

CENTURYLINK, INC
Form 10-Q
November 09, 2018

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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, 2018

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 No. 001-7784

CENTURYLINK, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Louisiana	72-0651161
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
100 CenturyLink Drive, Monroe, Louisiana	71203
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)
(318) 388-9000	
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)	

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

Emerging growth company ☐

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

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

On November 2, 2018, there were 1,080,659,270 shares of common stock outstanding.

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* All references to "Notes" in this quarterly report refer to these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

All statements other than statements of historical fact contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are “forward-looking” statements, as defined by (and subject to the “safe harbor” protections under) the federal securities laws. When used herein, the words “anticipates,” “expects,” “believes,” “seeks,” “hopes,” “intends,” “plans,” “projects,” “will” similar words and expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on a number of judgments and assumptions as of the date such statements are made about future events, many of which are beyond our control. These forward-looking statements, and the assumptions on which they are based, (i) are not guarantees of future events, (ii) are inherently speculative and (iii) are subject to significant risks and uncertainties. Actual events and results may differ materially from those anticipated, estimated, projected or implied by us in those statements if one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if our underlying assumptions prove incorrect. All of our forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to our discussion of certain important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those anticipated, estimated, projected or implied by us in those forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause our results to differ materially from the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements include but are not limited to the following:

- the effects of competition from a wide variety of competitive providers, including decreased demand for our traditional wireline service offerings and increased pricing pressures;
- the effects of new, emerging or competing technologies, including those that could make our products less desirable or obsolete;
- the effects of ongoing changes in the regulation of the communications industry, including the outcome of regulatory or judicial proceedings relating to intercarrier compensation, interconnection obligations, universal service, broadband deployment, data protection and net neutrality;
- our ability to timely realize the anticipated benefits of our recently-completed combination with Level 3, including our ability to attain anticipated cost savings, to use Level 3's net operating loss carryforwards in the amounts projected, to retain key personnel and to avoid unanticipated integration disruptions;
- our ability to safeguard our network, and to avoid the adverse impact on our business from possible security breaches, service outages, system failures, equipment breakage, or similar events impacting our network or the availability and quality of our services;
- our ability to effectively adjust to changes in the communications industry, and changes in the composition of our markets and product mix;
- possible changes in the demand for our products and services, including our ability to effectively respond to increased demand for high-speed broadband service;
- our ability to successfully maintain the quality and profitability of our existing product and service offerings, to provision them successfully to our customers and to introduce profitable new offerings on a timely and cost-effective basis;
- our ability to generate cash flows sufficient to fund our financial commitments and objectives, including our capital expenditures, operating costs, debt repayments, dividends, pension contributions and other benefits payments;
- changes in our operating plans, corporate strategies, dividend payment plans or other capital allocation plans, whether based upon changes in our cash flows, cash requirements, financial performance, financial position, market conditions or otherwise;
- our ability to effectively retain and hire key personnel and to successfully negotiate collective bargaining agreements on reasonable terms without work stoppages;
- increases in the costs of our pension, health, post-employment or other benefits, including those caused by changes in markets, interest rates, mortality rates, demographics or regulations, which may in turn impact our business and liquidity;
- adverse changes in our access to credit markets on favorable terms, whether caused by changes in our financial position, lower debt credit ratings, unstable markets or otherwise;

• our ability to meet the terms and conditions of our debt obligations;
• our ability to maintain favorable relations with our key business partners, suppliers, vendors, landlords and financial institutions;

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• our ability to effectively manage our network buildout project and our other expansion opportunities;
• our ability to collect our receivables from financially troubled customers;
• any adverse developments in legal or regulatory proceedings involving us;
• changes in tax, communications, pension, healthcare or other laws or regulations, in governmental support programs, or in general government funding levels;
• the effects of changes in accounting policies or practices, including changes that could potentially require future impairment charges;
• the effects of adverse weather, terrorism or other natural or man-made disasters;
• the effects of more general factors such as changes in interest rates, in exchange rates, in operating costs, in public policy, or in general market, labor, economic or geo-political conditions; and
• other risks identified in our "Risk Factors" disclosures included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Additional factors or risks that we currently deem immaterial, that are not presently known to us or that arise in the future could also cause our actual results to differ materially from our expected results. Given these uncertainties, investors are cautioned not to unduly rely upon our forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements for any reason, whether as a result of new information, future events or developments, changed circumstances, or otherwise. Furthermore, any information about our intentions contained in any of our forward-looking statements reflects our intentions as of the date of such forward-looking statement, and is based upon, among other things, existing regulatory, technological, industry, competitive, economic and market conditions, and our assumptions as of such date. We may change our intentions, strategies or plans (including our dividend or other capital allocation plans) at any time and without notice, based upon any changes in such factors, in our assumptions or otherwise.

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CENTURYLINK, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts and shares in thousands)			
OPERATING REVENUES	\$5,818	4,034	17,665	12,333
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Cost of services and products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	2,672	1,927	8,205	5,705
Selling, general and administrative	967	710	3,191	2,404
Depreciation and amortization	1,285	910	3,858	2,739
Total operating expenses	4,924	3,547	15,254	10,848
OPERATING INCOME	894	487	2,411	1,485
OTHER (EXPENSE) INCOME				
Interest expense	(557)	(362)	(1,638)	(1,000)
Net loss on early retirement of debt	(33)	—	(34)	(5)
Other income, net	25	14	63	6
Total other expense, net	(565)	(348)	(1,609)	(999)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	329	139	802	486
Income tax expense	57	47	123	214
NET INCOME	\$272	92	679	272
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE				
BASIC	\$0.25	0.17	0.64	0.50
DILUTED	\$0.25	0.17	0.63	0.50
WEIGHTED-AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING				
BASIC	1,066,904	541,521	1,065,410	541,113
DILUTED	1,072,355	541,963	1,069,726	541,879
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.				

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CENTURYLINK, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(Dollars in millions)			
NET INCOME	\$272	92	679	272
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS):				
Items related to employee benefit plans:				
Change in net actuarial loss, net of \$(11), \$(15), \$(33) and \$(57) tax	34	36	102	97
Change in net prior service costs, net of \$—, \$(1), \$(2) and \$(3) tax	3	2	7	6
Foreign currency translation adjustment and other, net of \$(1), \$—, \$29 and \$— tax	(1)	18	(161)	20
Other comprehensive income (loss)	36	56	(52)	123
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$308	148	627	395
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.				

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 (Dollars in millions and shares in thousands)
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$390	551
Restricted cash and securities	3	5
Accounts receivable, less allowance of \$153 and \$164	2,465	2,557
Assets held for sale	19	140
Other	1,237	941
Total current assets	4,114	4,194
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$26,493 and \$24,352	26,168	26,852
GOODWILL AND OTHER ASSETS		
Goodwill	30,770	30,475
Restricted cash and securities	27	31
Customer relationships, net	9,309	10,876
Other intangibles, net	1,857	1,897
Other, net	1,126	1,286
Total goodwill and other assets	43,089	44,565
TOTAL ASSETS	\$73,371	75,611
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$778	443
Accounts payable	1,387	1,555
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		
Salaries and benefits	993	890
Income and other taxes	409	370
Interest	362	363
Other	374	344
Current portion of deferred revenue	983	892
Total current liabilities	5,286	4,857
LONG-TERM DEBT	35,749	37,283
DEFERRED CREDITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES		
Deferred income taxes, net	2,502	2,413
Benefit plan obligations, net	4,392	5,178
Other	2,639	2,389
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	9,533	9,980
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 12)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock—non-redeemable, \$25 par value, authorized 2,000 and 2,000 shares, issued and outstanding 7 and 7 shares	—	—
Common stock, \$1.00 par value, authorized 1,600,000 and 1,600,000 shares, issued and outstanding 1,080,573 and 1,069,169 shares	1,081	1,069

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Additional paid-in capital	23,399	23,314
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,454)	(1,995)
Retained earnings	777	1,103
Total stockholders' equity	22,803	23,491
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$73,371	75,611
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 2017 (Dollars in millions)	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$679	272
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,858	2,739
Deferred income taxes	486	(243)
Loss on the sale of data centers and colocation business	—	82
Impairment of assets	46	11
Provision for uncollectible accounts	119	127
Net loss on early retirement of debt	30	5
Share-based compensation	144	64
Changes in current assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(8)	2
Accounts payable	(151)	(93)
Accrued income and other taxes	217	103
Other current assets and liabilities, net	(42)	(221)
Retirement benefits	(639)	(181)
Changes in other noncurrent assets and liabilities, net	324	(54)
Other, net	(27)	87
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,036	2,700
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(2,260)	(2,363)
Proceeds from the sale of data centers and colocation business, less cash sold	—	1,467
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and other assets	125	51
Other investing, net	(61)	(5)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,196)	(850)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	130	6,608
Proceeds from financing obligation	—	356
Payments of long-term debt	(1,539)	(1,612)
Net borrowings (payments) on revolving line of credit	185	(370)
Dividends paid	(1,735)	(881)
Other financing, net	(48)	(11)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(3,007)	4,090
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and securities	(167)	5,940
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and securities at beginning of period	587	224
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and securities at end of period	\$420	6,164
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Income taxes refunded (paid), net	\$674	(378)
Interest paid (net of capitalized interest of \$42 and \$61)	\$(1,571)	(917)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018		2017	2017
	(Dollars in millions except per share amounts)					
COMMON STOCK						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,079	550	1,069	547		
Issuance of common stock through dividend reinvestment, incentive and benefit plans	2	—	12	3		
Balance at end of period	1,081	550	1,081	550		
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL						
Balance at beginning of period	23,360	14,637	23,314	14,970		
Change in common stock through dividend reinvestment, incentive and benefit plans	7	2	(2	) 5		
Shares withheld to satisfy tax withholdings	(15	) (1	) (50	) (16	)	
Share-based compensation and other, net	48	21	142	59		
Dividends declared	—	(289	) —	(648	)	
Acquisition of additional minority interest in a subsidiary	(1	) —	(5	) —		
Balance at end of period	23,399	14,370	23,399	14,370		
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS						
Balance at beginning of period	(2,490	) (2,050	) (1,995	) (2,117	)	
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2018-02, Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	(407	) —		
Other comprehensive income	36	56	(52	) 123		
Balance at end of period	(2,454	) (1,994	) (2,454	) (1,994	)	
RETAINED EARNINGS						
Balance at beginning of period	1,040	(51	) 1,103	(1	)	
Net income	272	92	679	272		
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2018-02, Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	407	—		
Cumulative net effect of adoption of ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, net of \$(17), \$—, \$(117) and \$— tax	49	—	346	—		
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting	—	—	—	3		
Dividends declared	(584	) (7	) (1,758	) (240	)	
Balance at end of period	777	34	777	34		
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 22,803	12,960	22,803	12,960		
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER COMMON SHARE	\$ 0.54	0.54	1.62	1.62		

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CENTURYLINK, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

References in the Notes to "CenturyLink," "we," "us" and "our" refer to CenturyLink, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires and except in Note 6 - Long-Term Debt and Credit Facilities, where such references refer solely to CenturyLink, Inc. References in the Notes to "Level 3" refer to Level 3 Communications, Inc. prior to our acquisition thereof and to its successor-in-interest Level 3 Parent, LLC after such acquisition, unless the context otherwise requires.

(1) Background

General

We are an international facilities-based communications company engaged primarily in providing an integrated array of services to our residential and business customers. Our communications services include local and long-distance voice, virtual private network ("VPN") data network, private line (including special access business data services), Ethernet, network access, information technology, wavelength, broadband, colocation and data center services, managed services, professional and other services provided in connection with selling equipment, network security and various other ancillary services.

On November 1, 2017, we acquired Level 3 in a cash and stock transaction. See Note 2—Acquisition of Level 3 for additional information. On May 1, 2017, we sold our data centers and colocation business to a consortium of private equity purchasers for a combination of cash and equity. See Note 3—Sale of Data Centers and Colocation Business for additional information.

Basis of Presentation

Our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2017, which was derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, and our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements provided herein have been prepared in accordance with the instructions for Form 10-Q. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted pursuant to rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"); however, in our opinion, the disclosures made are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. We believe that these consolidated financial statements include all normal recurring adjustments necessary to fairly present the results for the interim periods. The consolidated results of operations and cash flows for the first nine months of the year are not necessarily indicative of the consolidated results of operations and cash flows that might be expected for the entire year. These consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of our subsidiaries in which we have a controlling interest. These subsidiaries include Level 3 on and after November 1, 2017. Intercompany amounts and transactions with our consolidated subsidiaries have been eliminated. In connection with our acquisition of Level 3, we acquired its deconsolidated Venezuela subsidiary, and due to exchange restrictions and other conditions, we have assigned no value to this subsidiary's assets. Additionally, we have excluded this subsidiary from our consolidated financial statements.

To simplify the overall presentation of our consolidated financial statements, we report immaterial amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests in certain of our subsidiaries as follows: (i) income attributable to noncontrolling interests in other income (expense), net, (ii) equity attributable to noncontrolling interests in additional paid-in capital and (iii) cash flows attributable to noncontrolling interests in other, net financing activities.

We reclassified certain prior period amounts to conform to the current period presentation, including the categorization of our revenues and our segment reporting. See Note 11—Segment Information for additional information. These changes had no impact on total operating revenues, total operating expenses or net income for any period.

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Income Taxes

As of September 30, 2018, we have not completed our accounting for the tax effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Act") which was signed into law in late December 2017. In order to complete our accounting for the impact of the Act, we continue to obtain, analyze and interpret additional guidance as such guidance becomes available from the U.S. Treasury Department, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), state taxing jurisdictions, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"), and other standard-setting and regulatory bodies. Guidance issued by these bodies to date does not allow us to definitively calculate the tax effects of the Act. New guidance or interpretations may materially impact our provision for income taxes in future periods.

Additional information that is needed to complete the analysis but is currently unavailable includes, but is not limited to, the amount of earnings of foreign subsidiaries, the final determination of certain net deferred tax assets subject to remeasurement due to purchase accounting adjustments and other matters, and the tax treatment of such provisions of the Act by various state tax authorities. We have provisionally recognized the tax impacts related to the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The ultimate impact may differ from our current provisional estimate due to additional analysis, changes in interpretations and assumptions we have made, additional regulatory guidance that may be issued, and actions we may take as a result of the Act. The change from our current provisional estimates will be reflected in our fourth quarter statement of operations and could be material. We expect to complete the accounting in the fourth quarter of 2018.

The Act reduced the U.S. corporate income tax rate from a maximum of 35% to 21% for all C corporations, effective January 1, 2018, introduced further limitations on the deductibility of interest expense, made certain changes to the tax treatment of capital expenditures and various other items, and imposed a one-time repatriation tax on certain earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries. In addition, the Act introduces additional base-broadening measures, including Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income and the Base-Erosion Anti-Abuse Tax. As a result of the reduction in the U.S. corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, we provisionally re-measured our net deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2017 and recognized a tax benefit of approximately \$1.1 billion in our consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017. During the first nine months of 2018, we reduced this \$1.1 billion tax benefit by \$83 million due to changes in certain purchase accounting adjustments related to the Level 3 acquisition, which was reflected in income tax expense over such nine-month period. Additionally, this provisional benefit was further reduced by \$208 million by the net deferred tax impact of certain tax accounting method changes filed with our 2017 Federal income tax return that significantly accelerated certain tax deductions into 2017.

During the third quarter of 2018, we continued to evaluate and analyze the tax impacts of the Act. While we have not finalized our analysis, we do not expect the provisions of the Act, exclusive of the rate reduction, to materially impact us during the remainder of 2018. However, we cannot provide any assurance that, upon completion of our analysis, the impact will not be material or that there will not be material tax impacts in future years. Accordingly, other than as noted above, we have not made any additional adjustments related to the Act in our consolidated financial statements.

As noted above, we accelerated a significant amount of tax deductions into 2017. The accelerated tax deductions resulted in a 2017 net operating loss for tax purposes, a portion of which was carried back to 2016 to generate a cash refund of \$392 million, which was received in the third quarter of 2018. Additionally, we received a \$314 million refund in the second quarter of 2018 related to 2017 federal income taxes. Based on current circumstances, we do not expect to experience a material near term reduction in the amount of cash income taxes paid by us from the Act due to utilization of net operating loss carryforwards. However, we anticipate that the provisions of the Act may reduce our cash income taxes in future years.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In the first quarter of 2018, we adopted Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”, ASU 2018-02, “Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income: Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income” and ASU 2016-16, “Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory”.

