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

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

Commission File Numbers: 333-82124-01
333-82124-04

**Mediacom LLC
Mediacom Capital Corporation***

(Exact names of Registrants as specified in their charters)

New York
New York
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

06-1433421
06-1513997
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Numbers)

1 Mediacom Way
Mediacom Park, New York 10918
(Address of principal executive offices)

(845) 443-2600
(Registrants' telephone number)

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

None

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the Registrants are well-known seasoned issuers, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrants are not required to file pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

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

Note: As voluntary filers, not subject to the filing requirements, the Registrants have filed all reports under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months.

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the Registrants' knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. Not Applicable.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrants are large accelerated filers, accelerated filers, non-accelerated filers or smaller reporting companies. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filers

Accelerated filers

Non-accelerated filers

Smaller reporting companies

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrants are shell companies (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrants: Not Applicable

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of the Registrants’ common stock: Not Applicable

* Mediacom Capital Corporation meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction I (1) (a) and (b) of Form 10-K and is therefore filing this form with the reduced disclosure format.

MEDIACOM LLC
2014 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT
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This Annual Report on Form 10-K is for the year ended December 31, 2014. Any statement contained in a prior periodic report shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this Annual Report to the extent that a statement herein modifies or supersedes such statement. The Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) allows us to “incorporate by reference” information that we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information by referring you directly to those documents. Information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this Annual Report.

Mediacom LLC is a New York limited liability company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mediacom Communications Corporation, a Delaware corporation. Mediacom Capital Corporation is a New York corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mediacom LLC. Mediacom Capital Corporation was formed for the sole purpose of acting as co-issuer with Mediacom LLC of debt securities and does not conduct operations of its own.

References in this Annual Report to “we,” “us,” or “our” are to Mediacom LLC and its direct and indirect subsidiaries (including Mediacom Capital Corporation), unless the context specifies or requires otherwise. References in this Annual Report to “Mediacom” or “MCC” are to Mediacom Communications Corporation.

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Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

You should carefully review the information contained in this Annual Report and in other reports or documents that we file from time to time with the SEC.

In this Annual Report, we state our beliefs of future events and of our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify those so-called “forward-looking statements” by words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “continue,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “plans,” “potential,” “predicts,” “should” or “will,” or the negative of those and other comparable words. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or results, and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical results or those we anticipate as a result of various factors, many of which are beyond our control. Factors that may cause such differences to occur include, but are not limited to:

- increased levels of competition for residential and business customers from other providers, including but not limited to direct broadcast satellite operators, local telephone companies, other cable providers, wireless communications companies, and providers that offer streaming and downloading of video content over the Internet;
- lower demand for our residential and business services, which may result from increased competition, weakened economic conditions or other factors;
- our ability to contain the continued increases in video programming costs or to raise video rates to offset, in whole or in part, the effects of such costs, including retransmission consent costs;
- significant increases in the use of bandwidth-intensive Internet services;
- our ability to further expand our business services, which has continued to make increasing contributions to our results of operations;
- our ability to successfully adopt new technologies and introduce new products and services to meet customer demands and preferences;
- our ability to secure hardware, software and operational support for the delivery of products and services to consumers;
- disruptions or failures of our network and information systems, including those caused by “cyber-attacks,” natural disasters or other material events outside our control;
- our reliance on certain intellectual property rights, and not infringing on the intellectual property rights of others;
- our ability to refinance future debt maturities or provide future funding for general corporate purposes and potential strategic transactions, on favorable terms, if at all;
- our ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to meet our debt service obligations;
- changes in assumptions underlying our critical accounting policies;
- changes in legislative and regulatory matters that may cause us to incur additional costs and expenses; and
- other risks and uncertainties discussed in this Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2014 and other reports or documents that we file from time to time with the SEC.

Statements included in this Annual Report are based upon information known to us as of the date that this Annual Report is filed with the SEC, and we assume no obligation to update or alter our forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable federal securities laws.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Mediacom Communications Corporation

We are a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mediacom Communications Corporation (“Mediacom” or “MCC”), which is also our manager. MCC is the nation’s eighth largest cable company and among the leading cable operators focused on serving the smaller cities in the United States, with a significant customer concentration in the Midwestern and Southeastern regions. MCC provides video, high-speed data (“HSD”) and phone services to residential and small- to medium-sized business customers and network and transport services to medium- and large-sized businesses.

MCC’s cable systems are owned and operated through our operating subsidiaries and those of Mediacom Broadband LLC (“Mediacom Broadband”), another wholly-owned subsidiary of MCC. As of December 31, 2014, MCC’s cable systems passed an estimated 2.81 million homes and served approximately 890,000 video customers, 1,013,000 HSD customers and 400,000 phone customers, aggregating 2.30 million primary service units (“PSUs”).

MCC is a privately-owned company. An entity wholly-owned by Rocco B. Commisso, Mediacom’s founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, is the sole shareholder of MCC, a C corporation.

Mediacom LLC

We are a holding company and do not have any operations or hold any assets other than our investments in our operating subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2014, the cable systems operated by these subsidiaries passed an estimated 1.31 million homes and served approximately 390,000 video customers, 449,000 HSD customers and 182,000 phone customers, aggregating 1.02 million PSUs.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to such reports filed with or furnished to the SEC under sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are made available free of charge on MCC’s website (<http://www.mediacomcc.com>; follow the “About Us” link to the Investor Relations tab to “SEC Filings”) as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. Our phone number is (845) 443-2600 and our principal executive offices are located at 1 Mediacom Way, Mediacom Park, New York, 10918.

2014 Financing Activity

In February 2014, we terminated our existing revolving credit commitments, and completed \$225.0 million of new revolving credit commitments and a \$250.0 million new term loan (“Term Loan F”). Net proceeds from Term Loan F, together with borrowings under such revolving credit commitments, funded a \$400.0 million partial repayment of the previously existing Term Loan C.

In August 2014, we completed a \$350.0 million new term loan (“Term Loan G”) and used the net proceeds to substantially fund the redemption of our previously existing 9 1/8% senior notes due 2019 (the “9 1/8% Notes”).

In December 2014, we repaid the remaining \$198.9 million principal amount outstanding under Term Loan C, which was funded by \$150.0 million of capital contributions from MCC, borrowings under our revolving credit facility, and internally generated funds.

See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis — Liquidity and Capital Resources — Capital Structure — 2014 Financing Activity” and Note 6 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Description of Our Business

The following table provides an overview of selected operating data for our cable systems as of December 31:

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Estimated homes passed ⁽¹⁾	1,311,000	1,301,000	1,301,000	1,295,000	1,292,000
Video					
Video customers ⁽²⁾	390,000	417,000	442,000	473,000	530,000
Video penetration ⁽³⁾	29.7%	32.1%	34.0%	36.5%	41.0%
High Speed Data					
HSD customers ⁽⁴⁾	449,000	431,000	410,000	383,000	379,000
HSD penetration ⁽⁵⁾	34.2%	33.1%	31.5%	29.6%	29.3%
Phone					
Phone customers ⁽⁶⁾	182,000	179,000	166,000	159,000	157,000
Phone penetration ⁽⁷⁾	13.9%	13.8%	12.8%	12.3%	12.2%
Primary Service Units (PSUs)⁽⁸⁾					
PSUs	1,021,000	1,027,000	1,018,000	1,015,000	1,066,000
PSU penetration ⁽⁹⁾	77.9%	78.9%	78.2%	78.4%	82.5%

- (1) Represents the estimated number of single residence homes, apartments and condominium units that we can connect to our distribution system without further extending the transmission lines.
- (2) Represents customers receiving video service. Accounts that are billed on a bulk basis are converted into full-price equivalent video customers by dividing their associated revenues by the applicable residential rate. This conversion method is generally consistent with the methodology used in determining payments made to programmers. Video customers include connections to schools, libraries, local government offices and employee households that may not be charged for basic expanded video service, but may be charged for higher tier video, HSD, phone or other services. Our methodology of calculating the number of video customers may not be identical to those used by other companies offering similar services.
- (3) Represents video customers as a percentage of estimated homes passed.
- (4) Represents customers receiving HSD service. Small- to medium-sized business customers are converted to equivalent residential HSD customers by dividing their associated revenues by the applicable residential rate. Medium- to large-sized business customers who take our enterprise network services are not counted as HSD customers. Our methodology of calculating HSD customers may not be identical to those used by other companies offering similar services.
- (5) Represents the number of total HSD customers as a percentage of estimated homes passed.
- (6) Represents customers receiving phone service. Small- to medium-sized business customers are converted to equivalent residential phone customers by dividing their associated revenues by the applicable residential rate. Customers who take our IP-enabled voice trunk service are not counted as phone customers. Our methodology of calculating phone customers may not be identical to those used by other companies offering similar services.
- (7) Represents the number of total phone customers as a percentage of estimated homes passed.
- (8) Represents the sum of video, HSD and phone customers.
- (9) Represents primary service units as a percentage of our estimated homes passed.

Services

We offer video, HSD and phone services to residential and small- to medium-sized business customers over our hybrid fiber and coaxial cable network, and provide fiber-based network and transport services to medium- and large-sized businesses, governments and educational institutions. We also sell advertising to local, regional and national advertisers on television and digital platforms.

Subscription rates and related charges vary according to the services and associated equipment taken by customers, along with a one-time installation fee, and customers are typically billed in advance. Residential customers generally have the option of paying on a month-to-month basis, or signing a contract to obtain more favorable rates, subject to a fee upon early cancellation. Business customers may only discontinue services in accordance with the terms of their contracts, which typically have 3 to 7 year terms.

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Our Service Areas

Approximately 69% of our homes passed are in the top 100 television markets in the United States, commonly referred to as Nielsen Media Research designated market areas (“DMAs”), with about 41% of our homes passed residing in DMAs that rank between the 50th and 100th largest.

Our largest markets are:

- The gulf coast region surrounding Pensacola, FL and Mobile, AL;
- Suburban and outlying communities around Minneapolis, MN;
- Outlying communities around Champaign, Springfield and Decatur, IL;
- Communities in the western Kentucky and southern Illinois region;
- Communities in northern Indiana;
- Dagsboro, DE and the adjoining coastal area in Delaware and Maryland;
- Certain western suburbs of Chicago, IL; and
- Suburban communities of Huntsville, AL.

Residential Services

We market our services both individually and in bundled packages, with discounts generally available for the subscription to bundled packages, multiple tiers, or other combination of services. As of December 31, 2014, approximately 60% of our residential customers took two or more of our services, including about 22% that took all three.

Video

We offer a wide variety of residential video services, with access to hundreds of channels depending on the level of service taken, including various programming tiers and packages to appeal to a variety of customer preferences. In 2014, residential video revenues represented 48.8% of our total revenues.

Levels of video service typically range from a limited basic tier of up to 55 channels to a full digital service of up to 400 channels. Video services generally include, at a minimum, the programming of national broadcast networks, local broadcast stations, national and regional cable networks, and local public, government and leased access channels. We offer several video service tiers that also include additional national cable networks and regional sports networks, foreign-language and international programming, and digital music channels, depending on the tier selected.

Residential video customers may also subscribe to premium network programming from HBO, Showtime, Starz and Cinemax that provides commercial-free original programming, movies, live and taped sporting events and concerts, and other special events. Our video services generally require the use of a digital set-top box (“set-top”), which provides an interactive, on-screen program guide and access to our video on demand (“VOD”) library. Video customers who take our high-definition (“HD”) set-top can view certain content with a higher resolution picture, improved audio quality and a wide-screen format. About 83% of our service area has access to 100 or more HD channels, including most major broadcast networks, leading national cable networks, regional sports networks and premium channels, and we offer many HD titles in our VOD library. Our HD programming is generally offered at no additional charge, and we plan to continue to expand our HD lineup in 2015.

Our digital video recorder (“DVR”) service allows customers to pause and rewind live programming, and record and store content to view at their convenience, and our multi-room DVR service gives customers the ability to access the same stored content on multiple televisions in their home. We recently introduced a next-generation multi-room DVR that features the cloud-based, graphically-rich TiVo guide, with advanced search functionality, six tuner recording capability and 1 terabyte of storage. In 2015, we expect to provide the convenience of in-home video streaming to customer personal devices through the DVR. As of December 31, 2014, about 30% of our video customers took our DVR service.

Our VOD service gives video customers access to over 21,000 programming choices, including a wide selection of movies, national broadcast and cable network shows, music videos, and locally produced events. A significant portion of our VOD carries no additional charge, and video customers who subscribe to a premium network can access its VOD content for no additional charge. Special event programs, including live concerts, sporting events, and first-run movies are also available on a pay-per-view basis.

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We also enable video customers to watch certain programming wherever they are connected to the Internet, whether in or outside their home, using devices such as computers, tablets and smartphones. Eligible video customers have online access to content for over 80 channels, and we plan to continue to expand our “TV Everywhere” lineup in 2015.

HSD

We offer several tiers of high-speed Internet access with a variety of speeds and data allowances to fit our customers’ needs, with maximum downstream and upstream speeds of up to 150 megabits per second (“Mbps”) and up to 20 Mbps, respectively, available in substantially all of our service area. In 2014, we increased the maximum downstream and upstream speeds of our flagship HSD service to up to 50 Mbps and up to 5 Mbps, respectively, with no corresponding price increase. In 2014, residential HSD revenues represented 30.7% of our total revenues.

Residential HSD customers are generally charged a monthly fee that varies depending on the tier taken, with additional charges if their monthly data allowance is exceeded. Our HSD service requires a modem to connect to the Internet, which we generally rent to our customers for a monthly fee, and we also offer wireless home networking that allows our customers to connect multiple devices in their home. As of December 31, 2014, about 31% of our HSD customers took wireless home networking.

We will continue to make substantial investments in our network to meet increasing customer bandwidth demands associated with Internet-delivered video and the usage of multiple devices. We anticipate the deployment of next-generation technology in the next several years that will give us the capability to provide downstream speeds of up to 1 gigabit per second (“Gbps”) to residential and small- to medium-sized business customers.

Phone

Our residential phone service provides unlimited local, regional and long-distance calling throughout the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam, generally for a fixed monthly service and equipment fee. Residential phone customers receive a wide variety of popular calling features free of charge, including Caller ID, call waiting, call forwarding, three-way calling, anonymous call blocking and other features. We also provide Caller ID on the customer’s television for residential phone customers who also take our video service. Voicemail services, directory assistance and other features are available for an additional fee, along with international calling plans at competitive rates. In 2014, residential phone revenues represented 8.0% of our total revenues.

Home Controller

In early 2014, we introduced Mediacom Home Controller, a next-generation home automation and monitoring service, and we plan to expand availability to substantially all of our service area in 2015. Home Controller provides traditional security and smoke monitoring and gives customers the capability to remotely manage and monitor their home. Home Controller has cellular back-up in the event of an outage that connects the customer’s home management system to an emergency response center.

Business Services

We offer a variety of services that can be tailored to any size business, from video, HSD, and phone that are similar to our residential products for small- and medium-sized businesses, to high performance, customized solutions for medium- and large-sized businesses and institutions with high-capacity transmission and voice requirements. In 2014, business services revenues represented 10.3% of our total revenues.

We provide small- and medium-sized businesses HSD service with speeds of up to 105 Mbps downstream and 10 Mbps upstream, an IP-enabled multi-line phone service, and video programming packages and music services.

We furnish custom fiber solutions for medium- and large-sized businesses and institutions that require multiple sites including an IP-enabled trunk-based voice services, and point-to-point, multi-point wide area, and local area network solutions, with transmission speeds of up to 10 Gbps. We provide these services to education, government, healthcare, financial and hospitality institutions.

We supply high-capacity fiber transport and dedicated Internet access to national and regional wireless and wireline phone and Internet service providers to support cell tower backhaul, Ethernet and regional transport.

Advertising

We generate revenues from selling television advertising time and digital media placement to local, regional and national advertisers. As part of the programming agreements with content providers, we typically receive an allocation of scheduled advertising time, generally two minutes per hour, and use this allotted time to insert commercials. Our advertising sales infrastructure includes in-house

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production facilities, production and administrative employees and a locally-based sales workforce. In certain markets, we have entered into agreements, commonly referred to as interconnects, with other cable operators to jointly sell local advertising, simplifying our clients' purchase of local advertising in multiple markets and expanding their geographic reach. We also sell digital media as an extension of our advertising business to help local and national businesses market their products. This single-provider integration of linear and non-linear advertising represents a unique market position for us in the communities we serve. In 2014, advertising revenues represented 2.3% of our total revenues.

Marketing and Sales

We employ a wide range of sales channels to reach current and potential customers, including outbound telemarketing, direct mail, in-bound customer care centers, retail locations, and door-to-door field technician sales. We also utilize Internet advertising, using search engines and other websites to expand our sales opportunities. Customers are directed to our inbound call centers or website through direct mail, broadcast television, radio, newspaper, outdoor and Internet advertising and television advertising on our own cable systems. We also have a dedicated sales force and outbound telemarketing for Business Services, as well as relationships with third-party agents who sell our services.

Customer Care

We continue to invest in our customer care infrastructure to improve our quality of service and installation experience. Our customer care group has multiple contact centers, staffed with dedicated customer service, sales, and technical support representatives available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. We utilize a virtual contact center platform that functions as a single, unified call center and allows us to manage resources effectively and reduce customer hold times through efficient call-routing. We have deployed the latest call center technology, providing our customers a voice-driven self-service system and a call back feature for busy periods, giving them the option to be called back when an agent becomes available.

Our web-based service platform allows customers to review their account balance, make payments, receive general and technical support, and utilize self-help tools to troubleshoot technical difficulties. The customer care group also is available online to chat with customers and respond to customer e-mail and comments on social networking websites, including Twitter and Facebook. Our mobile application allows customers to manage their billing account, troubleshoot service issues, manage appointments, and easily contact an agent.

Our field operations team focuses on providing a quality experience during installation and service calls, with the goal of resolving any customer service issues on their first attempt. For the convenience of our customers, we offer 30 minute arrival windows and evening and weekend scheduling for installation and service calls. Field activity is scheduled and routed seamlessly, including through automated appointment confirmations and remote technician dispatching, and we utilize a workflow management and GPS system that facilitates on-time arrival for customer appointments. Our field technicians are equipped with hand-held diagnostic and monitoring tools that determine the quality of service at the customer's home in real-time, allowing us to efficiently resolve any issues.

Network Technology

Our services are delivered through a fiber-rich, technologically-advanced, route-diverse network that consists of a: national backbone; large-scale, centralized platforms; regional headends; neighborhood nodes; and the last-mile connectivity to customer homes or businesses. We utilize an Internet Protocol ("IP") ring architecture that minimizes service outages through its redundant design. Our facilities are supported and monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week by our network operations center.

Our national backbone is connected to leading carriers and has a presence in several major carrier hotels. It connects our centralized platforms that control video content delivery, HSD and phone services, provisioning, customer care and email, and provides access to several aggregation and exchange points to ensure network redundancy and enhanced quality of service. Because we manage the delivery of our services through our national backbone and centralized platforms, we can introduce new services across a larger customer base and realize greater economic efficiency and scale.

The last-mile component utilizes hybrid fiber-optic coaxial architecture. Video, HSD and phone traffic is delivered via laser-fed fiber-optic cable between regional headends and neighborhood nodes, and by coaxial cable from these nodes to the homes and businesses we serve. For service reliability, we have installed back-up power supplies in the local network across most of service territory. To serve the high-capacity requirements of our large business customers, our fiber-optic cable is extended from the node site directly to the business customer's premise.

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We expect consumer demands for faster HSD speeds and greater bandwidth consumption, largely driven by streaming and downloading of video over the Internet, will require additional network capacity. As of December 31, 2014, we have converted systems representing about 85% of our service area to an “all-digital” delivery platform, allowing us to dedicate spectrum previously used to deliver analog video signals to faster HSD speeds and other advanced services, and expect to substantially complete this “all-digital” transition in 2015.

We believe our current network infrastructure and our plan for its further development provides, and will continue to provide, numerous competitive advantages, notably significantly more bandwidth capacity, greater reliability and higher quality of service.

Community Relations

We are dedicated to fostering strong relations with the communities we serve and believe that our local involvement strengthens the awareness and favorable perception of our brand. We support local charities and community causes with events and campaigns to raise funds and supplies for persons in need, and in-kind donations that include production services and free airtime on cable networks. We provide free video service to almost 1,360 schools and free HSD service to over 50 schools. We also provide free video service to almost 2,400 government buildings, libraries and not-for-profit hospitals, about 190 of which also receive free HSD service.

We develop and provide exclusive local programming for our communities, a service that is generally not offered by our primary video competitor, direct broadcast satellite (“DBS”) providers. Several of our cable systems have production facilities with the ability to create local programming, including local college and high school sporting events, fund-raising telethons by local chapters of national charitable organizations, local concerts and other entertainment. We believe our local programming helps build brand awareness and customer loyalty in the communities we serve.

Franchises

Cable systems are generally operated under non-exclusive franchises granted by local or state governmental authorities. Historically, these franchises have imposed numerous conditions, such as time limitations on commencement and completion of construction; conditions of service, including population density specifications for service; the bandwidth capacity of the system; the broad categories of programming required; the provision of free service to schools and other public institutions and the provision and funding of public, educational and governmental access channels (“PEG access channels”); a provision for franchise fees; and the maintenance or posting of insurance or indemnity bonds by the cable operator. Many of the provisions of local franchises are subject to federal regulation under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the “Cable Act”).

Some of the states in which we operate have enacted comprehensive state-issued franchising statutes that cede control over franchises away from local communities and towards state agencies. As of December 31, 2014, about 32% of our video customer base was under a state-issued franchise. Some of these states permit us to exchange local franchises for state issued franchises before the expiration date of the local franchise. These state statutes make the terms and conditions of our franchises more uniform, and in some cases, eliminate locally imposed requirements such as PEG access channels.

As of December 31, 2014, we served 853 communities under franchises. The vast majority of these franchises provide for the payment of fees to the local municipality covered by the franchise. In most of our cable systems, such franchise fees are passed through directly to the customers. The Cable Act prohibits franchising authorities from imposing franchise fees in excess of 5% of gross revenues from specified cable services, and permits the cable operator to seek renegotiation and modification of franchise requirements if warranted by changed circumstances.

We have never had a franchise revoked. Furthermore, no franchise community has refused to consent to a franchise transfer to us. The Cable Act provides comprehensive renewal procedures, which require that an incumbent franchisee’s renewal application be assessed on its own merits and not as part of a comparative process with competing applications. We believe that we have satisfactory relationships with our franchising communities.

Sources of Supply

Programming

The programming content carried by our cable systems is generally obtained pursuant to fixed-term contracts with suppliers whose compensation is typically based on a fixed monthly fee per video customer, subject to contractual escalations. Most of our contracts are entered into directly with the programmers, but we also secure content through a programming cooperative in certain cases where we receive more favorable pricing or terms than are available to us independently. In general, we attempt to secure longer-term programming contracts, ranging from three to eight years.

We also have various retransmission consent agreements that permit our cable systems to retransmit the signals of local broadcast television stations. Under the FCC rules, local broadcast stations must elect, on a three-year cycle, either “must-carry” rights or

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“retransmission consent.” If a local broadcast station opts for “retransmission consent,” we are not allowed to carry the station’s signals without its permission, which generally is conditioned upon our payment of cash fees and/or our carriage of one or more of their affiliated stations or programming networks.

Programming expenses have historically been our largest single expense item and, in recent years, these costs have increased substantially more than the inflation rate on a per-unit basis, particularly for sports programming and retransmission consent by local broadcast stations. Many of the most popular cable networks are owned by large media conglomerates, and many local broadcast stations are owned by large independent television broadcast groups that own or control a significant number of local broadcast stations across the country and, in some cases, own, control or otherwise represent multiple stations in the same market.

