

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC /MO/
Form 10-Q
August 02, 2007

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 000-27927

Charter Communications, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation
or organization)*

43-1857213

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)*

**12405 Powerscourt Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63131**

(Address of principal executive offices including zip code)

(314) 965-0555

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of “accelerated filer and large accelerated filer” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer

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

Number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2007: 400,398,208

Number of shares of Class B common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2007: 50,000

Charter Communications, Inc.
Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Period ended June 30, 2007

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This quarterly report on Form 10-Q is for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007. The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") allows us to "incorporate by reference" information that we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you directly to those documents. Information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this quarterly report. In addition, information that we file with the SEC in the future will automatically update and supersede information contained in this quarterly report. In this quarterly report, "we," "us" and "our" refer to Charter Communications, Inc., Charter Communications Holding Company, LLC and their subsidiaries.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS:

This quarterly report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), regarding, among other things, our plans, strategies and prospects, both business and financial including, without limitation, the forward-looking statements set forth in the "Results of Operations" and "Liquidity and Capital Resources" sections under Part I, Item 2. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in this quarterly report. Although we believe that our plans, intentions and expectations reflected in or suggested by these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you that we will achieve or realize these plans, intentions or expectations. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions including, without limitation, the factors described under "Risk Factors" under Part II, Item 1A. Many of the forward-looking statements contained in this quarterly report may be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "should," "planned," "will," "may," "intend," "estimated," "aim," "on track," "target," "opportunity" and "potential" among others. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements we make in this quarterly report are set forth in this quarterly report and in other reports or documents that we file from time to time with the SEC, and include, but are not limited to:

- the availability, in general, of funds to meet interest payment obligations under our debt and to fund our operations and necessary capital expenditures, either through cash flows from operating activities, further borrowings or other sources and, in particular, our ability to be able to provide under the applicable debt instruments such funds (by dividend, investment or otherwise) to the applicable obligor of such debt;
- our ability to comply with all covenants in our indentures and credit facilities, any violation of which could trigger a default of our other obligations under cross-default provisions;
- our ability to pay or refinance debt prior to or when it becomes due and/or refinance that debt through new issuances, exchange offers or otherwise, including restructuring our balance sheet and leverage position;
- competition from other distributors, including incumbent telephone companies, direct broadcast satellite operators, wireless broadband providers, and DSL providers;
- difficulties in introducing and operating our telephone services, such as our ability to adequately meet customer expectations for the reliability of voice services, and our ability to adequately meet demand for installations and customer service;
- our ability to sustain and grow revenues and cash flows from operating activities by offering video, high-speed Internet, telephone and other services, and to maintain and grow our customer base, particularly in the face of increasingly aggressive competition;
- our ability to obtain programming at reasonable prices or to adequately raise prices to offset the effects of higher programming costs;
- general business conditions, economic uncertainty or slowdown; and
- the effects of governmental regulation, including but not limited to local and state franchise authorities, on our business.

All forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. We are under no duty or obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this quarterly report.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION.**Item 1. Financial Statements.**

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	June 30, 2007 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 81	\$ 60
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$19 and \$16, respectively	224	195
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	58	84
Total current assets	363	339
INVESTMENT IN CABLE PROPERTIES:		
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$8,283 and \$7,644, respectively	5,121	5,217
Franchises, net	9,201	9,223
Total investment in cable properties, net	14,322	14,440
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	366	321
Total assets	\$ 15,051	\$ 15,100
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,258	\$ 1,298
Total current liabilities	1,258	1,298
LONG-TERM DEBT	19,576	19,062
NOTE PAYABLE – RELATED PARTY	61	57
DEFERRED MANAGEMENT FEES – RELATED PARTY	14	14
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	792	692
MINORITY INTEREST	195	192
PREFERRED STOCK – REDEEMABLE; \$.001 par value; 1 million shares authorized; 36,713 shares issued and outstanding	4	4
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT:		
Class A Common stock; \$.001 par value; 1.75 billion shares authorized; 400,398,208 and 407,994,585 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	--	--
Class B Common stock; \$.001 par value; 750 million shares authorized; 50,000 shares issued and outstanding	--	--
Preferred stock; \$.001 par value; 250 million shares authorized; no non-redeemable shares issued and outstanding	--	--

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Additional paid-in capital	5,324	5,313
Accumulated deficit	(12,221)	(11,536)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	48	4
Total shareholders' deficit	(6,849)	(6,219)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficit	\$ 15,051	\$ 15,100