Each of these is described further below.

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Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 which replaces virtually all existing generally accepted accounting principles on revenue recognition and replaces them with a principles-based approach for determining revenue recognition using a new five step model. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 also includes new accounting principles related to the deferral and amortization of contract acquisition and fulfillment costs.

We adopted the new revenue recognition standard under the modified retrospective transition method. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, we recorded a cumulative catch-up adjustment that increased our retained earnings by \$49 million, net of \$17 million of income taxes, and \$346 million, net of \$117 million of income taxes, respectively. The catch-up adjustment recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2018 resulted from the identification of additional fulfillment costs that should have been considered in our adoption and from correcting certain issues in the accounting system we utilize in calculating revenue under the new revenue recognition standard.

Under ASU 2014-09, we are now deferring incremental contract acquisition and fulfillment costs and are recognizing (or amortizing) such costs over either the initial contract (plus anticipated renewal contracts to which the costs relate) or the average customer life. Deferred acquisition and fulfillment costs are amortized based on the transfer of services on a straight-line basis over the average customer life of 30 months for consumer customers and 12 to 60 months for business customers and are included in cost of services and products and selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statement of operations. A portion of these costs are amortized on a portfolio basis using an average expected contract term of 30 months. The amounts of these deferred costs that are anticipated to be amortized in the next twelve months are included in other current assets on our consolidated balance sheets.

See Note 5—Revenue Recognition for additional information.

Comprehensive Income

ASU 2018-02 provides an option to reclassify stranded tax effects within accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings in each period in which the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate in the Act (or portion thereof) is recorded. If an entity elects to reclassify the income tax effects of the Act, the amount of that reclassification shall include the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate on the gross deferred tax amounts and related valuation allowances, if any, at the date of enactment of the Act related to items remaining in accumulated other comprehensive income. The effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate on gross valuation allowances that were originally charged to income from continuing operations shall not be included. ASU 2018-02 is effective January 1, 2019, but early adoption is permitted and should be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period (or periods) in which the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate in the Act is recognized. We early adopted and applied ASU 2018-02 in the first quarter of 2018. The adoption of ASU 2018-02 resulted in a \$407 million increase to retained earnings and in accumulated other comprehensive loss. See Note 14—Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss for additional information.

Income Taxes

ASU 2016-16 eliminates the current prohibition on the recognition of the income tax effects on the transfer of assets among our subsidiaries. Prospectively, the income tax effects associated with these asset transfers, except for the transfer of inventory, will be recognized in the period the asset is transferred versus the current deferral and recognition upon either the sale of the asset to a third party or over the remaining useful life of the asset. Our adoption of ASU 2016-16 did not have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements.

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Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Retirement Benefits

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-14, "Compensation-Retirement Benefits-Defined Benefit Plans-General: Disclosure Framework-Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans" ("ASU 2018-14"). ASU 2018-14 eliminates requirements for certain disclosures that are not considered cost beneficial, clarifies certain required disclosures and adds additional disclosures under defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement plans. We are required to adopt this guidance beginning January 1, 2021. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments in ASU 2018-14 would need to be applied on a retrospective basis. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this standard on our disclosures.

Goodwill Impairment

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, "Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment" ("ASU 2017-04"). ASU 2017-04 simplifies the impairment testing for goodwill by changing the measurement for goodwill impairment. Under current rules, we are required to compute the implied fair value of goodwill to measure the impairment amount if the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value. Under ASU 2017-04, the goodwill impairment charge will equal the excess of the reporting unit carrying value above its fair value, limited to the amount of goodwill assigned to the reporting unit.

We are required to adopt the provisions of ASU 2017-04 for any goodwill impairment tests, including our required annual test, occurring after January 1, 2020, but have the option to early adopt it for any impairment test that we are required to perform. We have not determined if we will elect to early adopt the provisions of ASU 2017-04. The provisions of ASU 2017-04 would not have affected our last goodwill impairment assessment, but no assurance can be provided that the simplified testing methodology will not affect our goodwill impairment assessment in the future.

Financial Instruments

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" ("ASU 2016-13"). The primary impact of ASU 2016-13 for us is a change in the model for the recognition of credit losses related to our financial instruments from an incurred loss model, which recognized credit losses only if it was probable that a loss had been incurred, to an expected loss model, which requires our management team to estimate the total credit losses expected on the portfolio of financial instruments. We are currently reviewing the requirements of the standard and evaluating the impact on our consolidated financial statements.

We are required to adopt the provisions of ASU 2016-13 effective January 1, 2020, but could elect to early adopt the provisions as of January 1, 2019. We expect to recognize the impacts of adopting ASU 2016-13 through a cumulative adjustment to retained earnings as of the date of adoption. As of the date of this report, we have not yet determined the date we will adopt ASU 2016-13.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases" ("ASU 2016-02"). The core principle of ASU 2016-02 will require lessees to present right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on their balance sheets for operating leases, which under GAAP are currently not required to be reflected on their balance sheets.

ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning January 1, 2019. Upon adoption of ASU 2016-02, we are required to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented in our consolidated financial statements using a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective transition approach includes a number of optional practical expedients that we may elect to apply.

In January 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-01, "Leases: Land Easement Practical Expedient for Transition to ASU 2016-02" ("ASU 2018-01"). ASU 2018-01 permits reporting companies to elect to forego reassessments of land easements that exist or expire before the entity's adoption of ASU 2016-02 and that were not previously accounted for as leases. We plan to adopt ASU 2018-01 at the same time we adopt ASU 2016-02.

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In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, "Leases: Targeted Improvements" ("ASU 2018-11"). ASU 2018-11 provides entities with an additional (and optional) transition method to adopt the new leases standard. Under this new transition method, an entity initially applies the new leases standard at the adoption date and recognizes a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. We have not yet determined whether we will use ASU 2018-11's newly permitted adoption method.

We are in the process of implementing a new lease administration and accounting system. We plan to adopt ASU 2016-02 and ASU 2018-01 effective January 1, 2019. The adoption of ASU 2016-02 will result in our recognition of right of use assets and lease liabilities that we have not previously recorded. Although we believe it is premature as of the date of this report to provide any estimate of the impact of adopting ASU 2016-02, we do expect that it will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. Additionally, upon implementing ASU 2016-02, accounting for the failed-sale-leaseback transaction described in Note 3—Sale of Data Centers and Colocation Business will no longer be applicable based on our facts and circumstances, and the real estate assets and corresponding financing obligation described therein will be derecognized from our consolidated financial statements.

(2) Acquisition of Level 3

On November 1, 2017, CenturyLink acquired Level 3 through successive merger transactions, including a merger of Level 3 with and into a merger subsidiary, which survived such merger as our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary under the name of Level 3 Parent, LLC. Level 3's results of operations have been included in our consolidated results of operations since November 1, 2017.

As of September 30, 2018, our preliminary estimated amount of aggregate consideration was \$19.6 billion.

We have recognized the assets and liabilities of Level 3 based on our preliminary estimates of the fair value of the acquired tangible and intangible assets and assumed liabilities of Level 3 as of November 1, 2017, the consummation date of the acquisition, with the excess aggregate consideration recorded as goodwill. The final determination of the allocation of the aggregate consideration we paid in the combination is based on the fair value of such assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date with any excess aggregate consideration to be recorded as goodwill. The estimation of such fair values and the estimation of lives of depreciable tangible assets and amortizable intangible assets require significant judgment. We are reviewing our valuation analysis along with the related allocation to goodwill. We expect to complete our final fair value determinations during the fourth quarter of 2018. We are also reviewing our calculations of the estimates of the fair value of Level 3's deferred tax assets acquired and liabilities assumed and performing related final controls. Our final fair value determinations may be different than those reflected in our consolidated financial statements at September 30, 2018, however we do not expect that any subsequent modifications to the preliminary purchase price allocation will be material.

The U.S. Department of Justice approved the acquisition subject to conditions of a consent decree on October 2, 2017, which required us to divest (i) certain Level 3 metro network assets in three markets and (ii) 24 strands of dark fiber connecting 30 specified city-pairs across the United States in the form of an indefeasible right of use agreement. During the second quarter of 2018, we sold network assets in Boise, Idaho and Albuquerque, New Mexico that we were required to divest as a condition of the merger. The proceeds from these sales were included in the proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment in our consolidated statements of cash flows. No gain or loss was recognized with these transactions. All of the metro network assets were classified as assets held for sale on our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2017. The Tucson, Arizona assets continued to be classified as assets held for sale on our consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2018. In October 2018, we sold the Tucson, Arizona assets for their net book value.

Based solely on our preliminary estimates through September 30, 2018, the aggregate consideration exceeds the aggregate estimated fair value of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities by \$11.2 billion, which we have recognized as goodwill. The goodwill is attributable to strategic benefits, including enhanced financial and operational scale, market diversification and leveraged combined networks that we expect to realize. None of the goodwill associated with this acquisition is deductible for income tax purposes.

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As of September 30, 2018, the following is our updated assignment of the preliminary estimated aggregate consideration:

	Adjusted November 1, 2017 Balance as of December 31, 2017 (Dollars in millions)	Purchase Price Adjustments (3)	Adjusted November 1, 2017 Balance as of September 30, 2018
Cash, accounts receivable and other current assets ⁽¹⁾	\$3,317	(25)	3,292
Property, plant and equipment	9,311	86	9,397
Identifiable intangible assets ⁽²⁾			
Customer relationships	8,964	(476)	8,488
Other	391	(13)	378
Other noncurrent assets	782	203	985
Current liabilities, excluding current maturities of long-term debt	(1,461)	(31)	(1,492)
Current maturities of long-term debt	(7)	—	(7)
Long-term debt	(10,888)	—	(10,888)
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	(1,629)	(102)	(1,731)
Goodwill	10,837	353	11,190
Total estimated aggregate consideration	\$19,617	(5)	19,612

(1) Includes accounts receivable, which had a gross contractual value of \$884 million on November 1, 2017 and September 30, 2018.

(2) The preliminary estimate of the weighted-average amortization period for the acquired intangible assets is approximately 12.0 years.

(3) All purchase price adjustments occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

On the acquisition date, we assumed Level 3's contingencies. For more information on our contingencies, see Note 12—Commitments and Contingencies and Other Items.

Acquisition-Related Expenses

We have incurred acquisition-related expenses related to our acquisition of Level 3. The table below summarizes our acquisition-related expenses, which consist of integration-related expenses, including severance and retention compensation expenses, and transaction-related expenses:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	2018	2017
	(Dollars in millions)			
Transaction-related expenses	\$1 6	2	23	
Integration-related expenses	43 28	275	40	
Total acquisition-related expenses	\$44 34	277	63	

Through September 30, 2018, we had incurred cumulative acquisition-related expenses of \$600 million for Level 3. The total amounts of these expenses have been included in our selling, general and administrative expenses beginning in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Level 3 incurred transaction-related expenses of \$47 million on the date of acquisition. This amount is not included in our results of operations.

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References to Acquired Businesses

In the discussion that follows, we refer to the incremental business activities that we now operate as a result of the Level 3 acquisition as “Legacy Level 3”. References to “Legacy CenturyLink”, when used to compare our consolidated results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, mean the business we operated prior to the Level 3 acquisition.

Combined Pro Forma Operating Results (Unaudited)

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, our results of operations included operating revenues (net of intercompany eliminations) attributable to Level 3 of \$1.984 billion and \$6.071 billion, respectively.

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of CenturyLink as if the Level 3 acquisition had been consummated as of January 1, 2017:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017
	(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	
Operating revenues	\$6,031	18,316
Net income	194	459
Basic earnings per common share	0.18	0.43
Diluted earnings per common share	0.18	0.43

This pro forma information reflects certain adjustments to previously-reported operating results, consisting primarily but not exclusively of:

- decreased operating revenues and expenses due to the elimination of transactions among CenturyLink and Level 3 that are now subject to intercompany elimination and the elimination of deferred revenues associated with installation activities that were preliminarily assigned no value at the acquisition date;
- increased amortization expense related to identifiable intangible assets, net of decreased depreciation expense to reflect the preliminary fair value of property, plant and equipment;
- increased interest expense resulting from (i) interest on the new debt to finance the combination and amortization of the related debt discount and debt issuance costs, (ii) the elimination of Level 3’s historical amortization of debt discount and debt issuance costs and (iii) a reduction in interest expense due to the accretion of an adjustment to reflect the increased preliminary fair value of the long-term debt of Level 3 recognized on the acquisition date; and
- the related income tax effects.

The pro forma information is presented for illustrative purposes only and does not necessarily reflect the actual results of operations had the Level 3 acquisition been consummated at January 1, 2017, nor is it necessarily indicative of future operating results. The pro forma information does not reflect:

- the transaction costs incurred by us and Level 3 during the periods presented above (which are further described above in this note);
- integration costs incurred by us in future periods; or
- potential revenue enhancements, cost synergies or other operating efficiencies that could result from the acquisition

As a result of the acquisition of Level 3's net operating losses ("NOL"s), we expect to significantly reduce our federal cash taxes for the next several years.

(3) Sale of Data Centers and Colocation Business

On May 1, 2017, we sold our data centers and colocation business to a consortium led by BC Partners, Inc. and Medina Capital in exchange for cash and a minority stake in the limited partnership that owns the consortium's newly-formed global secure infrastructure company, Cyxtera Technologies ("Cyxtera").

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We received pre-tax cash proceeds of \$1.8 billion, and we have valued our minority stake at \$150 million, which was based upon the total equity contribution to the limited partnership on the date made.

In connection with our sale of the data centers and colocation business to Cyxtera, we agreed to lease back from Cyxtera a portion of the data center space to provide data hosting services to our customers. Because we have continuing involvement in the business through our minority stake in Cyxtera's parent, we do not meet the requirements for a sale-leaseback transaction as described in ASC 840-40, Leases - Sale-Leaseback Transactions. Under the failed-sale-leaseback accounting model, we are deemed under GAAP to still own certain real estate assets sold to Cyxtera, which we must continue to reflect on our consolidated balance sheets and depreciate over the assets' remaining useful lives. Under this accounting model, we must also treat a certain amount of the pre-tax cash proceeds from the divestiture as though it were the result of a financing obligation on our consolidated balance sheets, and our consolidated results of operations must include imputed revenue associated with the portion of the real estate assets that we have not leased back and imputed interest expense on the financing obligation. A portion of the rent payments required under our leaseback arrangement with Cyxtera are recognized as reductions of the financing obligation, resulting in lower recognized rent expense than the amounts actually paid each period. Under the failed-sale-leaseback accounting model, the remaining net book value of the real estate assets must be derecognized at the end of the lease term. Please see "Leases" (ASU 2016-02) in Note 1—Background for additional information on how the new lease accounting standard will accelerate the derecognition of such amounts.

The following table reflects the assets sold to and the liabilities assumed by Cyxtera on May 1, 2017, including our estimate of the impact of failed-sale-leaseback:

	Dollars in millions
Goodwill	\$ 1,142
Property, plant and equipment	1,051
Other intangible assets	249
Other assets	66
Less assets recorded as part of the failed-sale-leaseback	(526)
Total net amount of assets derecognized	\$ 1,982
Capital lease obligations	\$ 294
Other liabilities	274
Less imputed financing obligations from the failed-sale-leaseback	(628)
Total net imputed liabilities recognized	\$ (60)

Based on our assessment of our minority stake in the limited partnership, we classified our \$150 million investment in the limited partnership in other assets on our consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2018.