Moreover, many of those powerful owners of programming require us to purchase their networks and broadcast stations in bundles and dictate how we offer them to our customers. Consequently, we have little or no ability to individually or selectively negotiate for networks or broadcast stations, to forego purchasing networks or stations that generate low customer interest, to offer sports programming services, such as ESPN and regional sports networks, on one or more separate tiers, or to offer networks or stations on an a la carte basis to give our customers more choice and potentially lower their costs. In many instances, such programmers have created additional networks and migrated popular programming, particularly sports programming, to these new networks, which has contributed to the increases in our programming costs. Additionally, we believe certain programmers may also demand higher fees from us in an effort to partially offset declines in their advertising revenue as more advertisers allocate a greater portion of their spending to Internet advertising. All of these practices increase our programming expense, and while such growth in programming expenses can be offset, in whole or in part, by rate increases to our video customers, our video gross margins will continue to decline if they cannot be fully offset.

HSD Service

We deliver HSD service through route-diverse fiber networks that are owned by us or leased from third parties and through backbone networks that are operated by third parties. We pay fees for leased circuits based on the amount of capacity and for Internet connectivity based on the amount of HSD traffic over the provider’s network.

Phone Service

Our phone service is delivered through a Voice over Internet Protocol (“VoIP”) platform over a route-diverse infrastructure. We source certain services from outside parties to support our phone service, the most significant of which are long-distance services from a number of Tier 1 carriers, E911 database management, and leased circuits from incumbent local exchange carriers (“ILECs”).

Set-Tops, Programming Guides, Cable Modems and Network Equipment

We purchase set-tops, including DVRs, from a limited number of suppliers, principally Arris Group Inc. and Pace plc, and lease these devices to customers on a monthly basis. We provide our customers with set-top program guides from Rovi Corporation and TiVo Inc. We mainly purchase cable modems from Cisco Systems Inc., Hitron Technologies and Technicolor SA, and routers, switches and other network equipment from Cisco Systems, Casa Technology Systems and Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd.

Competition

We face intense competition for our residential and business services from a variety of competitors that offer a wide range of communication, entertainment and information services similar to ours. Technological advances and changes in consumer behavior and demands have also led to an increasing number of companies that offer new products and services that compete with ours, including “over-the-top” (“OTT”) video services and wireless Internet and phone services. Many of our competitors and potential future competitors have strong brand name recognition and significant financial resources, which may allow them to react to technological developments or changes in consumer behavior quicker than us.

In May 2014, AT&T agreed to acquire DirecTV, the nation’s largest DBS provider. If this transaction is completed, AT&T may utilize DirecTV’s video distribution platform, opening up capacity on its own fixed wireline network to offer higher Internet speeds. AT&T may also be able to more effectively bundle a video product in their non-upgraded systems, and have a greater ability to bundle their wireless services. We are unable to predict the effects of such increased competition if this transaction is completed.

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Direct Broadcast Satellite Providers

Our video service faces its most significant competition from DBS providers, principally DirecTV, Inc. and DISH Network Corporation. These DBS providers offer satellite-delivered video packages that are comparable to ours, including an interactive programming guide and DVR service. DBS providers historically have offered, and continue to offer, aggressive promotional pricing for new customers, which we believe has contributed to our video customer losses. DBS providers also offer certain features we may not provide, including ad-skipping features, the ability to view live video outside the home, a greater number of HD channels and exclusive content such as DirecTV's agreement with the National Football League.

DBS providers have certain advantages over us, including a national brand and marketing platform, and greater operational efficiencies resulting from their ability to avoid certain expenses which we incur, principally franchise fees and property taxes. DBS providers also offer satellite-delivered Internet, but these services generally provide lower speeds at a higher price than our HSD service. However, in certain instances DBS providers have entered into marketing agreements to offer synthetic bundles of DBS video service and Internet and/or phone services provided by local phone companies.

Phone Companies

Our residential and commercial HSD, phone and, to a much lesser extent, video services face their most significant competition from local phone companies, including AT&T, Inc., CenturyLink, Inc., Frontier Communications Corporation and Verizon Communications, Inc. Our HSD service generally competes with a digital subscriber line ("DSL") service, which is limited by technical constraints to maximum speeds considerably slower than our own. These phone companies have typically marketed their DSL service at a lower price than our flagship HSD service, but have generally marketed their higher-speed DSL tiers, where available, at similar or higher prices than ours. Our phone service generally competes with a service substantially similar to ours.

Some phone companies have upgraded portions of their network to a fiber-to-the-node ("FTTN") or fiber-to-the-home ("FTTH") system, which allows them to offer video service and provide faster Internet speeds than their DSL service. While FTTN systems generally cannot offer Internet speeds that match our highest speeds, they are generally comparable marketed as being comparable to our flagship offering. FTTH systems are capable of providing Internet speeds as fast, or faster, than our fastest available speeds. In approximately 11% and 1% of our homes passed, we believe AT&T and CenturyLink, respectively, have upgraded their networks to FTTN delivery systems, and in approximately 3% of our homes passed, Verizon has upgraded its networks to a FTTH delivery system. In such FTTH and FTTN markets, these phone companies are actively marketing bundles of video, HSD and phone, which directly compete with our bundled services. These bundles generally contain similar video programming as us, and comparable downstream speeds to our flagship HSD service for rates similar, or in certain cases lower, than ours.

AT&T and CenturyLink have announced general plans to extend their FTTN networks, although they have not specifically identified any new markets in our service area, and we believe there has been limited recent upgrade activity in our markets. We generally believe our markets have been a lower priority for these telephone companies, given the higher costs associated with building out such fiber networks in lower density markets such as ours, as compared to larger metropolitan markets. However, if they were to upgrade additional markets to a FTTN or FTTH delivery system, we would face greater levels of competition.

Our residential and commercial phone and, to a lesser extent, HSD services also face competition from wireless providers, including AT&T, Verizon Wireless, T-Mobile and Sprint Corporation. Households continue to utilize cell phones as their only phone service, which has led to declines in the number of customers taking a wireline phone service. We believe this trend will continue, and has pressured, and will continue to pressure, residential phone customer growth. Consumers are increasingly using mobile devices to access the Internet through service offered by these wireless providers, but given the substantially higher cost to consumers for data usage, slower speeds and lower reliability, we do not currently believe that wireless Internet service offers a full replacement to our HSD service. We may face greater competition for HSD customers if these wireless providers offer a competitively priced, comparable offering to our HSD service.

Our business services also generally compete with these phone companies, many of which are in a better position to offer business services, as they may have greater financial resources, longer-term relationships with their existing customers, and their networks tend to be more robust in commercially developed areas. Our cell tower backhaul and enterprise-level services also face competition from these local telephone companies as well as other carriers, including metro and regional fiber-based carriers.

Overbuilders

We compete with other operators known as "overbuilders" that operate under non-exclusive franchises granted by local authorities in approximately 20% (excluding the FTTN and FTTH competition noted above) of our homes passed. The level of competition

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provided by these overbuilders varies, depending on the quality of their network and services offered, but they generally market bundled packages similar to ours. Some of these competitors, including municipally-owned entities, may be granted franchises on more favorable terms than ours, or enjoy other advantages, such as exemptions from taxes or regulatory requirements, to which we are subject. We believe there has been no significant expansion of such entities in our markets in the past several years.

While most of these overbuilders were operating prior to our ownership of the affected cable systems, certain municipalities have recently built, or announced plans to build, fiber networks to offer FTTH services to residential customers. In a limited number of markets outside our service area, Google has launched FTTH service, and has recently announced plans to expand to additional markets. If any of these existing or new overbuilders were to meaningfully expand their FTTH network into our service area, we would face additional competitive pressures.

OTT Video

Our video services face increasing competition from OTT video providers that offer streaming and downloading of video content over the Internet, often available for a nominal fee or free of charge. Certain of our existing content providers, including HBO and CBS, have also announced OTT video services which may offer similar, or the same, content as what we offer from such providers. Recently, DISH introduced Sling TV, an OTT video service that will include ESPN among other networks, but excludes certain content, particularly local broadcast stations. Sony has also announced an OTT video service that will include up to 75 channels of popular content.

The quality and amount of content offered by these OTT providers continues to improve and popular OTT video services, including Netflix, Hulu, and YouTube, have become increasingly accessible as consumers are able to watch content on a variety of platforms and devices. Netflix itself has grown to almost 40 million customers and comprises a significant share of internet traffic.

While we do not believe there has been a meaningful amount of wireless substitution of video service, some customers have replaced their traditional video service with one or many OTT services and such wireless substitution may increase if certain newly formed households were to choose an OTT service as their only video provider. Given the bandwidth-intensive nature of OTT video services, we expect to retain a significant portion of such customers as a result of the competitive position of our HSD service. However, we may face lower demand for our VOD and, to a lesser extent, video service in general, as OTT video usage proliferates.

Advertising

We compete for the sale of advertising against a wide variety of media outlets, including local broadcast stations, national broadcast networks, national and regional programming networks, local radio broadcast stations, local and regional newspapers, magazines and Internet sites. Competition has increased and will likely continue to increase as new formats for advertising seek to attract the same advertisers.

Other Competition

We also face competition for:

- Our video service from over-the-air broadcast television, of which the extent of such competition for our video service is dependent on the quality and quantity of broadcast signals available through an “off-air” antenna;
- Our HSD service from certain commercial areas and local governments that offer wireless Internet access;
- Our phone service from other forms of communication such as text and video messaging, and providers of IP-based phone services, such as Vonage, Skype and magicJack;
- Our Home Controller service from established competitors such as ADT Corporation; and
- All of our residential services compete with all other sources of leisure, news, information and entertainment, including movies, sporting or other live events, radio broadcasts, home video services, console games, print media and the Internet.

There can be no assurance that these or other existing, proposed, or as yet undeveloped technologies will not become dominant in the future and render our cable television systems less profitable or even obsolete.

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Employees

As of December 31, 2014, we had 1,890 employees. None of our employees are organized under, or covered by, a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our relations with our employees to be satisfactory.

Legislation and Regulation

General

Federal, state and local laws regulate the development and operation of cable systems and, to varying degrees, the services we offer. Significant legal requirements imposed on us because of our status as a cable operator, or by virtue of the services we offer, are described below.

Recent Significant FCC Activity

HSD Regulatory Reclassification and Network Neutrality

Many of our operations are regulated to a varying degree under different provisions of federal law, principally under Title I (information services), Title II (telecommunications services) and Title VI (cable services) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (“Communications Act”).

On February 26, 2015, the FCC adopted but did not release the full text of its Open Internet Order changing the historical classification of HSD Services, commonly referred to as broadband services, from lightly regulated Title I information services to telecommunications services subject to regulation under Title II of the Communications Act. Although the FCC acted to forebear enforcement of many of Title II’s provisions, the FCC may rescind any or all such forbearance at will. The FCC established three “bright line rules” that restrict blocking of content, throttling of speed and paid prioritization of traffic (giving certain traffic priority in return for consideration). The FCC will also resolve consumer and certain Internet content provider, or “edge provider,” complaints on a case-by-case basis to ensure that ISPs do not unreasonably interfere with or unreasonably disadvantage: (i) consumers’ ability to select, access or use lawful content, applications, services or devices; or (ii) edge providers’ ability to make lawful content, applications, services or devices available to consumers. Until complaints are filed and resolved, the scope of permitted conduct is not known and this creates regulatory uncertainty.

The Open Internet Order also will:

- Mandate new consumer disclosures regarding promotional rates, fees, surcharges and data caps, and packet loss measures. Network management practices must continue to be disclosed and the Open Internet Order also attempts to distinguish so-called “legitimate network management” practices from those established for business purposes. New network management disclosures of data services other than access to the public Internet, such as our phone service, were added in an effort to avoid circumvention of the new open Internet rules.
- Subject our interconnections with other networks in order to exchange broadband traffic pursuant to FCC regulation. These arrangements will be regulated on a case-by-case basis if and as complaints are filed. Until complaints against ISPs begin to be filed and resolved, it is difficult to determine the standards that distinguish permitted from proscribed conduct and, therefore, the potential impact upon our existing interconnection arrangements or future needs
- Subject our HSD service to different restrictions regarding the use of customer information by applying telecommunications privacy requirements, commonly referred to as the customer proprietary network information (“CPNI”) rules.

In addition to the foregoing, the Open Internet Order will increase universal fund support for broadband service in the future, but the extent, timing and distribution of such funding cannot be currently determined. Any increase in such funding for broadband services may result in the availability of new or increased subsidies for existing competitors or new market entrants.

Various entities adversely affected by the Open Internet Order have stated publicly that they will commence judicial challenges to the lawfulness of the rules imposed by the Open Internet Order. Any litigation could delay implementation of some or all of the new rules under the Open Internet Order. Additionally, majority leaders in Congress have expressed a desire to adopt legislation to roll-back the FCC’s reclassification of broadband services as telecommunications services under Title II. We cannot predict if challenges will be brought, what actions courts might take or whether legislation will be enacted.

Absent the full-text of the Open Internet Order, which has not yet been released, as well as the development over time of the standards that may be established by the FCC as it makes case-by-case determinations in response to complaints or other filings, we cannot determine the impact that these FCC actions will have on our business, financial condition or results of our operations, or whether that impact will be materially adverse to us.

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Preemption of State Restriction of Municipal-Based Broadband Systems

In a limited number of our markets, we face competition in all three of our principal business segments from municipally owned electric utilities that have constructed telecommunications systems. Certain of the states in which we operate have adopted laws that impose conditions upon the conduct of a telecommunications business by local municipalities. For example, some states may require voter approval and prohibit cross-subsidization of the telecommunications business by electric, gas and water utility customers.

On February 26, 2015, the FCC adopted a Memorandum Opinion and Order preempting certain state laws imposing restrictions or conditions upon the ability of municipal utilities in North Carolina and Tennessee to offer or expand broadband service. This action may result in the filing of additional petitions by municipal-based broadband providers to establish and/or expand systems that provide cable, broadband and telephone services, including filings by utilities in states in which we offer broadband service.

Competing legislation has been introduced in Congress to on the one hand preempt all state statutes restricting municipal-based broadband systems and on the other hand to strip the FCC of any authority to preempt such state statutory restrictions. We cannot predict whether more petitions will be filed or whether Congress will intervene through passing legislation and whether or not President Obama would sign such legislation into law. Expansion of municipal-based broadband systems into our service area, especially if directly or indirectly subsidized by taxpayers or municipal utility ratepayers, could be adverse to our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Federal Telecommunications Act Rewrite

Members of Congress have discussed undertaking a rewrite of the telecommunications laws that is necessary to develop laws that can be applied on a technology- and platform-neutral basis. Currently, each technology, regardless of whether it offers a similar service, *e.g.*, multichannel video programming, broadband access or phone service, is regulated in a silo subject to a different regulatory regime. Such treatment often disadvantages one technology compared to others. To remedy this, certain members of Congress have initiated a Telecommunications Act rewrite and some have called for network neutrality legislation to establish a statutory framework to replace the Open Internet Order. With the new Congress, it remains possible such efforts could gain further momentum. Any changes in regulation that would result from a rewrite could affect all of our business segments, the outcome of which, if any, cannot be predicted.

Privacy and Data Security

How we collect, use, disclose and retain personally identifiable information and other sensitive information about our customers and what we do in the event of a data security breach is governed federal and state laws. In addition, many states in which we operate have also enacted customer privacy statutes, including obligations to notify customers when certain customer information is accessed or believed to have been accessed without authorization. These state provisions are in some cases more restrictive than those in federal law.

The Cable Act imposes a number of restrictions on the manner in which cable operators can collect, disclose and retain data about individual system customers and requires cable operators to take actions to prevent unauthorized access to such information. The statute also requires that the system operator periodically provide all customers with written information about its policies, including the types of information collected; the use of such information; the nature, frequency and purpose of any disclosures; the period of retention; the times and places where a customer may have access to such information; the limitations placed on the cable operator by the Cable Act; and a customer's enforcement rights. In the event that a cable operator is found to have violated the customer privacy provisions of the Cable Act, it could be required to pay damages, attorneys' fees and other costs. Certain of these Cable Act requirements have been modified by more recent federal laws. Other federal laws currently impact the circumstances and the manner in which we disclose certain customer information and future federal legislation may further impact our obligations.

As more fully discussed in the *Recent Significant FCC Activity — HSD Regulatory Reclassification and Network Neutrality* section above, our HSD Service may become subject to a different regulatory framework regarding the collection, use and disclosure of certain customer and network information.

In addition to any privacy laws that may apply to our provision of VoIP services, we must comply with additional privacy provisions contained in the FCC's CPNI regulations related to certain telephone customer records. In addition to employee training programs and other operating and disciplinary procedures, the CPNI rules require establishment of customer authentication and password protections, limit the means that we may use for such authentication, and provide customer approval prior to certain types of uses or disclosures of CPNI.

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Pole Attachment Regulation

The Cable Act requires certain public utilities, including all local telephone companies and electric utilities, except those owned by municipalities and cooperatives, to provide cable operators and telecommunications carriers with nondiscriminatory access to poles, ducts, conduits and rights-of-way at just and reasonable rates. This right of access is beneficial to us. Federal law also requires the FCC to regulate the rates, terms and conditions imposed by such public utilities for cable systems' use of utility pole and conduit space unless state authorities have demonstrated to the FCC that they adequately regulate pole attachment rates, as is the case in certain states in which we operate. In the absence of state regulation, the FCC will regulate pole attachment rates, terms and conditions only in response to a formal complaint. The FCC established a rate formula which governs the maximum rate certain utilities may charge for attachments to their poles and conduit by companies providing telecommunications services, including cable operators. In 2011, the FCC adopted an Order modifying the pole attachment rules to promote broadband deployment. Previously, poles subject to the FCC attachment rules used a formula that resulted in lower rates for cable attachments and higher rates for telecommunication services attachments. The FCC had previously ruled that the provision of Internet services would not, in and of itself, trigger use of this new formula and the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed this decision.

Pursuant to the FCC's 2011 Order, the telecommunications attachment rate formula would yield results that would approximate the attachment rates for cable television operators. It remains unclear whether the reclassification of broadband service as a telecommunications service pursuant to the Open Internet Order discussed more fully in *Recent Significant FCC Activity – HSD Regulatory Reclassification and Network Neutrality* above, will impact our ability to continue to seek attachment rates computed as a cable operator as opposed to as a telecommunications provider. Either an increase in our pole attachment costs or a decrease in those of our competitors may adversely impact us.

Universal Service Fund

In 2011, the FCC adopted a series of reforms to the Universal Service Fund ("USF") support mechanism. Included in these reforms was the establishment of the Connect America Fund that will eventually replace certain subsidies previously included in the USF, and will help to make broadband available to areas that do not have or would not have broadband service. Moreover, the FCC will require all entities designated as an "eligible telecommunications carrier" to offer broadband services in addition to voice services. The FCC also announced that it will eventually abandon the calling-party-network-pays model for intercarrier compensation, transitioning to a bill-and-keep model that will eliminate competitive distortions between wireline and wireless services and promote the overall goal of modernizing the rules to aid the transition to all Internet protocol traffic. We cannot predict how these various changes either may add costs or burdens to our existing VoIP and broadband services or how they may potentially benefit those who provide competing services.

In 2012, the FCC issued a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking which proposed, among other things, imposing USF fees on broadband Internet access, imposing USF contribution requirements on revenues from enterprise communications services and the total amount of bundled service offering, which, if adopted, could impose fees on currently non-assessable services. In August 2014, the FCC issued an order asking the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service to make recommendations on the USF contribution methodology; the Board's recommendations are due to the FCC in April 2015.

We cannot predict whether the FCC will impose USF contribution obligations on any of our HSD services either directly or indirectly through a bundled-offering assessment. Any such increased costs, however, would increase our cost of service to consumers and that could adversely affect our business. As more fully discussed in *Recent Significant FCC Activity – HSD Regulatory Reclassification and Network Neutrality* above, the Open Internet Order will increase Universal Service Fund support for broadband service in the future; however we cannot currently determine the extent, timing and distribution of such funding. Any increase in such funding for broadband services may subsidize our competitors.

In 2006, the FCC announced that it would require VoIP providers to contribute to the USF based on their interstate service revenues. Beginning in 2007, facilities-based broadband Internet access and interconnected VoIP service providers were required to comply with Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act requirements. Since 2007, the FCC has required interconnected VoIP providers, such as us, to pay regulatory fees based on revenues reported on the FCC Form 499A at the same rate as interstate telecommunications service providers.

Cable System Operations and Cable Services

Federal Regulation

Title VI of the Communications Act, referred to as the Cable Act, establishes the principal federal regulatory framework for our operation of cable systems and for the provision of our video services. The Cable Act allocates primary responsibility for enforcing the federal policies among the FCC and state and local governmental authorities.

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Content Regulations

Must Carry and Retransmission Consent

The FCC's regulations require local commercial television broadcast stations to elect once every three years whether to require a cable system to carry the primary signal of their stations, subject to certain exceptions, commonly called must-carry, or to negotiate the terms by which the cable system may carry the station on its cable systems, commonly called retransmission consent. The most recent elections took effect January 1, 2015. Through January 1, 2020, Congress bars broadcasters from entering into exclusive retransmission consent agreements. Congress also requires all parties to negotiate retransmission consent agreements in good faith.

The Satellite Television Extension and Localism Act ("STELA") grants satellite providers a compulsory license to retransmit signals of television broadcast stations. In late 2014, Congress passed the STELA Reauthorization Act of 2014 ("STELAR"), which reauthorized the satellite compulsory license for satellite providers through 2019. STELAR also made changes to retransmission consent — prohibiting unaffiliated owned stations from engaging in joint negotiations with multichannel video programming distributors ("MVPDs") and restricting broadcasters from generally limiting carriage of stations that are significantly viewed or otherwise entitled to carriage, and eliminating the restriction on removing or repositioning stations during certain periods of time when network ratings are assessed, known as "sweeps." In addition, STELAR directed the FCC to conduct several rulemaking proceedings-to make changes to market modification considerations, as well as submit a report to Congress regarding DMAs, more specifically, the availability of distant programming, the impact of DMAs on local programming in rural areas and how to foster localism in counties served by out-of-state DMAs.

In December 2014, the FCC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking revisiting the definition of an MVPD, whether it should be technology-neutral to allow inclusion of certain Internet-delivered video services, the impact of such change on various industry players and consumers, and how to ensure any change promotes competition and broadband adoption. We cannot predict when, or if, the FCC will implement any new rules or change existing rules or the impact that any new rules or legislation may have on our business. Any new rules or legislation that would strengthen the relative negotiating position of broadcasters or the competitive position of Internet-delivered video service providers could have an adverse effect on our business.

In 2014, the FCC and Congress each took steps to restrict unaffiliated broadcast stations in the same market from continuing to avoid federal broadcast ownership limitations and from jointly negotiating retransmission agreements pursuant to joint sales agreements between the stations. While the FCC's order on March 31, 2014 placed limits on only certain broadcast stations, Congress, with the passage of STELAR, expanded the scope of the ban to include all unaffiliated broadcast stations and required the FCC to initiate a rulemaking to review the totality of circumstances test for good faith negotiations. We cannot predict the outcome of this proceeding, or the impact that these changes may have on our business.

We carry both must-carry broadcast stations and broadcast stations that have granted retransmission consent. A significant number of local broadcast stations carried by our cable systems have elected to negotiate for retransmission consent, and we have entered into retransmission consent agreements with substantially all of them. Retransmission consent agreements representing approximately 40% of our video customers receiving local broadcast stations will expire and require renegotiation prior to December 31, 2015.

Syndicated Exclusivity/Network Non-duplication/Sports Blackout

Pursuant to FCC regulations, under certain circumstances, broadcasters can bar us from carrying certain network and syndicated programming. In March 2014, the FCC issued a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to expand the record on whether it should eliminate the ability of broadcasters to impose such restrictions on us. In addition, FCC regulations long prohibited cable and satellite operators from transmitting any sports event that had been blacked out by a local broadcaster. In September 2014, the FCC removed this prohibition.

Other Content Regulations

In February 2014, the FCC issued an order regarding closed captioning quality, initially placing the ultimate burden on video programming distributors ("VPDs") but seeking comment on whether it should extend some of the compliance rules and quality requirements to entities involved with the production and delivery of video programming, not simply VPDs. The FCC sought comment on the handling of complaints regarding closed captioning quality. We cannot predict the outcome of this proceeding or the effect any such new requirements may have on our business.

