may not disclose such transactions until there is a definitive agreement. See “Sprint Transaction” above in this Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 6 — Acquisitions, Divestitures and Exchanges and Note 15 — Subsequent Events in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details on significant transactions.

FCC Auction

U.S. Cellular and several of its wholly-owned subsidiaries were winning bidders of up to \$40.1 million in Auction 901, a single round, sealed bid, reverse auction to award up to \$300 million in one-time Mobility Fund Phase I support to successful bidders that commit to provide 3G, or better, wireless service in areas designated as unserved by the FCC. See the “Overview – FCC Reform Order” section above for the details of this auction.

Variable Interest Entities

U.S. Cellular consolidates certain entities because they are “variable interest entities” under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). See Note 10 — Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the details of these variable interest entities. U.S. Cellular may elect to make additional capital contributions and/or advances to these variable interest entities in future periods in order to fund their operations.

Table of Contents**Common Share Repurchase Program**

U.S. Cellular has repurchased, and expects to continue to repurchase, its Common Shares, subject to its repurchase program. For additional information related to the current repurchase authorization and repurchases made during 2012 and 2011, see Note 11 — Common Share Repurchases in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Part II, Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

Contractual and Other Obligations

There was no material change between December 31, 2011 and September 30, 2012 to the Contractual and Other Obligations disclosed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in U.S. Cellular's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 other than the material commitments described below.

In the first quarter of 2012, U.S. Cellular disclosed that future minimum rental payments under operating leases had increased since December 31, 2011 by the following amounts, due to lease amendments and extensions signed with a major tower vendor:

(Dollars in millions)

Less than 1 year	\$	0.3
1 - 3 years		6.0
3 - 5 years		14.1
More than 5 years		140.9
Total	\$	161.3

U.S. Cellular's purchase obligations increased since December 31, 2011 by the following amounts due to certain agreements executed in the second quarter of 2012, primarily related to 4G LTE deployment:

(Dollars in millions)

Less than 1 year	\$	83.9
1 - 3 years		28.3

3 - 5 years		21.9
More than 5 years		1.3
Total	\$	135.4

Agreements

As previously disclosed, on August 17, 2010, U.S. Cellular and Amdocs Software Systems Limited (“Amdocs”) entered into a Software License and Maintenance Agreement (“SLMA”) and a Master Service Agreement (“MSA”) (collectively, the “Amdocs Agreements”) to develop a Billing and Operational Support System (“B/OSS”). Pursuant to an updated Statement of Work dated June 29, 2012, the implementation of B/OSS is expected to take until 2013 to complete and total payments to Amdocs are estimated to be approximately \$152.1 million (subject to certain potential adjustments). The \$152.1 million will be paid in installments through the second half of 2013. As of September 30, 2012, \$77.6 million had been paid to Amdocs.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

U.S. Cellular had no transactions, agreements or other contractual arrangements with unconsolidated entities involving “off-balance sheet arrangements,” as defined by Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) rules, that had or are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on its financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

U.S. Cellular prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP. U.S. Cellular’s significant accounting policies are discussed in detail in Note 1 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and U.S. Cellular’s Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates is discussed in detail in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, both of which are included in U.S. Cellular’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. There were no material changes to U.S. Cellular’s application of critical accounting policies and estimates during the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

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Goodwill and Licenses

Licenses and Goodwill must be assessed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that such assets might be impaired. U.S. Cellular performs annual impairment testing of Licenses and Goodwill, as required by GAAP, in the fourth quarter of its fiscal year. U.S. Cellular evaluated the need to perform impairment testing of Licenses and Goodwill in the third quarter of 2012 and determined that no triggering event, as defined by GAAP, had occurred. It is possible that U.S. Cellular could be required to recognize an impairment of its Licenses and/or Goodwill in the fourth quarter of 2012, as a result of the annual impairment testing. The amount of any possible impairment is uncertain at this time.

During the second quarter of 2012, a sustained decrease in U.S. Cellular's stock price resulted in a triggering event, requiring an interim impairment test of Goodwill and Licenses as of June 30, 2012. Based on this test, U.S. Cellular concluded that there was no impairment of Goodwill or Licenses. A summary of the results of Licenses and Goodwill impairment testing performed as of June 30, 2012, more fully described in U.S. Cellular's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2012, is presented below.

Goodwill

U.S. Cellular tests Goodwill for impairment using a discounted cash flow approach to value each of its five "reporting units" using value drivers and risks specific to the current industry and economic markets. The most significant assumptions made in this process were the revenue growth rate, discount rate, and projected capital expenditures. As of June 30, 2012, the fair values of the reporting units exceeded their respective carrying values by amounts ranging from 20% to 80% of the respective carrying values. Therefore, no impairment of Goodwill existed.