(4) Goodwill, Customer Relationships and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill, customer relationships and other intangible assets consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(Dollars in millions)	
Goodwill	\$30,770	30,475

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Customer relationships, less accumulated amortization of \$8,153 and \$7,096	\$9,309	10,876
Indefinite-life intangible assets	\$269	269
Other intangible assets subject to amortization:		
Capitalized software, less accumulated amortization of \$2,547 and \$2,294	1,450	1,469
Trade names and patents, less accumulated amortization of \$54 and \$31	138	159
Total other intangible assets, net	\$1,857	1,897

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Our goodwill was derived from numerous acquisitions where the purchase price exceeded the fair value of the net assets acquired (including the acquisition described in Note 2—Acquisition of Level 3). At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the net carrying amounts of goodwill, customer relationships and other intangible assets included preliminary estimates of \$19.3 billion and \$20.1 billion, respectively, as a result of our Level 3 acquisition.

Total amortization expense for intangible assets for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 totaled \$446 million and \$1.3 billion, respectively, and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 totaled \$269 million and \$820 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2018, the gross carrying amount of goodwill, customer relationships, indefinite-life and other intangible assets was \$52.7 billion.

We estimate that total amortization expense for intangible assets (which include preliminary estimates for the intangible assets acquired from Level 3) for the years ending December 31, 2018 through 2022 will be as follows:

	(Dollars in millions)
2018 (remaining three months)	\$ 443
2019	1,692
2020	1,589
2021	1,158
2022	982

The following table shows the rollforward of goodwill assigned to our reportable segments from December 31, 2017 through September 30, 2018:

	Business	Consumer	Total
	(Dollars in millions)		
As of December 31, 2017	\$20,197	10,278	30,475
Purchase accounting and other adjustments	353	—	353
Effect of foreign currency rate change	(58)	—	(58)
As of September 30, 2018	\$20,492	10,278	30,770

As of September 30, 2018, the \$20.5 billion of goodwill assigned to our business reportable segment had not been allocated to our customer sales channels ((i) medium and small business, (ii) enterprise, (iii) international and global accounts and (iv) wholesale and indirect as we had not completed our valuation analysis and calculation. Our Chief Executive Officer, who is also our Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"), continues to review the operational and internal reporting structure as a result of our acquisition of Level 3.

(5) Revenue Recognition

We earn most of our consolidated revenue from contracts with customers, primarily through the provision of telecommunications and other services. Revenue from contracts with customers is accounted for under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 606, which we adopted on January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective approach. We also earn revenues from leasing arrangements (primarily fiber capacity agreements) and governmental subsidy payments, neither of which are accounted for under ASC 606.

Under ASC 606, revenues are recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to our customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognized based on the following five-step model:

- 1. Identification of the contract with a customer;
- 2. Identification of the performance obligations in the contract;
- 3. Determination of the transaction price;

Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and,
Recognition of revenue when, or as, we satisfy a performance obligation.

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We provide an array of communications services, including VPN, Ethernet, data, broadband, private line, transport, voice, information technology and other ancillary services. We provide these services to a wide range of businesses, including global/international, enterprise, wholesale, government, small and medium business customers, as well as residential customers. Certain contracts also include the sale of equipment, which is not significant to our business.

For access services, we generally bill fixed monthly charges one month in advance to customers and recognize revenue as service is provided over the contract term in alignment with the customer's receipt of service. For usage, installation and other ancillary services, we generally bill in arrears and recognize revenue as usage or delivery occurs. In most cases, the amount invoiced for our service offerings constitutes the price that would be billed on a standalone basis. To the extent certain products or services are discounted as a part of a bundle arrangement, the bundle discounts are included in our calculation of the total transaction price with the customer, which is allocated to the various services in the bundle offering based on the estimated selling price of services included in each bundle combination.

Under ASC 606, we recognize revenue for services when we provide the applicable service or when control is transferred. Recognition of certain payments received in advance of services being provided is deferred until the service is provided. These advance payments include certain activation and certain installation charges. If the activation and installation charges are not separate performance obligations, we recognize as revenue over the actual or expected contract term using historical experience, which ranges from one year to seven years depending on the service. In most cases, termination fees or other fees on existing contracts that are negotiated in conjunction with new contracts are deferred and recognized over the new contract term. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to provide a good or service to the customer. We recognize revenue for services when we satisfy our performance obligation.

Promotional or performance-based incentive payments are estimated at contract inception (and updated on a periodic basis as needed) and accounted for as variable consideration. In certain cases, customers may be permitted to modify their contracts without incurring a penalty. We evaluate the change in scope or price to identify whether the modification should be treated as a separate contract, whether the modification is a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract, or if it is a change to the existing contract. The impact of contract modifications has not been significant to our results in 2018.

Customer contracts are evaluated to determine whether the performance obligations are separable. If the performance obligations are deemed separable and separate earnings processes exist, the total transaction price that we expect to receive with the customer is allocated to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price. The revenue associated with each performance obligation is then recognized as earned. The portion of any advance payment allocated to the service based upon its relative selling price is recognized ratably over the contract term.

We periodically sell optical capacity on our network. These transactions are structured as indefeasible rights of use, commonly referred to as IRUs, which are the exclusive right to use a specified amount of capacity or fiber for a specified term, typically 10 to 20 years. In most cases, we account for the cash consideration received on transfers of optical capacity as ASC 606 revenue which we recognize ratably over the term of the agreement. Dark fiber is accounted for as non-ASC 606 lease revenue, which we also recognize ratably over the term of the agreement. We do not recognize revenue on any contemporaneous exchanges of our optical capacity assets for other non-owned optical capacity assets.

In connection with offering products and services provided to the end user by third-party vendors, we review the relationship between us, the vendor and the end user to assess whether revenue should be reported on a gross or net basis. In assessing whether revenue should be reported on a gross or net basis, we consider whether we act as a principal in the transaction and control the goods and services used to fulfill the performance obligations associated

with the transaction. Based on our agreement with DIRECTV, we offer this service through a sales agency relationship which we report on a net basis.

We have service level commitments pursuant to contracts with certain of our customers. To the extent that such service levels are not achieved or are otherwise disputed due to performance or service issues or other service interruptions or conditions, we will estimate the amount of credits to be issued and record a corresponding reduction to revenues in the period that the service level commitment was not met.

Customer payments are made based on billing schedules included in our customer contracts, which is typically on a monthly basis. For certain products or services and customer types, payment is required before products or services are provided.

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Comparative Results

During the three months ended September 30, 2018, we identified and corrected certain issues in the accounting system we utilize in calculating the effects of ASC 606. Our revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2018 includes an adjustment of \$43 million that is attributable to the six months ended June 30, 2018.

The following tables present our reported results under ASC 606 and a reconciliation to results using the historical accounting method:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 (Dollars in millions, except per share amounts and shares in thousands)		
	Reported Balances as of September 30, 2018	Impact of ASC 606	Historical Adjusted Balances
Operating revenues	\$5,818	(14)	\$ 5,804
Cost of services and products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	2,672	8	2,680
Selling, general and administrative	967	16	983
Interest expense	557	(7)	550
Income tax expense	57	(8)	49
Net income	\$272	(23)	\$ 249
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE			
BASIC	\$0.25	(0.02)	0.23
DILUTED	\$0.25	(0.02)	0.23
WEIGHTED-AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING			
BASIC	1,066,904		1,066,904
DILUTED	1,072,351		1,072,351
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 (Dollars in millions, except per share amounts and shares in thousands)		
	Reported Balances as of September 30, 2018	Impact of ASC 606	Historical Adjusted Balances
Operating revenues	\$17,665	12	\$ 17,677
Cost of services and products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	8,205	18	8,223
Selling, general and administrative	3,191	42	3,233
Interest expense	1,638	(7)	1,631
Income tax expense	123	(11)	112

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Net income	\$679	(30)	\$ 649
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE			
BASIC	\$0.64	(0.03)	0.61
DILUTED	\$0.63	(0.03)	0.60
WEIGHTED-AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING			
BASIC	1,065,410—		1,065,410
DILUTED	1,069,726—		1,069,726

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The following table presents a reconciliation of certain consolidated balance sheet captions under ASC 606 to the balance sheet results using the historical accounting method:

	As of September 30, 2018 (Dollars in millions)		
	Reported Balance	Impact ASC 605 as of of September ASC 30, 606	Historical Adjusted Balances
Other current assets	\$ 1,237	(390)	\$ 847
Other long-term assets, net	1,014	(93)	921
Deferred revenue	2,547	(101)	2,446
Deferred income taxes, net	2,502	(127)	2,375
Other long-term liabilities	1,075	122	1,197
Retained earnings	777	(377)	400

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Disaggregated Revenue by Service Offering

The following tables provide disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers based on service offerings for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively. It also shows the amount of revenue that is not subject to ASC 606, but is instead governed by other accounting standards. The adjustment of \$43 million noted above was included in the revenue of the consumer segment for the three months ended September 30, 2018; \$34 million was recorded to voice and collaboration and \$9 million was recorded to transport and infrastructure.

Three Months Ended September
30, 2018

(Dollars in millions)

	Total Revenue	Adjustments for Non-ASC 606 Revenue ⁽⁸⁾	Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Business segment			
IP & Data Services ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,726	—	\$ 1,726
Transport & Infrastructure ⁽²⁾	1,331	(71)	1,260
Voice & Collaboration ⁽³⁾	1,075	—	1,075
IT & Managed Services ⁽⁴⁾	153	—	153
Total business segment revenues	4,285	(71)	4,214
Consumer segment			
IP & Data Services ⁽⁵⁾	70	(9)	61
Transport & Infrastructure ⁽⁶⁾	720	(54)	666
Voice & Collaboration ⁽³⁾	565	—	565
Total consumer segment revenues	1,355	(63)	1,292
Non-segment revenues			
Regulatory revenues ⁽⁷⁾	178	(178)	—
Total non-segment revenues	178	(178)	—
Total revenues	\$5,818	\$ (312)	\$ 5,506
Timing of Revenue			
Goods transferred at a point in time			\$ 51
Services performed over time			5,455
Total revenues from contracts with customers			\$ 5,506

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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 (Dollars in millions)			
	Total Revenue	Adjustments for Non-ASC 606 Revenue ⁽⁸⁾	Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Business segment			
IP & Data Services ⁽¹⁾	\$5,212	—	\$ 5,212
Transport & Infrastructure ⁽²⁾	4,021	(217)	3,804
Voice & Collaboration ⁽³⁾	3,324	—	3,324
IT & Managed Services ⁽⁴⁾	476	—	476
Total business segment revenues	13,033	(217)	12,816
Consumer segment			
IP & Data Services ⁽⁵⁾	249	(25)	224
Transport & Infrastructure ⁽⁶⁾	2,171	(159)	2,012
Voice & Collaboration ⁽³⁾	1,666	—	1,666
Total consumer segment revenues	4,086	(184)	3,902
Non-segment revenues			
Regulatory revenues ⁽⁷⁾	546	(546)	—
Total non-segment revenues	546	(546)	—
Total revenues	\$17,665	(947)	\$ 16,718
Timing of Revenue			
Goods transferred at a point in time			\$ 132
Services performed over time			16,586
Total revenues from contracts with customers			\$ 16,718
(1) Includes primarily VPN data network, Ethernet, IP, video and ancillary revenues.			
(2) Includes primarily broadband, private line (including business data services), colocation and data centers, wavelength and ancillary revenues.			
(3) Includes local, long-distance and other ancillary revenues.			
(4) Includes IT services and managed services revenues.			
(5) Includes retail video revenues (including our facilities-based video revenues).			
(6) Includes primarily broadband and equipment sales and professional services revenues.			
(7) Includes CAF Phase I, CAF Phase 2, federal and state USF support revenue, sublease rental income and failed-sale leaseback income.			
(8) Includes regulatory revenues, lease revenues, sublease rental income, revenue from fiber capacity lease arrangements and failed sale leaseback income, which are not within the scope of ASC 606.			
Customer Receivables and Contract Balances			

The following table provides balances of customer receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities as of September 30, 2018 and January 1, 2018:

September 30, 2018
January 1, 2018

(Dollars in millions)

Customer receivables ⁽¹⁾	\$2,436	2,504
Contract liabilities	716	623
Contract assets	352	255

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⁽¹⁾ Gross customer receivables of \$2.6 billion and \$2.7 billion, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$153 million and \$155 million, at September 30, 2018 and January 1, 2018, respectively.

Contract liabilities are consideration we have received from our customers in advance of providing goods or services promised in the future. We defer recognizing this consideration as revenue until we have satisfied the related performance obligation to the customer. Contract liabilities include recurring services billed one month in advance and installation and maintenance charges that are deferred and recognized over the actual or expected contract term, which ranges from one to seven years depending on the service. Contract liabilities are included within deferred revenue in our consolidated balance sheet.

Performance Obligations

We do not disclose the value of unsatisfied performance obligations for contracts for which we recognize revenue at the amount to which we have the right to invoice for services performed (for example, uncommitted usage or non-recurring charges associated with professional or technical services to be completed), or contracts that are classified as leasing arrangements that are not subject to ASC 606.

As of September 30, 2018, our estimated revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations associated with customer contracts that are unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) is approximately \$9.2 billion. We expect to recognize approximately 73% of this revenue through 2020, with the balance recognized thereafter.

Contract Costs

The following table provides changes in our contract acquisition costs and fulfillment costs:

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September		Ended September	
	30, 2018		30, 2018	
	(Dollars in millions)			
	Acquisition		Acquisition	
	Fulfillment		Fulfillment	
	Costs	Costs	Costs	Costs
Beginning of period balance	\$286	161	268	133
Costs incurred	53	46	152	105
Amortization	(44)	(34)	(125)	(65)
End of period balance	\$295	173	295	173

Acquisition costs include commission fees paid to employees as a result of obtaining contracts. Fulfillment costs include third party and internal costs associated with the provision, installation and activation of telecommunications services to customers, including labor and materials consumed for these activities.

Deferred acquisition and fulfillment costs are amortized based on the transfer of services on a straight-line basis over the average customer life of 30 months for consumer customers and 12 to 60 months for business customers and are included in cost of services and products and selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statement of operations. The amount of these deferred costs that are anticipated to be amortized in the next twelve months are included in other current assets on our consolidated balance sheets. The amount of deferred costs expected to be amortized beyond the next twelve months is included in other non-current assets on our consolidated balance sheets. We recognize incremental costs of obtaining contracts as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the assets is less than one year. Deferred acquisition and fulfillment costs are assessed for impairment on a quarterly basis. During the three months ended September 30, 2018 we made a \$45 million adjustment to the beginning balance of the fulfillment costs shown in the table above for additional fulfillment costs we identified that

should have been considered in our adoption. The impact to our expenses was less than \$3 million for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018.

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(6) Long-Term Debt and Credit Facilities

The following chart reflects our consolidated long-term debt, including unamortized discounts and premiums and unamortized debt issuance costs, but excluding intercompany debt:

	Interest Rates ⁽¹⁾	Maturities	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
(Dollars in millions)				
Senior Secured Debt:				
CenturyLink, Inc.				
2017 Revolving Credit Facility ⁽²⁾	4.898% - 4.908%	2022	\$590	405
Term Loan A	4.992%	2022	1,643	1,575
Term Loan A-1	4.992%	2022	356	370
Term Loan B	4.992%	2025	5,955	6,000
Subsidiaries:				
Level 3 Financing, Inc.				
Tranche B 2024 Term Loan ⁽³⁾	4.432%	2024	4,611	4,611
Embarq Corporation subsidiaries				
First mortgage bonds	7.125% - 8.370%	2023 - 2025	138	151
Senior Notes and Other Debt:				
CenturyLink, Inc.				
Senior notes	5.625% - 7.650%	2019 - 2042	8,115	8,125
Subsidiaries:				
Level 3 Financing, Inc.				
Senior notes	5.125% - 6.125%	2021 - 2026	5,315	5,315
Level 3 Parent, LLC				
Senior notes	5.125% - 6.1250%	2022	600	600
Qwest Corporation				
Senior notes	6.125% - 7.750%	2021 - 2057	5,955	7,294
Term loan	4.250%	2025	100	100
Qwest Capital Funding, Inc.				
Senior notes	6.500% - 7.750%	2018 - 2031	979	981
Embarq Corporation and subsidiary				
Senior note	7.995%	2036	1,485	1,485
Other	9.000%	2019	150	150
Capital lease and other obligations	Various	Various	825	891
Unamortized premiums and other, net			2	23
Unamortized debt issuance costs			(292)	(350)
Total long-term debt			36,527	37,726
Less current maturities			(778)	(443)
Long-term debt, excluding current maturities			\$35,749	37,283

(1) As of September 30, 2018.