In 2013, the FCC adopted rules to implement certain sections of the Twenty-First Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010 that impose certain accessibility requirements on navigation devices and digital apparatus that utilize encryption or other forms of conditional access to display video programming. Such devices must make on-screen text menus and guides for the display or selection of MVPD programming audibly accessible and make video programming accessible to individuals who are blind or visually impaired. We cannot predict the impact that these rules may have on our business.

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Program Tiering

Federal law requires that certain types of programming, such as the carriage of local broadcast channels and PEG channels, be part of the lowest level of video programming service — the basic tier. In many of our systems, the basic tier is generally comprised of programming in analog format although some programming may be offered in digital format. Migration of PEG channels from analog to digital format frees up bandwidth over which we can provide a greater variety of other programming or service options.

In 2014, an amendment to STELAR was introduced but subsequently pulled that would reshape how customers obtain broadcast programming from MVPDs. This proposal, referred to as Local Choice, would allow customers to select which broadcast stations they wanted to receive, with MVPDs acting as the middleman, and collecting retransmission consent fees on behalf of these broadcast stations. While this initiative failed to gain enough support, certain members of Congress have suggested that they will attempt to resurrect Local Choice, or a similar type of regime in the near term. Any changes in the way that consumers obtain broadcast programming from MVPDs can impact our business. We cannot predict at this time, what impact, any such changes would have.

Use of Our Cable Systems by the Government and Unrelated Third Parties

The Cable Act allows local franchising authorities and unrelated third parties to obtain access to a portion of our cable systems' channel capacity for their own use through channels set aside for PEG programming and requires most cable operators to designate a significant portion of its activated channel capacity for commercial leased access by third parties to provide programming that may compete with services offered by the cable operator.

In 2008, the FCC promulgated new regulations which could allow these leased access users lower cost access to channel capacity on cable systems. The United States Office of Management and Budget denied approval of the new rules and a federal court of appeals stayed implementation of the new rules. In 2008, the federal appeals court agreed at the request of the FCC to hold the case in abeyance until the FCC resolved its issues with the Office of Management and Budget. In the interim, the pre-2008 FCC regulations continue to govern this use. We cannot predict if or how the FCC may attempt to revive these new regulations or the impact that it might have on our business.

Access to Certain Programming

In 2011, as part of its order approving Comcast Corporation's acquisition of a controlling interest in NBC Universal ("Comcast Order"), the FCC specified certain terms and conditions by which Comcast and NBC Universal are required to provide programming to both traditional MVPDs, and OTT video providers, as well as provided for the availability of commercial arbitration mechanisms. While the net effect of these provisions could reduce the cost of such programming to us, it also may increase the availability and lower the cost of such programming to our MVPD competitors. However, the provisions could also make it easier for us to carry such programming via an Internet-based video service should we choose to offer one in the future. In February 2014, Comcast announced that it would acquire the stock of Time Warner Cable. This acquisition is subject to regulatory approval which, if granted, may impose further conditions that might impact program access. We cannot predict the effect of the current or any future conditions on our business.

The FCC had previously preliminarily determined that the definition of an MVPD was limited to facilities-based providers, thus excluding "over-the-top" video distributors. In December 2014, the FCC initiated an NPRM regarding the potential expansion of the definition of a MVPD to include certain Internet-delivered and/or non-facilities-based providers. While we cannot predict whether the FCC will take any action, any such expansion of definition may increase the availability of some popular video programming to non-facilities-based providers, thus potentially strengthening their ability to compete with us and adversely affecting our business.

Cable Equipment

The Cable Act and FCC regulations gave consumers the right to purchase set-top converters from third parties as long as the equipment does not harm the network, does not interfere with services purchased by other customers and is not used to receive unauthorized services. The rules also banned the integration of security and non-security function in set-tops, and required MVPDs to allow third-party vendors to provide set-tops with basic converter functions. With STELAR, Congress repealed the integration ban, effective later in 2015, and mandated that the FCC establish a working group to a successor technology- and platform-neutral security solution. In addition, Congress extended still-in-effect waivers of the integration ban through the end of 2015. We cannot predict what effect, if any, the removal of the rules establishing standardization of and limits on content protection standards, as well as the elimination of the integration ban and any successor measure, may have on our business, although if content providers seek more stringent standards in the future, it may increase our costs and impair our ability to deliver programming to our customers.

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Multiple Dwelling Unit Building Wiring

The FCC has adopted cable inside wiring rules to provide a more specific procedure for the disposition of residential home wiring and internal building wiring that belongs to an incumbent cable operator that is forced by the building owner to terminate its cable services in a building with multiple dwelling units. The FCC has issued rules voiding existing, and prohibiting future, exclusive service contracts for services to multiple dwelling unit or other residential developments, however, the FCC has affirmed the permissibility of bulk rate agreements and exclusive marketing agreements. Our inability to secure such express rights in the future may adversely affect our business to customers residing in multiple dwelling unit buildings and certain other residential developments.

Copyright

Our cable systems typically include in their channel line-ups local and distant television and radio broadcast signals, which are protected by the copyright laws. We generally do not obtain a license to use this programming directly from the owners of the copyrights associated with this programming, but instead comply with an alternative federal compulsory copyright licensing process. In exchange for filing certain reports and contributing a percentage of our revenues to a federal copyright royalty pool, we obtain blanket permission to retransmit the copyrighted material carried on these broadcast signals. The nature and amount of future copyright payments for broadcast signal carriage cannot be predicted at this time.

DBS providers, to become more competitive with cable operators, operate under a similar statutory compulsory license that unlike that of cable operators, has a fixed term. In 2014, Congress extended the satellite compulsory license through 2019. As part of that legislation, Congress required the United States Government Accountability Office (“GAO”) to conduct another study regarding carriage and copyright issues relating to broadcast programming and the impact of the current regulatory regime on consumers. Pursuant to an earlier mandate, in 2011, GAO issued a report to Congress that found that the impact of a phase-out of the compulsory copyright licenses would have an uncertain impact on the market and regulatory environment. In part, the scheme (i.e., direct licensing, collective licensing or sublicensing) that would replace the compulsory licenses would impact the outcome. Additionally, in 2008 and 2011 the Copyright Office issued reports to Congress recommending phasing out the distant signal compulsory license. We cannot predict whether Congress will eliminate the cable compulsory license, or what scheme would replace it, if any; however, any loss of the current compulsory license could increase our costs.

State and Local Regulation

Franchise Matters

Our cable systems use local streets and rights-of-way. Consequently, we must comply with state and local regulation, which is typically imposed through the franchising process. We have non-exclusive franchises granted by municipal, state or other local government entities for virtually every community in which we operate that authorize us to construct, operate and maintain our cable systems. Our franchises generally are granted for fixed terms and in many cases are terminable if we fail to comply with material provisions. The terms and conditions of our franchises vary materially from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Each franchise granted by a municipal or local governmental entity generally contains provisions governing:

- franchise fees;
- franchise term;
- system construction and maintenance obligations;
- system channel capacity;
- design and technical performance;
- customer service standards;
- sale or transfer of the franchise; and
- territory of the franchise.

Although franchising matters have traditionally been regulated at the local level through a franchise agreement and/or a local ordinance, many states now allow or require cable service providers to bypass the local process and obtain franchise agreements or equivalent authorizations directly from state government. Many of the states in which we operate, including Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin make state-issued franchises available, which typically contain less restrictive provisions than those issued by municipal or other local government entities. State-issued franchises in many states generally allow local telephone companies or others to deliver services in competition with our cable service without obtaining equivalent local franchises. In states where available, we are generally able to obtain state-issued franchises upon expiration of our existing franchises. Our business may be adversely affected to the extent that our competitors are able to operate under franchises that are more favorable than our existing local franchises. While most franchising matters are dealt with at the state and/or local level, the Cable Act provides oversight and guidelines to govern our relationship with local franchising authorities whether they are at the state, county or municipal level.

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HSD Service

Federal Regulation and Network Neutrality

For a complete discussion of the federal regulatory status and network neutrality requirements, please see *Recent Significant FCC Activity — HSD Regulatory Reclassification and Network Neutrality*.

Digital Millennium Copyright Act

We regularly receive notices of claimed infringements by our HSD service users. The owners of copyrights and trademarks have been increasingly active in seeking to prevent use of the Internet to violate their rights. In many cases, their claims of infringement are based on the acts of customers of an Internet service provider — for example, a customer's use of an Internet service or the resources it provides to post, download or disseminate copyrighted music, movies, software or other content without the consent of the copyright owner or to seek to profit from the use of the goodwill associated with another person's trademark. In some cases, copyright and trademark owners have sought to recover damages from the Internet service provider, as well as or instead of the customer. The law relating to the potential liability of Internet service providers in these circumstances is unsettled. In 1996, Congress adopted the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, which is intended to grant ISPs protection against certain claims of copyright infringement resulting from the actions of customers, provided that the ISP complies with certain requirements. So far, Congress has not adopted similar protections for trademark infringement claims.

International Law

Our HSD service enables individuals to access the Internet and to exchange information, generate content, conduct business and engage in various online activities on an international basis. The law relating to the liability of providers of these online services for activities of their users is currently unsettled both within the United States and abroad. Potentially, third parties could seek to hold us liable for the actions and omissions of our HSD customers, such as defamation, negligence, copyright or trademark infringement, fraud or other theories based on the nature and content of information that our customers use our service to post, download or distribute. We also could be subject to similar claims based on the content of other websites to which we provide links or third-party products, services or content that we may offer through our Internet service. Due to the global nature of the Web, it is possible that the governments of other states and foreign countries might attempt to regulate its transmissions or prosecute us for violations of their laws.

State and Local Regulation and Competition

Our HSD services provided over our cable systems have not generally subject to regulation by state or local jurisdictions. We cannot predict whether or not our HSD services will become subject to increased state regulation as a result of the Open Internet Order as more fully discussed in the *Recent Significant FCC Activity — HSD Regulatory Reclassification and Network Neutrality* section, above, or if they are, the impact that such regulation would have on our business.

Voice-over-Internet Protocol Phone Service

Federal Law

The 1996 amendments to the Cable Act created a more favorable regulatory environment for cable operators to enter the phone business. Most major cable operators now offer voice-over-Internet protocol ("VoIP") phone service as a competitive alternative to traditional circuit-switched telephone service. Various states, including states where we operate, considered or attempted differing regulatory treatment, ranging from minimal or no regulation to heavily-regulated common carrier status. As part of the proceeding to determine any appropriate regulatory obligations for VoIP phone service, the FCC decided that alternative voice technologies, like certain types of VoIP phone service, should be regulated only at the federal level, rather than by individual states. Many implementation details remain unresolved, and there are substantial regulatory changes being considered that could either benefit or harm VoIP phone service as a business operation.

Federal Regulatory Obligations

The FCC has applied some traditional landline telephone provider regulations to VoIP services. In addition to certain USF obligations as discussed in *Recent Significant FCC Activity — HSD Regulatory Reclassification and Network Neutrality* section, above, the FCC also has extended other regulations and reporting requirements to VoIP providers, including E-911, CPNI, local number portability, disability access, Form 477 (subscriber information) reporting obligations, international service revenue reporting and outage reporting. In 2010, the FCC issued a NOI and a NPRM that would transition high-cost program funds from analog phone service to the provision of broadband services.

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State and Local Regulation

Although our entities that provide VoIP phone service services are certificated as competitive local exchange carriers in most of the states in which they operate, they generally provide few if any services in that capacity. Rather, we provide VoIP services that are not generally subject to regulation by state or local jurisdictions. The FCC has preempted some state commission regulation of VoIP services, but has stated that its preemption does not extend to state consumer protection requirements. Some states continue to attempt to impose obligations on VoIP service providers, including state universal service fund payment obligations.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to our Operations

We face intense competition that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face significant competition for each of our products and services from a variety of competitors that offer a wide range of communication, entertainment and information services. In many instances, we face competitors that, compared to us, have greater financial resources, more favorable brand recognition, fewer regulatory burdens and long-standing relationships with regulatory authorities and customers. Technological advances and changes in consumer behavior and demands have also led to an increasing number of companies that offer new products and services that compete with ours, including “over-the-top” (“OTT”) video, HSD and phone services.

Some of our significant competitors include:

- DBS providers, principally DirecTV and DISH, that compete for video customers with satellite-delivered video packages, including an interactive programming guide and DVR service;
- Phone companies, including AT&T, CenturyLink, Frontier and Verizon, that compete for HSD and phone customers, and for video customers in certain upgraded markets representing about 14% of our homes passed;
- Wireless providers, including AT&T, Verizon Wireless, T-Mobile and Sprint, that compete for phone and, to a lesser extent, HSD customers;
- Overbuilders, which offer varying levels of competition, and generally compete for video, HSD and phone customers in markets representing about 20% of our homes passed (excluding the phone companies noted above);
- OTT video providers, including Netflix, Hulu and YouTube, which have rapidly increased in popularity and usage and now comprise a substantial portion of Internet traffic; and
- Other sources of entertainment and information, including broadcast television, movies, live events, radio broadcasts, home video products, console games, print media, and the Internet.

For additional information regarding our competitors, see “Business Description — Competition.”

In order to attract new customers and maintain our existing customer base, we generally make promotional offers that include short-term discounted service or equipment rates, which may result in lower revenues and greater marketing expenses and capital expenditures. Customers who subscribe to our services as a result of these offerings may not remain customers following the end of the promotional period, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The continuing increases in programming costs may drive the pricing of our video services to levels that are deemed unaffordable by our customers, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Video programming expenses have historically been, and we expect will continue to be, our largest single expense item and, in recent years, have reflected substantial per-unit percentage increases. The rate of increase in such expenses has been well in excess of the inflation rate, primarily caused by higher per-unit rates for national and regional sports networks and rapidly rising retransmission consent fees imposed by local broadcast stations.

We believe these expenses will continue to grow at a significant rate because of the demands of large media conglomerates or other owners of most of the popular cable networks and major market local broadcast stations, and large independent television broadcast groups, who own, control or otherwise represent a significant number of local broadcast stations across the country and, in some cases, own or control multiple stations in the same market.

Moreover, many of those powerful owners of programming require us to purchase their networks and stations in bundles and dictate how we offer them to our video customers, and impose economic penalties if we fail to comply. Consequently, we have little or no ability to individually or selectively negotiate for networks or local broadcast stations, to forego purchasing networks or local broadcast stations that generate low subscriber interest, to offer sports programming services, such as ESPN and regional sports networks, on one or more separate tiers, or to offer networks or stations on an a la carte basis to give our customers more choice and potentially lower their costs. In many instances, such programmers have created additional networks and migrated popular programming, particularly sports programming, to these new networks, which has contributed to the increases in our programming costs. Additionally, we believe certain programmers may also demand higher fees from us in an effort to partially offset declines in their advertising revenue as more advertisers allocate a greater portion of their spending to Internet advertising. These practices, along with costs associated with offering the same programming on additional outlets, including online and VOD platforms, increase our programming expense.

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If we are unable to successfully negotiate new agreements with these programmers when our current agreements expire, the programmers could require us to cease carrying their signals, possibly for an indefinite period, which may result in a loss of video customers and advertising revenue. Because of the leverage these large programming companies have over us, we also may be obligated to carry additional programming that we would otherwise not offer, which may increase our programming expenses and lower our capacity to introduce other new products or services. We may also selectively choose not to renew our agreements with certain content providers if we believe it is uneconomical to do so, which could result in a loss of video customers and advertising revenues. In addition, if our HSD customers are unable to access desirable content online because content providers block or limit access by our customers if we do not carry their video programming, we may have difficulty retaining certain HSD customers.

While we attempt to offset such growth in programming expenses, in whole or in part, by customer rate increases, our video gross margins will likely continue to decline given the outsized increases to our programming costs we expect in the future. If increases in our programming costs were to drive the pricing of our video services to levels that are deemed unaffordable, our customers may no longer purchase our video services and instead rely on over-the-air viewing or use an OTT video service, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Weak economic conditions may adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Most of our revenues are sourced from consumers whose spending behavior is impacted by prevailing economic conditions. Weak economic conditions may hinder job creation, business creation, occupied housing levels, personal income growth and hurt consumer confidence, which taken together may impact demand for our services. Declines in the housing market, including foreclosures, together with significant unemployment, may cause increased cancellations by our customers or lead to unfavorable changes in the mix of products taken. This risk may be increased by the expanded availability of free or lower cost competitive services, such as OTT video and wireless Internet available in certain commercial or public locations. Weak economic conditions also may have a negative impact on our advertising revenue.

Because our video service is an established and highly penetrated business, our ability to gain new video customers depends, in part, on growth in occupied housing in our service areas, which is influenced by both local and national economic conditions. If the number of occupied homes in our service areas were to decline or not grow at all, our ability to attract and retain new video customers may be negatively impacted, and could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Significant increases in the use of bandwidth-intensive Internet-based services could increase our costs.

If growth of bandwidth-intensive services, particularly OTT video, exceeds the already accelerated rates we are now experiencing, we will need to make greater capital investments than current levels to expand the bandwidth capacity of our systems and possibly incur greater connectivity charges to ensure the quality of service provided to our HSD customers. To continue to provide quality service at attractive prices, we need flexibility to develop and refine business models that respond to changing consumer uses and demands and to manage bandwidth usage efficiently. Our ability to do these things could be restricted by regulatory and legislative efforts to impose so-called “net neutrality” requirements on cable operators like us that provide HSD service. See “Business — Legislation and Regulation — General — Recent Significant FCC Activity.”

Business services are making increasing contributions to our results of operations and we face risks as we attempt to further expand these services.

Business Services are making increasing contributions to our results of operations, and we may encounter challenges as we attempt to further expand the delivery of HSD and phone to small- and medium-sized businesses, and data networking and fiber connectivity to medium- and large-sized businesses and wireless carriers’ cellular towers. To accommodate this expansion, we expect to continue to commit greater expenditures on technology, equipment and personnel focused on our business services. If we are unable to sufficiently build the necessary infrastructure and internal support functions to scale and expand our customer base, the potential growth of business services would be limited. In many cases, business service customers have service level agreements that require us to provide higher standards of service and reliability. If we are unable to meet these service level requirements, or more broadly, the expectations of commercial and enterprise customers, or we fail to properly scale and support these activities, we can no longer expect business services to continue to make increasing contributions and our results of operations may be adversely affected.

If we are unable to keep pace with rapid technological developments and respond effectively to changes in consumer behavior and demand, our business, financial condition and results of operation may be adversely affected.

We operate in a rapidly changing environment and our success is dependent, in part, on our ability to maintain or improve our competitive position by acquiring, developing, adopting and exploiting new and existing technologies to distinguish our services. Newer technologies and services, particularly alternative methods for the distribution, sale and viewing of content, have been, and will

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likely drive expansion of the products and services offered by our existing competitors, and increase the number of competitors that we face. If our competitors were to acquire or develop and introduce new products and services that we do not currently offer, we may be required to deploy greater levels of capital investments to maintain our competitive position. We may also recognize lower revenues if such new products and services require us to offer certain of our existing services at a lower or no cost to our customers. Such changes could cause our business, financial condition and results of operation may be adversely affected.

To keep pace with future developments, we must choose third-party suppliers whose technologies or equipment are more effective, cost-efficient and attractive to customers than those offered by our competitors. To maintain parity with our competitors, we rely on third-party providers to make available to us new, cost-effective set-tops and programming guides that allow us to offer our video customers an enhanced user experience. If our vendors were unable to provide the next generation of set-tops and programming guides that our customers prefer in a timely manner, compared to those offered by our competitors, we may experience greater video customer losses, and our business, financial condition and results of operation may be adversely affected.

We depend on network and information systems and other technologies to operate our businesses. A disruption or failure in such networks, systems or technologies resulting from “cyber-attacks,” natural disasters or other material events outside our control have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Because of the importance of network and information systems and other technologies to our business, disruptions or failures caused by “cyber-attacks” such as computer hacking, computer viruses, denial of service attacks, worms or other disruptive software could have a devastating impact on our business. Both unsuccessful and successful “cyber-attacks” on companies have continued to increase in frequency, scope and potential harm in recent years and, because the techniques used in such attacks have become more sophisticated and change frequently, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures. Such “cyber-attacks” may result in misappropriation, misuse, leakage, falsification and accidental release or loss of information maintained in our information technology system and networks, including customer, personnel and vendor data. We could also be subject to employee error or malfeasance, or other disruptions.

As a result of the increasing awareness concerning the importance of safeguarding personal information and the potential misuse of such information, businesses such as ours that handle a large amount of personal customer data may be subject to legislation that has been adopted or is being considered regarding the protection, privacy and security of personal information and information-related risks. We may also provide certain customer and employee information to third parties in connection with our business. While we obtain assurance such data will be protected by these third-parties, they are potentially vulnerable to the same threats noted above. If such risks were to materialize, we may be subject to significant costs and expenses, or damage to our reputation and credibility, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our network and information systems are also vulnerable to damage resulting from power outages, natural disasters, terrorist attacks and other material events that are outside our control. Any such event may cause degradation or disruption of service, excessive volume to call centers, and damage to our plant, equipment, data and reputation. While we generally implement redundant systems to allow our network to continue to function in an outage, these measures may be ineffective in certain events. We are unable to predict the impact of such events, and any resulting customer or revenue losses, or increases in costs and expenses or capital expenditures, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are unable to predict the impact of such events, and any resulting customer or revenue losses, or increases in costs and expenses or capital expenditures, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may be unable to secure necessary hardware, software, telecommunications components and their operational support, and the related product development, which may impair our ability to provision and service our customers and to compete effectively.

Third-party firms supply most of the components used in delivering our products and services, including set-tops, DVRs and VOD equipment; interactive programming set-top guides; cable modems; routers and other switching equipment; provisioning and other software; network connections for our phone services; fiber-optic cable and construction services for expansion and upgrades of our network; and our customer billing platform. Some of these companies may have negotiating leverage over us, considering that they are the sole supplier of certain products and services, or there may be a long lead time and/or significant expense required to transition to another provider. We also rely on these third-party firms to develop next-generation technology so that we may stay competitive with the latest products and services, and such reliance may result in less product innovation or higher costs than we would experience with multiple suppliers. In many cases, these hardware, software and operational support vendors and service providers have, either through contract or as a result of intellectual property rights, a position of some exclusivity, and our operations depend on a successful relationship with these companies.

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Any delays or disruptions in the relationship as a result of contractual disagreements, operational or financial failures on the part of the suppliers, or other adverse events affecting these suppliers could negatively affect our ability to effectively provision and service our customers. We may face significant lapses in service and costs to upgrade our networks to allow them to operate with alternate equipment if such events were to occur, which would negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business depends on certain intellectual property rights and on not infringing on the intellectual property rights of others.

We rely on our copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets, as well as licenses and other agreements with our vendors and other parties, to use our technologies, conduct our operations and sell our products and services. Third-party firms have in the past, and may in the future, assert claims or initiate litigation related to patent, copyright, trademark, and other intellectual property rights to technologies and related standards that are relevant to us. These assertions have increased over time as a result of our growth and the general increase in the pace of patent claims assertions, particularly in the United States. Recently, the number of intellectual property infringement claims has been increasing in the communications and entertainment fields, and from time to time, we have been party to litigation alleging that certain of our services or technologies infringe upon the intellectual property rights of others. Because of the existence of a large number of patents in the networking field, the secrecy of some pending patents and the rapid rate of issuance of new patents, it is not economically practical or even possible to determine in advance whether a product or any of its components infringes or will infringe on the patent rights of others. Asserted claims and/or initiated litigation can include claims against us or our manufacturers, suppliers, or customers, alleging infringement of their proprietary rights with respect to our existing or future products and/or services or components of those products and/or services. Regardless of the merit of these claims, they can be time-consuming to defend; result in costly litigation and diversion of technical and management personnel; and require us to develop a non-infringing technology or enter into license agreements. There can be no assurance that licenses will be available on acceptable terms and conditions, if at all, or that any indemnification by our suppliers will be adequate to cover our costs if a claim were brought directly against us or our customers. Furthermore, because of the potential for high monetary awards that are not predictable, it is not unusual to find even arguably unmeritorious claims settled for significant amounts.