Licenses

U.S. Cellular tests Licenses for impairment at the level of reporting referred to as a "unit of accounting." For purposes of its impairment testing of Licenses as of June 30, 2012, U.S. Cellular separated its FCC licenses into twelve units of accounting based on geographic service areas. Five of these twelve accounting units are considered developed operating markets ("built licenses"). Seven of these twelve units of accounting represented geographic groupings of licenses which, because they were not being utilized and, therefore, were not expected to generate cash flows from operating activities in the foreseeable future, are considered non-operating markets ("unbuilt licenses").

U.S. Cellular applies the build-out method to estimate the fair values of built licenses. The most significant assumptions applied for purposes of the June 30, 2012 impairment assessments of built licenses were; the build-out period, discount rate, long-term earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") margin, long-term capital expenditure requirement, long-term service revenue growth rate and customer penetration rate. There was no impairment loss recognized related to built licenses as a result of the June 30, 2012 Licenses impairment test.

For purposes of performing impairment testing of unbuilt licenses, U.S. Cellular prepares estimates of fair value by reference to prices paid in recent auctions and market transactions where available. If such information is not available, the fair value of the unbuilt licenses is assumed to have changed by the same percentage, and in the same direction, that the fair value of built licenses measured using the build-out method changed during the period. There was no impairment loss recognized related to unbuilt licenses as a result of the June 30, 2012 Licenses impairment

test.

As of June 30, 2012, Licenses with an aggregate carrying value of \$69.5 million were in units of accounting where the fair value exceeded the carrying value by amounts less than 10% of the carrying value. Any further declines in the fair value of such licenses in future periods could result in the recognition of impairment losses on such licenses and any such impairment losses would have a negative impact on future results of operations.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

In the second quarter of 2012, certain subsidiaries of U.S. Cellular agreed to lease wireless spectrum from Airadigm Communications, Inc. (“Airadigm”) to enhance wireless services in existing markets. Both U.S. Cellular and Airadigm are consolidated subsidiaries of TDS. The lease agreements require U.S. Cellular to make payments of approximately \$0.5 million to Airadigm annually for a period of five years after which U.S. Cellular will have an option to renew the lease for a fixed period of time. U.S. Cellular accounts for these leases as operating leases and includes the lease payments as Systems operations expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of U.S. Cellular is responsible for the review and evaluation of all related party transactions as such term is defined by the rules of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”).

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PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

SAFE HARBOR CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

This Form 10-Q, including exhibits, contains statements that are not based on historical facts and represent forward-looking statements, as this term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, that address activities, events or developments that U.S. Cellular intends, expects, projects, believes, estimates, plans or anticipates will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. The words “believes,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “expects,” “plans,” “intends,” “projects” and similar expressions intended to identify these forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying them. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, events or developments to be significantly different from any future results, events or developments expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include those set forth below, as more fully described under “Risk Factors” in U.S. Cellular’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. However, such factors are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements contained in this document. Other unknown or unpredictable factors also could have material adverse effects on future results, performance or achievements. U.S. Cellular undertakes no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You should carefully consider the Risk Factors in U.S. Cellular’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, the following factors and other information contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this Form 10-Q to understand the material risks relating to U.S. Cellular’s business.

- *Intense competition in the markets in which U.S. Cellular operates could adversely affect U.S. Cellular’s revenues or increase its costs to compete.*
- *A failure by U.S. Cellular to successfully execute its business strategy (including planned acquisitions, divestitures and exchanges) or allocate resources or capital could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular’s business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *A failure by U.S. Cellular’s service offerings to meet customer expectations could limit U.S. Cellular’s ability to attract and retain customers and could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular’s business, financial conditions or results of operations.*