The weighed-average interest rate payable on our outstanding revolving line of credit borrowings at December 31,

(2) 2017 was 4.186%. The aggregate amount of outstanding revolving line of credit borrowings typically change on a regular basis.

(3) The Tranche B 2024 Term Loan is a secured obligation and is guaranteed by Level 3 Parent, LLC and certain other subsidiaries. The Tranche B 2024 Term Loan had an interest rate of 4.432% as of September 30, 2018 and 3.557% as of December 31, 2017. The interest rate on the Tranche B 2024 Term Loan is set with a minimum London

Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") of zero percent.

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Long-Term Debt Maturities

Set forth below is the aggregate principal amount of our long-term debt (excluding unamortized discounts, net and unamortized debt issuance costs) maturing during the following years:

	(Dollars in millions) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
2018 (remaining three months)	\$ 241
2019	651
2020	1,202
2021	3,115
2022	5,323
2023 and thereafter	25,785
Total long-term debt	\$ 36,317

In Note 3—Sale of Data Centers and Colocation Business, we describe an imputed financing obligation. The amount outstanding on that imputed financing obligation at September 30, 2018 was \$568 million. The aggregate (1) maturities of long-term debt do not include \$499 million of this obligation, which prior to the end of the lease term on April 30, 2020, will be derecognized along with the remaining net book value of the associated real estate assets.

(2) Actual principal paid in any year may differ due to the possible future refinancing of outstanding debt or the issuance of new debt. The projected amounts in the table also exclude any impacts from any further acquisitions.

Repayments

During the three months ended September 2018, we retired approximately \$1.3 billion in debt securities including approximately \$164 million of Qwest 7.5% Notes due 2051, \$925 million of Qwest 7.0% Notes due 2052, and \$250 million of Qwest 7.25% Notes due 2035.

Covenants

Certain of our debt instruments contain affirmative and negative covenants. Debt at CenturyLink, Inc., Level 3 Parent, LLC, and Level 3 Financing, Inc. contain more extensive covenants including, among other things and subject to certain exceptions, restrictions on their ability to declare or pay dividends, repay certain other indebtedness, create liens, incur additional indebtedness, make investments, engage in transactions with their affiliates, dispose of assets and merge or consolidate with any other person. Also, CenturyLink, Inc. and certain of its affiliates will be required to offer to purchase certain of their respective outstanding debt under certain circumstances in connection with certain specified "change of control" transactions.

Certain of our debt instruments contain cross acceleration provisions.

Compliance

As of September 30, 2018, we were in compliance with the provisions and financial covenants in our material debt agreements.

Other

For additional information on our long-term debt and credit facilities, see Note 5—Long-Term Debt and Credit Facilities to our consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended

December 31, 2017.

(7) Severance and Leased Real Estate

Periodically, we reduce our workforce and accrue liabilities for the related severance costs. These workforce reductions result primarily from the progression or completion of our post-acquisition integration plans, increased competitive pressures, cost reduction initiatives, process improvements through automation and reduced workload demands due to the loss of customers purchasing certain services.

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We have recognized liabilities to reflect our estimates of the fair values of the existing lease obligations for real estate which we have ceased using, net of estimated sublease rentals. At September 30, 2018, the current and noncurrent portions of our leased real estate accrual were \$21 million and \$87 million, respectively. The remaining lease terms range from 0.26 years to 12.3 years, with a weighted-average of 7.0 years.

Changes in our accrued liabilities for severance expenses and leased real estate were as follows:

	Severance	Real Estate
	(Dollars in millions)	
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$33	64
Accrued to expense	126	60
Payments, net	(137)	(16)
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$22	108

(8) Employee Benefits

Net periodic benefit (income) expense for our qualified and non-qualified pension plans included the following components:

	Pension Plans			
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(Dollars in millions)			
Service cost	\$17	16	49	47
Interest cost	99	102	296	308
Expected return on plan assets	(171)	(166)	(513)	(499)
Recognition of prior service credit	(2)	(2)	(6)	(6)
Recognition of actuarial loss	45	51	135	154
Net periodic pension benefit (income) expense	\$(12)	1	(39)	4

Net periodic benefit expense for our post-retirement benefit plans included the following components:

	Post-Retirement Benefit Plans			
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(Dollars in millions)			
Service cost	\$4	4	13	13
Interest cost	24	25	73	75
Expected return on plan assets	(1)	—	(1)	(1)
Recognition of prior service cost	5	5	15	15
Net periodic post-retirement benefit expense	\$32	34	100	102

Benefits paid by our qualified pension plan are paid through a trust that holds all plan assets. Based on current laws and circumstances, we do not expect any contributions to be required for our qualified pension plan during the remainder of 2018. However, we made voluntary contributions of \$500 million to the trust for our qualified pension plan during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, including \$400 million during the third quarter of 2018.

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(9) Earnings Per Common Share

Basic and diluted earnings per common share were calculated as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts, shares in thousands)				
Income (Numerator):				
Net income	\$272	92	679	272
Earnings applicable to non-vested restricted stock	—	—	—	—
Net income applicable to common stock for computing basic earnings per common share	272	92	679	272
Net income as adjusted for purposes of computing diluted earnings per common share	\$272	92	679	272
Shares (Denominator):				
Weighted-average number of shares:				
Outstanding during period	1,080,589	949,618	1,077,712	548,779
Non-vested restricted stock	(13,685)	(8,097)	(12,302)	(7,666)
Weighted-average shares outstanding for computing basic earnings per common share	1,066,904	941,521	1,065,410	541,113
Incremental common shares attributable to dilutive securities:				
Shares issuable under convertible securities	10	10	10	10
Shares issuable under incentive compensation plans	5,437	432	4,306	756
Number of shares as adjusted for purposes of computing diluted earnings per common share	1,072,351	941,963	1,069,726	541,879
Basic earnings per common share	\$0.25	0.17	0.64	0.50
Diluted earnings per common share	\$0.25	0.17	0.63	0.50

Our calculation of diluted earnings per common share excludes shares of common stock that are issuable upon exercise of stock options when the exercise price is greater than the average market price of our common stock. We also exclude unvested restricted stock awards that are anti-dilutive as a result of unrecognized compensation cost. Such shares averaged 1.5 million and 5.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and averaged 3.0 million and 4.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(10) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our long-term debt, excluding capital lease and other obligations, as well as the input level used to determine the fair values indicated below:

	September 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Input Level	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount
(Dollars in millions)				
Liabilities—Long-term debt, excluding capital lease and other obligations	2	\$35,702	35,750	36,835
				36,402

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(11) Segment Information

Segment Data

In connection with our acquisition of Level 3 (discussed further in Note 2—Acquisition of Level 3), effective November 1, 2017, we implemented a new organization structure and began managing our operations in two segments: business and consumer. Our consumer segment remains substantially similar under this reorganization, and our newly reorganized business segment includes the Legacy CenturyLink enterprise segment operations and the Legacy Level 3 operations. In addition, we reassigned our information technology, managed hosting, cloud hosting and hosting area network operations back into the business segment, thereby eliminating a former non-reportable operating segment.

At September 30, 2018, we had the following two reportable segments:

Business Segment. This segment consists generally of providing products and services to small, medium and enterprise business, wholesale, government and international customers, including other communication providers. Our products and services offered to these customers include our local and long-distance voice, VPN data network, private line (including business data services), Ethernet, information technology, wavelength, broadband, colocation and data center services, managed services, professional and other services provided in connection with selling equipment, network security and various other ancillary services, all of which are described further under "Products and Services Categories"; and

Consumer Segment. This segment consists generally of providing products and services to residential customers. Our products and services offered to these customers include our broadband, local and long-distance voice, video and other ancillary services.

The results of our two reportable segments, business and consumer, are summarized below:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		2017		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018		2017	

We categorize our products, services and revenues among the following five categories:

• IP and data services, which include primarily VPN data networks, Ethernet, IP, video (including our facilities-based video services, CDN services and Vyvx broadcast services) and other ancillary services;

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Transport and infrastructure, which include broadband, private line (including business data services), data center facilities and services, including cloud, hosting and application management solutions, wavelength, equipment sales and professional services, network security services, dark fiber services and other ancillary services;

Voice and collaboration, which includes primarily local and long-distance voice, including wholesale voice, and other ancillary service;

IT and managed services, which include information technology services and managed services, which may be purchased in conjunction with our other network services; and

Regulatory revenues, which consists of Universal Service Fund ("USF") and Connect America Fund ("CAF") support payments and other operating revenues. We receive federal support payments from both federal and state USF programs and from the federal CAF program. The USF and CAF support payments are government subsidies designed to reimburse us for various costs related to certain telecommunications services. We generate other operating revenues from the leasing and subleasing of space in our office buildings, warehouses and other properties and from rental income associated with the failed-sale-leaseback. Because we centrally manage the activities that generate these regulatory revenues, these revenues are not included in our segment revenues.

Our operating revenue detail for our products and services consisted of the following categories:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
(Dollars in millions)				
Business segment				
IP and data services ⁽¹⁾	\$1,726	755	5,212	2,256
Transport and infrastructure ⁽²⁾	1,331	735	4,021	2,426
Voice and collaboration ⁽³⁾	1,075	765	3,324	2,319
IT and managed services ⁽⁴⁾	153	170	476	484
Total business segment revenues	4,285	2,425	13,033	7,485
Consumer segment				
IP and data services ⁽⁵⁾	70	98	249	308
Transport and infrastructure ⁽⁶⁾	720	697	2,171	2,063
Voice and collaboration ⁽³⁾	565	625	1,666	1,933
Total consumer segment revenues	1,355	1,420	4,086	4,304
Non-segment revenues				
Regulatory revenues ⁽⁷⁾	178	189	546	544
Total non-segment revenues	178	189	546	544
Total revenues	\$5,818	4,034	17,665	12,333

(1) Includes primarily VPN data network, Ethernet, IP, video and ancillary revenues.

(2) Includes primarily broadband, private line (including business data services), colocation and data centers, wavelength and ancillary revenues.

(3) Includes local, long-distance and other ancillary revenues.

(4) Includes IT services and managed services revenues.

(5) Includes retail video revenues (including our facilities-based video revenues).

(6) Includes primarily broadband and equipment sales and professional services revenues.

(7) Includes CAF Phase I, CAF Phase 2, federal and state USF support revenue, sublease rental income and failed-sale leaseback income.

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We recognize revenues in our consolidated statements of operations for certain USF surcharges and transaction taxes that we bill to our customers. Our consolidated statements of operations also reflect the offsetting expense for the amounts we remit to the government agencies. The total amount of such surcharges and transaction taxes that we included in revenues aggregated \$221 million and \$129 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$698 million and \$392 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. These USF surcharges, where we record revenue, and transaction taxes are assigned to the products and services categories of each segment based on the underlying revenues. We also act as a collection agent for certain other USF and transaction taxes that we are required by government agencies to bill our customers, for which we do not record any revenue or expense because we only act as a pass-through agent.

Allocations of Revenues and Expenses

Our segment revenues include all revenues from our business and consumer segments as described in more detail above. Our segment revenues are based upon each customer's classification. We report our segment revenues based upon all services provided to that segment's customers. Our segment expenses include specific expenses incurred as a direct result of providing services and products to segment customers, along with selling, general and administrative expenses that are (i) directly associated with specific segment customers or activities and (ii) allocated expenses, which include network expenses, facilities expenses and other expenses such as fleet and real estate expenses. We do not assign depreciation and amortization expense or impairments to our segments, as the related assets and capital expenditures are centrally managed and are not monitored by or reported to the CODM by segment. Generally speaking, severance expenses, restructuring expenses and certain centrally managed administrative functions (such as finance, information technology, legal and human resources) are not assigned to our segments. Interest expense is also excluded from segment results because we manage our financing on a consolidated basis and have not allocated assets or debt to specific segments. Other income and expense items are not monitored as a part of our segment operations and are therefore excluded from our segment results.

The following table reconciles total reportable segment adjusted EBITDA to net income:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018	
	2017		2017	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Total reportable segment adjusted EBITDA	\$2,671	1,648	7,875	5,217
Regulatory revenues	178	189	546	544
Depreciation and amortization	(1,285)	(910)	(3,858)	(2,739)
Other operating expenses	(670)	(440)	(2,152)	(1,537)
Total other expense, net	(565)	(348)	(1,609)	(999)
Income before income tax expense	329	139	802	486
Income tax expense	57	47	123	214
Net income	\$272	92	679	272

(12) Commitments and Contingencies and Other Items

We are subject to various claims, legal proceedings and other contingent liabilities, including the matters described below, which individually or in the aggregate could materially affect our financial condition, future results of operations or cash flows. As a matter of course, we are prepared to both litigate these matters to judgment as needed, as well as to evaluate and consider reasonable settlement opportunities.

Irrespective of its merits, litigation may be both lengthy and disruptive to our operations and could cause significant expenditure and diversion of management attention. We review our litigation accrual liabilities on a quarterly basis, but in accordance with applicable accounting guidelines only establish accrual liabilities when losses are deemed probable and reasonably estimable and only revise previously-established accrual liabilities when warranted by changes in circumstances, in each case based on then-available information. As such, as of any given date we could have exposure to losses under proceedings as to which no liability has been accrued or as to which the accrued liability is inadequate. Amounts accrued for our litigation contingencies at September 30, 2018 aggregated to approximately \$138 million and are included in “Other” current liabilities and “Other Liabilities” in our consolidated balance sheet as of such date. The establishment of an accrual does not mean that actual funds have been set aside to satisfy a given contingency. Thus, the resolution of a particular contingency for the amount accrued could have no effect on our results of operations but nonetheless could have an adverse effect on our cash flows.

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In this Note, when we refer to a class action as "putative" it is because a class has been alleged, but not certified in that matter.

Shareholder Litigation

CenturyLink and certain members of the CenturyLink Board of Directors have been named as defendants in a putative shareholder class action lawsuit filed on January 11, 2017 in the 4th Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, Ouachita Parish, captioned Jeffery Tomasulo v. CenturyLink, Inc., et al. The complaint asserts, among other things, that the members of CenturyLink's Board allegedly breached their fiduciary duties to the CenturyLink shareholders in approving the Level 3 merger agreement and, more particularly, that: the consideration that CenturyLink agreed to pay to Level 3 stockholders in the transaction is allegedly unfairly high; the CenturyLink directors allegedly had conflicts of interest in negotiating and approving the transaction; and the disclosures set forth in our preliminary joint proxy statement/prospectus filed in December 2016 are insufficient in that they allegedly fail to contain material information concerning the transaction. The complaint seeks, among other things, a declaration that the members of the CenturyLink Board have breached their fiduciary duties, corrective disclosure, rescissory or other damages and equitable relief, including rescission of the transaction. On February 13, 2017, the parties entered into a memorandum of understanding providing for the settlement of the lawsuit. The proposed settlement is subject to court approval, among other conditions, and the amount of the settlement is not material to our consolidated financial statements.

CenturyLink and certain CenturyLink board members and officers were named as defendants in a putative shareholder class action lawsuit filed on June 12, 2018 in the Boulder County District Court of the state of Colorado, captioned Houser et al. v. CenturyLink, et al. The complaint asserts claims on behalf of a putative class of former Level 3 shareholders who became CenturyLink shareholders as a result of the transaction. It alleges that the proxy statement provided to the Level 3 shareholders failed to disclose material information of several kinds, including information about strategic revenues, customer loss rates, and customer account issues, among other items. The complaint seeks damages, costs and fees, rescission, rescissory damages, and other equitable relief.

Switched Access Disputes

Subsidiaries of CenturyLink, Inc. are among hundreds of companies involved in an industry-wide dispute, raised in nearly 100 federal lawsuits (filed between 2014 and 2016) that have been consolidated as In Re: IntraMTA Switched Access Charges Litigation, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas for pretrial procedures. The disputes relate to switched access charges that local exchange carriers ("LECs") collect from interexchange carriers ("IXCs") for IXCs' use of LEC's access services. In the lawsuits, various IXCs assert that LECs are prohibited from collecting access charges when IXCs exchange certain types of calls between mobile and wireline devices. Some of these IXCs seek refunds for access charges previously paid and declaratory relief from future access charges.