If any infringement or other intellectual property claim made against us by any third-party is successful, if we are required to indemnify a customer with respect to a claim against the customer, or if we fail to develop non-infringing technology or license the proprietary rights on commercially reasonable terms and conditions, our business, results of operations, and financial condition could be adversely affected.

The loss of key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our success is substantially dependent upon the retention of, and the continued performance by, MCC's key personnel, including Rocco B. Comisso, MCC's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. If any of MCC's key personnel cease to participate in our business and operations, it could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to our Financial Condition

We have a significant amount of debt, and the associated interest and principal payments could limit our operational flexibility and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, and results of operations.

As of December 31, 2014, our total debt was \$1.255 billion. Given our substantial debt, we are highly leveraged and will continue to be so. Our debt obligations require us to use a large portion of our cash flows from operations to pay interest and principal payments on such debt, reducing our ability to finance our operations, capital expenditures and other activities.

Our significant amount of debt, and associated debt service requirements, could have adverse consequences, such as:

- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing in the future on terms acceptable to us, if at all, to refinance our existing indebtedness;
- exposing us to greater interest expense as a result of incurring additional debt, refinancing existing debt on less favorable terms than we currently experience, or due to higher market interest rates on variable rate debt;
- limiting our ability to react to changes in our business, which may place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors with less debt and stronger liquidity positions;
- restricting us from making necessary capital expenditures or strategic acquisitions, or cause us to make divestitures of strategic or non-strategic assets; and
- increasing our vulnerability to adverse economic, industry and competitive conditions.

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If we are unable to obtain financing on acceptable terms, or at all, to refinance our debt as it comes due, we would need to take other actions, including selling assets or seeking strategic investments from third parties, potentially on unfavorable terms, and deferring capital expenditures or other discretionary uses of cash. Such potential asset sales or third party investments could adversely affect our results of operations, liquidity and financial condition, and any significant reduction in capital expenditures could affect our ability to compete effectively. If such measures were to become necessary, there can be no assurance that we would be able to sell assets or raise strategic investment capital sufficient enough to meet our scheduled debt maturities as they come due.

The financial markets are subject to volatility and disruptions, which may adversely affect our access to, or the cost of, new capital or our ability to refinance our scheduled debt maturities and other obligations as they come due.

Volatility and disruptions in the capital and credit markets as a result of uncertainty, changing or increased regulation of financial institutions, reduced alternatives or failures of significant financial institutions could adversely affect our access to the liquidity needed for our businesses. Such disruptions could require us to take measures to conserve cash until the markets stabilize or until alternative credit arrangements or other funding for our business needs can be arranged.

Our access to funds under our revolving credit commitments is dependent on the ability of the financial institutions that are parties to those facilities to meet their funding commitments. Those financial institutions may not be able to meet their funding commitments if they experience shortages of capital and liquidity or if they experience excessive volumes of borrowing requests within a short period of time. Moreover, the obligations of the financial institutions under our revolving credit commitments are several and not joint and, as a result, a funding default by one or more institutions does not need to be made up by the others.

We are a holding company, and if our operating subsidiaries are unable to make funds available to us, we may not be able to fund our indebtedness and other obligations.

We are a holding company, and do not have any operations or hold any assets other than our investments in, and our advances to, our operating subsidiaries. These operating subsidiaries conduct all of our consolidated operations and own substantially all of our consolidated assets. Our operating subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to make funds available to us.

The only source of cash that we have to fund our senior notes (including, without limitation, the payment of interest on, and the repayment of, principal) is the cash that our operating subsidiaries generate from operations and from borrowing under the credit facility. The ability of our operating subsidiaries to make funds available to us, in the form of payments of principal or interest due under intercompany notes due to us, dividends, loans, advances or other payments, will depend upon the operating results of such subsidiaries, applicable laws and contractual restrictions, including the covenants set forth in the credit agreement governing the credit facility (the “credit agreement”). If our operating subsidiaries were unable to make funds available to us, then we may not be able to make payments of principal or interest due under our senior notes. If such an event occurred, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as refinancing our senior notes or the outstanding debt of our operating subsidiaries at or before maturity, or raising additional capital through debt or equity issuance, or both. If we were not able to successfully accomplish those tasks, then we may have to take other actions, including selling assets or seeking strategic investments from third parties, potentially on unfavorable terms, and deferring capital expenditures or other discretionary uses of cash.

There can be no assurance that any of the foregoing actions would be successful. Any inability to meet our debt service obligations or refinance our indebtedness would materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A default under our credit agreement or indenture could result in an acceleration of our indebtedness and other material adverse effects.

As of December 31, 2014, the principal financial covenants of the credit agreement required compliance with a total leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of no more than 5.0 to 1.0 at any time and an interest coverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of no less than 2.0 to 1.0 at the end of a quarterly period. The credit agreement also contains various other covenants that, among other things, impose certain limitations on mergers and acquisitions, consolidations and sales of certain assets, liens, restricted payments and certain transactions with affiliates. See Note 6 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of December 31, 2014, the principal financial covenant of the indenture governing our senior notes (the “indenture”) was a limitation on the incurrence of additional indebtedness based upon a maximum debt to operating cash flow ratio (as defined in the indenture) of 8.5 to 1.0. The indenture also contains various other covenants, though they are generally less restrictive than those found in our credit facility. See Note 6 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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The breach of any of the covenants under the credit agreement or indenture could cause a default, which may result in the indebtedness becoming immediately due and payable. If this were to occur, we would be unable to adequately finance our operations. The membership interests of our operating subsidiaries are pledged as collateral under our credit facility. A default under our credit agreement could result in a foreclosure by the lenders on the membership interests pledged under that facility. Because we are dependent upon our operating subsidiaries for all of our cash flows, a foreclosure would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, and results of operations.

In the event of a liquidation or reorganization of any of our subsidiaries, the creditors of any of such subsidiaries, including trade creditors, would be entitled to a claim on the assets of such subsidiaries prior to any claims of the stockholders of any such subsidiaries, and those creditors are likely to be paid in full before any distribution is made to such stockholders. To the extent that we, or any of our direct or indirect subsidiaries, are a creditor of another of our subsidiaries, the claims of such creditor could be subordinated to any security interest in the assets of such subsidiary and/or any indebtedness of such subsidiary senior to that held by such creditor.

A lowering of the ratings assigned to our debt securities by ratings agencies may increase our future borrowing costs and reduce our access to capital.

Our future access to the debt markets and the terms and conditions we receive are influenced by our debt ratings. MCC's corporate credit ratings are Ba3 by Moody's, and BB- by Standard and Poor's ("S&P"), both with stable outlooks. Our senior unsecured ratings are B2 by Moody's, and B by S&P, both with stable outlooks. There can be no assurance that Moody's or S&P will maintain their ratings on MCC and us. A negative change to these credit ratings could result in higher interest rates on future debt issuance than we currently experience, or adversely impact our ability to raise additional funds.

Impairment of our goodwill and other intangible assets could cause significant losses.

As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately \$638.7 million of unamortized intangible assets, including franchise rights of \$614.7 million and goodwill of \$23.9 million on our consolidated balance sheets. These intangible assets represented approximately 42% of our total assets.

Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) No. 350 — *Intangibles — Goodwill and Other* ("ASC 350") requires that goodwill and other intangible assets deemed to have indefinite useful lives, such as cable franchise rights, cease to be amortized. ASC 350 also requires that goodwill and certain intangible assets be tested at least annually for impairment. If we find that the carrying value of goodwill or cable franchise rights exceeds its fair value, we will reduce the carrying value of the goodwill or intangible asset to the fair value, and will recognize an impairment loss in our results of operations.

We follow the provisions of ASC 350 to test our goodwill and franchise rights for impairment. We assess the fair values of our reporting unit using the Excess Earnings Method of the Income Approach as our discounted cash flow ("DCF") methodology, under which the fair value of cable franchise rights are determined in a direct manner. We employ the Multi-Period Excess Earnings Method to calculate the fair values of our cable franchise rights, using unobservable inputs (Level 3). This assessment involves significant judgment, including certain assumptions and estimates that determine future cash flow expectations and other future benefits, which are consistent with the expectations of buyers and sellers of cable systems in determining fair value. These assumptions and estimates include discount rates, estimated growth rates, terminal growth rates, comparable company data, revenues per customer, market penetration as a percentage of homes passed and operating margin. We also consider market transactions, market valuations, research analyst estimates and other valuations using multiples of operating income before depreciation and amortization to confirm the reasonableness of fair values determined by the DCF methodology. We also employ the Greenfield model to corroborate the fair values of our cable franchise rights determined under the In-use Excess Earnings DCF methodology. Significant impairment in value resulting in impairment charges may result if the estimates and assumptions used in the fair value determination change in the future. Such impairments, if recognized, could potentially be material.

Since a number of factors may influence determinations of fair value of intangible assets, we are unable to predict whether impairments of goodwill or other indefinite-lived intangibles will occur in the future. However, significant impairment in value resulting in impairment charges may result if the estimates and assumptions used in the fair value determination change in the future. Any such impairment would result in our recognizing a corresponding write-off, which could cause us to report a significant non-cash operating loss, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our annual impairment analysis was performed as of October 1, 2014, and resulted in no impairment. We may be required to conduct an impairment analysis prior to our anniversary date to the extent certain economic or business factors are present.

Risks Related to Legislative and Regulatory Matters

Changes in government regulation could adversely impact our business.

The cable industry is subject to extensive legislation and regulation at the federal and local levels and, in some instances, at the state level. Additionally, our HSD and phone services are also subject to regulation, and additional regulation is under consideration. Many aspects of such regulation are currently the subject of judicial and administrative proceedings, legislative and administrative proposals, and lobbying efforts by us and our competitors. Legislation under consideration could entirely rewrite our principal regulatory statute, and the FCC and/or Congress may attempt to change the classification of or change the way that our video and/or HSD services are regulated and/or change the framework under which broadcast signals are carried, remove the copyright compulsory license and changing rights and obligations of our competitors. We expect that court actions and regulatory proceedings will continue to refine our rights and obligations under applicable federal, state and local laws. The results of current or future judicial and administrative proceedings and legislative activities cannot be predicted. Modifications to existing requirements or imposition of new requirements or limitations could have an adverse impact on our business including those described below. See “Business — Legislation and Regulation.”

Recent FCC action and possible court proceedings and legislation could adversely affect our HSD service.

The recent reclassification of the regulatory status of HSD service to a telecommunications service under Title II of the Communications Act may significantly impact how we provide and charge for our HSD service and operate our network by imposing significant regulation and introducing regulatory uncertainty due to lack of clarity of new regulations. The FCC could choose to impose this regulation in a way that adversely affects our business by imposing new regulatory burdens and limiting our business and customer relationships. The regulatory scheme introduced in the FCC’s Open Internet Order relies heavily on forbearance of many types of Title II regulations, however, the FCC could at any time in the future choose to forgo forbearance and impose significant new regulations of our HSD service. As only one example, the FCC has decided to forebear from applying its extensive authority to regulate prices under Title II, and if it decided to end that forbearance, our results of operations could suffer. Even if the FCC continues to forebear from applying certain provisions of Title II, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely impacted by the provisions that it does intend to apply. In addition, the uncertainty created by the fact that the impact of the new rules cannot yet be determined and the fact that the FCC could end forbearance in the future may impede our ability to obtain financing for our business or increase the cost of that financing. See “Business — Legislation and Regulation — General — Recent Significant FCC Activity — HSD Regulatory Reclassification and Network Neutrality,” “Business — Legislation and Regulation — General — Privacy and Data Security,” “Business — Legislation and Regulation — General — Pole Attachment Regulation,” “Business — Legislation and Regulation — General — Universal Service Fund” and “Business — Legislation and Regulation — HSD Service — State and Local Regulation and Competition.”

Federal preemption of state laws restricting municipal-based broadband systems may adversely impact our business.

If the FCC continues to preempt specific state laws that restrict the ability of municipal-based broadband systems to build, expand and operate broadband systems that may offer video, HSD and/or phone services, that may result in the entry or expansion of more municipal-based systems that often have the benefit of taxpayer and/or municipal utility ratepayer subsidies, making competition on a level playing field impossible. Increased incidents of municipal-based broadband systems in our service areas may cause a loss of customers and adversely affect our business, our finances and the results of operations. See “Business — Legislation and Regulation — General — Recent Significant FCC Activity — Preemption of State Restrictions of Municipal-Based Broadband Systems.”

Government financing of broadband providers in our service areas could adversely impact our business.

Legislation introduced in January 2015 would set aside \$5 billion for broadband stimulus funding as well as other changes to how USF monies are distributed may provide funding and subsidies to those who either compete with us or seek to compete with us and therefore put us at a competitive disadvantage. Moreover, if the FCC chooses to impose USF fees on broadband services, bundled services or VoIP services that could increase the cost of our services and harm our ability to compete. See “Business — Legislation and Regulation — General — Universal Service Fund” and “Business — Legislation and Regulation — Voice-over-Internet-Protocol Phone Service — Federal Regulatory Obligations.”

Conditions imposed by government regulators on industry mergers may help our competitors more than us.

As part of any approval of Comcast’s acquisition of Time Warner Cable, of secondary transactions swapping cable systems with Charter Communications, or AT&T’s acquisition of DirecTV, the FCC or the Department of Justice may impose conditions restricting the actions of any of the involved parties, or could require measures that would make available or lower the cost of various inputs,

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such as equipment and programming, to our competitors. Additionally such conditions could favor the development of OTT video providers that provide video programming and other services over the Internet without owning last-mile distribution facilities. For example, such conditions could vastly expand the quantity of mainstream programming available to OTT video providers, which have greater appeal to our current or prospective video customers. We cannot predict whether such conditions will be imposed or any impact such provisions may have on our business, but the lowering of costs to our competitors and the increased availability of online delivery of content could adversely affect our business. See “Business — Legislation and Regulation — Content Regulations — Access to Certain Programming.”

Restrictions on how we tier or package video programming selections could adversely impact our business.

Congress may consider legislation regarding programming packaging, bundling, or providing consumers the ability to choose their programming with *a la carte* delivery of programming. Any such requirements could fundamentally change the way in which we package and price our services. We cannot predict the outcome of any current or future FCC proceedings or legislation in this area, or the impact of such proceedings on our business at this time. See “Business — Legislation and Regulation — Content Regulations — Program Tiering.”

Changes in the definition of an MVPD may make programming available to Internet providers of video services.

If the FCC changes the definition of an MVPD to include those distributors of multiple channels of video programming over the Internet that do not own physical distribution facilities, competitors and potential competitors may have access to certain traditional cable programming under the FCC’s program access rules. If Internet-based providers have greater access to programming of value to our customers and can offer service at a lower price because they are not facilities-based, that could hurt our business, financial condition and results of operations. See “Business – Legislation and Regulation – Cable System Operations and Cable Services – Access to Certain Programming.”

Denials of franchise renewals or continued absence of franchise parity can adversely impact our business.

Where state-issued franchises are not available, local franchising authorities may demand concessions, or other commitments, as a condition to renewal, and these concessions or other commitments could be costly. Although the Cable Act affords certain protections, there is no assurance that we will not be compelled to meet such demands in order to obtain renewals.

Our cable systems are operated under non-exclusive franchises. We believe that, as of December 31, 2014, various entities are currently offering video service, through wireline distribution networks, to about 34% of our estimated homes passed. Because of the FCC’s actions to speed issuance of local competitive franchises and because many states in which we operate cable systems have adopted, and other states may adopt, legislation to allow others, including local telephone companies, to deliver services in competition with our cable service without obtaining equivalent local franchises, we may face not only increasing competition but we may be at a competitive disadvantage due to lack of regulatory parity. Any of these factors could adversely affect our business. See “Business — Legislation and Regulation — Cable System Operations and Cable Services — State and Local Regulation — Franchise Matters.”

Our phone service may become subject to additional regulation.

The regulatory treatment of phone services that we and other providers offer remains uncertain. The FCC, Congress, the courts and the states continue to look at issues surrounding the provision of VoIP, including whether this service is properly classified as either a telecommunications service or an information service. Any changes to existing law as it applies to VoIP or any determination that results in greater or different regulatory obligations than competing services would result in increased costs, lower revenues or an impeded ability to effectively compete or otherwise adversely affect our ability to successfully conduct our phone business. See “Business — Legislation and Regulation — Voice-over-Internet-Protocol Phone Service — Federal Law.”

Changes in pole attachment regulations or actions by pole owners could significantly increase our pole attachment costs.

Our cable facilities are often attached to, or use, public utility poles, ducts or conduits. Although changes in 2011 to the FCC’s long-standing pole attachment rate formulas and attachment requirements may be beneficial to us, the effective and significant lowering of the rate attachment costs to our competitors coupled with increasing their ease of attachment may significantly benefit those that provide services that compete with ours. The FCC’s decision in February 2015 to regulate or HSD service as a telecommunications service could also change our ability to access pole attachments at lower rates thus increasing our costs. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer a material adverse impact from changes that make it both easier and less costly for those who compete with us to attach to poles. See “Business — Legislation and Regulation — General – Pole Attachment Regulation.”

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Changes in compulsory copyright regulations could significantly increase our license fees.

If Congress either eliminates the current cable compulsory license or enacts the proposed revisions to the Copyright Act, the elimination could impose increased costs and transactional burdens or the revisions could impose oversight and conditions that could adversely affect our business. Additionally, the Copyright Office's implementation of any such legislative changes could impose requirements on us or permit overly intrusive access to financial and operational records. Any future decision by Congress to eliminate the cable compulsory license, which would require us to obtain copyright licensing of all broadcast material at the source, would impose significant administrative burdens and additional costs that could adversely affect our business. See "Business — Legislation and Regulation — Cable System Operations and Cable Services — Federal Regulation — Copyright."

Risks Related to MCC's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer's Controlling Position

MCC's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer has the ability to control all major corporate decisions, and a sale of his ownership interest could result in a change of control that would have unpredictable effects.

An entity wholly-owned by Rocco B. Commisso, MCC's founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, is the sole shareholder of MCC. Our debt arrangements provide that a default may result upon certain change of control events, including if Mr. Commisso were to sell a significant stake in us or MCC to a third party. Our debt agreements provide, however, that a change of control will not be deemed to have occurred so long as MCC continues to be our manager and Mr. Commisso continues to be MCC's Chairman or Chief Executive Officer.

A change in control could result in a default under our debt arrangements, which require us to offer to repurchase our senior notes at 101% of their principal amount, trigger a variety of federal, state and local regulatory consent requirements and potentially limit MCC's further utilization of net operating losses for income tax purposes. Any of the foregoing results could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our principal physical assets consist of fiber-optic networks, including signal receiving, encoding and decoding devices, headend facilities and distribution systems and equipment at, or near, customers' homes. The signal receiving apparatus typically includes a tower, antenna, ancillary electronic equipment and earth stations for reception of satellite signals. Headend facilities are located near the receiving devices. Our distribution system consists primarily of coaxial and fiber-optic cables and related electronic equipment. Customer premise equipment consists of set-top devices, cable modems and related equipment. Our distribution systems and related equipment generally are attached to utility poles under pole rental agreements with local public utilities, although in some areas the distribution cable is buried in underground ducts or trenches. The physical components of the cable systems require maintenance and periodic upgrading to improve performance and capacity. In addition, we maintain a network operations center with equipment necessary to monitor and manage the status of our network.

We own and lease the real property housing our regional call centers, business offices and warehouses throughout our operating regions. Our headend facilities, signal reception sites and microwave facilities are located on owned and leased parcels of land, and we generally own the towers on which certain of our equipment is located. We own most of our service vehicles. We believe that our properties, both owned and leased, are in good condition and are suitable and adequate for our operations.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved in various legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, cash flows or business.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANTS' COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

There is no public trading market for our equity, all of which is held by MCC.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

In the table below, we provide selected historical consolidated statement of operations data, cash flow data and other data for the years ended December 31, 2010 through 2014 and balance sheet data and operating data as of December 31, 2010 through 2014, which are derived from our consolidated financial statements (except other data and operating data). Dollars are in thousands, except operating data.

See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenues	\$ 711,634	\$ 698,861	\$ 681,683	\$ 675,556	\$ 651,326
Costs and expenses:					
Service costs	310,752	301,261	295,067	293,940	291,946
Selling, general and administrative expenses	121,772	119,294	114,992	114,300	109,752
Management fee expense	12,350	12,400	11,885	11,896	12,123
Depreciation and amortization	116,395	115,341	115,324	117,352	109,509
Operating income	150,365	150,565	144,415	138,068	127,996
Interest expense, net	(86,815)	(94,443)	(95,868)	(97,681)	(91,824)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(23,046)	—	(6,468)	—	(1,234)
Gain (loss) on derivatives, net	18,229	18,026	5,083	(15,178)	(18,214)
Gain on sale of cable systems, net	—	—	4,920	—	—
Investment income from affiliate ⁽¹⁾	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Other expense, net	(1,514)	(1,702)	(1,591)	(1,913)	(2,777)
Net income	\$ 75,219	\$ 90,446	\$ 68,491	\$ 41,296	\$ 31,947
Balance Sheets Data (end of period):					
Total assets	\$1,539,358	\$1,545,938	\$1,535,423	\$1,545,160	\$1,583,439
Total debt	\$1,255,000	\$1,452,000	\$1,522,000	\$1,583,000	\$1,519,000
Total member's equity (deficit)	\$ 122,215	\$ (105,293)	\$ (192,198)	\$ (249,571)	\$ (150,051)
Cash Flows Data:					
Net cash flows provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 173,315	\$ 196,275	\$ 172,874	\$ 160,802	\$ 98,400
Investing activities	\$ (120,396)	\$ (121,785)	\$ (98,864)	\$ (93,835)	\$ (107,154)
Financing activities	\$ (53,943)	\$ (74,140)	\$ (77,054)	\$ (76,543)	\$ 21,900
Other Data:					
OIBDA ⁽²⁾	\$ 266,760	\$ 265,906	\$ 259,739	\$ 255,420	\$ 237,505
OIBDA margin ⁽³⁾	37.5%	38.0%	38.1%	37.8%	36.5%
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	1.79	1.88	1.66	1.40	1.32
Operating Data (end of period):					
Estimated homes passed ⁽⁴⁾	1,311,000	1,301,000	1,301,000	1,295,000	1,292,000
Video customers ⁽⁵⁾	390,000	417,000	442,000	473,000	530,000
HSD customers ⁽⁶⁾	449,000	431,000	410,000	383,000	379,000
Phone customers ⁽⁷⁾	182,000	179,000	166,000	159,000	157,000
Primary service units ⁽⁸⁾	1,021,000	1,027,000	1,018,000	1,015,000	1,066,000

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- (1) Investment income from affiliate represents the investment income on our \$150.0 million preferred equity investment in Mediacom Broadband. See Note 7 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (2) “OIBDA” is not a financial measure calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in the United States. We define OIBDA as operating income before depreciation and amortization. OIBDA has inherent limitations as discussed below.

OIBDA is one of the primary measures used by management to evaluate our performance and to forecast future results. We believe OIBDA is useful for investors because it enables them to assess our performance in a manner similar to the methods used by management, and provides a measure that can be used to analyze value and compare the companies in the cable industry. A limitation of OIBDA, however, is that it excludes depreciation and amortization, which represents the periodic costs of certain capitalized tangible and intangible assets used in generating revenues in our business. Management uses a separate process to budget, measure and evaluate capital expenditures. In addition, OIBDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies, which may have different depreciation and amortization policies.

OIBDA should not be regarded as an alternative to operating income or net income as an indicator of operating performance, or to the statement of cash flows as a measure of liquidity, nor should it be considered in isolation or as a substitute for financial measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. We believe that operating income is the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to OIBDA.