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

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)
Unaudited

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
REVENUES	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,383	\$ 2,924	\$ 2,703
COSTS AND EXPENSES:				
Operating (excluding depreciation and amortization)	647	611	1,278	1,215
Selling, general and administrative	317	279	620	551
Depreciation and amortization	334	340	665	690
Asset impairment charges	--	--	--	99
Other operating expenses, net	1	7	5	10
	1,299	1,237	2,568	2,565
Operating income from continuing operations	200	146	356	138
OTHER EXPENSES:				
Interest expense, net	(471)	(475)	(935)	(943)
Other expense, net	(30)	(21)	(34)	(10)
	(501)	(496)	(969)	(953)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(301)	(350)	(613)	(815)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(59)	(52)	(128)	(60)
Loss from continuing operations	(360)	(402)	(741)	(875)
INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, NET OF TAX	--	20	--	34
Net loss	\$ (360)	\$ (382)	\$ (741)	\$ (841)
LOSS PER COMMON SHARE, BASIC AND DILUTED:				
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (.98)	\$ (1.27)	\$ (2.02)	\$ (2.76)
Net loss	\$ (.98)	\$ (1.20)	\$ (2.02)	\$ (2.65)
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	367,582,677	317,646,946	366,855,427	317,531,492

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

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)
Unaudited

	Six Months Ended June	
	30,	
	2007	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (741)	\$ (841)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	665	698
Asset impairment charges	--	99
Noncash interest expense	30	87
Deferred income taxes	123	60
Other, net	34	17
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions and dispositions:		
Accounts receivable	(29)	30
Prepaid expenses and other assets	26	29
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	10	26
Net cash flows from operating activities	118	205
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(579)	(539)
Change in accrued expenses related to capital expenditures	(39)	(9)
Other, net	31	(5)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(587)	(553)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Borrowings of long-term debt	7,247	5,830
Repayments of long-term debt	(6,727)	(5,858)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	--	440
Payments for debt issuance costs	(33)	(29)
Other, net	3	--
Net cash flows from financing activities	490	383
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	21	35
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	60	21
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 81	\$ 56
CASH PAID FOR INTEREST	\$ 918	\$ 791
NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:		
Cumulative adjustment to Accumulated Deficit for the adoption of FIN 48	\$ 56	\$ --

Issuance of debt by Charter Communications Operating, LLC	\$	--	\$	37
Retirement of Renaissance Media Group LLC debt	\$	--	\$	(37)

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

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts and where indicated)

1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Charter Communications, Inc. ("Charter") is a holding company whose principal assets at June 30, 2007 are the 55% controlling common equity interest (52% for accounting purposes) in Charter Communications Holding Company, LLC ("Charter Holdco") and "mirror" notes that are payable by Charter Holdco to Charter and have the same principal amount and terms as those of Charter's convertible senior notes. Charter Holdco is the sole owner of CCHC, LLC ("CCHC"), which is the sole owner of Charter Communications Holdings, LLC ("Charter Holdings"). The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Charter, Charter Holdco, CCHC, Charter Holdings and all of their subsidiaries where the underlying operations reside, which are collectively referred to herein as the "Company." Charter has 100% voting control over Charter Holdco and had historically consolidated Charter Holdco and its subsidiaries on that basis. Charter continues to consolidate Charter Holdco as a variable interest entity under Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation ("FIN") 46(R) *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*. Charter Holdco's limited liability company agreement provides that so long as Charter's Class B common stock retains its special voting rights, Charter will maintain a 100% voting interest in Charter Holdco. Voting control gives Charter full authority and control over the operations of Charter Holdco. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions among consolidated entities have been eliminated.

The Company is a broadband communications company operating in the United States. The Company offers to residential and commercial customers traditional cable video programming (analog and digital video), high-speed Internet services, advanced broadband services such as high definition television, Charter OnDemand™, and digital video recorder service, and, in many of our markets, telephone service. The Company sells its cable video programming, high-speed Internet, telephone, and advanced broadband services on a subscription basis. The Company also sells local advertising on cable networks.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures typically included in Charter's Annual Report on Form 10-K have been condensed or omitted for this quarterly report. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and are subject to review by regulatory authorities. However, in the opinion of management, such financial statements include all adjustments, which consist of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the periods presented. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States 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. Areas involving significant judgments and estimates include capitalization of labor and overhead costs; depreciation and amortization costs; impairments of property, plant and equipment, franchises and goodwill; income taxes; and contingencies. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company incurred net losses of \$360 million and \$382 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$741 million and \$841 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company's net cash flows from operating activities were \$118 million and \$205 million for the six

months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Company has a significant amount of debt. The Company's long-term financing as of June 30, 2007 consisted of \$6.9 billion of credit facility debt, \$12.3 billion accreted value of high-yield notes, and \$411 million accreted value of convertible senior notes. For the remaining two quarterly periods of 2007, none of the Company's debt matures. In 2008, \$65 million of the Company's debt matures, and in 2009, \$666 million matures. In 2010 and beyond, significant additional amounts will become due under the Company's remaining long-term debt obligations.