In November 2015, the court rejected the IXCs' claims under federal law and entered final judgments against the IXCs on the LECs' claims for unpaid access charges and for late payment charges. The cases are now on appeal before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Separately, some of the defendants have petitioned the FCC to address these issues on an industry-wide basis.

As both an IXC and a LEC, we both pay and assess significant amounts of the charges in question. The outcome of these disputes and lawsuits, as well as any related regulatory proceedings that could ensue, could affect our financial results and are currently not predictable.

State Tax Suits

Several Missouri municipalities have, beginning in May 2012, asserted claims alleging underpayment of taxes against CenturyLink, Inc. and several of its subsidiaries in a number of proceedings filed in the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, Missouri. These municipalities are seeking, among other things, declaratory relief regarding the application of business license and gross receipts taxes and back taxes from 2007 to the present, plus penalties and interest. In a February 2017 ruling in connection with one of these pending cases, the court entered an order awarding plaintiffs \$4 million and broadening the tax base on a going-forward basis. We have appealed that ruling. In a June 2017 ruling in connection with another one of these pending cases, the court made findings which, if not overturned, will result in a tax liability to us well in excess of the contingent liability we have established. In due course, we plan to appeal that decision. We continue to vigorously defend against these claims.

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Billing Practices Suits

In June 2017, a former employee filed an employment lawsuit against us claiming that she was wrongfully terminated for alleging that we charged some of our retail customers for products and services they did not authorize. Starting shortly thereafter and continuing since then, and based in part on the allegations made by the former employee, several legal proceedings have been filed.

In June 2017, *McLeod v. CenturyLink*, a putative consumer class action, was filed against us in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California alleging that we charged some of our retail customers for products and services they did not authorize. A number of other complaints asserting similar claims have been filed in other federal and state courts, as well. The lawsuits assert claims including fraud, unfair competition, and unjust enrichment. Also in June 2017, *Craig v. CenturyLink, Inc., et al.*, a putative securities investor class action, was filed in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleging that we failed to disclose material information regarding improper sales practices, and asserting federal securities law claims. A number of other cases asserting similar claims have also been filed. Both the putative consumer class actions and the putative securities investor class actions have been transferred to the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota for coordinated and consolidated pretrial proceedings as *In Re: CenturyLink Sales Practices and Securities Litigation*.

Beginning June 2017, we also received several shareholder derivative demands addressing related topics. In August 2017, the Board of Directors formed a special litigation committee of outside directors to address the allegations of impropriety contained in the shareholder derivative demands. In April 2018, the special litigation committee concluded its review of the derivative demands and declined to take further action. Since then, another demand has been received, and six derivative cases were filed. Two of these cases, *Castagna v. Post* and *Pinsly v. Post*, were filed in Louisiana state court in the Fourth Judicial District Court for the Parish of Ouachita; four others, *Ault v. Post*, *Barbree v. Post*, *Flanders v. Post*, and *Palkon v. Boulet*, were filed in Louisiana federal court in the Monroe Division of the Western District of Louisiana. These cases have been brought on behalf of CenturyLink against certain current and former officers and directors of the Company and seek damages for alleged breaches of fiduciary duties.

In July 2017, the Minnesota state attorney general filed *State of Minnesota v. CenturyTel Broadband Services LLC, et al.* in the Asoka County Minnesota District Court, alleging claims of fraud and deceptive trade practices relating to improper consumer sales practices. The suit seeks an order of restitution on behalf of all CenturyLink customers, civil penalties, injunctive relief, and costs and fees. Additionally, we have received and responded to information requests and inquiries from other states.

Peruvian Tax Litigation

In 2005, the Peruvian tax authorities ("SUNAT") issued tax assessments against one of our Peruvian subsidiaries asserting \$26 million, of additional income tax withholding and value-added taxes ("VAT"), penalties and interest for calendar years 2001 and 2002 on the basis that the Peruvian subsidiary incorrectly documented its importations. After taking into account the developments described below, as well as the accrued interest and foreign exchange effects, the total amount of exposure is \$13 million at September 30, 2018.

We challenged the assessments via administrative and then judicial review processes. In October 2011, the highest administrative review tribunal (the Tribunal) decided the central issue underlying the 2002 assessments in SUNAT's favor. We appealed the Tribunal's decision to the first judicial level, which decided the central issue in favor of Level 3. SUNAT and we filed cross-appeals with the court of appeal. In May 2017, the court of appeal issued a decision reversing the first judicial level. In June 2017, we filed an appeal of the decision to the Supreme Court of Justice, the final judicial level. Oral argument was held before the Supreme Court of Justice in October 2018. A decision on this

case is pending.

In October 2013, the Tribunal decided the central issue underlying the 2001 assessments in SUNAT's favor. We appealed that decision to the first judicial level in Peru, which decided the central issue in favor of SUNAT. In June 2017, we filed an appeal with the court of appeal. In November 2017, the court of appeals issued a decision affirming the first judicial level and we filed an appeal of the decision to the Supreme Court of Justice. That appeal is pending.

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Employee Severance and Contractor Termination Disputes

A number of former employees and third-party contractors have asserted a variety of claims in litigation against certain of Level 3's Latin American subsidiaries for separation pay, severance, commissions, pension benefits, unpaid vacation pay, breach of employment contracts, unpaid performance bonuses, property damages, moral damages and related statutory penalties, fines, costs and expenses (including accrued interest, attorneys' fees and statutorily mandated inflation adjustments) as a result of their separation from Level 3 or termination of service relationships. Level 3 is vigorously defending itself against the asserted claims, which aggregate to approximately \$30 million at September 30, 2018.

Brazilian Tax Claims

In December 2004, March 2009, April 2009 and July 2014, the São Paulo state tax authorities issued tax assessments against one of our Brazilian subsidiaries for the Tax on Distribution of Goods and Services ("ICMS") with respect to revenue from leasing certain assets (in the case of the December 2004, March 2009 and July 2014 assessments) and revenue from the provision of Internet access services (in the case of the April 2009 and July 2014 assessments), by treating such activities as the provision of communications services, to which the ICMS tax applies. In September 2002, July 2009 and May 2012, the Rio de Janeiro state tax authorities issued tax assessments to the same Brazilian subsidiary on similar issues.

We have filed objections to these assessments, arguing that the lease of assets and the provision of Internet access are not communication services subject to ICMS. The objections to the September 2002, December 2004 and March 2009 assessments were rejected by the respective state administrative courts, and we have appealed those decisions to the judicial courts. In October 2012 and June 2014, we received favorable rulings from the lower court on the December 2004 and March 2009 assessments regarding equipment leasing, but those rulings are subject to appeal by the state. No ruling has been obtained with respect to the September 2002 assessment. The objections to the April and July 2009 and May 2012 assessments are still pending final administrative decisions. The July 2014 assessment was confirmed during the fourth quarter of 2014 at the first administrative level, and we appealed this decision to the second administrative level.

We are vigorously contesting all such assessments in both states and, in particular, view the assessment of ICMS on revenue from equipment leasing to be without merit. These assessments, if upheld, could result in a loss of up to \$34 million at September 30, 2018 in excess of the accruals established for these matters.

Qui Tam Action

Level 3 was notified in late 2017 of a qui tam action pending against Level 3 Communications, Inc. and others in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, captioned United States of America ex rel., Stephen Bishop v. Level 3 Communications, Inc. et al. The original qui tam complaint was filed under seal on November 26, 2013, and an amended complaint was filed under seal on June 16, 2014. The court unsealed the complaints on October 26, 2017.

The amended complaint alleges that Level 3, principally through two former employees, submitted false claims and made false statements to the government in connection with two government contracts. The relator seeks damages in this lawsuit of approximately \$50 million, subject to trebling, plus statutory penalties, pre-and-post judgment interest, and attorney's fees. The case is currently stayed.

Level 3 is evaluating its defenses to the claims. At this time, Level 3 does not believe it is probable Level 3 will incur a material loss. If, contrary to its expectations, the plaintiff prevails in this matter and proves damages at or near \$50 million, and is successful in having those damages trebled, the outcome could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the period in which a liability is recognized and on our cash flows for the period in which any damages are paid.

Several people, including two former Level 3 employees were indicted in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia on October 3, 2017, and charged with, among other things, accepting kickbacks from a subcontractor, who was also indicted, for work to be performed under a prime government contract. Of the two former employees, one entered into a plea agreement, and the other is deceased. Level 3 is fully cooperating in the government's investigations in this matter.

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Letters of Credit

It is customary for us to use various financial instruments in the normal course of business. These instruments include letters of credit which are conditional commitments issued on our behalf in accordance with specified terms and conditions. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had outstanding letters of credit or other similar obligations of approximately \$129 million and \$104 million, respectively.

Other Proceedings, Disputes and Contingencies

From time to time, we are involved in other proceedings incidental to our business, including patent infringement allegations, administrative hearings or proceedings of state public utility commissions relating primarily to our rates or services, actions relating to employee claims, various tax issues, environmental law issues, grievance hearings before labor regulatory agencies and miscellaneous third-party tort actions.

We are currently defending several patent infringement lawsuits asserted against us by non-practicing entities, many of which are seeking substantial recoveries. These cases have progressed to various stages and one or more may go to trial in the coming 24 months if they are not otherwise resolved. Where applicable, we are seeking full or partial indemnification from our vendors and suppliers. As with all litigation, we are vigorously defending these actions and, as a matter of course, are prepared to litigate these matters to judgment, as well as to evaluate and consider all reasonable settlement opportunities.

We are subject to various foreign, federal, state and local environmental protection and health and safety laws. From time to time, we are subject to judicial and administrative proceedings brought by various governmental authorities under these laws. Several such proceedings are currently pending, but none individually is reasonably expected to exceed \$100,000 in fines and penalties.

The outcome of these other proceedings is not predictable. However, based on current circumstances, we do not believe that the ultimate resolution of these other proceedings, after considering available defenses and any insurance coverage or indemnification rights, will have a material adverse effect on us.

The matters listed above in this Note do not reflect all of our contingencies. For additional information on our contingencies, see Note 16 to the financial statements included in Item 8 of Part II of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. The ultimate outcome of the above-described matters may differ materially from the outcomes anticipated, estimated, projected or implied by us in certain of our statements appearing above in this Note, and proceedings currently viewed as immaterial by us may ultimately materially impact us.

(13) Other Financial Information

Other Current Assets

The following table presents details of other current assets reflected in our consolidated balance sheets:

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(Dollars in millions)	
Prepaid expenses	\$ 379	294
Income tax receivable	79	258
Materials, supplies and inventory	131	128
Contract assets	359	128

Contract acquisition costs	155	—
Other	134	133
Total other current assets	\$ 1,237	941

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Selected Current Liabilities

The following table presents details of other current liabilities reflected in our consolidated balance sheets:

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(Dollars in millions)	

Other current liabilities:

Accrued contributions to federal programs	\$ 136	74
Dividends payable	51	34
Accrued rents	41	14
Accrued rents-telephone poles	35	34
Litigation contingencies	31	45
Other	80	143
Total other current liabilities	\$ 374	344

Included in accounts payable at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, were \$58 million and \$36 million, respectively, representing book overdrafts.

(14) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Information Relating to 2018

The tables below summarize changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss recorded on our consolidated balance sheets by component for the nine months ended September 30, 2018:

	Pension Plans	Post-Retirement Benefit Plans	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment and Other	Total
	(Dollars in millions)			
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$(1,731)	(235)	(29)	(1,995)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	—	(161)	(161)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	97	12	—	109
Net current-period other comprehensive income	97	12	(161)	(52)
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2018-02, Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(375)	(32)	—	(407)
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$(2,009)	(255)	(190)	(2,454)

The tables below present further information about our reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive loss by component for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018:

	Decrease (Increase) in Net Income (Dollars in millions)	Affected Line Item in Consolidated Statement of Operations
Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		
Amortization of pension & post-retirement plans ⁽¹⁾		
Net actuarial loss	\$ 45	Other income (expense), net
Prior service cost	3	Other income (expense), net

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Total before tax	48	
Income tax benefit	(11	) Income tax expense
Net of tax	\$ 37	

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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018	Decrease (Increase) in Net Income (Dollars in millions)	Affected Line Item in Consolidated Statement of Operations
Amortization of pension & post-retirement plans ⁽¹⁾		
Net actuarial loss	\$ 135	Other income (expense), net
Prior service cost	9	Other income (expense), net
Total before tax	144	
Income tax benefit	(35)	Income tax expense
Net of tax	\$ 109	

(1) See Note 8—Employee Benefits for additional information on our net periodic benefit (expense) income related to our pension and post-retirement plans.

Information Relating to 2017

The tables below summarize changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss recorded on our consolidated balance sheets by component for the nine months ended September 30, 2017:

	Pension Plans	Post-Retirement Benefit Plans	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment and Other	Total
	(Dollars in millions)			
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$(1,895)	(162)	(60)	(2,117)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	—	20	20
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	93	10	—	103
Net current-period other comprehensive income	93	10	20	123
Balance at September 30, 2017	\$(1,802)	(152)	(40)	(1,994)

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The tables below present further information about our reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive loss by component for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017:

Three Months Ended September 30, 2017	Decrease (Increase) in Net Income (Dollars in millions)	Affected Line Item in Consolidated Statement of Operations
Amortization of pension & post-retirement plans ⁽¹⁾		
Net actuarial loss	\$ 51	Other income (expense), net
Prior service cost	3	Other income (expense), net
Total before tax	54	
Income tax benefit	(16)	Income tax expense
Net of tax	\$ 38	

(1) See Note 8—Employee Benefits for additional information on our net periodic benefit (expense) income related to our pension and post-retirement plans.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	Decrease (Increase) in Net Income (Dollars in millions)	Affected Line Item in Consolidated Statement of Operations
Amortization of pension & post-retirement plans ⁽¹⁾		
Net actuarial loss	\$ 154	Other income (expense), net
Prior service cost	9	Other income (expense), net
Total before tax	163	
Income tax benefit	(60)	Income tax expense
Net of tax	\$ 103	

(1) See Note 8—Employee Benefits for additional information on our net periodic benefit (expense) income related to our pension and post-retirement plans.

(15) Labor Union Contracts

As of September 30, 2018, approximately 26% of our employees were members of various bargaining units represented by the Communication Workers of America ("CWA") and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers ("IBEW"). We believe that relations with our employees continue to be generally good. Approximately 300 (less than 1%) of our employees were subject to collective bargaining agreements that have expired as of September 30, 2018 and are currently being renegotiated.

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

Unless the context requires otherwise, (i) references in this report to "CenturyLink," "we," "us" and "our" refer to CenturyLink, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and (ii) references in this report to "Level 3" refer to Level 3 Communications, Inc. prior to our acquisition thereof and to its successor-in-interest Level 3 Parent, LLC after such acquisition.

All references to "Notes" in this Item 2 of Part I refer to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1 of Part I of this report.

Certain statements in this report constitute forward-looking statements. See "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" appearing at the beginning of this report and "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of Part I of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 for a discussion of certain factors that could cause our actual results to differ from our anticipated results or otherwise impact our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or prospects.

Overview

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") included herein should be read in conjunction with MD&A and the other information included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, and with the consolidated financial statements and related notes in Item 1 of Part I of this report. The results of operations and cash flows for the first nine months of the year are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations and cash flows that might be expected for the entire year.

We are an international facilities-based communications company engaged primarily in providing an integrated array of services to our residential and business customers. Our communications services include local and long-distance voice, virtual private network ("VPN") data network, private line (including special access business data services), Ethernet, network access, information technology, wavelength, broadband, colocation and data center services, managed services, professional and other services provided in connection with selling equipment, network security and various other ancillary services. We strive to maintain our customer relationships by, among other things, bundling our service offerings to provide our customers with a complete offering of integrated communications services.

At September 30, 2018, we served 4.8 million consumer broadband subscribers. Our methodology for counting consumer broadband subscribers, which is described further in the operational metrics table below under "Results of Operations", may not be comparable to those of other companies. We no longer report or discuss access lines as a key operating metric given the significant migration in our industry from legacy services to IP-enabled services.