In our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, we presented OIBDA as adjusted for non-cash share-based compensation, or “Adjusted OIBDA.” We no longer record non-cash share-based compensation, and believe OIBDA is the most appropriate measure to evaluate our performance and forecast future results. See Note 11 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following represents a reconciliation of OIBDA to operating income, which is the most directly comparable GAAP measure (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
OIBDA	\$ 266,760	\$ 265,906	\$ 259,739	\$ 255,420	\$ 237,505
Depreciation and amortization	(116,395)	(115,341)	(115,324)	(117,352)	(109,509)
Operating income	<u>\$ 150,365</u>	<u>\$ 150,565</u>	<u>\$ 144,415</u>	<u>\$ 138,068</u>	<u>\$ 127,996</u>

- (3) Represents OIBDA as a percentage of revenues. See Note 2 above.
- (4) Represents the estimated number of single residence homes, apartments and condominium units that we can connect to our distribution system without further extending the transmission lines.
- (5) Represents customers receiving video service. Accounts that are billed on a bulk basis are converted into full-price equivalent video customers by dividing their associated revenues by the applicable residential rate. This conversion method is generally consistent with the methodology used in determining payments to programmers. Video customers include connections to schools, libraries, local government offices and employee households that may not be charged for basic or expanded video service, but may be charged for higher tier video, HSD, phone or other services. Our methodology of calculating the number of video customers may not be identical to those used by other companies offering similar services.
- (6) Represents customers receiving HSD service. Small- to medium-sized business customers are converted to equivalent residential HSD customers by dividing their associated revenues by the applicable residential rate. Medium- to large-sized business customers who take our enterprise network services are not counted as HSD customers. Our methodology of calculating HSD customers may not be identical to those used by other companies offering similar services.
- (7) Represents customers receiving phone service. Small- to medium-sized business customers are converted to equivalent residential phone customers by dividing their associated revenues by the applicable residential rate. Customers who take our IP-enabled voice trunk service are not counted as phone customers. Our methodology of calculating phone customers may not be identical to those used by other companies offering similar services.
- (8) Represents the sum of video, HSD and phone customers.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Reference is made to the "Risk Factors" in Item 1A for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ from expectations and any of our forward-looking statements contained herein. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements as of, and for the years ended, December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Overview

We are a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mediacom Communications Corporation ("MCC"), the nation's eighth largest cable company based on the number of customers who purchase one or more video services, also known as video customers. As of December 31, 2014, we served approximately 390,000 video customers, 449,000 high-speed data ("HSD") customers and 182,000 phone customers, aggregating 1.02 million primary service units ("PSUs").

We offer video, HSD and phone services to residential and small- to medium-sized business customers over our hybrid fiber and coaxial cable network. We believe our customers prefer the cost savings of the bundled services we offer, as well as the convenience of having a single provider contact for ordering, provisioning, billing and customer care. We also provide network and transport services to medium- and large sized businesses, governments, and educational institutions in our service areas, including cell tower backhaul for wireless telephone providers, and sell advertising time to local, regional and national advertisers.

Over the past several years, losses in our residential video customer base have been primarily responsible for slower growth in our residential revenues, while we have rapidly increased our business services revenues through customer gains. We expect to continue to grow revenues through customer additions in business services and, to a lesser extent, in residential services. Business services revenues are expected to grow through HSD and phone sales to small- and medium-sized businesses and a greater number of cell tower backhaul sites and large enterprise customers. Revenues from residential services are expected to grow as a result of HSD and phone customer growth, with gains in revenue per PSU, as more customers take higher HSD tiers and advanced video services.

Our recent performance has been affected by tepid economic growth in the post-recession period and significant video competition. We believe the historically slower economic recovery from the recession, including the uneven gains in employment, consumer spending, household income, occupied housing, and new housing starts, has largely contributed to lower sales and connect activity for all of our residential services and negatively impacted our residential customer and revenue growth. While we expect improvement as the economy strengthens, a continuation or broadening of such effects may adversely impact our results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

Our residential video service principally competes with direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") providers, who offer video programming substantially similar to ours. Over the past several years, we have experienced meaningful video customer losses, as DBS competitors have deployed aggressive marketing campaigns, including deeply discounted promotional packages, more advanced customer premise equipment and exclusive sports programming. We also have placed a greater emphasis on higher quality customer relationships in our residential services, as we have generally eliminated or reduced tactical discounts for customers not likely to purchase two or more services or to stay with us for an extended period. In late 2013, we introduced a next generation set-top, with the TiVo guide, which we believe may enable us to reduce video customer losses and regain market share of new connects. If we are unsuccessful with this strategy and cannot offset video customer losses through higher average unit pricing and greater penetration of our advanced video services, we may experience future annual declines in video revenues.

Our residential HSD service competes primarily with digital subscriber line ("DSL") services offered by local telephone companies. Based upon the speeds we offer, we believe our HSD service is generally superior to DSL offerings in our service areas. As consumers' bandwidth requirements have dramatically increased in the past few years, a trend many industry experts expect to continue, we believe our ability to offer a HSD service today with downstream speeds of up to 150 Mbps gives us a competitive advantage compared to the DSL service offered by the local telephone companies. We expect to continue to grow HSD revenues through residential customer growth and more customers taking higher HSD speed tiers.

Our residential phone service mainly competes with substantially comparable phone services offered by local telephone companies and cellular phone services offered by national wireless providers. We believe we will grow phone revenues through residential phone customer growth, which may be mostly offset by unit pricing pressure.

Our business services largely compete with local phone companies, or local exchange carriers ("LECs"). Our fast-growing cell tower backhaul business primarily competes with LECs. Developments and advancements in products and services by new, emerging companies may intensify competition. We have experienced strong growth rates of business services revenues in the past several years, which we believe will continue.

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We face significant competition in our advertising business from a wide range of national, regional and local competitors. Competition will likely elevate as new formats for advertising are introduced into our markets. We compete for advertising revenues principally against local broadcast stations, national cable and broadcast networks, radio, newspapers, magazines, outdoor display and Internet companies.

Historically, video programming has been our single largest expense, and we have experienced substantial increases in video programming costs per video customer, particularly for sports and local broadcast programming, well in excess of the inflation rate or the change in the consumer price index. We believe these expenses will continue to grow at a high single- to low double-digit rate because of the demands of large media conglomerates or other owners of most of the popular cable networks and major market local broadcast stations, and of large independent television broadcast groups, who own or control a significant number of local broadcast stations across the country and, in some cases, own, control or otherwise represent multiple stations in the same market. Moreover, many of those powerful owners of programming require us to purchase their networks and stations in bundles and effectively dictate how we offer them to our customers, given the contractual economic penalties if we fail to comply. Consequently, we have little or no ability to individually or selectively negotiate for networks or stations, to forego purchasing networks or stations that generate low customer interest, to offer sports programming services, such as ESPN and regional sports networks, on one or more separate tiers, or to offer networks or stations on an a la carte basis to give our customers more choice and potentially lower their costs. In many instances, such programmers have created additional networks and migrated popular programming, particularly sports programming, to these new networks, which has contributed to the increases in our programming costs. Additionally, we believe certain programmers may also demand higher fees from us in an effort to partially offset declines in their advertising revenue as more advertisers allocate a greater portion of their spending to Internet advertising. While such growth in programming expenses can be offset, in whole or in part, by rate increases, we expect our video gross margins will continue to decline if increases in programming costs outpace any growth in video revenues.

2014 Financing Activity

In February 2014, we terminated our existing revolving credit commitments, and completed \$225.0 million of new revolving credit commitments and a \$250.0 million new term loan (“Term Loan F”). Net proceeds from Term Loan F, together with borrowings under such revolving credit commitments, funded a \$400.0 million partial repayment of the previously existing Term Loan C.

In August 2014, we completed a \$350.0 million new term loan (“Term Loan G”) and used the net proceeds to substantially fund the redemption of our previously existing 9 1/8% senior notes due 2019 (the “9 1/8% Notes”).

In December 2014, we repaid the remaining \$198.9 million principal amount outstanding under Term Loan C that was funded by \$150.0 million of capital contributions from MCC, borrowings under our revolving credit facility, and internally generated funds.

See “Liquidity and Capital Resources — Capital Structure — 2014 Financing Activity” and Note 6 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenues

Video

Video revenues primarily represent monthly subscription fees charged to residential customers, which vary according to the level of service and equipment taken, and revenue from the sale of VOD content and pay-per-view events. Video revenues also include installation, reconnection and wire maintenance fees, franchise and late payment fees, and other ancillary revenues.

HSD

HSD revenues primarily represent monthly subscription fees charged to residential customers, which vary according to the level of service and equipment taken.

Phone

Phone revenues primarily represent monthly subscription fees and equipment charged to residential customers for our phone service.

Business Services

Business services revenues primarily represent monthly fees charged to commercial video, HSD and phone customers, which vary according to the level of service taken, and fees charged to large businesses, including revenues from cell tower backhaul and enterprise class services.

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Advertising

Advertising revenues primarily represent revenues received from selling advertising time we receive under programming license agreements to local, regional and national advertisers for the placement of commercials on channels offered on our video services.

Costs and Expenses

Service Costs

Service costs consist of the costs related to providing and maintaining services to our customers. Significant service costs comprise: video programming; HSD service, including bandwidth connectivity; phone service, including leased circuits and long distance; our enterprise networks business, including leased access; technical personnel who maintain the cable network, perform customer installation activities and provide customer support; network operations center; utilities, including pole rental; and field operations, including outside contractors, vehicle fuel and maintenance and leased fiber for regional fiber networks.

Programming costs, which are generally paid on a per video customer basis, have historically represented our single largest expense. In recent years, we have experienced substantial increases in the per-unit cost of programming, which we believe will continue to grow due to the increasing contractual rates and retransmission consent fees demanded by large programmers and independent broadcasters. Our HSD costs fluctuate depending on customers' bandwidth consumption and customer growth. Phone service costs are mainly determined by network configuration, customers' long distance usage and net termination payments to other carriers. Our other service costs generally rise as a result of customer growth and inflationary cost increases for personnel, outside vendors and other expenses. Personnel and related support costs may increase as the percentage of expenses that we capitalize declines due to lower levels of new service installations. We anticipate that service costs, with the exception of programming expenses, will remain fairly consistent as a percentage of our revenues.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Significant selling, general and administrative expenses comprise: call center, customer service, marketing, business services, support and administrative personnel; franchise fees and other taxes; bad debt; billing; marketing; advertising; and general office administration. These expenses generally rise due to customer growth and inflationary cost increases for personnel, outside vendors and other expenses. We anticipate that selling, general and administrative expenses will remain fairly consistent as a percentage of our revenues.

Service costs and selling, general and administrative expenses exclude depreciation and amortization, which we present separately.

Management Fee Expense

Management fee expense reflects compensation paid to MCC for the performance of services it provides our operating subsidiaries in accordance with management agreements between MCC and our operating subsidiaries.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

"OIBDA" is not a financial measure calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in the United States. We define OIBDA as operating income before depreciation and amortization. OIBDA has inherent limitations as discussed below.

OIBDA is one of the primary measures used by management to evaluate our performance and to forecast future results. We believe OIBDA is useful for investors because it enables them to assess our performance in a manner similar to the methods used by management, and provides a measure that can be used to analyze value and compare the companies in the cable industry. A limitation of OIBDA, however, is that it excludes depreciation and amortization, which represents the periodic costs of certain capitalized tangible and intangible assets used in generating revenues in our business. Management uses a separate process to budget, measure and evaluate capital expenditures. In addition, OIBDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies, which may have different depreciation and amortization policies.

OIBDA should not be regarded as an alternative to operating income or net income as an indicator of operating performance, or to the statement of cash flows as a measure of liquidity, nor should it be considered in isolation or as a substitute for financial measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. We believe that operating income is the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to OIBDA.

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Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2013

The table below sets forth our consolidated statements of operations and OIBDA for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (dollars in thousands and percentage changes that are not meaningful are marked NM):

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2014	2013		
Revenues	\$711,634	\$698,861	\$ 12,773	1.8%
Costs and expenses:				
Service costs (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	310,752	301,261	9,491	3.2%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	121,772	119,294	2,478	2.1%
Management fee expense	12,350	12,400	(50)	(0.4%)
Depreciation and amortization	<u>116,395</u>	<u>115,341</u>	<u>1,054</u>	<u>0.9%</u>
Operating income	150,365	150,565	(200)	(0.1%)
Interest expense, net	(86,815)	(94,443)	7,628	(8.1%)
Gain on derivatives, net	18,229	18,026	203	NM
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(23,046)	—	(23,046)	NM
Gain on sale of cable systems, net	—	—	—	NM
Investment income from affiliate	18,000	18,000	—	NM
Other expense, net	<u>(1,514)</u>	<u>(1,702)</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>(11.0%)</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 75,219</u>	<u>\$ 90,446</u>	<u>\$(15,227)</u>	<u>(16.8%)</u>
OIBDA	<u>\$266,760</u>	<u>\$265,906</u>	<u>\$ 854</u>	<u>0.3%</u>

The table below represents a reconciliation of OIBDA to operating income, which we believe is the most directly comparable GAAP measure (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2014	2013		
OIBDA	\$ 266,760	\$ 265,906	\$ 854	0.3%
Depreciation and amortization	<u>(116,395)</u>	<u>(115,341)</u>	<u>(1,054)</u>	<u>0.9%</u>
Operating income	<u>\$ 150,365</u>	<u>\$ 150,565</u>	<u>\$ (200)</u>	<u>(0.1%)</u>

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Revenues

The tables below set forth revenue and selected customer and average monthly revenue statistics as of, and for the years ended, December 31, 2014 and 2013 (dollars in thousands, except per unit data):

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2014	2013		
Video	\$ 346,938	\$ 353,170	\$ (6,232)	(1.8%)
HSD	218,132	204,281	13,851	6.8%
Phone	56,618	59,296	(2,678)	(4.5%)
Business services	73,600	66,354	7,246	10.9%
Advertising	16,346	15,760	586	3.7%
Total	<u>\$ 711,634</u>	<u>\$ 698,861</u>	<u>\$ 12,773</u>	<u>1.8%</u>

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)	% Change
	2014	2013		
Video customers	390,000	417,000	(27,000)	(6.5%)
HSD customers	449,000	431,000	18,000	4.2%
Phone customers	182,000	179,000	3,000	1.7%
Primary service units (PSUs)	1,021,000	1,027,000	(6,000)	(0.6%)
Average total monthly revenue per PSU (1)	<u>\$ 57.91</u>	<u>\$ 56.96</u>	<u>\$ 0.95</u>	<u>1.7%</u>

(1) Represents average total monthly revenues for the year divided by average PSUs for the year.

Revenues grew 1.8%, primarily due to greater business services, HSD and, to a lesser extent, advertising revenues, offset by declines in video and, to a lesser extent, phone revenues. Average total monthly revenue per PSU increased 1.7% to \$57.91.

Video

Video revenues declined 1.8%, mainly due to residential customer losses, largely offset by rate adjustments and, to a lesser extent, greater installation fee revenues. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we lost 27,000 video customers, compared to a loss of 25,000 video customers in the prior year. As of December 31, 2014, we served 390,000 video customers, or 29.7% of our estimated homes passed.

HSD

HSD revenues grew 6.8%, predominantly as a result of residential customer growth and more customers taking higher-speed tiers. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we gained 18,000 HSD customers, compared to an increase of 21,000 HSD customers in the prior year. As of December 31, 2014, we served 449,000 HSD customers, or 34.2% of our estimated homes passed.

Phone

Phone revenues decreased 4.5%, principally due to lower revenues per residential customer. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we gained 3,000 phone customers, compared to an increase of 13,000 phone customers in the prior year. As of December 31, 2014, we served 182,000 phone customers, or 13.9% of our estimated homes passed.

Business Services

Business services revenues rose 10.9%, mainly as a result of growth in small- and medium-sized business customers and, to a lesser extent, greater cell tower backhaul revenues.

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Advertising

Advertising revenues grew 3.7%, predominantly due to greater levels of political compared to the prior year.

Costs and Expenses

Service Costs

Service costs increased 3.2%, primarily due to greater programming, employee, HSD delivery and field operating expenses, offset in part by lower phone service delivery costs. Programming expenses grew 3.0%, mainly due to greater retransmission consent fees charged by local broadcasters for their local broadcast stations and higher contractual rates charged by our programming vendors for their cable networks, offset in part by a lower video customer base. Employee costs were 3.8% higher, largely due to increased headcount. HSD delivery costs rose 21.0%, chiefly due to a greater number of equipment maintenance contracts, increased costs associated with our enterprise networks business and higher bandwidth consumption by our HSD customers. Field operating costs grew 3.7%, predominantly as a result of greater use of outside contractors for customer installations and, to a lesser extent, higher electricity costs. Phone service delivery costs fell 14.1%, mainly due to lower long distance rates and connectivity costs. Service costs as a percentage of revenues were 43.7% and 43.1% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 2.1%, mainly due to higher office costs, bad debt expense, and taxes and fees. Office costs rose 8.9%, primarily due to higher equipment maintenance costs. Bad debt expense grew 6.0%, largely due to the aging of certain business customer accounts. Taxes and fees increased 4.4%, mainly due to higher franchise and patent fees, offset in part by lower property taxes. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues were 17.1% for each the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Management Fee Expense

Management fee expense declined 0.4%, reflecting slightly lower fees charged by MCC. Management fee expense as a percentage of revenues was 1.7% and 1.8% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization was 0.9% higher, as the depreciation of investments in customer premise equipment and HSD bandwidth expansion were substantially offset by certain assets becoming fully depreciated.

OIBDA

OIBDA grew 0.3%, as the increase in revenues was slightly offset by greater service costs and, to a lesser extent, selling, general and administrative expenses.

Operating Income

Operating income decreased 0.1%, as higher depreciation and amortization was mostly offset by the growth in OIBDA.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net, decreased 8.1%, primarily due to lower average outstanding indebtedness and a lower average cost of debt.

Gain on Derivatives, Net

As of December 31, 2014, we had interest rate exchange agreements (which we refer to as “interest rate swaps”) with an aggregate notional amount of \$500.0 million. These interest rate swaps have not been designated as hedges for accounting purposes, and the changes in their mark-to-market values are derived primarily from changes in market interest rates and the decrease in their time to maturity. As a result of changes to the mark-to-market valuation of these interest rate swaps, based on information provided by our counterparties, we recorded net gains on derivatives of \$18.2 million and \$18.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt

Loss on early extinguishment of debt totaled \$23.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, which represented the \$16.0 million redemption price paid above par and the write-off of \$7.0 million of unamortized financing costs associated with the 9 1/8% Notes.

Investment Income from Affiliate

Investment income from affiliate was \$18.0 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. This amount represents the investment income on our \$150.0 million preferred equity investment in Mediacom Broadband LLC. See Note 7 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net, was \$1.5 million and \$1.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2014, other expense, net, consisted of \$0.6 million of revolving credit commitment fees, \$0.4 million of commitment fees related to the delayed funding of Term Loan G, and \$0.5 million of other fees. During the year ended December 31, 2013, other expense, net, consisted of \$1.4 million of revolving credit commitment fees and \$0.3 million of other fees.

Net Income

As a result of the factors described above, we recognized net income of \$75.2 million and \$90.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

The tables below set forth our consolidated statements of operations and OIBDA for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in thousands and percentage changes that are not meaningful are marked NM):

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>		
Revenues	\$698,861	\$681,683	\$17,178	2.5%
Costs and expenses:				
Service costs (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	301,261	295,067	6,194	2.1%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	119,294	114,992	4,302	3.7%
Management fee expense	12,400	11,885	515	4.3%
Depreciation and amortization	<u>115,341</u>	<u>115,324</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Operating income	150,565	144,415	6,150	4.3%
Interest expense, net	(94,443)	(95,868)	1,425	(1.5%)
Gain (loss) on derivatives, net	18,026	5,083	12,943	NM
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	(6,468)	6,468	NM
Gain on sale of cable systems, net	—	4,920	(4,920)	NM
Investment income from affiliate	18,000	18,000	—	NM
Other expense, net	<u>(1,702)</u>	<u>(1,591)</u>	<u>(111)</u>	<u>7.0%</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 90,446</u>	<u>\$ 68,491</u>	<u>\$21,955</u>	<u>32.1%</u>
OIBDA	<u>\$265,906</u>	<u>\$259,739</u>	<u>\$ 6,167</u>	<u>2.4%</u>

The following represents a reconciliation of OIBDA to operating income, which we believe is the most directly comparable GAAP measure (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>		
OIBDA	265,906	259,739	6,167	2.4%
Depreciation and amortization	<u>(115,341)</u>	<u>(115,324)</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Operating income	<u>\$ 150,565</u>	<u>\$ 144,415</u>	<u>\$ 6,150</u>	<u>4.3%</u>

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Revenues

The tables below set forth revenue and selected customer and average monthly revenue statistics as of, and for the years ended, December 31, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in thousands, except per unit data):

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2013	2012		
Video	\$ 353,170	\$ 359,804	\$ (6,634)	(1.8%)
HSD	204,281	187,473	16,808	9.0%
Phone	59,296	60,724	(1,428)	(2.4%)
Business services	66,354	56,990	9,364	16.4%
Advertising	15,760	16,692	(932)	(5.6%)
Total	<u>\$ 698,861</u>	<u>\$ 681,683</u>	<u>\$ 17,178</u>	<u>2.5%</u>

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)	% Change
	2013	2012		
Video customers	417,000	442,000	(25,000)	(5.7%)
HSD customers	431,000	410,000	21,000	5.1%
Phone customers	179,000	166,000	13,000	7.8%
Primary service units (PSUs)	1,027,000	1,018,000	9,000	0.9%
Average total monthly revenue per PSU (2)	<u>\$ 56.96</u>	<u>\$ 55.88</u>	<u>\$ 1.08</u>	<u>1.9%</u>

(1) Represents average total monthly revenues for the year divided by average PSUs for the year.

Revenues grew 2.5%, primarily due to HSD and business services revenues, offset in part by lower video and, to a lesser extent, phone revenues compared to the prior year. Average total monthly revenue per PSU increased 1.9% to \$56.96.

Video

Video revenues declined 1.8%, mainly due to residential customer losses, largely offset by rate adjustments and more customers taking our DVR services. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we lost 25,000 video customers, compared to a loss of 28,600 video customers in the prior year (excluding the net effect of an acquisition and a disposition). As of December 31, 2013, we served 417,000 video customers, or 32.1% of our estimated homes passed.

HSD

HSD revenues grew 9.0%, principally due to residential customer growth, higher equipment charges and more customers taking our wireless gateway service. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we gained 21,000 HSD customers, compared to an increase of 27,800 HSD customers in the prior year (excluding the net effect of an acquisition and a disposition). As of December 31, 2013, we served 431,000 HSD customers, or 33.1% of our estimated homes passed.

Phone

Phone revenues decreased 2.4%, primarily due to lower revenues per residential customer, offset in part by residential customer growth. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we gained 13,000 phone customers, excluding the effect of an acquisition, compared to an increase of 6,400 in the prior year (excluding the net effect of an acquisition and a disposition). As of December 31, 2013, we served 179,000 phone customers, or 13.8% of our estimated homes passed.

Business Services

Business services revenues rose 16.4%, largely as a result of growth in small- and medium-sized business customers and greater revenues from cell tower backhaul revenues.

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Advertising

Advertising revenues decreased 5.6%, primarily due to a lower contribution from markets managed for us by third party contracts, offset in part by greater automotive advertising compared to prior year.

Costs and Expenses

Service Costs

Service costs increased 2.1%, primarily due to higher programming and, to a much lesser extent, field operating expenses, offset in part by lower phone service delivery costs. Programming expenses increased 3.2%, mainly due to greater retransmission consent fees charged by local broadcasters for their local broadcast stations and, to a much lesser extent, higher contractual rates charged by our programming vendors for their cable networks, largely offset by a lower video customer base. Field operating expenses were 6.6% higher, largely as a result of greater device and equipment repair and fiber lease expenses, offset in part by the comparison to an unfavorable insurance claim experience in the prior year. Phone service delivery costs fell 10.0%, principally due to lower long-distance rates. Service costs as a percentage of revenues were 43.1% and 43.3% for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were 3.7% higher, mainly due to higher marketing expenses and customer service employee costs, offset in part by lower marketing employee costs. Marketing expenses grew 12.9%, mainly due to higher levels of online and, to a lesser extent, television and print advertising, offset in part by a reduction in direct mail marketing. Customer service employee costs were 6.4% higher, primarily due to higher staffing and sales commissions. Marketing employee costs fell 15.4%, largely as a result of lower staffing. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues were 17.1% and 16.9% for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Management Fee Expense

Management fee expense increased 4.3%, reflecting higher fees charged by MCC. Management fee expense as a percentage of revenues was 1.8% and 1.7% for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization was essentially flat, largely as a result of the depreciation of customer premise equipment and investments in HSD bandwidth expansion, offset by certain assets becoming fully depreciated.