- *U.S. Cellular's system infrastructure may not be capable of supporting changes in technologies and services expected by customers, which could result in lost customers and revenues.*
- *An inability to obtain or maintain roaming arrangements with other carriers on terms that are acceptable to U.S. Cellular could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *U.S. Cellular currently receives a significant amount of roaming revenues. Further consolidation within the wireless industry and/or continued network build-outs by other wireless carriers could cause roaming revenues to decline from current levels, which would have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition and results of operations.*
- *A failure by U.S. Cellular to obtain access to adequate radio spectrum to meet current or anticipated future needs and/or to accurately predict future needs for radio spectrum could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's business and operations.*
- *To the extent conducted by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC"), U.S. Cellular is likely to participate in FCC auctions in the future as an applicant or as a noncontrolling partner in another auction applicant and, during certain periods, will be subject to the FCC's anti-collusion rules, which could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular.*
- *Changes in the regulatory environment or a failure by U.S. Cellular to timely or fully comply with any applicable regulatory requirements could adversely affect U.S. Cellular's financial condition, results of operations or ability to do business.*
- *Changes in Universal Service Fund ("USF") funding and/or intercarrier compensation could have a material adverse impact on U.S. Cellular's financial condition or results of operations.*
- *An inability to attract and/or retain highly competent management, technical, sales and other personnel could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *U.S. Cellular's assets are concentrated in the U.S. wireless telecommunications industry. As a result, its results of operations may fluctuate based on factors related entirely to conditions in this industry.*

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- *The completion of acquisitions by other companies has led to increased consolidation in the wireless telecommunications industry. U.S. Cellular's lower scale relative to larger wireless carriers has in the past and could in the future prevent or delay its access to new products including wireless devices, new technology and/or new content and applications which could adversely affect U.S. Cellular's ability to attract and retain customers and, as a result, could adversely affect its business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *U.S. Cellular's inability to manage its supply chain or inventory successfully could have an adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *Changes in general economic and business conditions, both nationally and in the markets in which U.S. Cellular operates, could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *Changes in various business factors could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *Advances or changes in telecommunications technology could render certain technologies used by U.S. Cellular obsolete, could put U.S. Cellular at a competitive disadvantage, could reduce U.S. Cellular's revenues or could increase its costs of doing business.*
- *Complexities associated with deploying new technologies, such as U.S. Cellular's ongoing upgrade to 4G LTE technology, present substantial risk.*
- *U.S. Cellular is subject to numerous surcharges and fees from federal, state and local governments, and the applicability and the amount of these fees are subject to great uncertainty.*
- *Changes in U.S. Cellular's enterprise value, changes in the market supply or demand for wireless licenses, adverse developments in the business or the industry in which U.S. Cellular is involved and/or other factors could require U.S. Cellular to recognize impairments in the carrying value of its license costs, goodwill and/or physical assets.*

- *Costs, integration problems or other factors associated with developing and enhancing business support systems, acquisitions/divestitures of properties or licenses and/or expansion of U.S. Cellular's business could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *A significant portion of U.S. Cellular's revenues is derived from customers who buy services through independent agents who market U.S. Cellular's services on a commission basis. If U.S. Cellular's relationships with these agents are seriously harmed, its business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected.*
- *U.S. Cellular's investments in technologies which are unproven may not produce the benefits that U.S. Cellular expects.*
- *A failure by U.S. Cellular to complete significant network construction and systems implementation activities as part of its plans to improve the quality, coverage, capabilities and capacity of its network and support systems could have an adverse effect on its operations.*
- *Financial difficulties (including bankruptcy proceedings) or other operational difficulties of any of U.S. Cellular's key suppliers, termination or impairment of U.S. Cellular's relationships with such suppliers, or a failure by U.S. Cellular to manage its supply chain effectively could result in delays or termination of U.S. Cellular's receipt of required equipment or services, or could result in excess quantities of required equipment or services, any of which could adversely affect U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *U.S. Cellular has significant investments in entities that it does not control. Losses in the value of such investments could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's financial condition or results of operations.*
- *A failure by U.S. Cellular to maintain flexible and capable telecommunication networks or information technology, or a material disruption thereof, including breaches of network or information technology security, could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *Wars, conflicts, hostilities and/or terrorist attacks or equipment failures, power outages, natural disasters or other events could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *The market price of U.S. Cellular's Common Shares is subject to fluctuations due to a variety of factors.*