Acquisition of Level 3

On November 1, 2017, we acquired Level 3 through successive merger transactions. We entered into this transaction, among other things, to realize certain strategic benefits, including enhanced financial and operational scale, market diversification and leveraged combined networks.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we incurred \$275 million of integration-related expenses associated with our activities related to the Level 3 acquisition. We also incurred during this period \$2 million in merger-related transaction costs, including investment banker and legal fees in connection with consummating the transaction.

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CenturyLink and its majority owned subsidiaries, including Level 3 beginning on November 1, 2017. Due to the significant size of the acquisition, direct comparison of our results of operations for the periods ending on or after December 31, 2017 to prior periods are less meaningful than usual.

As a result of the acquisition, Level 3's assets and liabilities have been revalued and recorded at their preliminary estimated fair value. The assignment of estimated fair value requires a significant amount of judgment. The use of fair value measures affects the comparability of our post-acquisition financial information and may make it more difficult to predict earnings in future periods. We expect to complete our final fair value determinations during the fourth quarter of 2018. Our final fair value determinations may be different than those reflected in our financial statements at September 30, 2018, however we do not expect that any subsequent modifications to the preliminary purchase price allocation will be material.

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In the discussion that follows, we refer to the business that we operated prior to the Level 3 acquisition as "Legacy CenturyLink", and we refer to the incremental business activities that we now operate as a result of the Level 3 acquisition as "Legacy Level 3."

For additional information about our acquisition of Level 3, see (i) Note 2—Acquisition of Level 3 to our consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report, (ii) our current report on Form 8-K/A filed by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on January 16, 2018, (iii) our current report on Form 8-K filed by us with the SEC on November 1, 2017 and (iv) the definitive joint proxy statement/prospectus filed by us with the SEC on February 13, 2017.

Sale of Data Centers and Colocation Business

On May 1, 2017, we sold our data centers and colocation business to a consortium led by BC Partners, Inc. and Medina Capital (the "Purchaser") in exchange for pre-tax cash proceeds of \$1.8 billion and a minority stake in the limited partnership that owns the consortium's newly-formed global secure infrastructure company, Cyxtera Technologies. As part of the transaction, the Purchaser acquired 57 of our data centers and assumed our capital lease obligations, which amounted to \$294 million on May 1, 2017, related to the divested properties.

Our colocation business generated revenues (excluding revenue from affiliates) of approximately \$210 million from January 1, 2017 to May 1, 2017.

This transaction did not meet the accounting requirements for a sale-leaseback transaction as described in ASC 840-40, Leases - Sale-Leaseback Transaction. Under the failed-sale-leaseback accounting model, we are deemed under GAAP to still own certain real estate assets sold to the Purchaser.

After factoring in the costs to sell the data centers and colocation business, excluding the impacts from the failed-sale-leaseback accounting treatment, the sale resulted in a \$20 million gain under GAAP. Based on the fair market values of the failed-sale-leaseback assets, the failed-sale-leaseback accounting treatment resulted in a loss of \$102 million due to the requirement to treat a certain amount of the pre-tax cash proceeds from the divestiture as though it were the result of a financing obligation. The combined net loss of \$82 million is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017.

For all of 2018, we will be required by GAAP to record similar non-cash adjustments to our net income. Upon the January 1, 2019 implementation of the new accounting standard for Leases (ASU 2016-02), which was issued by the FASB in early 2016, this particular accounting treatment will no longer be applicable to our May 1, 2017 divestiture transaction, and the above-described real estate assets and corresponding financing obligation will be thereafter derecognized from our consolidated balance sheets.

See Note 3—Sale of Data Centers and Colocation Business to our consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for additional information on the sale.

New Organizational Structure

In connection with our above-described acquisition of Level 3, effective November 1, 2017, we implemented a new organization structure and began managing our operations in two segments: business and consumer. Our consumer segment remains substantially similar under this reorganization, and our newly reorganized business segment includes the Legacy CenturyLink enterprise segment operations and the Legacy Level 3 operations. In addition, we reassigned our information technology, managed hosting, cloud hosting and hosting area network operations back into the

business segment thereby eliminating a former non-reportable operating segment. At September 30, 2018, we had the following two segments:

Business Segment. This segment consists generally of providing products and services to small, medium and enterprise business, wholesale and government customers, including other communication providers. Our products and services offered to these customers include our local and long-distance voice, VPN data network, private line (including business data services), Ethernet, information technology, wavelength, broadband, colocation and data center services, managed services, professional and other services provided in connection with selling equipment, network security and various other ancillary services, all of which are described further under "Operating Revenues"; and

Consumer Segment. This segment consists generally of providing products and services to residential customers. Our products and services offered to these customers include our broadband, local and long-distance voice, video and other ancillary services.

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Results of Operations

The following table summarizes the results of our consolidated operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)			
Operating revenues	\$5,818	4,034	17,665	12,333
Operating expenses	4,924	3,547	15,254	10,848
Operating income	894	487	2,411	1,485
Interest expense and other (expense) income, net	(565)	(348)	(1,609)	(999)
Income tax expense	57	47	123	214
Net income	\$272	92	679	272
Basic earnings per common share	\$0.25	0.17	0.64	0.50
Diluted earnings per common share	\$0.25	0.17	0.63	0.50

The following table summarizes our broadband subscribers and number of employees:

	As of September 30, 2018		2017		Increase / (Decrease) % Change	
	2018	2017				
	(in thousands)					
Operational metrics:						
Total consumer broadband subscribers ⁽¹⁾	4,843	5,137	(294)	(6)	%	
Total employees	46	40	6	15	%	

Consumer broadband subscribers are customers that purchase broadband connection service through their existing telephone lines, stand-alone telephone lines, or fiber-optic cables. Our methodology for counting our consumer (1) broadband subscribers includes only those lines that we use to provide services to external customers and excludes lines used solely by us and our affiliates. It also excludes unbundled loops and includes stand-alone consumer broadband subscribers. We count lines when we install the service.

For over a decade, we have experienced revenue declines primarily due to declines in access lines, private line customers, switched access rates and minutes of use. To mitigate these revenue declines, we remain focused on efforts to, among other things:

- promote long-term relationships with our customers through bundling of integrated services;
- increase the capacity, speed and usage of our networks;
- provide a wide array of diverse services, including enhanced or additional services that may become available in the future due to, among other things, advances in technology or improvements in our infrastructure;
- provide our premium services to a higher percentage of our customers;
- pursue acquisitions of additional assets if available at attractive prices;
- increase prices on our products and services if and when practicable; and
- market our products and services to new customers.

Operating Revenues

We categorize our products, services and revenues among the following five categories:

IP and data services, which include primarily VPN data networks, Ethernet, IP, video (including our facilities-based video services, CDN services and Vyvx broadcast services) and other ancillary services;

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Transport and infrastructure, which include broadband, private line (including business data services), data center facilities and services, including cloud, hosting and application management solutions, wavelength, equipment sales and professional services, network security services, dark fiber services and other ancillary services;

Voice and collaboration, which includes primarily local and long-distance voice, including wholesale voice, and other ancillary services;

IT and managed services, which include information technology services and managed services, which may be purchased in conjunction with our other network services; and

Regulatory revenues, which consist of Universal Service Fund ("USF") and Connect America Fund ("CAF") support payments and other operating revenues. We receive federal support payments from both federal and state USF programs and from the federal CAF program. The USF and CAF support payments are government subsidies designed to reimburse us for various costs related to certain telecommunications services. We generate other operating revenues from the leasing and subleasing of space in our office buildings, warehouses and other properties and from rental income associated with the above mentioned failed-sale-leaseback. Because we centrally manage the activities that generate these regulatory revenues, these revenues are not included in our segment revenues.

The following table summarizes our consolidated operating revenues recorded under each of our five above described revenue categories:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		% Change	
	2018	2017				
	(Dollars in millions)					
IP and data services ⁽¹⁾	\$1,796	853	943	111	%	
Transport and infrastructure ⁽²⁾	2,051	1,432	619	43	%	
Voice and collaboration ⁽³⁾	1,640	1,390	250	18	%	
IT and managed services ⁽⁴⁾	153	170	(17)	(10)	%	
Regulatory revenues ⁽⁵⁾	178	189	(11)	(6)	%	
Total operating revenues	\$5,818	4,034	1,784	44	%	
	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change		% Change	
	2018	2017				
	(Dollars in millions)					
IP and data services ⁽¹⁾	\$5,461	2,564	2,897	113	%	
Transport and infrastructure ⁽²⁾	6,192	4,489	1,703	38	%	
Voice and collaboration ⁽³⁾	4,990	4,252	738	17	%	
IT and managed services ⁽⁴⁾	476	484	(8)	(2)	%	
Regulatory revenues ⁽⁵⁾	546	544	2	—	%	
Total operating revenues	\$17,665	12,333	5,332	43	%	

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- (1) Includes primarily VPN data network, Ethernet, IP, video, retail video revenues (including our facilities-based video revenues) and ancillary revenues.
- (2) Includes primarily broadband, private line (including business data services), colocation and data centers, wavelength, equipment sales, professional services revenues and ancillary revenues.
- (3) Includes local, long-distance and other ancillary revenues.
- (4) Includes IT services and managed services revenues.
- (5) Includes CAF Phase I, CAF Phase 2, federal and state USF support revenue, sublease rental income and failed-sale leaseback income.

Our total operating revenues increased by \$1.8 billion, or 44%, and by \$5.3 billion, or 43%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in our total operating revenues was largely attributable to the acquisition of Level 3, which contributed operating revenues (net of intercompany eliminations) of \$2.0 billion and \$6.1 billion for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively. This was partially offset by a decrease in Legacy CenturyLink IP and data services, transport and infrastructure, and voice and collaboration revenue. The decrease in IP and data services was primarily due to a decrease in sales volume. The decrease in transport and infrastructure was primarily due to a decrease in private line business resulting from lower sales volumes. The decrease in voice and collaboration was due to continued decreases in revenue from our traditional voice telecommunications services for the reasons further described below.

Operating Expenses

The following tables summarize our consolidated operating expenses:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		% Change
	2018	2017			
	(Dollars in millions)				
Cost of services and products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	\$2,672	1,927	745	39	%
Selling, general and administrative	967	710	257	36	%
Depreciation and amortization	1,285	910	375	41	%
Total operating expenses	\$4,924	3,547	1,377	39	%
	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change		% Change
	2018	2017			
	(Dollars in millions)				
Cost of services and products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	\$8,205	5,705	2,500	44	%
Selling, general and administrative	3,191	2,404	787	33	%
Depreciation and amortization	3,858	2,739	1,119	41	%
Total operating expenses	\$15,254	10,848	4,406	41	%
Cost of Services and Products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)					

Cost of services and products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) increased by \$745 million, or 39%, and by \$2.5 billion, or 44%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in costs of services and products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) was attributable to the inclusion of \$976 million and \$3.0 billion in Legacy Level 3 costs (net of

intercompany eliminations) in our consolidated costs of services and products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) and an increase in facilities costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively. These were partially offset by a decrease in costs of services and products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) for Legacy CenturyLink of \$231 million, or 12%, and \$454 million, or 8%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease was primarily due to reductions in salaries and wages and employee related expenses from lower headcount, reduced overtime and lower real estate and power expenses.

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Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$257 million, or 36%, and by \$787 million, or 33%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was attributable to the inclusion of \$311 million and \$1.043 billion for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, in Legacy Level 3 costs in our consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses. This was partially offset by a decrease in Legacy CenturyLink's selling, general and administrative expenses of \$54 million, or 8%, and \$256 million, or 11%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. This was primarily due to reductions in contract labor and marketing expenses as well as third-party hosting cost reductions.

Depreciation and Amortization

The following tables provide detail of our depreciation and amortization expense:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		% Change
	2018	2017			
	(Dollars in millions)				
Depreciation	\$839	641	198	31	%
Amortization	446	269	177	66	%
Total depreciation and amortization	\$1,285	910	375	41	%
	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change		% Change
	2018	2017			
	(Dollars in millions)				
Depreciation	\$2,522	1,919	603	31	%
Amortization	1,336	820	516	63	%
Total depreciation and amortization	\$3,858	2,739	1,119	41	%

Depreciation expense increased by \$198 million, or 31%, and by \$603 million, or 31%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Depreciation expense is impacted by several factors, including changes in our depreciable cost basis, changes in our estimates of the remaining economic life of certain network assets, the addition of new plant and the sale of our legacy data centers and colocation business. The depreciation expense related to our plant for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was higher than the depreciation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 due to the inclusion of the Legacy Level 3 depreciation expense of \$227 million and \$700 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, which was partially offset by lower legacy CenturyLink depreciation expense.

Amortization expense increased by \$177 million, or 66%, and by \$516 million, or 63%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in amortization expense was primarily due to the inclusion of the Legacy Level 3 amortization expense of

\$204 million and \$595 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, which was partially offset by lower Legacy CenturyLink amortization expense due to an accelerated method of amortization for certain intangible assets.

Further analysis of our segment operating expenses by segment is provided below in "Segment Results."

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Other Consolidated Results

The following tables summarize our total other expense, net and income tax expense:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		2017		Change	% Change
	(Dollars in millions)					
Interest expense	\$(557)	(362)	195	54	%	
Net loss on early retirement of debt	(33)	—	33	nm		
Other income, net	25	14	11	nm		
Total other expense, net	\$(565)	(348)	217	62	%	
Income tax expense	\$57	47	10	21	%	
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018		2017		Change	% Change
	(Dollars in millions)					
Interest expense	\$(1,638)	(1,000)	638	64	%	
Net loss on early retirement of debt	(34)	(5)	29	nm		
Other income, net	63	6	57	nm		
Total other expense, net	\$(1,609)	(999)	610	61	%	
Income tax expense	\$123	214	(91)	(43)	%	

nm-Percentages greater than 200% and comparisons between positive and negative values or to/from zero values are considered not meaningful.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased by \$195 million, or 54%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2017. Interest expense increased by \$638 million, or 64%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in interest expense for both periods was primarily due to our issuance and assumption of debt in conjunction with the acquisition of Level 3 and an increase in the LIBOR rate.

Net Loss on Early Retirement of Debt

During the three months ended September 2018, we retired approximately \$1.3 billion in debt securities which resulted in a loss of \$33 million.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net reflects certain items not directly related to our core operations, including our share of income from partnerships we do not control, interest income, gains and losses from non-operating asset dispositions, foreign currency gains and losses and components of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit costs. Other income, net increased by \$11 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2017 and increased by \$57 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the

nine months ended September 30, 2017. Changes for the three and nine month periods were due to a decrease in pension and post retirement charges and favorable foreign exchange rates in 2017. In addition, the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 included other income attributable to Level 3.

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Income Tax Expense

For the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, our effective income tax rate was 17.3% and 33.8%, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, our effective income tax rate was 15.3% and 44.0%, respectively. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was significantly impacted by the tax reform impact of filing tax accounting method changes relating to our 2017 Federal income tax return that significantly accelerated tax deductions into 2017, allowing a carryback claim to 2016 resulting in a tax benefit, net of uncertain positions, of \$142 million, which was partially offset by \$83 million of purchase price accounting adjustments resulting from the Level 3 acquisition and the tax reform impact on those adjustments. The rate was further impacted by the expiration of the statute of limitations for certain reserves for uncertain tax positions and the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act legislation in December 2017. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was significantly impacted by the sale and related restructure actions we had taken with respect to the data centers and colocation business, the tax impact of certain employee stock-based compensation transactions, the release of a reserve related to a prior acquisition and the effects of changes in state apportionment factors.

Segment Results

General

For financial reporting purposes, we have determined that as of September 30, 2018 we had two reportable segments, business and consumer.

The results of our reportable segments, business and consumer, are summarized below:

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September		Ended September	
	30,		30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(Dollars in millions)			
Business segment:				
Revenues	\$4,285	2,425	13,033	7,485
Expenses	2,446	1,537	7,540	4,641
Adjusted EBITDA	\$1,839	888	5,493	2,844
Margin percentage	43	% 37	% 42	% 38
Consumer segment:				
Revenues	\$1,355	1,420	4,086	4,304
Expenses	523	660	1,704	1,931
Adjusted EBITDA	\$832	760	2,382	2,373
Margin percentage	61	% 54	% 58	% 55

For additional information on our reportable segments, see Note 11—Segment Information.