OIBDA

OIBDA grew 2.4%, as the increase in revenues was offset in part by greater service costs and selling, general and administrative expenses.

Operating Income

Operating income grew 4.3%, principally due to the growth in OIBDA.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net, decreased 1.5%, primarily due to lower average outstanding indebtedness, offset in part by a higher cost of debt.

Gain on Derivatives, Net

As of December 31, 2013, we had interest rate exchange agreements (which we refer to as “interest rate swaps”) with an aggregate notional amount of \$900.0 million, of which \$200.0 million are forward-starting interest rate swaps. These interest rate swaps have not been designated as hedges for accounting purposes, and the changes in their mark-to-market values are derived primarily from changes in market interest rates and the decrease in their time to maturity. As a result of changes to the mark-to-market valuation of these interest rate swaps, based on information provided by our counterparties, we recorded a net gain on derivatives of \$18.0 million and \$5.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt

Loss on early extinguishment of debt totaled \$6.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, which represented the write-off of certain unamortized deferred financing costs as a result of the repayment of certain term loans under the credit facility.

Gain on Sale of Cable Systems, Net

We recorded a gain on sale of cable systems, net, of \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Investment Income from Affiliate

Investment income from affiliate was \$18.0 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. This amount represents the investment income on our \$150.0 million preferred equity investment in Mediacom Broadband LLC. See Note 7 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net, was \$1.7 million and \$1.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2013, other expense, net, consisted of \$1.4 million of revolving credit facility commitment fees and \$0.3 million of other fees. During the year ended December 31, 2012, other expense, net, consisted of \$1.3 million of revolving credit facility commitment fees and \$0.3 million of other fees.

Net Income

As a result of the factors described above, we recognized net income of \$90.4 million and \$68.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our net cash flows provided by operating activities are primarily used to fund investments to enhance the capacity and reliability of our network and further expand our products and services, as well as for repayments of our indebtedness and periodic distributions to MCC. As of December 31, 2014, our near-term liquidity requirements included scheduled term loan principal repayments of \$8.5 million in each of the years ending December 31, 2015 and 2016. As of the same date, our sources of liquidity included \$8.7 million of cash and \$47.1 million of unused and available commitments under our \$225.0 million revolving credit facility, after giving effect to \$169.0 million of outstanding loans and \$8.9 million of letters of credit issued to various parties as collateral.

We believe that cash generated by, or available to, us will be sufficient to meet our other anticipated capital and liquidity needs for the next twelve months. In the longer term, we may not generate sufficient net cash flows from operations to fund our maturing term loans and senior notes. If we are unable to obtain sufficient future financing on acceptable terms, or at all, we may need to take other actions to conserve or raise capital that we would not take otherwise. However, we have accessed the debt markets for significant amounts of capital in the past, and expect to continue to be able to access these markets in the future as necessary.

Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities

Net cash flows provided by operating activities were \$173.3 million for year ended December 31, 2014, primarily due to OIBDA of \$266.8 million and, to a much lesser extent, investment income from affiliate of \$18.0 million, offset in part by interest expense of \$86.8 million and the \$10.8 million net change in our operating assets and liabilities. The net change in our operating assets and liabilities was primarily due to decreases in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$11.4 million and in accounts payable to affiliates of \$8.2 million, offset in part by decreases in accounts receivable, net, of \$7.5 million and in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$1.2 million.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities were \$196.3 million for year ended December 31, 2013, primarily due to OIBDA of \$265.9 million and, to a much lesser extent, investment income from affiliate of \$18.0 million and the \$5.4 million net change in our operating assets and liabilities, offset in part by interest expense of \$94.4 million. The net change in our operating assets and liabilities was primarily due to an increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$13.0 million, offset in part by an increase in accounts receivable, net, of \$7.5 million.

Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities

Capital expenditures continue to be our primary use of capital resources and generally comprise substantially all of our net cash flows used in investing activities.

Net cash flows used in investing activities were \$120.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, comprising \$120.3 million of capital expenditures and a net change in accrued property, plant and equipment of \$0.3 million, offset in part by \$0.2 million of other investing activities.

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Net cash flows used in investing activities were \$121.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, comprising \$120.9 million of capital expenditures and a net change in accrued property, plant and equipment of \$0.9 million.

The \$0.6 million decline in capital expenditures largely reflected reduced outlays for the conversion to an all-digital video platform and cell tower backhaul, mostly offset in part by greater spending on our next-generation set-top and HSD bandwidth expansion.

Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities

Net cash flows used in financing activities were \$53.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, comprising the \$350.0 million redemption of the 9 1/8% Notes, \$9.9 million of financing costs and \$3.5 million of capital distributions to our parent, MCC, offset in part by \$155.6 million of capital contributions from our parent, MCC, and \$153.0 million of net borrowings under the credit facility.

Net cash flows used in financing activities were \$74.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, comprising \$70.0 million of net repayments under the credit facility and \$3.8 million of capital distributions to our parent, MCC.

Capital Structure

As of December 31, 2014, our total indebtedness was \$1.255 billion, of which approximately 60% was at fixed interest rates or had interest rate exchange agreements that fixed the variable portion of debt. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we paid cash interest of \$95.5 million, net of capitalized interest.

2014 Financing Activity

On February 5, 2014, we entered into a new \$225.0 million revolving credit facility, with an expiry date of February 5, 2019 (the “new revolver”), and terminated our existing revolving credit commitments (the “old revolver”). On the same date, we completed a new term loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$250.0 million, with a final maturity of March 31, 2018 (“Term Loan F”). After giving effect to \$4.7 million of financing costs, net proceeds of \$245.3 million under Term Loan F, together with \$161.0 million of borrowings under the new revolver, were used to repay \$400.0 million of the principal amount outstanding under the previously existing Term Loan C and the entire \$6.3 million principal amount outstanding under the old revolver.

On July 15, 2014, we called for the redemption of the entire \$350.0 million principal amount outstanding of the 9 1/8% Notes. On August 15, 2014, we completed a new term loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$350.0 million (“Term Loan G”), and on the same date, used the net proceeds of Term Loan G to substantially fund the redemption of the 9 1/8% Notes.

On December 31, 2014, we made a full repayment of the remaining \$198.9 million of principal amount outstanding under Term Loan C that was funded by \$150.0 million of aggregate capital contributions from MCC, borrowings under our existing revolving credit facility, and internally generated funds.

See Note 6 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Bank Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2014, we maintained a \$1.061 billion bank credit facility (the “credit facility”), comprising \$836.0 million of term loans with maturities ranging from October 2017 to June 2021, and \$225.0 million of revolving credit commitments, which are scheduled to expire on February 5, 2019. As of the same date, we had \$47.1 million of unused lines under our revolving credit commitments, all of which were available to be borrowed and used for general corporate purposes, after giving effect to \$169.0 million of outstanding loans and \$8.9 million of letters of credit issued thereunder to various parties as collateral.

The credit facility is collateralized by our ownership interests in our operating subsidiaries, and is guaranteed by us on a limited recourse basis to the extent of such ownership interests. The credit agreement governing the credit facility (the “credit agreement”) requires us to maintain a total leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of no more than 5.0 to 1.0 and an interest coverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of no less than 2.0 to 1.0. For all periods through December 31, 2014, our operating subsidiaries were in compliance with all covenants under the credit agreement including, as of the same date, a total leverage ratio of 3.4 to 1.0 and an interest coverage ratio of 3.9 to 1.0. We do not believe that our operating subsidiaries will have any difficulty complying with any of the covenants under the credit agreement in the near future.

Interest Rate Exchange Agreements

We have entered into several interest rate exchange agreements with various banks to fix the variable rate of borrowings to reduce the potential volatility in our interest expense that may result from changes in market interest rates. As December 31, 2014, we had interest rate swaps that fix the variable rate of \$500 million of borrowings at a rate of 2.7%, all of which are scheduled to expire during the year ending December 31, 2015. We also have forward starting interest rate swaps that will fix the variable rate of \$200 million of borrowings, for a three-year period commencing December 2015, at a rate of 1.5%.

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As of December 31, 2014, the weighted average rate on outstanding borrowings under the credit facility, including the effects of these interest rate swaps, was 4.3%.

Senior Notes

As of December 31, 2014, we had \$250.0 million of outstanding senior notes, all of which comprised our 7 1/4% senior notes due February 2022 (the “7 1/4% Notes”).

Our senior notes are unsecured obligations, and the indenture governing the 7 1/4% Notes (the “indenture”) limits the incurrence of additional indebtedness based upon a maximum debt to operating cash flow ratio (as defined in the indenture) of 8.5 to 1.0. For all periods through December 31, 2014, we were in compliance with covenants under the indenture including, as of the same date, a debt to operating cash flow ratio of 4.3 to 1.0. We do not believe that we will have any difficulty complying with any of the covenants under the indenture in the near future.

Debt Ratings

MCC’s corporate credit ratings are Ba3 by Moody’s, and BB- by Standard and Poor’s (“S&P”), both with stable outlooks. Our senior unsecured ratings are B2 by Moody’s, and B by S&P, both with stable outlooks.

There can be no assurance that Moody’s or S&P will maintain their ratings on MCC and us. A negative change to these credit ratings could result in higher interest rates on future debt issuance than we currently experience, or adversely impact our ability to raise additional funds. There are no covenants, events of default, borrowing conditions or other terms in the credit agreement or indentures that are based on changes in our credit rating assigned by any rating agency.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and commercial commitments, and the effects they are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow, for the five years subsequent to December 31, 2014 and thereafter (dollars in thousands)*:

	Scheduled Debt Maturities	Operating Leases	Interest Expense(1)	Purchase Obligations(2)	Total
January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	\$ 8,500	\$ 2,243	\$ 62,335	\$ 15,831	\$ 88,909
January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2017	248,250	3,423	97,712	4,554	353,939
January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019	416,625	1,761	67,744	—	486,130
Thereafter	581,625	2,001	57,046	—	640,672
Total cash obligations	<u>\$ 1,255,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,428</u>	<u>\$284,837</u>	<u>\$ 20,385</u>	<u>\$1,569,650</u>

* Refer to Note 6 and Note 12 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of our long-term debt and of our operating leases and other commitments and contingencies, respectively.

- (1) Interest payments on floating rate debt and interest rate swaps are estimated using amounts outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and the average interest rates applicable under such debt obligations. Interest expense amounts are net of amounts capitalized.
- (2) We have contracts with programmers who provide video programming services to our customers. Our contracts typically provide that we have an obligation to purchase video programming for our customers as long as we deliver cable services to such customers. We have no obligation to purchase these services if we are not providing cable services, except when we do not have the right to cancel the underlying contract or for contracts with a guaranteed minimum commitment. There are no programming service amounts included in our Purchase Obligations.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Periodically, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to doubtful accounts, long-lived assets, capitalized costs and accruals. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe that the application of the critical accounting policies discussed below requires significant judgments and estimates on the part of management. For a summary of our accounting policies, see Note 2 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Property, Plant and Equipment

We capitalize the costs of new construction and replacement of our cable transmission and distribution facilities and new service installation in accordance with ASC No. 922 — *Entertainment — Cable Television*. Costs associated with subsequent installations of additional services not previously installed at a customer's dwelling are capitalized to the extent such costs are incremental and directly attributable to the installation of such additional services. Capitalized costs included all direct labor and materials as well as certain indirect costs. Capitalized costs are recorded as additions to property, plant and equipment and depreciated over the average life of the related assets. We use standard costing models, developed from actual historical costs and relevant operational data, to determine our capitalized amounts. These models include labor rates, overhead rates and standard time inputs to perform various installation and construction activities. The development of these standards involves significant judgment by management, especially in the development of standards for our newer, advanced products and services in which historical data is limited. Changes to the estimates or assumptions used in establishing these standards could be material. We perform periodic evaluations of the estimates used to determine the amount of costs that are capitalized. Any changes to these estimates, which may be significant, are applied in the period in which the evaluations were completed.

Valuation and Impairment Testing of Indefinite-lived Intangibles

As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately \$638.7 million of unamortized intangible assets, including franchise rights of \$614.7 million and goodwill of \$23.9 million on our consolidated balance sheets. These intangible assets represented approximately 42% of our total assets.

Our cable systems operate under non-exclusive cable franchises, or franchise rights, granted by state and local governmental authorities for varying lengths of time. We acquired these cable franchises through acquisitions of cable systems and were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. As of December 31, 2014, we held 853 franchises in areas located throughout the United States. The value of a franchise is derived from the economic benefits we receive from the right to solicit new customers and to market new products and services, such as digital video, HSD and phone, in a specific market territory. We concluded that our franchise rights have an indefinite useful life since, among other things, there are no legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive, economic or other factors limiting the period over which these franchise rights contribute to our revenues and cash flows. Goodwill is the excess of the acquisition cost of an acquired entity over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. In accordance with ASC No. 350 — *Intangibles — Goodwill and Other* ("ASC 350"), we do not amortize franchise rights and goodwill. Instead, such assets are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if impairment indicators arise.

We follow the provisions of ASC 350 to test our goodwill and franchise rights for impairment. We assess the fair values of our reporting unit using the Excess Earnings Method of the Income Approach as our discounted cash flow ("DCF") methodology, under which the fair value of cable franchise rights are determined in a direct manner. We employ the Multi-Period Excess Earnings Method to calculate the fair values of our cable franchise rights, using unobservable inputs (Level 3). This assessment involves significant judgment, including certain assumptions and estimates that determine future cash flow expectations and other future benefits, which are consistent with the expectations of buyers and sellers of cable systems in determining fair value. These assumptions and estimates include discount rates, estimated growth rates, terminal growth rates, comparable company data, revenues per customer, market penetration as a percentage of homes passed and operating margin. We also consider market transactions, market valuations, research analyst estimates and other valuations using multiples of operating income before depreciation and amortization to confirm the reasonableness of fair values determined by the DCF methodology. We also employ the Greenfield model to corroborate the fair values of our cable franchise rights determined under the In-use Excess Earnings DCF methodology. Significant impairment in value resulting in impairment charges may result if the estimates and assumptions used in the fair value determination change in the future. Such impairments, if recognized, could potentially be material.

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Based on the guidance outlined in ASC 350, we have determined that the unit of accounting, or reporting unit, for testing goodwill and franchise rights is Mediacom LLC. Comprising cable system clusters across several states, Mediacom LLC is at the financial reporting level that is managed and reviewed by the corporate office (i.e., chief operating decision maker) including our determination as to how we allocate capital resources and utilize the assets. The reporting unit level also reflects the level at which the purchase method of accounting for our acquisitions was originally recorded.

In accordance with ASC 350, we are required to determine goodwill impairment using a two-step process. The first step compares the fair value of a reporting unit with our carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds our carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired and the second step is unnecessary. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds our fair value, the second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The second step compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill, calculated using the residual method, with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds the implied fair value, the excess is recognized as an impairment loss.

The impairment test for our franchise rights and other intangible assets not subject to amortization consists of a comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying value. If the carrying value of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value, the excess is recognized as an impairment loss.

Since our adoption of ASC 350 in 2002, we have not recorded any impairments as a result of our impairment testing. We completed our most recent impairment test as of October 1, 2014, which reflected no impairment of our franchise rights, goodwill or other intangible assets.

For illustrative purposes, if there were a hypothetical decline of 15% in the fair values determined for cable franchise rights at our reporting unit, no impairment loss would result as of our impairment testing date of October 1, 2014. In addition, a hypothetical decline of up to 15% in the fair values determined for goodwill and other finite-lived intangible assets at our reporting unit would not result in any impairment loss as of October 1, 2014.

We could record impairments in the future if there are changes in the long-term fundamentals of our business, in general market conditions or in the regulatory landscape that could prevent us from recovering the carrying value of our long-lived intangible assets. The economic conditions affecting the U.S. economy and how that may impact the fundamentals of our business may have a negative impact on the fair values of the assets in our reporting unit.

In accordance with Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-28 — *When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)*, as of October 1, 2014, we have evaluated whether there are any adverse qualitative factors surrounding our Mediacom LLC reporting unit (which has a negative carrying value) indicating that a goodwill impairment may exist. We do not believe that it is “more likely than not” that a goodwill impairment exists. As such, we have not performed Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-12 (“ASU 2013-12”) — *Definition of a Public Business Entity*. ASU 2013-12 defines a public business entity to be used in considering the scope of new financial guidance and identifies whether the guidance does or does not apply to public business entities. The Accounting Standards Codification includes multiple definitions of the terms nonpublic entity and public entity. ASU 2013-12 states that an entity that is required by the SEC to file or furnish financial statements with the SEC, or does file or furnish financial statements with the SEC, is considered a public business entity. There is no effective date for ASU 2013-12. We adopted ASU 2013-12 as of December 31, 2013. We are deemed to be a public entity according to this guidance.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09 (“ASU 2014-09”) — *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The guidance states 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. An entity should also disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. This guidance supersedes most industry-specific guidance, including Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 51 — *Financial Reporting by Cable Television Companies*. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early application is not permitted. We have not completed our evaluation of this new guidance to determine its impact on our financial statements, financial disclosures and our method of adoption.

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Inflation and Changing Prices

Our systems' costs and expenses are subject to inflation and price fluctuations. Such changes in costs and expenses can generally be passed through to customers. Programming costs have historically increased at rates in excess of inflation and are expected to continue to do so. We believe that under the FCC's existing cable rate regulations we may increase rates for cable services to more than cover any increases in programming. However, competitive conditions and other factors in the marketplace may limit our ability to increase our rates.

[Table of Contents](#)**ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

In the normal course of business, we use interest rate exchange agreements (which we refer to as “interest rate swaps”) with counterparty banks to fix the interest rate on a portion of our variable interest rate debt. As of December 31, 2014, we had current interest rate swaps with various banks pursuant to which the interest rate on \$500 million of variable rate debt was fixed at a rate of 2.7%, all of which were scheduled to expire during the year ending December 31, 2015. The fixed rates of our interest rate swaps are offset against the applicable variable rate to determine the related interest expense.

Under the terms of our interest rate swaps, we are exposed to credit risk in the event of nonperformance by our counterparties; however, we do not anticipate such nonperformance. As of December 31, 2014, based on their mark-to-market valuation, we would have paid approximately \$11.8 million, including accrued interest, if we terminated these interest rate swaps. Our interest rate swaps and debt arrangements do not contain credit rating triggers that could affect our liquidity.

The table below provides the scheduled maturity and estimated fair value of our debt as of December 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Senior Notes</u>	<u>Bank Credit Facility</u>	<u>Total</u>
Expected Maturity:			
January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	—	8,500	8,500
January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016	—	8,500	8,500
January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017	—	239,750	239,750
January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018	—	244,125	244,125
January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019	—	172,500	172,500
Thereafter	250,000	331,625	581,625
Total	<u>\$ 250,000</u>	<u>\$1,005,000</u>	<u>\$1,255,000</u>
Fair Value	<u>\$ 268,125</u>	<u>\$ 985,752</u>	<u>\$1,253,877</u>
Weighted Average Interest Rate	<u>7.3%</u>	<u>4.3%</u>	<u>4.9%</u>

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ITEM 8. *FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA*

MEDIACOM LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Member of Mediacom LLC:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mediacom LLC and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, NY
March 6, 2015

MEDIACOM LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands)

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 8,720	\$ 9,744
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,135 and \$2,010	45,712	53,215
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,142	9,485
Total current assets	62,574	72,444
Preferred membership interest in affiliated company (Note 7)	150,000	150,000
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,592,999 and \$1,499,404	672,832	669,159
Franchise rights	614,731	614,731
Goodwill	23,911	23,911
Subscriber lists, net of accumulated amortization of \$118,279 and \$118,271	22	31
Other assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$8,343 and \$11,553	15,288	15,662
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,539,358</u>	<u>\$ 1,545,938</u>
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 130,706	\$ 149,058
Accounts payable—affiliates	1,463	9,628
Deferred revenue	28,115	27,706
Current portion of long-term debt	8,500	15,250
Total current liabilities	168,784	201,642
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,246,500	1,436,750
Other non-current liabilities	1,859	12,839
Total liabilities	1,417,143	1,651,231
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
MEMBER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Capital contributions	473,609	321,320
Accumulated deficit	(351,394)	(426,613)
Total member's equity (deficit)	122,215	(105,293)
Total liabilities and member's equity (deficit)	<u>\$ 1,539,358</u>	<u>\$ 1,545,938</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

MEDIACOM LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenues	\$711,634	\$698,861	\$681,683
Costs and expenses:			
Service costs (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	310,752	301,261	295,067
Selling, general and administrative expenses	121,772	119,294	114,992
Management fee expense	12,350	12,400	11,885
Depreciation and amortization	116,395	115,341	115,324
Operating income	150,365	150,565	144,415
Interest expense, net	(86,815)	(94,443)	(95,868)
Gain on derivatives, net	18,229	18,026	5,083
Loss on early extinguishment of debt (Note 6)	(23,046)	—	(6,468)
Gain on sale of cable systems, net	—	—	4,920
Investment income from affiliate (Note 7)	18,000	18,000	18,000
Other expense, net	(1,514)	(1,702)	(1,591)
Net income	<u>\$ 75,219</u>	<u>\$ 90,446</u>	<u>\$ 68,491</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

MEDIACOM LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBER'S (DEFICIT) EQUITY
(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>Capital Contributions</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 335,979	\$ (585,550)	\$(249,571)
Net income	—	68,491	68,491
Capital distributions to parent	(121,400)	—	(121,400)
Capital contributions from parent	111,000	—	111,000
Other	(718)	—	(718)
Balance, December 31, 2012	<u>\$ 324,861</u>	<u>\$ (517,059)</u>	<u>\$(192,198)</u>
Net income	—	90,446	90,446
Capital distributions to parent	(3,800)	—	(3,800)
Capital contributions from parent	—	—	—
Other	259	—	259
Balance, December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 321,320</u>	<u>\$ (426,613)</u>	<u>\$(105,293)</u>
Net income	—	75,219	75,219
Capital distributions to parent	(3,500)	—	(3,500)
Capital contributions from parent	155,600	—	155,600
Other	189	—	189
Balance, December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 473,609</u>	<u>\$ (351,394)</u>	<u>\$ 122,215</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

MEDIACOM LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 75,219	\$ 90,446	\$ 68,491
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	116,395	115,341	115,324
Gain on derivatives, net	(18,229)	(18,026)	(5,083)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	7,047	—	6,468
Gain on sale of cable systems, net	—	—	(4,920)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	3,668	3,146	3,308
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	7,503	(7,501)	(10,066)
Accounts receivable - affiliates	—	—	(1,603)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,189	(207)	(1,293)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(11,377)	13,018	2,269
Accounts payable - affiliates	(8,165)	—	—
Deferred revenue	409	478	620
Other non-current liabilities	(344)	(420)	(641)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 173,315</u>	<u>\$ 196,275</u>	<u>\$ 172,874</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Capital expenditures	\$ (120,306)	\$(120,943)	\$(104,976)
Change in accrued property, plant and equipment	(337)	(842)	(3,380)
Acquisition of cable systems	—	—	(1,186)
Proceeds from sale of cable systems, net	—	—	10,678
Other, net	247	—	—
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>\$ (120,396)</u>	<u>\$ (121,785)</u>	<u>\$ (98,864)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
New borrowings of bank debt	\$1,038,864	\$ 167,000	\$ 310,000
Repayment of bank debt	(885,864)	(237,000)	(621,000)
Issuance of senior notes	—	—	250,000
Redemption of senior notes	(350,000)	—	—
Capital distributions to parent (Note 8)	(3,500)	(3,800)	(121,400)
Capital contributions from parent (Note 8)	155,600	—	111,000
Financing costs	(9,878)	—	(5,008)
Other financing activities	835	(340)	(646)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>\$ (53,943)</u>	<u>\$ (74,140)</u>	<u>\$ (77,054)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(1,024)	350	(3,044)
CASH, beginning of year	9,744	9,394	12,438
CASH, end of year	<u>\$ 8,720</u>	<u>\$ 9,744</u>	<u>\$ 9,394</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Cash paid during the period for interest, net of amounts capitalized	<u>\$ 95,521</u>	<u>\$ 91,274</u>	<u>\$ 85,976</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

MEDIACOM LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION

Mediacom LLC (“Mediacom LLC” and collectively with its subsidiaries, “we,” “our” or “us”) is a New York limited liability company wholly-owned by Mediacom Communications Corporation (“MCC”). MCC is involved in the acquisition and operation of cable systems serving smaller cities and towns in the United States, and its cable systems are owned and operated through our operating subsidiaries and those of Mediacom Broadband LLC, a Delaware limited liability company wholly-owned by MCC. As limited liability companies, we and Mediacom Broadband LLC are not subject to income taxes and, as such, are included in the consolidated federal and state income tax returns of MCC, a C corporation.