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- *Identification of errors in financial information or disclosures could require amendments to or restatements of financial information or disclosures included in this or prior filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Such amendments or restatements and related matters, including resulting delays in filing periodic reports with the SEC, could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular’s business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *The existence of material weaknesses in the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting could result in inaccurate financial statements or other disclosures or failure to prevent fraud, which could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular’s business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *Changes in facts or circumstances, including new or additional information that affects the calculation of potential liabilities for contingent obligations under guarantees, indemnities, claims, litigation or otherwise, could require U.S. Cellular to record charges in excess of amounts accrued in the financial statements, if any, which could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular’s financial condition or results of operations.*
- *Disruption in credit or other financial markets, a deterioration of U.S. or global economic conditions or other events, could, among other things, impede U.S. Cellular’s access to or increase the cost of financing its operating and investment activities and/or result in reduced revenues and lower operating income and cash flows, which would have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular’s financial condition or results of operations.*
- *Uncertainty of access to capital for telecommunications companies, deterioration in the capital markets, other changes in market conditions, changes in U.S. Cellular’s credit ratings or other factors could limit or restrict the availability of financing on terms and prices acceptable to U.S. Cellular, which could require U.S. Cellular to reduce its construction, development or acquisition programs.*
- *Settlements, judgments, restraints on its current or future manner of doing business and/or legal costs resulting from pending and future litigation could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular’s financial condition, results of operations or ability to do business.*
- *The possible development of adverse precedent in litigation or conclusions in professional studies to the effect that radio frequency emissions from wireless devices and/or cell sites cause harmful health consequences, including cancer or tumors, or may interfere with various electronic medical devices such as pacemakers, could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular’s business, financial condition or results of operations.*

- *Claims of infringement of intellectual property and proprietary rights of others, primarily involving patent infringement claims, could prevent U.S. Cellular from using necessary technology to provide products or services or subject U.S. Cellular to expensive intellectual property litigation or monetary penalties, which could have an adverse effect on U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition or results of operations.*
- *There are potential conflicts of interests between TDS and U.S. Cellular.*
- *Certain matters, such as control by TDS and provisions in the U.S. Cellular Restated Certificate of Incorporation, may serve to discourage or make more difficult a change in control of U.S. Cellular.*
- *Any of the foregoing events or other events could cause customer net additions, revenues, operating income, capital expenditures and/or any other financial or statistical information to vary from U.S. Cellular's forward-looking estimates by a material amount.*

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

MARKET RISK

Refer to the disclosure under Market Risk in U.S. Cellular's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 for additional information, including information regarding required principal payments and the weighted average interest rates related to U.S. Cellular's Long-term debt. There have been no material changes to such information since December 31, 2011.

See Note 3 — Fair Value Measurements in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to the fair market value of U.S. Cellular's Long-term debt as of September 30, 2012.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

U.S. Cellular maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is processed, recorded, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s (“SEC”) rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to U.S. Cellular’s management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), U.S. Cellular carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of U.S. Cellular’s disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report. Based on this evaluation, U.S. Cellular’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that U.S. Cellular’s disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2012, at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in U.S. Cellular’s internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2012 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, U.S. Cellular’s internal control over financial reporting.

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Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

U.S. Cellular is involved or may be involved from time to time in legal proceedings before the FCC, other regulatory authorities, and/or various state and federal courts. If U.S. Cellular believes that a loss arising from such legal proceedings is probable and can be reasonably estimated, an amount is accrued in the financial statements for the estimated loss. If only a range of loss can be determined, the best estimate within that range is accrued; if none of the estimates within that range is better than another, the low end of the range is accrued. The assessment of the expected outcomes of legal proceedings is a highly subjective process that requires judgments about future events. The legal proceedings are reviewed at least quarterly to determine the adequacy of accruals and related financial statement disclosures. The ultimate outcomes of legal proceedings could differ materially from amounts accrued in the financial statements.

Subpoena

On November 1, 2011, TDS received a subpoena from the FCC's Office of Inspector General requesting information regarding receipt of Federal Universal Service Fund support relating to TDS and its affiliates, which include U.S. Cellular. TDS has provided the information requested and has not received any further communications from the FCC regarding this matter after providing such information. TDS intends to fully cooperate with any further requests for information. TDS cannot predict any action that may be taken as a result of the request.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to the information set forth in this Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in U.S. Cellular's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, which could materially affect U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in this Form 10-Q and the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 may not be the only risks that could affect U.S. Cellular. Additional unidentified or unrecognized risks and uncertainties could materially adversely affect U.S. Cellular's business, financial condition and/or operating results. Subject to the foregoing, U.S. Cellular has not identified for disclosure any material changes to the risk factors as previously disclosed in U.S. Cellular's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**

On November 17, 2009, the Board of Directors of U.S. Cellular authorized the repurchase of up to 1,300,000 Common Shares on an annual basis beginning in 2009 and continuing each year thereafter, on a cumulative basis. These purchases will be made pursuant to open market purchases, block purchases, private purchases, or otherwise, depending on market prices and other conditions. This authorization does not have an expiration date.

The following table provides certain information with respect to all purchases made by or on behalf of U.S. Cellular, and any open market purchases made by any “affiliated purchaser” (as defined by the SEC) of U.S. Cellular, of U.S. Cellular Common Shares during the quarter covered by this Form 10-Q.