Products and Services

In connection with our acquisition of Level 3 on November 1, 2017, we revised the way we categorize our products and services and now report our related revenues under the following categories: IP and data services, transport and infrastructure, voice and collaboration, IT and managed services and regulatory revenues. From time to time, we

change the categorization of our products and services, and we may make similar changes in the future.

We offer our customers the ability to bundle together several products and services. We believe our customers value the convenience and price discounts associated with receiving multiple services through a single company.

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Business Segment

The operations of our business segment have been, and are expected to continue to be, impacted by several significant trends, including those described below:

Revenues. Our mix of total business segment revenues continues to migrate from traditional wireline voice services to newer, lower cost more technologically advanced products and services as our small, medium and enterprise business, wholesale and government customers increasingly demand integrated data, broadband, hosting and voice services. Our Ethernet-based services in the wholesale market face competition from cable companies and competitive fiber-based telecommunications providers. Demand for our private lines services (including business data services) continues to decline due to our customers' optimization of their networks, industry consolidation and technology migration to higher-speed services. We anticipate continued pricing pressure for our colocation services as our competitors continue to expand their enterprise colocation operations. Sustained expansion in competitive cloud computing offerings by technology companies and other competitors has led to other increased pricing pressure, a migration towards lower-priced cloud-based services and enhanced competition for contracts, and we expect these trends to continue. Customers' demand for new technology has also increased the number of competitors offering services similar to ours. Price compression from each of these above-mentioned competitive pressures has negatively impacted the operating margins of certain business product and service offerings, and we expect this trend to continue. Our traditional wireline revenues have been, and we expect they will continue to be, adversely affected by access line losses and price compression. In particular, our access, local services and long-distance revenues have been, and we expect will continue to be, adversely affected by customer migration to more technologically advanced services, a substantial increase in the use of non-voice communications, industry consolidation and price compression caused by various factors. For example, many of our business segment customers are substituting cable, wireless and Voice over Internet Protocol ("VoIP") services for traditional voice telecommunications services, resulting in continued access revenue loss. Although our traditional wireline services generally face fewer direct competitors than certain of our newer, lower cost more advanced products and services, customer migration and, to a lesser degree, price compression from competitive pressures have negatively impacted our traditional wireline revenues and the operating margins of these services. We expect this trend to continue. We expect both equipment sales and professional services revenue and the related costs will fluctuate from year to year as this offering tends to be more sensitive than others to changes in the economy and in spending trends of our federal, state and local government customers, many of whom have experienced substantial budget cuts over the past several years, with the possibility of additional future budget cuts.

Expenses. Our operating costs also impact the operating margins of all of our above-mentioned services, but to a lesser extent than price compression and customer disconnects. These operating costs include employee costs, sales commissions, software costs on selected services, installation costs and third-party facility costs. We believe increases in operating costs have generally had a greater impact on the operating margins of some of our newer, more technologically advanced services as compared to our traditional wireline services, principally because those newer services rely more heavily upon the above-listed support functions. Operating costs, such as installation costs and third-party facility costs, have also negatively impacted the operating margins of our traditional wireline products and services, but to a lesser extent than customer migration and price compression.

Operating Efficiencies. We continue to evaluate our segment operating structure and focus. This involves balancing our workforce in response to our workload requirements, productivity improvements and changes in industry, competitive, technological and regulatory conditions, while achieving operational efficiencies and improving our processes through automation. However, our ongoing efforts to increase revenue will continue to require that we incur higher costs in some areas. We also expect our business segment to benefit indirectly from any enhanced efficiencies in our company-wide network operations.

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The following tables summarize the results of operations from our business segment:

Business Segment				
Three Months				
Ended September	Increase /	%Change		
30,	(Decrease)			
2018	2017			
(Dollars in millions)				

Segment revenues:

IP and data services ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,726	755	971	129	%
Transport and infrastructure ⁽²⁾	1,331	735	596	81	%
Voice and collaboration ⁽³⁾	1,075	765	310	41	%
IT and managed services ⁽⁴⁾	153	170	(17)	(10)	%
Total segment revenues	4,285	2,425	1,860	77	%

Segment expenses:

Total expenses	2,446	1,537	909	59	%
Segment adjusted EBITDA	\$ 1,839	888	951	107	%
Segment margin percentage	43	%	37	%	

Business Segment				
Nine Months				
Ended September		Increase /	%Change	
30,		(Decrease)		
2018	2017			
(Dollars in millions)				

Segment revenues:

IP and data services ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5,212	2,256	2,956	131	%
Transport and infrastructure ⁽²⁾	4,021	2,426	1,595	66	%
Voice and collaboration ⁽³⁾	3,324	2,319	1,005	43	%
IT and managed services ⁽⁴⁾	476	484	(8)	(2)	%
Total segment revenues	13,033	7,485	5,548	74	%

Segment expenses:

Total expenses	7,540	4,641	2,899	62	%
Segment adjusted EBITDA	\$ 5,493	2,844	2,649	93	%
Segment margin percentage	42	%	38	%	

(1) Includes primarily VPN data network, Ethernet, IP, video and ancillary revenues.

(2) Includes primarily broadband, private line (including business data services), colocation and data centers, wavelength and ancillary revenues.

(3) Includes local, long-distance and other ancillary revenues.

(4) Includes IT services and managed services revenues.

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Segment Revenues

Business segment revenues increased by \$1.9 billion, or 77%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2017 and increased by \$5.5 billion, or 74% for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in our total operating revenues was largely attributable to the acquisition of Level 3, which contributed operating revenues (net of intercompany eliminations) of \$2.0 billion and \$6.1 billion for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. This was partially offset by a decrease in Legacy CenturyLink transport and infrastructure and voice and collaboration revenue. The transport and infrastructure decrease was primarily due to decreased equipment and broadband revenues while the decrease in voice and collaboration was due to continued decreases in revenue from our traditional voice telecommunications services.

The following tables summarize the results of operations from our business segment by customer sales channel:

	Business Segment				
	Three				
	Months				
	Ended	Increase /			%Change
	September	(Decrease)			
	30,				
	2018	2017			
	(Dollars in millions)				
Segment revenues by customer sales channel:					
Medium and small business	\$860	764	96	13	%
Enterprise	1,278	718	560	78	%
International and global accounts	892	222	670	302	%
Wholesale and indirect	1,255	721	534	74	%
Total segment revenues by customer sales channel:	\$4,285	2,425	1,860	77	%

	Business Segment				
	Nine Months				
	Ended	Increase /			%Change
	September 30,	(Decrease)			
	2018	2017			
	(Dollars in millions)				
Segment revenues by customer sales channel:					
Medium and small business	\$2,605	2,282	323	14	%
Enterprise	3,888	2,147	1,741	81	%
International and global accounts	2,732	849	1,883	222	%
Wholesale and indirect	3,808	2,207	1,601	73	%
Total segment revenues by customer sales channel:	\$13,033	7,485	5,548	74	%

Segment Expenses

Business segment expenses increased by \$909 million, or 59%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2017 and increased by \$2.9 billion, or 62%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in our business segment expenses was primarily due to the inclusion of Level 3 expenses for the first nine months of 2018.

Segment Adjusted EBITDA

Business segment adjusted EBITDA increased by \$951 million, or 107%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2017 and increased by \$2.6 billion, or 93%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in our business segment adjusted EBITDA was due predominantly to items mentioned above.

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Consumer Segment

The operations of our consumer segment have been, and are expected to continue to be, impacted by several significant trends, including those described below:

Revenues. In order to remain competitive and attract additional residential broadband subscribers, we believe it is important to continually increase our broadband network's scope and transmission speeds. As a result, we continue to invest in our broadband network, which allows for the delivery of higher-speed broadband services to a greater number of customers. We compete in a maturing broadband market in which most consumers already have broadband services and growth rates in new subscribers have slowed or declined. Moreover, as described further in Item 1A of Part I of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, certain of our competitors continue to provide broadband services at higher average transmission speeds than ours or through advanced wireless data service offerings, both of which we believe have impacted the competitiveness of certain of our broadband offerings in certain of our markets. Our voice revenues have been, and we expect they will continue to be, adversely affected by access line losses and lower long-distance voice service volumes. Intense competition and product substitution continue to drive our access line losses. For example, many consumers are substituting cable and wireless voice services and electronic mail, texting and social networking non-voice services for traditional voice telecommunications services. We expect our video revenues to continue to decline, particularly due to our decision to discontinue active marketing of our facilities-based video services in light of competitive pressures and escalating content costs. The demand for new technology has increased the number of competitors offering services similar to ours. Price compression and new technology from our competitors have negatively impacted the operating margins of our newer, more technologically advanced products and services. We expect that these factors and trends will continue to negatively impact our consumer business. Customer migration and price compression from competitive pressures have not only negatively impacted our traditional wireline services revenues, but they have also negatively impacted the operating margins of these services and we expect this trend to continue.

Expenses. Operating costs also impact the operating margins of these services. These operating costs include employee costs, marketing and advertising expenses, sales commissions, TV content costs and installation costs. We believe increases in operating costs have generally had a greater impact on our operating margins of our newer, more technologically advanced products and services as compared to our traditional wireline services, principally because our newer, more technologically advanced products and services rely more heavily upon the above-listed operating expenses. Operating costs, such as installation costs and facility costs, have also negatively impacted the operating margins of our traditional wireline products and services, but to a lesser extent than customer migration and price compression. Operating costs also tend to impact our traditional wireline products and services margins to a lesser extent than our newer, more technologically advanced products and services as noted above.

Service bundling and product promotions. We offer our customers the ability to bundle multiple products and services. These customers can bundle broadband services with other services such as local voice, video and long-distance. While we believe our bundled service offerings can help retain customers, they also tend to lower our profit margins in the consumer segment due to the related discounts.

Operating efficiencies. We continue to evaluate our segment operating structure and focus. This involves balancing our workforce in response to our workload requirements, productivity improvements and changes in industry, competitive, technological and regulatory conditions. Following a review of our retail customers' order provisioning preferences, we have elected to close during the fourth quarter of 2018 substantially all of our remaining retail stores, which we believe will enable us to reduce operating costs and to redeploy capital to higher growth initiatives. We also expect our consumer segment to benefit indirectly from any enhanced efficiencies in our company-wide network

operations.

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The following tables summarize the results of operations from our consumer segment:

	Consumer Segment				
	Three Months				
	Ended		Increase / %		
	September 30,		(Decrease) Change		
	2018	2017			
	(Dollars in millions)				
Segment revenues:					
IP and data services ⁽¹⁾	\$70	98	(28	)	(29)%
Transport and infrastructure ⁽²⁾	720	697	23		3 %
Voice and collaboration ⁽³⁾	565	625	(60	)	(10)%
Total segment revenues	1,355	1,420	(65	)	(5)%
Segment expenses:					
Total expenses	523	660	(137	)	(21)%
Segment adjusted EBITDA	\$832	760	72		9 %
Segment margin percentage	61 %	54 %			

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	Consumer Segment			
	Nine Months			
	Ended September 30, 2018	2017	Increase / (Decrease)	% Change
(Dollars in millions)				
Segment revenues:				
IP and data services ⁽¹⁾	\$249	308	(59)	(19)%
Transport and infrastructure ⁽²⁾	2,171	2,063	108	5%
Voice and collaboration ⁽³⁾	1,666	1,933	(267)	(14)%
Total segment revenues	4,086	4,304	(218)	(5)%
Segment expenses:				
Total expenses	1,704	1,931	(227)	(12)%
Segment adjusted EBITDA	\$2,382	2,373	9	—%
Segment margin percentage	58%	55%		

(1) Includes retail video revenues (including our facilities-based video revenues).

(2) Includes primarily broadband and equipment sales and professional services revenues.

(3) Includes local, long-distance and other ancillary revenues.

Segment Revenues

Consumer segment revenues decreased by \$65 million, or 5%, and by \$218 million, or 5%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in our consumer segment revenues was primarily due to a decrease in our voice revenue due to the continued decline in usage of our traditional voice telecommunications services.

Segment Expenses

Consumer segment expenses decreased by \$137 million, or 21%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2017 and decreased by \$227 million, or 12% for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in our consumer segment expenses was primarily due to a reduction in headcount, decreases in marketing expenses and lower network expense in response to a smaller customer base.

Segment Adjusted EBITDA

Consumer segment adjusted EBITDA increased by \$72 million, or 9%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2017 and increased by \$9 million, or less than 1% for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in our consumer segment adjusted EBITDA was due predominantly to items mentioned above.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview of Sources and Uses of Cash

We are a holding company that is dependent on the capital resources of our subsidiaries to satisfy our parent company liquidity requirements. Several of our significant operating subsidiaries have borrowed funds either on a standalone basis or as part of a separate restricted group with certain of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates. The terms of the instruments governing the indebtedness of these borrowers or borrowing groups may restrict our ability to access their accumulated cash. In addition, our ability to access the liquidity of these and other subsidiaries may be limited by tax and legal considerations and other factors.

Our acquisition of Level 3 on November 1, 2017, resulted in significant changes in our consolidated financial position, our debt structure and our future cash requirements.

Our executive officers and our Board of Directors periodically review our sources and potential uses of cash, particularly in connection with our budgeting processes. Generally speaking, our principal funding source is cash from operating activities, and our principal cash requirements include operating expenses, capital expenditures, income taxes, debt repayments, dividends, periodic pension contributions and other benefits payments. We currently expect our cash income tax payments will be lower in 2018 due to lower income tax rates and the utilization of NOLs acquired in the Level 3 acquisition.

Based on our current capital allocation objectives, we project expending approximately \$3.15 billion to \$3.25 billion in cash during fiscal year 2018 for capital investment in property, plant and equipment and approximately \$577 million of cash for dividends per quarter on our common stock (based on the assumptions described below under "Dividends"). At September 30, 2018, we had debt maturities of \$518 million, scheduled debt principal payments of \$164 million and capital lease and other fixed payments of \$96 million, each due during the next twelve months. Each of the expenditures is described further below.

At September 30, 2018, we held cash and cash equivalents of \$390 million, and we had approximately \$1.6 billion of borrowing capacity available under our revolving credit facility. We had approximately \$120 million of cash and cash equivalents outside the United States at September 30, 2018. We currently believe we have the ability to repatriate cash and cash equivalents into the United States without paying or accruing U.S. taxes (subject to complying with applicable currency, repatriation or similar laws or limitations).

We will continue to monitor our future sources and uses of cash, and anticipate that we will make adjustments to our capital allocation strategies when, as and if determined by our Board of Directors. We typically use our revolving credit facility as a source of liquidity for operating activities and our other cash requirements.

For additional information, see "Risk Factors—Risks Affecting Our Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 1A of Part I of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Capital Expenditures

We incur capital expenditures on an ongoing basis in order to enhance and modernize our networks, compete effectively in our markets and expand and improve our service offerings. We evaluate capital expenditure projects based on a variety of factors, including expected strategic impacts (such as forecasted impact on revenue growth, productivity, expenses, service levels and customer retention) and our expected return on investment. The amount of capital investment is influenced by, among other things, demand for our services and products, cash flow generated by

operating activities, cash required for other purposes and regulatory considerations (such as our CAF Phase 2 infrastructure buildout requirements). Based on current circumstances, we estimate that our total capital expenditures for 2018 will be approximately \$3.15 billion to \$3.25 billion, inclusive of CAF Phase 2 related capital expenditures and integration capital.

Our capital expenditures continue to be focused on keeping our network operating efficiently and supporting new service developments. For more information on our capital spending, see "Historical Information—Investing Activities" below and Item 1 of Part I of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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Debt and Other Financing Arrangements

Subject to market conditions, we expect to continue to issue debt instruments from time to time in the future to refinance a substantial portion of our maturing debt, including issuing Qwest Corporation and Level 3 Financing, Inc. debt instruments to refinance their maturing debt to the extent we deem appropriate and feasible. The availability, interest rate and other terms of any new borrowings will depend on the ratings assigned by credit rating agencies, among other factors. Also subject to market conditions, we expect from time to time to retire debt securities prior to their maturity.