Our principal operating subsidiaries conduct all of our consolidated operations and own substantially all of our consolidated assets. Our operating subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to make funds available to us.

We rely on our parent, MCC, for various services such as corporate and administrative support. Our financial position, results of operations and cash flows could differ from those that would have resulted had we operated autonomously or as an entity independent of MCC. See Notes 8 and 9.

Mediacom Capital Corporation (“Mediacom Capital”), a New York corporation wholly-owned by us, co-issued, jointly and severally with us, public debt securities. Mediacom Capital has no operations, revenues or cash flows and has no assets, liabilities or stockholders’ equity on its balance sheet, other than a one-hundred dollar receivable from an affiliate and the same dollar amount of common stock. Therefore, separate financial statements have not been presented for this entity.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of us and our subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The accounting estimates that require management’s most difficult and subjective judgments include: assessment and valuation of intangibles, accounts receivable allowance, useful lives of property, plant and equipment and capitalized labor. Actual results could differ from those and other estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to the current year presentation.

Revenue Recognition

Video, HSD, phone and business services revenues are recognized when the services are provided to our customers. Credit risk is managed by disconnecting services to customers who are deemed to be delinquent. Installation revenues are recognized as customer connections are completed because installation revenues are less than direct installation costs. Advertising sales are recognized in the period that the advertisements are exhibited. Deposits and up-front fees collected from customers are recognized as deferred revenue until the earnings process is complete. Under the terms of our franchise agreements, we are required to pay local franchising authorities up to 5% of our gross revenues derived from providing video service. We normally pass these fees through to our customers. Because franchise fees are our obligation, we present them on a gross basis with a corresponding expense. Franchise fees reported on a gross basis amounted to approximately \$12.4 million, \$11.5 million and \$11.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Franchise fees are reported in video revenue and included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts represents our best estimate of probable losses in the accounts receivable balance. The allowance is based on the number of days outstanding, customer balances, recoveries, historical experience and other currently available information.

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Concentration of Credit Risk

Our accounts receivable are comprised of amounts due from customers in varying regions throughout the United States. Concentration of credit risk with respect to these receivables is limited due to the large number of customers comprising our customer base and their geographic dispersion. We invest our cash with high quality financial institutions.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Additions to property, plant and equipment generally include material, labor and indirect costs. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Buildings	40 Years
Leasehold improvements	Life of respective lease
Cable systems and equipment and subscriber devices	5 to 20 years
Vehicles	4-5 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 years

We capitalize improvements that extend asset lives and expense repairs and maintenance as incurred. At the time of retirements, write-offs, sales or other dispositions of property, the original cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and the gains or losses are included in depreciation and amortization expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

We capitalize the costs associated with the construction of cable transmission and distribution facilities, new customer installations and indirect costs associated with our phone service. Costs include direct labor and material, as well as certain indirect costs including capitalized interest. We perform periodic evaluations of the estimates used to determine the amount and extent that such costs are capitalized. Any changes to these estimates, which may be significant, are applied in the period in which the evaluations were completed. The costs of disconnecting service at a customer's dwelling or reconnecting to a previously installed dwelling are charged as expense in the period incurred. Costs associated with subsequent installations of additional services not previously installed at a customer's dwelling are capitalized to the extent such costs are incremental and directly attributable to the installation of such additional services. See Note 3.

Capitalized Software Costs

We account for internal-use software development and related costs in accordance with ASC 350-40-*Intangibles-Goodwill and Other: Internal-Use Software*. Software development and other related costs consist of external and internal costs incurred in the application development stage to purchase and implement the software that will be used in our telephony business. Costs incurred in the development of application and infrastructure of the software is capitalized and will be amortized over our respective estimated useful life of 5 years. During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, we capitalized approximately \$0.1 and \$0.2 million, respectively, of software development costs. Capitalized software had a net book value of \$1.3 million and \$2.1 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

In connection with our detailed analysis of capitalized software costs in 2014, we identified an amount that required adjustment to our 2013 financial statement disclosures to properly reflect net book value of our capitalized software costs as of December 31, 2013. Accordingly, the 2013 disclosure has been revised to reflect the appropriate amount, which management believes is immaterial to prior periods, and to conform to the current year presentation. The revision decreased the net book value disclosed at December 31, 2013 by approximately \$9.5 million. The revision had no impact on our previously reported net capitalized software which is reported as a component of property, plant and equipment, in our financial statements. This revision also had no impact on accumulated depreciation, results of operations or cash flows.

Marketing and Promotional Costs

Marketing and promotional costs are expensed as incurred and were \$16.2 million, \$15.2 million and \$14.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Intangible Assets

Our cable systems operate under non-exclusive cable franchises, or franchise rights, granted by state and local governmental authorities for varying lengths of time. We acquired these cable franchises through acquisitions of cable systems and were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. As of December 31, 2014, we held 853 franchises in areas located throughout the United States. The value of a franchise is derived from the economic benefits we receive from the right to solicit new customers and to market our products and services, including HSD and phone, in a specific market territory. We concluded that our franchise rights have an indefinite useful life since, among other things, there are no legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive, economic or other factors limiting the period over which these franchise rights contribute to our revenues and cash flows. Goodwill is the excess of the acquisition cost of an acquired entity over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. In accordance with ASC 350 — *Intangibles — Goodwill and Other* ("ASC 350"), we do not amortize franchise rights and goodwill. Instead, such assets are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if impairment indicators arise.

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We follow the provisions of ASC 350 to test our goodwill and franchise rights for impairment. We assess the fair values of our reporting unit using the Excess Earnings Method of the Income Approach as our discounted cash flow (“DCF”) methodology, under which the fair value of cable franchise rights are determined in a direct manner. We employ the Multi-Period Excess Earnings Method to calculate the fair values of our cable franchise rights, using unobservable inputs (Level 3). This assessment involves significant judgment, including certain assumptions and estimates that determine future cash flow expectations and other future benefits, which are consistent with the expectations of buyers and sellers of cable systems in determining fair value. These assumptions and estimates include discount rates, estimated growth rates, terminal growth rates, comparable company data, revenues per customer, market penetration as a percentage of homes passed and operating margin. We also consider market transactions, market valuations, research analyst estimates and other valuations using multiples of operating income before depreciation and amortization to confirm the reasonableness of fair values determined by the DCF methodology. We also employ the Greenfield model to corroborate the fair values of our cable franchise rights determined under the In-use Excess Earnings DCF methodology. Significant impairment in value resulting in impairment charges may result if the estimates and assumptions used in the fair value determination change in the future. Such impairments, if recognized, could potentially be material.

Based on the guidance outlined in ASC 350, we have determined that the unit of accounting, or reporting unit, for testing goodwill and franchise rights is Mediacom LLC. Comprising cable system clusters across several states, Mediacom LLC is at the financial reporting level that is managed and reviewed by the corporate office (i.e., chief operating decision maker) including our determination as to how we allocate capital resources and utilize the assets. The reporting unit level also reflects the level at which the purchase method of accounting for our acquisitions was originally recorded.

In accordance with ASC 350, we are required to determine goodwill impairment using a two-step process. The first step compares the fair value of a reporting unit with our carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds our carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired and the second step is unnecessary. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds our fair value, the second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The second step compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit’s goodwill, calculated using the residual method, with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds the implied fair value, the excess is recognized as an impairment loss.

The impairment test for our franchise rights and other intangible assets not subject to amortization consists of a comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying value. If the carrying value of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value, the excess is recognized as an impairment loss.

Since our adoption of ASC 350 in 2002, we have not recorded any impairments as a result of our impairment testing. We completed our most recent impairment test as of October 1, 2014, which reflected no impairment of our franchise rights, goodwill or other intangible assets.

We could record impairments in the future if there are changes in the long-term fundamentals of our business, in general market conditions or in the regulatory landscape that could prevent us from recovering the carrying value of our long-lived intangible assets. The economic conditions affecting the U.S. economy, and how that may impact the fundamentals of our business, may have a negative impact on the fair values of the assets in our reporting unit.

In accordance with Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-28 — *When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)*, as of October 1, 2014, we have evaluated whether there are any adverse qualitative factors surrounding our Mediacom LLC reporting unit indicating that a goodwill impairment may exist. We do not believe that it is “more likely than not” that a goodwill impairment exists. As such, we have not performed Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. As of December 31, 2014, the Mediacom LLC reporting unit had a positive carrying amount, and as of December 31, 2014, the Mediacom LLC reporting unit had a negative carrying amount.

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The following table details changes in the carrying value of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, (dollars in thousands):

Balance - December 31, 2012	\$23,911
Acquisitions	—
Dispositions	—
Balance - December 31, 2013	<u>\$23,911</u>
Acquisitions	—
Dispositions	—
Balance - December 31, 2014	<u>\$23,911</u>

Segment Reporting

ASC 280 — *Segment Reporting* (“ASC 280”) requires the disclosure of factors used to identify an enterprise’s reportable segments. Our operations are organized and managed on the basis of cable system clusters within our service area. Each cable system cluster derives revenues from the delivery of similar products and services to a customer base that is also similar. Each cable system cluster deploys similar technology to deliver our products and services, operates within a similar regulatory environment and has similar economic characteristics. Management evaluated the criteria for aggregation under ASC 280 and believes that we meet each of the respective criteria set forth. Accordingly, management has identified broadband services as our one reportable segment.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments

We account for derivative instruments in accordance with ASC 815 — *Derivatives and Hedging*. These pronouncements require that all derivative instruments be recognized on the balance sheet at fair value. We enter into interest rate exchange agreements to fix the interest rate on a portion of our variable interest rate debt to reduce the potential volatility in our interest expense that would otherwise result from changes in market interest rates. Our derivative instruments are recorded at fair value and are included in other current assets, other assets and other liabilities of our consolidated balance sheet. Our accounting policies for these instruments are based on whether they meet our criteria for designation as hedging transactions, which include the instrument’s effectiveness, risk reduction and, in most cases, a one-to-one matching of the derivative instrument to our underlying transaction. Gains and losses from changes in fair values of derivatives that are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. We have no derivative financial instruments designated as hedges. Therefore, changes in fair value for the respective periods were recognized in the consolidated statement of operations.

Accounting for Asset Retirement

We adopted ASC 410 — *Asset Retirement Obligations* (“ASC 410”), on January 1, 2003. ASC 410 addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. We reviewed our asset retirement obligations to determine the fair value of such liabilities and if a reasonable estimate of fair value could be made. This entailed the review of leases covering tangible long-lived assets as well as our rights-of-way under franchise agreements. Certain of our franchise agreements and leases contain provisions that require restoration or removal of equipment if the franchises or leases are not renewed. Based on historical experience, we expect to renew our franchise or lease agreements. In the unlikely event that any franchise or lease agreement is not expected to be renewed, we would record an estimated liability. However, in determining the fair value of our asset retirement obligation under our franchise agreements, consideration will be given to the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, which generally entitles the cable operator to the “fair market value” for the cable system covered by a franchise, if renewal is denied and the franchising authority acquires ownership of the cable system or effects a transfer of the cable system to another person. Changes in these assumptions based on future information could result in adjustments to estimated liabilities.

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Upon adoption of ASC 410, we determined that in certain instances, we are obligated by contractual terms or regulatory requirements to remove facilities or perform other remediation activities upon the retirement of our assets. We initially recorded a \$6.0 million asset in property, plant and equipment and a corresponding liability of \$6.0 million. As of both December 31, 2014 and 2013, the corresponding asset, net of accumulated amortization, was \$0.

Accounting for Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 360 — *Property, Plant and Equipment*, we periodically evaluate the recoverability and estimated lives of our long-lived assets, including property and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortization, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or the useful life has changed. The measurement for such impairment loss is based on the fair value of the asset, typically based upon the future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved. Unless presented separately, the loss is included as a component of either depreciation expense or amortization expense, as appropriate.

Programming Costs

We have various fixed-term carriage contracts to obtain programming for our cable systems from content suppliers whose compensation is generally based on a fixed monthly fee per customer. These programming contracts are subject to negotiated renewal. Programming costs are recognized when we distribute the related programming. These programming costs are usually payable each month based on calculations performed by us and are subject to adjustments based on the results of periodic audits by the content suppliers. Historically, such audit adjustments have been immaterial to our total programming costs. Some content suppliers offer financial incentives to support the launch of a channel and ongoing marketing support. When such financial incentives are received, we defer them within non-current liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets and recognize such amounts as a reduction of programming costs (which are a component of service costs in the consolidated statement of operations) over the carriage term of the programming contract.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-12 (“ASU 2013-12”) – *Definition of a Public Business Entity*. ASU 2013-12 defines a public business entity to be used in considering the scope of new financial guidance and identifies whether the guidance does or does not apply to public business entities. The Accounting Standards Codification includes multiple definitions of the terms nonpublic entity and public entity. ASU 2013-12 states that an entity that is required by the SEC to file or furnish financial statements with the SEC, or does file or furnish financial statements with the SEC, is considered a public business entity. There is no effective date for ASU 2013-12. We adopted ASU 2013-12 as of December 31, 2013. We are deemed to be a public entity according to this guidance.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09 (“ASU 2014-09”) – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The guidance states 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. An entity should also disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. This guidance supersedes most industry-specific guidance, including Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 51 – *Financial Reporting by Cable Television Companies*. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early application is not permitted. We have not completed our evaluation of this new guidance to determine its impact on our financial statements, financial disclosures and our method of adoption.

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3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, property, plant and equipment consisted of (dollars in thousands):

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cable systems, equipment and customer devices	\$ 2,161,767	\$ 2,059,980
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	47,524	52,157
Vehicles	37,831	37,938
Buildings and leasehold improvements	17,159	16,907
Land and land improvements	1,550	1,581
Property, plant and equipment, gross	\$ 2,265,831	\$ 2,168,563
Accumulated depreciation	(1,592,999)	(1,499,404)
Property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$ 672,832</u>	<u>\$ 669,159</u>

Depreciation expense related to fixed assets for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$116.4 million, \$115.3 million and \$115.2 million, respectively. As of each of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we had no property under capitalized leases. We incurred gross interest costs of \$88.0 million, \$95.8 million and \$97.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 respectively, of which \$1.1 million, \$1.3 million and \$1.2 million were capitalized during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. See Note 2.

4. FAIR VALUE

The tables below set forth our financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using a market-based approach at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. Our financial assets and liabilities, all of which represent interest rate exchange agreements (which we refer to as “interest rate swaps”) have been categorized according to the three-level fair value hierarchy established by ASC 820, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value, as follows:

- Level 1 — Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data.

As of December 31, 2014, our interest rate swap liabilities, net, were valued at \$11.8 million using Level 2 inputs, as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Fair Value as of December 31, 2014			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Interest rate exchange agreements	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Liabilities				
Interest rate exchange agreements	\$ —	\$11,761	\$ —	\$11,761
Interest rate exchange agreements-liabilities, net	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$11,761</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$11,761</u>

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As of December 31, 2013, our interest rate swap liabilities, net, were valued at \$30.0 million using Level 2 inputs, as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Fair Value as of December 31, 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Interest rate exchange agreements	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Liabilities				
Interest rate exchange agreements	\$ —	\$29,989	\$ —	\$29,989
Interest rate exchange agreements - liabilities, net	\$ —	\$29,989	\$ —	\$29,989

The fair value of our interest rate swaps represents the estimated amount that we would receive or pay to terminate such agreements, taking into account projected interest rates, based on quoted London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) futures and the remaining time to maturity. While our interest rate swaps are subject to contractual terms that provide for the net settlement of transactions with counterparties, we do not offset assets and liabilities under these agreements for financial statement presentation purposes, and assets and liabilities are reported on a gross basis.

All of our interest rate swaps were in a liability position as of each of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, based upon their mark-to-market valuation, and therefore no assets were recorded on our consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2014, we recorded a current liability in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$11.8 million. As of the same date, there was no long-term liability. As of December 31, 2013, we recorded a current liability in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$19.4 million and an accumulated long-term liability in other non-current liabilities of \$10.6 million.

As a result of the changes in the mark-to-market valuations on these interest rate swaps, we recorded net gains on derivatives of \$18.2 million, \$18.0 million and \$5.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (dollars in thousands):

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Accounts payable-trade	\$ 28,238	\$ 24,282
Accrued programming costs	19,966	19,927
Accrued taxes and fees	15,767	16,115
Accrued payroll and benefits	12,090	14,271
Liabilities under interest rate exchange agreements	11,761	19,354
Advance customer payments	10,922	10,678
Accrued interest	7,247	19,694
Accrued service costs	6,685	8,200
Bank overdrafts (1)	3,822	2,866
Accrued property, plant and equipment	3,586	3,923
Accrued telecommunications costs	1,055	1,368
Other accrued expenses	9,567	8,380
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 130,706	\$ 149,058

(1) Bank overdrafts represented outstanding checks in excess of funds on deposit at our disbursement accounts. We transfer funds from our depository accounts to our disbursement accounts upon daily notification of checks presented for payment. Changes in bank overdrafts are reported in “other financing activities” in our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

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6. DEBT

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, our outstanding debt consisted of (dollars in thousands):

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Bank credit facility	\$ 1,005,000	\$ 852,000
9 1/8% senior notes due 2019	—	350,000
7 1/4% senior notes due 2022	250,000	250,000
Total debt	\$ 1,255,000	\$ 1,452,000
Less: current portion	8,500	15,250
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 1,246,500</u>	<u>\$ 1,436,750</u>

Bank Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2014, we maintained a \$1.061 billion bank credit facility (the “credit facility”), comprising:

- \$225.0 million of revolving credit commitments, which expire on February 5, 2019;
- \$238.8 million of outstanding borrowings under Term Loan E, which mature on October 23, 2017;
- \$248.1 million of outstanding borrowings under Term Loan F, which mature on March 31, 2018; and
- \$349.1 million of outstanding borrowings under Term Loan G, which mature on June 30, 2021.

The credit facility is collateralized by our ownership interests in our operating subsidiaries and is guaranteed by us on a limited recourse basis to the extent of such ownership interests. As of December 31, 2014, the credit agreement governing the credit facility (the “credit agreement”) required our operating subsidiaries to maintain a total leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of no more than 5.0 to 1.0 and an interest coverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of no less than 2.0 to 1.0. For all periods through December 31, 2014, our operating subsidiaries were in compliance with all covenants under the credit agreement.

Revolving Credit Commitments

On February 5, 2014, we terminated our existing revolving credit commitments and, on the same date, entered into an amended and restated credit agreement which, among other things, provided for \$225.0 million of new revolving credit commitments, which are scheduled to expire on February 5, 2019.

Borrowings under our revolving credit commitments bear interest at a floating rate or rates equal to, at our discretion, LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 2.00% to 2.75%, or the Prime Rate plus a margin ranging from 1.00% to 1.75%. Commitment fees on the unused portion of our revolving credit commitments are payable at a rate of 0.38% or 0.50%. The applicable margin and commitment fees charged are determined by certain financial ratios pursuant to the credit agreement.

As of December 31, 2014, we had \$47.1 million of unused revolving credit commitments, all of which were available to be borrowed and used for general corporate purposes, after giving effect to \$169.0 million of outstanding loans and \$8.9 million of letters of credit issued to various parties as collateral.

Term Loan E

On April 23, 2010, we entered into an incremental facility agreement that provided for a term loan in the original principal amount of \$250.0 million (“Term Loan E”). Term Loan E matures on October 23, 2017 and, since September 30, 2010, has been subject to quarterly reductions of \$0.6 million, representing 0.25% of the original principal amount, with a final payment at maturity of \$231.9 million, representing 92.75% of the original principal amount. As of December 31, 2014, the outstanding balance under Term Loan E was \$238.8 million.

Borrowings under Term Loan E bear interest at a floating rate or rates equal to, at our discretion, LIBOR plus a margin of 3.00%, or the Prime Rate plus a margin of 2.00%.

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Term Loan F

On February 5, 2014, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement that, among other things, provided for a term loan in the original principal amount of \$250.0 million (“Term Loan F”). After giving effect to \$4.7 million of financing costs, net proceeds of \$245.3 million under Term Loan F were used to fund, in part, a \$400.0 million partial repayment of the principal amount outstanding under the previously existing Term Loan C. Term Loan F matures on March 31, 2018 and, since June 30, 2014, has been subject to quarterly reductions of \$0.6 million, representing 0.25% of the original principal amount, with a final payment at maturity of \$240.6 million, representing 96.25% of the original principal amount. As of December 31, 2014, the outstanding balance under Term Loan F was \$248.1 million.

Borrowings under Term Loan F bear interest at a floating rate or rates equal to, at our discretion, LIBOR plus a margin of 2.50%, or the Prime Rate plus a margin of 1.50%.

Term Loan G

On August 15, 2014, we entered into an incremental facility agreement that provided for a new term loan in the original principal amount of \$350.0 million (“Term Loan G”). After giving effect to \$5.2 million of financing costs, net proceeds of \$344.8 million under Term Loan G were used to substantially fund the redemption of our previously existing 9 1/8% senior notes due August 2019 (the “9 1/8% Notes”). Term Loan G matures on June 30, 2021 and, since December 31, 2014, has been subject to quarterly principal reductions of \$0.9 million, representing 0.25% of the original principal amount, with a final payment at maturity of \$327.3 million, representing 93.50% of the original principal amount. As of December 31, 2014, the outstanding balance under Term Loan G was \$349.1 million.

Borrowings under Term Loan G bear interest at a floating rate or rates equal to, at our discretion, LIBOR plus a margin of 2.75% or 3.00% (subject to a minimum LIBOR of 0.75%), or the Prime Rate plus a margin of 1.75% or 2.00% (subject to a minimum Prime Rate of 1.75%). The applicable margin charged is determined by certain financial ratios pursuant to the credit agreement.

Interest Rate Swaps

We have entered into several interest rate swaps with various banks to fix the variable rate of borrowings to reduce the potential volatility in our interest expense that may result from changes in market interest rates. Our interest rate swaps have not been designated as hedges for accounting purposes, and have been accounted for on a mark-to-market basis as of, and for the years ended, December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012. As of December 31, 2014, we had interest rate swaps which fixed the variable portion of \$500.0 million of borrowings at a rate of 2.7%, which are scheduled to expire during the year ending December 31, 2015.

As of December 31, 2014, the weighted average interest rate on outstanding borrowings under the credit facility, including the effect of our interest rate swaps, was 4.3%.

Senior Notes

As of December 31, 2014, we had \$250.0 million of outstanding senior notes, all of which comprised our 7 1/4% senior notes due February 2022 (the “7 1/4% Notes”). Our senior notes are unsecured obligations, and the indenture governing the 7 1/4% Notes (the “indenture”) limits the incurrence of additional indebtedness based upon a maximum debt to operating cash flow ratio (as defined in the indenture) of 8.5 to 1.0. For all periods through December 31, 2014, we were in compliance with all the covenants under the indenture.