Period	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Total Number	Average	Total Number	Maximum
	of Common	Price	of	Number
	Shares	Paid per	Common	of Common
	Purchased	Common	Shares	Shares
		Share	Purchased as	that May Yet
			Part of	Be
			Publicly	Purchased
			Announced	Under the
			Plans or	Plans or
			Programs	Programs
July 1 – 31, 2012	-	\$ -	-	2,598,522
August 1 – 31, 2012	-	-	-	2,598,522
September 1 – 30, 2012	-	-	-	2,598,522
Total for or as of the end of the quarter ended September 30, 2012	-	\$ -	-	2,598,522

The following is additional information with respect to the foregoing authorization:

- i. The date the program was announced was November 20, 2009 by Form 8-K.
- ii. The amount approved was up to 1,300,000 U.S. Cellular Common Shares on an annual basis in 2009 and continuing each year thereafter on a cumulative basis.

- iii. There is no expiration date for the program.

- iv. The authorization did not expire during the third quarter of 2012.

- v. U.S. Cellular did not determine to terminate the foregoing Common Share repurchase program, or cease making further purchases thereunder, during the third quarter of 2012.

Item 5. Other Information.

The following information is being provided to update prior disclosures made pursuant to the requirements of Form 8-K, Item 2.03 — Creation of a Direct Financial Obligation or an Obligation Under an Off-Balance Sheet Arrangement of a Registrant.

U.S. Cellular did not borrow or repay any amounts under its revolving credit facility in the third quarter of 2012. U.S. Cellular had no borrowings outstanding under its revolving credit facility as of September 30, 2012.

A description of U.S. Cellular's revolving credit facility is included under Item 1.01 in U.S. Cellular's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 17, 2010 and is incorporated by reference herein.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit 2.1 — Purchase and Sale Agreement dated as of November 6, 2012 by and between United States Cellular Corporation and Sprint Spectrum L.P. and SprintCom, Inc., is hereby incorporated by reference to U.S. Cellular's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 6, 2012.

Exhibit 3.2 — Amended and Restated Bylaws are hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to U.S. Cellular's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 6, 2012.

Exhibit 4.2 — Amended and Restated Bylaws are hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to U.S. Cellular's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 6, 2012.

Exhibit 10.1 — Amendment to the U.S. Cellular Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors, is hereby incorporated by reference to Item 5.02 to U.S. Cellular's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 6, 2012.

Exhibit 10.2 — Amendment to the Telephone and Data Systems, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Telephone and Data Systems, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 15, 2012.

Exhibit 10.3 — U.S. Cellular 2012 Executive Officer Annual Incentive Plan Effective January 1, 2012, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to U.S. Cellular's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 30, 2012.

Exhibit 10.4 — Confidential Agreement and General Release between U.S. Cellular and Alan D. Ferber dated July 19, 2012, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to U.S. Cellular's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 21, 2012, as filed on an amendment to such Form 8-K on July 25, 2012.

Exhibit 11 — Statement regarding computation of per share earnings is included herein as Note 5 — Earnings Per Share in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Exhibit 12 — Statement regarding computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges.

Exhibit 31.1 — Chief Executive Officer certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Exhibit 31.2 — Chief Financial Officer certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Exhibit 32.1 — Chief Executive Officer certification pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Exhibit 32.2 — Chief Financial Officer certification pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Exhibit 101.INS — XBRL Instance Document

Exhibit 101.SCH — XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

Exhibit 101.PRE — XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document

Exhibit 101.CAL — XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document

Exhibit 101.LAB — XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document

Exhibit 101.DEF — XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

The foregoing exhibits include only the exhibits that relate specifically to this Form 10-Q or that supplement the exhibits identified in U.S. Cellular's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. Reference is made to U.S. Cellular's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 for a complete list of exhibits, which are incorporated

herein except to the extent supplemented or superseded above.

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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.

UNITED STATES CELLULAR CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Date: November 7, 2012

/s/ Mary N. Dillon
Mary N. Dillon

President and Chief Executive
Officer

(principal executive officer)

Date: November 7, 2012

/s/ Steven T. Campbell
Steven T. Campbell

Executive Vice
President-Finance,

Chief Financial Officer and
Treasurer

(principal financial officer)

Date: November 7, 2012

/s/ Douglas D. Shuma
Douglas D. Shuma

Chief Accounting Officer

(principal accounting officer)

Signature page for the U.S. Cellular 2012 Third Quarter Form 10-Q