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts and where indicated)

The Company requires significant cash to fund debt service costs, capital expenditures and ongoing operations. The Company has historically funded these requirements through cash flows from operating activities, borrowings under its credit facilities, sales of assets, issuances of debt and equity securities, and cash on hand. However, the mix of funding sources changes from period to period. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company generated \$118 million of net cash flows from operating activities, after paying cash interest of \$918 million. In addition, the Company used approximately \$579 million for purchases of property, plant and equipment. Finally, the Company generated net cash flows from financing activities of \$490 million, as a result of refinancing transactions completed during the period.

The Company expects that cash on hand, cash flows from operating activities, and the amounts available under its credit facilities will be adequate to meet its cash needs through 2008. The Company believes that cash flows from operating activities and amounts available under the Company's credit facilities may not be sufficient to fund the Company's operations and satisfy its interest and principal repayment obligations in 2009, and will not be sufficient to fund such needs in 2010 and beyond. The Company continues to work with its financial advisors concerning its approach to addressing liquidity, debt maturities, and overall balance sheet leverage.

Credit Facility Availability

The Company's ability to operate depends upon, among other things, its continued access to capital, including credit under the Charter Communications Operating, LLC ("Charter Operating") credit facilities. The Charter Operating credit facilities, along with the Company's indentures and the CCO Holdings, LLC ("CCO Holdings") credit facilities, contain certain restrictive covenants, some of which require the Company to maintain specified leverage ratios, meet financial tests, and provide annual audited financial statements with an unqualified opinion from the Company's independent auditors. As of June 30, 2007, the Company was in compliance with the covenants under its indentures and credit facilities, and the Company expects to remain in compliance with those covenants for the next twelve months. As of June 30, 2007, the Company's potential availability under its revolving credit facility totaled approximately \$1.4 billion, none of which was limited by covenant restrictions. Continued access to the Company's credit facilities is subject to the Company remaining in compliance with these covenants, including covenants tied to the Company's leverage ratio. If any event of non-compliance were to occur, funding under the credit facilities may not be available and defaults on some or potentially all of the Company's debt obligations could occur. An event of default under any of the Company's debt instruments could result in the acceleration of its payment obligations under that debt and, under certain circumstances, in cross-defaults under its other debt obligations, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Limitations on Distributions

As long as Charter's convertible notes remain outstanding and are not otherwise converted into shares of common stock, Charter must pay interest on the convertible senior notes and repay the principal amount in November 2009. Charter's ability to make interest payments on its convertible senior notes, and, in 2009, to repay the outstanding principal of its convertible senior notes of \$413 million, net of \$450 million of convertible senior notes now held by Charter Holdco, will depend on its ability to raise additional capital and/or on receipt of payments or distributions from Charter Holdco and its subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2007, Charter Holdco was owed \$4 million in intercompany loans from its subsidiaries and had \$14 million in cash, which were available to pay interest and principal on Charter's convertible senior notes. In addition, Charter has \$25 million of U.S. government securities pledged as security for the semi-annual interest payments on Charter's convertible senior notes scheduled in 2007. On August 1, 2007, Charter Holdings distributed to CCHC an intercompany note issued by Charter Operating with an outstanding

balance, including accrued interest, of \$119 million. On the same day, CCHC distributed such note to Charter Holdco along with \$450 million of Charter's convertible senior notes and an investment account with \$26 million of cash. As long as Charter Holdco continues to hold the \$450 million of Charter's convertible senior notes, Charter Holdco will receive interest payments from the government securities pledged for Charter's convertible senior notes. The cumulative amount of interest payments expected to be received by Charter Holdco is \$40 million and may be available to be distributed to pay semiannual interest due in 2008 and May 2009 on the outstanding principal amount of \$413 million of Charter's convertible senior notes, although Charter Holdco may use those amounts for other purposes.