7 1/4% Notes

On February 7, 2012, we issued 7 1/4% Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$250.0 million. Together with borrowings under the credit facility, the net proceeds from the 7 1/4% Notes of \$245.0 million were used to repay certain previously existing term loans.

9 1/8% Notes

On July 16, 2014, we called for the redemption of the entire \$350.0 million principal amount outstanding under our 9 1/8% Notes. On August 15, 2014, the 9 1/8% Notes were redeemed at a price equal to \$1,045.63 for each \$1,000 principal amount outstanding, for an aggregate redemption price of \$366.0 million, which was substantially funded with proceeds from the issuance of Term Loan G.

As a result of the redemption of the 9 1/8% Notes, we recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt, net, of \$23.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, which represented the \$16.0 million redemption price paid above par and the write-off of \$7.0 million of unamortized financing costs.

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Other Assets

Other assets, net, primarily include financing costs and original issue discount incurred to raise debt, which are deferred and amortized as interest expense over the expected term of such financings. Original issue discount, as recorded in other assets, net, was \$2.6 million and \$5.3 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Debt Ratings

MCC's corporate credit ratings are Ba3 by Moody's, and BB- by Standard and Poor's ("S&P"), both with stable outlooks. Our senior unsecured ratings are B2 by Moody's, and B by S&P, both with stable outlooks. There are no covenants, events of default, borrowing conditions or other terms in the credit agreement or indenture that are based on changes in our credit rating assigned by any rating agency.

Fair Value and Debt Maturities

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the fair values of our senior notes and outstanding debt under the credit facility (which were calculated based upon market prices of such issuances in an active market when available) were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
9 1/8% senior notes due 2019	\$ —	\$380,188
7 1/4% senior notes due 2022	268,125	266,250
Total senior notes	<u>\$268,125</u>	<u>\$646,438</u>
Bank credit facility	<u>\$985,752</u>	<u>\$850,336</u>

The scheduled maturities of all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2014 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Bank Credit Facility		Senior Notes	Total
	Revolving Credit	Term Loans		
January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	\$ —	\$ 8,500	\$ —	\$ 8,500
January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016	—	8,500	—	8,500
January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017	—	239,750	—	239,750
January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018	—	244,125	—	244,125
January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019	169,000	3,500	—	172,500
Thereafter	—	331,625	250,000	581,625
	<u>\$ 169,000</u>	<u>\$ 836,000</u>	<u>\$250,000</u>	<u>\$1,255,000</u>

7. PREFERRED MEMBERSHIP INTEREST IN AFFILIATED COMPANY

In July 2001, we made a \$150.0 million preferred membership interest in Mediacom Broadband LLC, which has a 12% annual dividend, payable quarterly in cash. We received \$18.0 million in cash dividends on the preferred membership interest during each of the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

8. MEMBER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)

As a wholly-owned subsidiary of MCC, our business affairs, including our financing decisions, are directed by MCC. See Note 9.

Capital contributions from parent and capital distributions to parent are reported on a gross basis in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Member's Equity (Deficit) and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. We made capital distributions to parent in cash of \$3.5 million, \$3.8 million and \$121.4 million during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and received capital contributions from parent in cash of \$155.6 million and \$111.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2012, respectively.

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9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Management Agreements

MCC manages us pursuant to a management agreement with our operating subsidiaries. Under such agreements, MCC has full and exclusive authority to manage our day-to-day operations and conduct our business. We remain responsible for all expenses and liabilities relating to the construction, development, operation, maintenance, repair, and ownership of our systems.

As compensation for the performance of its services, subject to certain restrictions, MCC is entitled under each management agreement to receive management fees in an amount not to exceed 4.5% of the annual gross operating revenues of our operating subsidiaries. MCC is also entitled to the reimbursement of all expenses necessarily incurred in its capacity as manager. MCC charged us management fees of \$12.4 million, \$12.4 million and \$11.9 million during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

We are a preferred equity investor in Mediacom Broadband LLC. See Note 7.

10. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Substantially all our employees are eligible to participate in MCC's defined contribution plan pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) ("MCC's Plan"). Under such Plan, eligible employees may contribute up to 15% of their current pretax compensation. MCC's Plan permits, but does not require, matching contributions and non-matching (profit sharing) contributions to be made by us up to a maximum dollar amount or maximum percentage of participant contributions, as determined annually by us. We presently match 50% on the first 6% of employee contributions. Our contributions under MCC's Plan totaled \$1.1 million, \$1.0 million and \$0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

11. DEFERRED COMPENSATION

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recorded \$0.1 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, of deferred compensation expense (formerly share-based compensation expense). These expenses represented the unvested stock options and restricted stock units under the former share-based compensation plans at their original grant-date fair value, modified for the right to receive \$8.75 in cash. This amount also included the recognition of cash-based deferred compensation awarded in the years ended 2014, 2013, and 2012 which has vesting attributes similar to the former share-based awards.

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Under various lease and rental agreements for offices, warehouses and computer terminals, we had rental expense of \$3.8 million, \$3.8 million and \$3.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Future minimum annual rental payments as of December 31, 2014 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	\$ 2,243
January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016	1,899
January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017	1,524
January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018	1,121
January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019	640
Thereafter	<u>2,001</u>
Total	<u>\$ 9,428</u>

In addition, we rent utility poles in our operations generally under short-term arrangements, but we expect these arrangements to recur. Total rental expense for utility poles was \$5.5 million, \$6.1 million and \$5.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Letters of Credit

As of December 31, 2014, \$8.9 million of letters of credit were issued to various parties to secure our performance relating to insurance and franchise requirements. The fair value of such letters of credit was approximately book value.

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Legal Proceedings

We are involved in various legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, cash flows or business.

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Mediacom LLC

Under the supervision and with the participation of the management of Mediacom LLC, including Mediacom LLC's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, Mediacom LLC evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon such evaluation, Mediacom LLC's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Mediacom LLC's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2014.

There has not been any change in Mediacom LLC's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the year ended December 31, 2014 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Mediacom LLC's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Mediacom LLC is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of Mediacom LLC's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by Mediacom LLC's manager, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of Mediacom LLC;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of Mediacom LLC are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the management of Mediacom LLC; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Mediacom LLC's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of Mediacom LLC's inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of Mediacom LLC's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* (1992 framework). Based on this assessment, management determined that, as of December 31, 2014, Mediacom LLC's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of Mediacom LLC's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by Mediacom LLC's registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit Mediacom LLC to provide only management's report in this Annual Report.

Mediacom Capital Corporation

Under the supervision and with the participation of the management of Mediacom Capital Corporation ("Mediacom Capital"), including Mediacom Capital's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, Mediacom Capital evaluated the effectiveness of Mediacom Capital's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon such evaluation, Mediacom Capital's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Mediacom Capital's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2014.

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There has not been any change in Mediacom Capital's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the year ended December 31, 2014 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Mediacom Capital's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Mediacom Capital is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of Mediacom Capital's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by Mediacom Capital's board of directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of Mediacom Capital;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of Mediacom Capital are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of Mediacom Capital; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Mediacom Capital's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of Mediacom Capital's inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of Mediacom Capital's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* (1992 framework). Based on this assessment, management determined that, as of December 31, 2014, Mediacom Capital's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of Mediacom Capital's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by Mediacom Capital's registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit Mediacom Capital to provide only management's report in this annual report.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

MCC is our sole voting member and serves as manager of our operating subsidiaries. The Directors and Executive Officers for MCC, Mediacom LLC (MLLC) and Mediacom Capital Corporation (MCCorp) are indicated below:

Rocco B. Commisso	65	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director of MCC and MCCorp; Chief Executive Officer of MLLC
Mark E. Stephan	58	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Director of MCC; Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of MLLC and MCCorp
John G. Pascarelli	53	Executive Vice President, Operations of MCC, MLLC and MCCorp
Italia Commisso Weinand	61	Executive Vice President, Programming and Human Resources and Director of MCC; Senior Vice President, Programming and Human Resources of MLLC
Joseph E. Young	66	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of MCC, MLLC and MCCorp
Brian M. Walsh	49	Senior Vice President, Corporate Controller of MCC and MLLC
Tapan Dandnaik	41	Senior Vice President, Customer Service and Financial Operations of MCC
David McNaughton	53	Senior Vice President, Marketing and Consumer Services of MCC
Ed Pardini	57	Senior Vice President, Field Operations of MCC
Dan Templin	51	Senior Vice President, Mediacom Business of MCC
JR Walden	43	Senior Vice President, Technology of MCC

Rocco B. Commisso has 36 years of experience with the cable industry, and has served as MCC's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and our Chief Executive Officer since founding our predecessor company in July 1995. From 1986 to 1995, he served as Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and a director of Cablevision Industries Corporation. Prior to that time, Mr. Commisso served as Senior Vice President of Royal Bank of Canada's affiliate in the United States from 1981, where he founded and directed a specialized lending group to media and communications companies. Mr. Commisso began his association with the cable industry in 1978 at The Chase Manhattan Bank, where he managed the bank's lending activities to communications firms including the cable industry. Mr. Commisso serves on the board of directors of the National Cable & Telecommunications Association, C-SPAN and Cable Television Laboratories, Inc. He is also a member of the Cable TV Pioneers. Mr. Commisso holds a Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering and a Master of Business Administration from Columbia University.

Mark E. Stephan has 28 years of experience with the cable industry, and has served as MCC's, and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since July 2005. Prior to that time, he was Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since November 2003 and MCC's Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since the commencement of MCC's operations in March 1996. Before joining MCC, Mr. Stephan served as Vice President, Finance for Cablevision Industries from July 1993. Prior to that time, Mr. Stephan served as Manager of the telecommunications and media lending group of Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Stephan has been a director of MCC since May 2011 and was previously a director of MCC from March 2000 to March 2011.

John G. Pascarelli has 33 years of experience in the cable industry, and has served as MCC's Executive Vice President, Operations since November 2003. Prior to that time, he was MCC's Senior Vice President, Marketing and Consumer Services from June 2000 and MCC's Vice President of Marketing from March 1998. Before joining MCC, Mr. Pascarelli served as Vice President, Marketing for Helicon Communications Corporation from January 1996 to February 1998 and as Corporate Director of Marketing for Cablevision Industries from 1988 to 1995. Prior to that time, Mr. Pascarelli served in various marketing and system management capacities for Continental Cablevision, Inc., Cablevision Systems and Storer Communications. Mr. Pascarelli became a Cable TV Pioneer inductee in 2008.

Italia Commisso Weinand has 38 years of experience in the cable industry, and has served as MCC's, and our Executive Vice President of Programming and Human Resources since May 2012. Prior to that time, she was MCC's Senior Vice President of Programming and Human Resources since February 1998 and MCC's Vice President of Operations since April 1996. Before joining MCC, Ms. Weinand served as Regional Manager for Comcast Corporation from July 1985. Prior to that time, Ms. Weinand held various management positions with Tele-Communications, Inc., Times Mirror Cable and Time Warner, Inc. For the past five years she has been named among the "Most Powerful Women in Cable" by CableFax Magazine and presently serves on the Board of The Cable Center and the Emma Bowen Foundation and most recently, Ms. Weinand was inducted into the 2014 Broadcasting & Cable Hall of Fame. Ms. Weinand is the sister of Mr. Commisso. Ms. Weinand has been a director of MCC since May 2011.

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Joseph E. Young has 30 years of experience with the cable industry, and has served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel since November 2001. Prior to that time, Mr. Young served as Executive Vice President, Legal and Business Affairs, for LinkShare Corporation, an Internet-based provider of marketing services, from September 1999 to October 2001. Prior to that time, he practiced corporate law with Baker & Botts, LLP from January 1996 to September 1999. Previously, Mr. Young was a partner with the Law Offices of Jerome H. Kern and a partner with Shea & Gould.

Brian M. Walsh has 27 years of experience in the cable industry, and has served as MCC's Senior Vice President and Corporate Controller since February 2005. Prior to that time, he was MCC's Senior Vice President, Financial Operations from November 2003, MCC's Vice President, Finance and Assistant to the Chairman from November 2001, MCC's Vice President and Corporate Controller from February 1998 and MCC's Director of Accounting from November 1996. Before joining MCC in April 1996, Mr. Walsh held various management positions with Cablevision Industries from 1988 to 1995.

Tapan Dandnaik has 14 years of experience in the cable industry, and has served as MCC's Senior Vice President, Customer Service & Financial Operations since July 2008. In 2013, he also assumed responsibilities for our centralized field support operations. Prior to that time, he was MCC's Group Vice President, Financial Operations since July 2007 and MCC's Vice President, Financial Operations since May 2005. Before joining MCC, Mr. Dandnaik served as Director of Corporate Initiatives, Manager of Corporate Finance and as a Financial Analyst for RCN from July 2000 to April 2005. Prior to that time, Mr. Dandnaik served as a Product Engineer for Ingersoll-Rand in India. In 2012, Mr. Dandnaik was the recipient of the National Cable & Telecommunication Association's Vanguard Award for Young Leadership. He also serves as a prominent member of The Cable Center Customer Care Committee.

David McNaughton has 27 years of experience in the telecommunications industry, and has served as MCC's Senior Vice President, Marketing and Consumer Services since May 2011. Before joining MCC, he was Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer for Ntelos Wireless, a Virginia-based regional wireless carrier from 2009 and Senior Vice President and General Manager at Cincinnati Bell from 2007, responsible for wireless, landline and DSL services. Prior to that time, he held senior management marketing positions at DirecTV, Nextel Communications, and AirTouch Cellular.

Ed Pardini has 32 years of experience in the cable industry, and has served as MCC's Senior Vice President of the Field Operations Group since May 2012. Prior to that time, he was Senior Vice President, Divisional Operations for the North Central Division from April 2006. Before joining MCC, Mr. Pardini served as an operating executive in several markets with Comcast since 1989, concluding his final assignment as a Senior Regional Vice President for Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania. Prior to that time, Mr. Pardini served in various financial management positions with Greater Media Cable and Viacom Cable.

Dan Templin has 23 years of experience in the telecommunications industry, and has served as MCC's Senior Vice President, Mediacom Business and President of MCC's CLEC entities since April 2011. His responsibilities for Mediacom Business include SMB and Enterprise network services and also the OnMedia advertising sales unit. Prior to that time, he was MCC's Group Vice President, Strategic Marketing and Product Development since May 2008. Before joining MCC, Mr. Templin served in a number of senior operations, product and marketing roles with Susquehanna Communications, Comcast and Jones Intercable.

JR Walden has 19 years of experience in the cable industry, and 23 years of experience in the Internet and telecommunications industries. He has served as MCC's Senior Vice President, Technology since February 2008. Prior to that time, he was MCC's Group Vice President, IP Services from July 2004, MCC's Vice President, IP Services from July 2003, MCC's Senior Director of IP Services from June 2002 and MCC's IP Services Director from October 1998. Before joining MCC in 1998, Mr. Walden worked in the defense research industry holding various positions with the Department of Defense, Comarco and Science Applications International Corporation.

Our manager has adopted a code of ethics applicable to all of our employees, including our chief executive officer, chief financial officer and chief accounting officer. This code of ethics was filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The executive officers and directors of MCC are compensated exclusively by MCC and do not receive any separate compensation from Mediacom LLC or Mediacom Capital. MCC acts as manager of our operating subsidiaries and in return receives management fees from each of such subsidiaries.

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ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Mediacom Capital is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mediacom LLC. MCC is the sole voting member of Mediacom LLC. The address of MCC is 1 Mediacom Way, Mediacom Park, New York 10918.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Management Agreements

Pursuant to management agreements between MCC and our operating subsidiaries, MCC is entitled to receive annual management fees in amounts not to exceed 4.5% of gross operating revenues, and MCC shall be responsible for, among other things, the compensation (including benefits) of MCC's executive management. For the year ended December 31, 2014, MCC charged us \$12.4 million of such management fees, approximately 1.7% of gross operating revenues.

Other Relationships

In July 2001, we made a \$150 million preferred equity investment in Mediacom Broadband, a wholly owned subsidiary of MCC. The preferred equity investment has a 12% annual cash dividend, payable quarterly in cash. For the year ended December 31, 2014, we received in aggregate \$18.0 million in cash dividends on the preferred equity.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Our allocated portion of fees from MCC for professional services provided by our independent auditor in each of the last two fiscal years, in each of the following categories are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Audit fees	\$400	\$412
Audit-related fees	10	22
Tax fees	—	—
All other fees	1	1
Total	<u>\$411</u>	<u>\$435</u>

Audit fees include fees associated with the annual audit, the reviews of our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and annual reports on Form 10-K. Audit-related fees include fees associated with the audit of an employee benefit plan and transaction reviews.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Financial Statements

Our financial statements as set forth in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K are hereby incorporated by reference.

(b) Exhibits

The following exhibits, which are numbered in accordance with Item 601 of Regulation S-K, are filed herewith or, as noted, incorporated by reference herein:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
3.1(a)	Articles of Organization of Mediacom LLC filed July 17, 1995 ⁽¹⁾
3.1(b)	Certificate of Amendment of the Articles of Organization of Mediacom LLC filed December 8, 1995 ⁽¹⁾
3.2	Fifth Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of Mediacom LLC ⁽²⁾
3.3	Certificate of Incorporation of Mediacom Capital Corporation filed March 9, 1998 ⁽¹⁾
3.4	By-Laws of Mediacom Capital Corporation ⁽¹⁾
4.2	Indenture relating to 7 1/4% senior notes due 2022 of Mediacom LLC and Mediacom Capital Corporation ⁽³⁾
10.1	Incremental Facility Agreement, dated as of August 15, 2014, among the operating subsidiaries of Mediacom LLC, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders ⁽⁴⁾
10.2	Restatement Agreement to Credit Agreement, dated as of February 5, 2014, among Mediacom Communications Corporation, Mediacom LLC, the operating subsidiaries of Mediacom LLC, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders ⁽⁵⁾
10.3	Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of February 5, 2014, among the operating subsidiaries of Mediacom LLC, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders ⁽⁶⁾
12.1	Schedule of Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges
14.1	Code of Ethics ⁽⁷⁾
21.1	Subsidiaries of Mediacom LLC
31.1	Rule 15d -14a Certifications of Mediacom LLC
31.2	Rule 15d -14a Certifications of Mediacom Capital Corporation
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications of Mediacom LLC
32.2	Section 1350 Certifications of Mediacom Capital Corporation
101	The following is financial information from Mediacom LLC's and Mediacom Capital Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Member's Deficit for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012; and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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- (1) Filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-57285) of Mediacom LLC and Mediacom Capital Corporation and incorporated herein by reference.
- (2) Filed as an exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999 of MCC, Mediacom LLC and Mediacom Capital Corporation and incorporated herein by reference.
- (3) Filed as an exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 of Mediacom LLC and incorporated herein by reference.
- (4) Filed as an exhibit to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014 of Mediacom LLC and incorporated herein by reference.
- (5) Filed as Exhibit A to Exhibit 10.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 of Mediacom LLC and incorporated herein by reference.
- (6) Filed as an exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 of Mediacom LLC and incorporated herein by reference.
- (7) Filed as an exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 of Mediacom LLC and incorporated herein by reference.

(c) Financial Statement Schedule

The following financial statement schedule — Schedule II — Valuation of Qualifying Accounts — is part of this Form 10-K.

MEDIACOM LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

	Balance at beginning of period	Additions		Deductions		Balance at end of period
		Charged to costs and expenses	Charged to other accounts	Charged to costs and expenses	Charged to other accounts	
December 31, 2012						
Allowance for doubtful accounts:						
Current receivables	\$ 740	\$ 3,813	\$ —	\$ 2,671	\$ —	\$ 1,882
December 31, 2013						
Allowance for doubtful accounts:						
Current receivables	\$ 1,882	\$ 2,530	\$ —	\$ 2,402	\$ —	\$ 2,010
December 31, 2014						
Allowance for doubtful accounts:						
Current receivables	\$ 2,010	\$ 5,632	\$ —	\$ 5,507	\$ —	\$ 2,135

	Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Earnings:					
Income before income taxes	\$ 75,219	\$ 90,446	\$ 68,491	\$ 41,296	\$ 31,947
Interest expense, net	86,815	94,443	95,868	97,681	91,824
Amortization of capitalized interest	940	1,202	1,285	1,873	1,828
Amortization of debt issuance costs	3,668	3,146	3,308	3,903	3,392
Interest component of rent expense ⁽¹⁾	3,091	3,293	3,114	3,111	2,831
Earnings available for fixed charges	\$169,733	\$192,530	\$172,066	\$147,864	\$131,822
Fixed Charges:					
Interest expense, net	\$ 86,815	\$ 94,443	\$ 95,868	\$ 97,681	\$ 91,824
Capitalized interest	1,258	1,331	1,197	1,202	1,632
Amortization of debt issuance cost	3,668	3,146	3,308	3,903	3,392
Interest component of rent expense ⁽¹⁾	3,091	3,293	3,114	3,111	2,831
Total fixed charges	\$ 94,832	\$102,213	\$103,487	\$105,897	\$ 99,679
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	1.79	1.88	1.66	1.40	1.32

(1) A reasonable approximation (one-third) is deemed to be the interest factor included in rental expense.

Subsidiaries of Mediacom LLC

<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>State of Incorporation or Organization</u>	<u>Names Under Which Subsidiary does Business</u>
Mediacom Arizona LLC	Delaware	Mediacom Arizona LLC
Mediacom California LLC	Delaware	Mediacom Cable TV I LLC
Mediacom Capital Corporation	New York	Mediacom Arizona Cable Network LLC
Mediacom Delaware LLC	Delaware	Mediacom California LLC
Mediacom Illinois LLC	Delaware	Mediacom Capital Corporation
Mediacom Indiana Partnerco LLC	Delaware	Mediacom Delaware LLC
Mediacom Indiana Holdings, L.P.	Delaware	Maryland Mediacom Delaware LLC
Mediacom Indiana LLC	Delaware	Mediacom Illinois LLC
Mediacom Iowa LLC	Delaware	Mediacom Indiana Partnerco
Mediacom Minnesota LLC	Delaware	Mediacom Indiana Holdings, L.P.
Mediacom Southeast LLC	Delaware	Mediacom Indiana LLC
Mediacom Wisconsin LLC	Delaware	Mediacom Iowa LLC
Zylstra Communications Corporation	Minnesota	Mediacom Minnesota LLC
		Mediacom Southeast LLC
		Mediacom New York LLC
		Mediacom Wisconsin LLC
		Zylstra Communications Corporation

Subsidiaries of Mediacom Illinois LLC

<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>State of Incorporation or Organization</u>	<u>Names Under Which Subsidiary does Business</u>
Illini Cable Holding, Inc.	Illinois	Illini Cable Holding, Inc.

Subsidiaries of Illini Cable Holding, Inc.

<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>State of Incorporation or Organization</u>	<u>Names Under Which Subsidiary does Business</u>
Illini Cablevision of Illinois, Inc.	Illinois	Illini Cablevision of Illinois, Inc.

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Rocco B. Commisso, certify that:

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

March 6, 2015

By: /S/ ROCCO B. COMMISSO

Rocco B. Commisso
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Mark E. Stephan, certify that:

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

March 6, 2015

By: /S/ MARK E. STEPHAN

Mark E. Stephan

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Rocco B. Commisso, certify that:

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

March 6, 2015

By: /S/ ROCCO B. COMMISSO

Rocco B. Commisso
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Mark E. Stephan, certify that:

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

March 6, 2015

By: /S/ MARK E. STEPHAN

Mark E. Stephan

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Mediacom LLC (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2014 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Rocco B. Commisso, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Mark E. Stephan, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

March 6, 2015

By: /S/ ROCCO B. COMMISSO

Rocco B. Commisso
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

By: /S/ MARK E. STEPHAN

Mark E. Stephan
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Mediacom Capital Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2014 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Rocco B. Commisso, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Mark E. Stephan, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

March 6, 2015

By: /S/ ROCCO B. COMMISSO

Rocco B. Commisso
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

By: /S/ MARK E. STEPHAN

Mark E. Stephan
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