Following the closing of our acquisition of Level 3 in late 2017, the rating agencies took action on the ratings of the debt in the table below. Generally, the agencies downgraded ratings of the CenturyLink, Inc. debt from previous levels. Additionally, Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. placed such ratings on negative outlook while Fitch Ratings placed them on stable outlook. As for the Level 3 debt, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. upgraded the unsecured debt and affirmed the rating of the secured debt, with all ratings placed on negative outlook. Standard and Poor's affirmed all previous Level 3 ratings with negative outlook, and Fitch Ratings affirmed all previous Level 3 ratings with stable outlook.

As of the date of this report, the credit ratings for the senior unsecured debt and senior secured debt of CenturyLink, Inc. and Level 3 Financing, Inc., as well as the senior unsecured debt of Qwest Corporation and Level 3 Parent, LLC were as follows:

Borrower	Moody's Investors Service, Inc.	Standard & Poor's	Fitch Ratings
CenturyLink, Inc.:			
Unsecured	B2	B+	BB
Secured	Ba3	BBB-	BB+
Qwest Corporation:			
Unsecured	Ba2	BBB-	BB+
Level 3 Parent, LLC:			
Unsecured	B1	B+	BB-
Level 3 Financing, Inc.			
Unsecured	Ba3	BB	BB
Secured	Ba1	BBB-	BBB-

Our credit ratings are reviewed and adjusted from time to time by the rating agencies. Any future downgrades of the senior unsecured or secured debt ratings of us or our subsidiaries could impact our access to debt capital or further raise our borrowing costs. See "Risk Factors—Risks Affecting our Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 1A of Part I of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Cash Income Taxes

As of December 31, 2017, CenturyLink had approximately \$9.1 billion of net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") from prior years, which for U.S. federal income tax purposes can be used to offset future taxable income. These NOLs are primarily related to federal NOLs we acquired through the Level 3 acquisition on November 1, 2017, and are subject to limitations under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code ("Code") and related U.S. Treasury Department regulations. Further, we accelerated a significant amount of tax deductions into 2017. The accelerated tax deductions resulted in a 2017 net operating loss for tax purposes, a portion of which was carried back to 2016, with the remainder

available for carryforward. Prior to the Level 3 acquisition, the amounts of our cash flows dedicated to or required for the payment of federal taxes increased substantially in 2017. Assuming, as anticipated, that we can utilize all or most of our NOLs, we expect to significantly reduce our federal cash income taxes for the next several years. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to use these NOL carryforwards fully. The amounts of our near-term future tax payments will depend upon many factors, including our future earnings and tax circumstances and the implementation of the recent federal tax reform.

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We requested a \$314 million refund of federal estimated income tax payments related to 2017 that was received in the second quarter of 2018. Additionally, due to the 2017 net operating loss carried back to 2016, we requested a cash refund of \$392 million, which was received in the third quarter of 2018.

Dividends

We currently expect to continue our current practice of paying quarterly cash dividends in respect of our common stock subject to our Board of Directors' discretion to modify or terminate this practice at any time and for any reason without prior notice. Our current quarterly common stock dividend rate is \$0.54 per share, as approved by our Board of Directors, which we believe is a dividend rate per share which enables us to balance our multiple objectives of managing our business, paying our fixed commitments and returning a substantial portion of our cash to our shareholders. Assuming continued payment during 2018 at this rate of \$0.54 per share, our average total dividend paid each quarter would be approximately \$577 million based on the number of our outstanding shares at September 30, 2018.

Revolving Facilities and Other Debt Instruments

To substantially fund our recent acquisition of Level 3, on June 19, 2017, one of our affiliates entered into a credit agreement (the "2017 CenturyLink Credit Agreement") providing for \$9.9 billion in senior secured credit facilities, consisting of a new \$2.0 billion revolving credit facility (which replaced our 2012 credit facility upon consummation of the Level 3 acquisition) and \$7.9 billion of term loan facilities, of which approximately \$6.0 billion were funded into escrow on such date, and \$1.9 billion of which were funded upon the closing of the acquisition on November 1, 2017. On November 1, 2017, CenturyLink, Inc. also, among other things, (i) assumed all rights and obligations under the 2017 CenturyLink Credit Agreement, (ii) borrowed \$400 million under the new \$2.0 billion revolving credit facility and (iii) received \$6.0 billion of Term Loan B loan proceeds from escrow. On January 29, 2018, the 2017 CenturyLink Credit Agreement was amended to increase the borrowing capacity of the new revolving credit facility from \$2.0 billion to \$2.2 billion and to increase the borrowing capacity under one of the term loan tranches by \$132 million. For additional information, see (i) Note 5—Long-Term Debt and Credit Facilities to our consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report, (ii) our current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 20, 2017, including a copy of the 2017 CenturyLink Credit Agreement filed therewith, and (iii) our current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 1, 2017.

On November 1, 2017, we also amended our uncommitted revolving letter of credit facility to secure the facility and to permit us to draw up to \$225 million of letters of credit thereunder. At September 30, 2018, we had \$129 million of letters of credit outstanding under this facility.

For information on the terms and conditions of other debt instruments of ours and our subsidiaries, including financial and operating covenants, see Note 5—Long-Term Debt and Credit Facilities to our consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report.

Pension and Post-retirement Benefit Obligations

We are subject to material obligations under our existing defined benefit pension plans and post-retirement benefit plans. At December 31, 2017, the accounting unfunded status of our qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans and qualified post-retirement benefit plans was \$2.1 billion and \$3.4 billion, respectively. For additional information about our pension and post-retirement benefit arrangements, see "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates - Pensions and Post-Retirement Benefits" in Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 and see Note 9—Employee Benefits to our consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of

the same report.

Benefits paid by our qualified pension plan are paid through a trust that holds all of the plan's assets. Based on current laws and circumstances, we do not expect any contributions to be required for our qualified pension plan during 2018. The amount of required contributions to our qualified pension plan in 2019 and beyond will depend on a variety of factors, most of which are beyond our control, including earnings on plan investments, prevailing interest rates, demographic experience, changes in plan benefits and changes in funding laws and regulations. We occasionally make voluntary contributions in addition to required contributions. We made a voluntary contribution of \$100 million to the trust for our qualified pension plan during the second quarter of 2018 and a \$400 million voluntary contribution during the third quarter of 2018.

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Substantially all of our post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits plans are unfunded. Several trusts hold assets that have been used to help cover the health care costs of certain retirees. As of December 31, 2017, assets in the post-retirement trusts had been substantially depleted and had a fair value of \$23 million (a portion of which was comprised of investments with restricted liquidity), which has significantly limited our ability to continue paying benefits from the trusts; however, we plan to continue to pay certain benefits through the trusts. Benefits not paid from the trusts are expected to be paid directly by us with available cash. As described further in Note 6—Employee Benefits to our consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of our most recent annual report on Form 10-K, aggregate benefits paid by us under these plans (net of participant contributions and direct subsidy receipts) were \$237 million, \$129 million and \$116 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, while the amounts paid from the trust were \$31 million, \$145 million and \$163 million, respectively. For additional information on our expected future benefits payments for our post-retirement benefit plans, please see Note 9—Employee Benefits to our consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of our annual report Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

For 2018, our estimated annual long-term rates of return, net of administrative costs, are 6.5% and 4.0% for the pension plan trust assets and post-retirement plans trust assets, respectively, based on the assets currently held. However, actual returns could be substantially different.

Future Contractual Obligations

For information regarding our estimated future contractual obligations, see the MD&A discussion included in Item 7 of Part II of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Connect America Fund

As a result of accepting CAF Phase 2 support payments, we must meet certain specified infrastructure buildout requirements in 33 states over the next several years. In order to meet these specified infrastructure buildout requirements, we anticipate making substantial capital expenditures. See "Capital Expenditures" above.

For additional information on the FCC's CAF order and the USF program, see "Business—Regulation" in Item 1 of Part I of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 and see "Risk Factors—Risks Affecting our Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 1A of Part I of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Historical Information

The following table summarizes our consolidated cash flow activities:

	Nine Months		
	Ended		
	September 30,		
	2018		
	2017		
	(Dollars in millions)		
			Change
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$5,036	2,700	2,336
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,196)	(850)	(1,346)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(3,007)	4,090	(7,097)

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$2.3 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2017, primarily due to increased net income from the legacy CenturyLink business, cash flows from Level 3 and approximately \$700 million of U.S. income tax refunds, partially offset by \$500 million of contributions to our pension plans. Cash provided by operating activities is subject to variability period over period as a result of the timing of the collection of receivables and payments related to interest expense, accounts payable, and bonuses.

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Investing Activities

Net cash used in our investing activities increased by \$1.3 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2017 substantially due to the cash proceeds received from the sale of our data centers and colocation business which occurred in the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Financing Activities

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017 our financing activities resulted in net cash proceeds, but during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 our financing activities resulted in a net use of cash. The difference of \$7.1 billion from comparing the two periods is substantially due to net proceeds received from issuance of long-term debt which occurred in the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and an increase in dividends paid. In addition, we redeemed approximately \$1.3 billion of notes payable during the three months ended September 30, 2018. In the future, we may continue to retire debt, which could potentially result in the recognition of additional losses. These redemptions and repurchases were funded in part with borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

In connection with this amendment, the new lender provided approximately \$132 million of Term Loan A loan proceeds, which CenturyLink used, together with available cash, to reduce its borrowings under the 2017 Revolving Credit Facility.

On January 21, 2018, a subsidiary of Embarq Corporation redeemed all \$13 million of its 8.77% Notes due 2019, which resulted in an immaterial loss.

See Note 6—Long-Term Debt and Credit Facilities to our consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for additional information on our outstanding debt securities.

Other Matters

We are subject to various legal proceedings and other contingent liabilities that individually or in the aggregate could materially affect our financial condition, future results of operations or cash flows. See Note 12—Commitments, Contingencies and Other Items for additional information.

Market Risk

As of September 30, 2018, we were exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates on our variable rate long-term debt obligations and fluctuations in certain foreign currencies. We seek to maintain a favorable mix of fixed and variable rate debt in an effort to limit interest costs and cash flow volatility resulting from changes in rates.

Management periodically reviews our exposure to interest rate fluctuations and periodically implements strategies to manage the exposure. From time to time, we have used derivative instruments to (i) lock-in or swap our exposure to changing or variable interest rates for fixed interest rates or (ii) to swap obligations to pay fixed interest rates for variable interest rates. As of September 30, 2018, we had no such instruments outstanding. We have established policies and procedures for risk assessment and the approval, reporting and monitoring of derivative instrument activities. As of September 30, 2018, we did not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

As discussed in Note 6—Long-Term Debt and Credit Facilities, on June 19, 2017, and on November 1, 2017, we borrowed substantial sums under a credit agreement dated June 19, 2017 with various lending institutions to provide a substantial amount of the funding for the Level 3 acquisition. As further noted in Note 6—Long-Term Debt and Credit Facilities, loans under the term loan facilities and new revolving credit facility under the June 19, 2017 credit agreement bear interest at floating rates.

As of September 30, 2018, we had approximately \$13.3 billion floating rate debt exposed to changes in the London InterBank Offered Rate (LIBOR). A hypothetical increase of 100 basis points in LIBOR relative to this debt would decrease our annual pre-tax earnings by \$133 million.

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By operating internationally, we are exposed to the risk of fluctuations in the foreign currencies used by our international subsidiaries, including the British Pound, the Euro, the Brazilian Real, the Canadian Dollar, the Japanese Yen, the Hong Kong Dollar and the Singapore Dollar, in each case as of September 30, 2018. Approximately 5% of our consolidated revenues are denominated in these currencies, and our consolidated results of operations could be adversely impacted by volatility in exchange rates. Argentina is considered to be hyperinflationary as of September 30, 2018. However, the Company already accounts for Argentina in U.S. Dollars, its functional currency.

Certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of analysis presented in the computation of exposures to market risks. Actual values may differ materially from those disclosed by us from time to time if market conditions vary from the assumptions used in the analyses performed. These analyses only incorporate the risk exposures that existed at September 30, 2018.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of September 30, 2018, we had no special purpose or limited purpose entities that provide off-balance sheet financing, liquidity, or market or credit risk support and we did not engage in leasing, hedging, or other similar activities that expose us to any significant liabilities that are not (i) reflected on the face of the consolidated financial statements, (ii) disclosed in Note 16—Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, or in the Future Contractual Obligations table included in Item 7 of Part II of the same report, or (iii) discussed under the heading "Market Risk" above.

Other Information

Our website is www.centurylink.com. We routinely post important investor information in the "Investor Relations" section of our website at ir.centurylink.com. The information contained on, or that may be accessed through, our website is not part of this quarterly report. You may obtain free electronic copies of our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports in the "Investor Relations" section of our website (ir.centurylink.com) under the heading "SEC Filings." These reports are available on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file them with the SEC. From time to time, we also use our website to webcast our earnings calls and certain of our meetings with investors or other members of the investment community.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

See "Liquidity and Capital resources—Market Risk" in Item 2 of Part I above.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")) designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. These include controls and procedures designed to ensure that this information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer, Jeff K. Storey, and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Indraneel Dev, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2018. Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective, as of September 30, 2018, in providing reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in this report was accumulated and communicated in the manner provided above.

The effectiveness of our or any system of disclosure controls and procedures is subject to certain limitations, including the exercise of judgment in designing, implementing and evaluating the controls and procedures, the assumptions used in identifying the likelihood of future events and the inability to eliminate misconduct completely. As a result, there can be no assurance that our disclosure controls and procedures will detect all errors or fraud. By their nature, our or any system of disclosure controls and procedures can provide only reasonable assurance regarding management's control objectives.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Beginning January 1, 2018, we adopted Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. We implemented internal controls to ensure we adequately evaluated our contracts and properly assessed the new accounting standard related to revenue recognition on our consolidated financial statements.

We completed the acquisition of Level 3, Inc. on November 1, 2017. We are currently integrating policies, processes, people, technology, and operations of the combined company. We have extended our oversight and monitoring processes that support our internal control over financial reporting to include the acquired operations. We will continue to evaluate our internal controls over financial reporting as we continue the integration of Level 3.

Other than this extension over the acquired operations, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the third quarter of 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information contained in Note 12—Commitments and Contingencies and Other Items included in Item 1 of Part I of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by reference. The ultimate outcome of the matters described in Note

12 may differ materially from the outcomes anticipated, estimated, projected or implied by us in certain of our statements appearing in such Note, and proceedings currently viewed as immaterial by us may ultimately materially impact us.

For more information, see “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Legal and Regulatory Matters—Our pending legal proceedings could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and operating results, on the trading price of our securities and

on our ability to access the capital markets” in Item 1A of Part I of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or future results. In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the risk factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. There have been no material changes to our risk factors since our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table contains information about shares of our previously-issued common stock that we withheld from employees upon vesting of their stock-based awards during the third quarter of 2018 to satisfy the related minimum tax withholding obligations:

Period	Total Number of Shares Withheld for Taxes	Average Price Paid Per Share
July 2018	783,067	\$ 18.64
August 2018	61,980	20.88
September 2018	17,493	19.21
Total	862,540	

Due to an inadvertent administrative error, on August 30, 2018, we privately placed under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Act”) 35,976 shares of our common stock at prevailing market prices to a limited number of participants in our Dividend Reinvestment Plan. On September 10, 2018, we registered under the Act an additional 500,000 shares for use under this plan, which alleviated a shortfall in the number of registered plan shares.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits identified in parentheses below are on file with the SEC and are incorporated herein by reference. All other exhibits are provided as part of this electronic submission.

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1*	<u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of CenturyLink, Inc. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
31.2*	<u>Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of CenturyLink, Inc. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
32*	<u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of CenturyLink, Inc. pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
101*	Financial statements from the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of CenturyLink, Inc. for the period ended September 30, 2018, formatted in XBRL: (i) the Consolidated Statements of

Operations,
(ii) the
Consolidated
Statements of
Comprehensive
Income, (iii) the
Consolidated
Balance Sheets,
(iv) the
Consolidated
Statements of
Cash Flows,
(v) the
Consolidated
Statements of
Stockholders'
Equity and
(vi) the Notes to
Consolidated
Financial
Statements.

* Exhibit filed herewith.

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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 on November 9, 2018.

CENTURYLINK, INC.

/s/ Eric J. Mortensen

By: Eric J. Mortensen
Senior Vice President - Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)