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)
(dollars in millions, except per share amounts and where indicated)

Distributions by Charter's subsidiaries to a parent company (including Charter, Charter Holdco and CCHC) for payment of principal on parent company notes, are restricted under the indentures governing the CCH I Holdings, LLC ("CIH") notes, CCH I, LLC ("CCH I") notes, CCH II, LLC ("CCH II") notes, CCO Holdings notes, and Charter Operating notes and under the CCO Holdings credit facilities unless there is no default under the applicable indenture and credit facilities, and unless each applicable subsidiary's leverage ratio test is met at the time of such distribution. For the quarter ended June 30, 2007, there was no default under any of these indentures or credit facilities and each subsidiary met its applicable leverage ratio tests based on June 30, 2007 financial results. Such distributions would be restricted, however, if any such subsidiary fails to meet these tests at the time of the contemplated distribution. In the past, certain subsidiaries have from time to time failed to meet their leverage ratio test. There can be no assurance that they will satisfy these tests at the time of the contemplated distribution. Distributions by Charter Operating for payment of principal on parent company notes are further restricted by the covenants in its credit facilities.

Distributions by CIH, CCH I, CCH II, CCO Holdings, and Charter Operating to a parent company for payment of parent company interest are permitted if there is no default under the aforementioned indentures and CCO Holdings credit facilities.

The indentures governing the Charter Holdings notes permit Charter Holdings to make distributions to Charter Holdco for payment of interest or principal on Charter's convertible senior notes, only if, after giving effect to the distribution, Charter Holdings can incur additional debt under the leverage ratio of 8.75 to 1.0, there is no default under Charter Holdings' indentures, and other specified tests are met. For the quarter ended June 30, 2007, there was no default under Charter Holdings' indentures, the other specified tests were met, and Charter Holdings met its leverage ratio test based on June 30, 2007 financial results. Such distributions would be restricted, however, if Charter Holdings fails to meet these tests at the time of the contemplated distribution. In the past, Charter Holdings has from time to time failed to meet this leverage ratio test. There can be no assurance that Charter Holdings will satisfy these tests at the time of the contemplated distribution. During periods in which distributions are restricted, the indentures governing the Charter Holdings notes permit Charter Holdings and its subsidiaries to make specified investments (that are not restricted payments) in Charter Holdco or Charter, up to an amount determined by a formula, as long as there is no default under the indentures.

Recent Financing Transactions

In March 2007, Charter Operating entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Charter Operating Credit Agreement") which provides for a \$1.5 billion senior secured revolving line of credit, a continuation of the existing \$5.0 billion term loan facility (which was refinanced with new term loans in April 2007), and a \$1.5 billion new term loan facility, which was funded in March and April 2007. In March 2007, CCO Holdings entered into a credit agreement which consisted of a \$350 million term loan facility funded in March and April 2007. In April 2007, Charter Holdings completed a cash tender offer to purchase \$97 million of its outstanding notes. In addition, Charter Holdings redeemed \$187 million of its 8.625% senior notes due April 1, 2009 and CCO Holdings redeemed \$550 million of its senior floating rate notes due December 15, 2010. These redemptions closed in April 2007. See Note 6.

3. Sale of Assets

In 2006, the Company sold certain cable television systems serving a total of approximately 356,000 analog video customers in 1) West Virginia and Virginia to Cebridge Connections, Inc. (the "Cebridge Transaction"); 2) Illinois and Kentucky to Telecommunications Management, LLC, doing business as New Wave Communications (the "New Wave

Transaction”) and 3) Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah to Orange Broadband Holding Company, LLC (the “Orange Transaction”) for a total sales price of approximately \$971 million. The Company used the net proceeds from the asset sales to reduce borrowings, but not commitments, under the revolving portion of the Company’s credit facilities. These cable systems met the criteria for assets held for sale. As such, the assets were written down to fair value less estimated costs to sell resulting in asset impairment charges during the six months ended June 30, 2006 of approximately \$99 million related to the New Wave Transaction and the Orange Transaction. The Company determined that the West Virginia and Virginia cable systems comprise operations and cash flows that for financial

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts and where indicated)

reporting purposes meet the criteria for discontinued operations. Accordingly, the results of operations for the West Virginia and Virginia cable systems have been presented as discontinued operations, net of tax for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006.

Summarized consolidated financial information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 for the West Virginia and Virginia cable systems is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2006	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006
Revenues	\$ 55	\$ 109
Income before income taxes	\$ 23	\$ 38
Income tax expense	\$ (3)	\$ (4)
Net income	\$ 20	\$ 34
Earnings per common share, basic and diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.11

4. Franchises and Goodwill

Franchise rights represent the value attributed to agreements with local authorities that allow access to homes in cable service areas acquired through the purchase of cable systems. Management estimates the fair value of franchise rights at the date of acquisition and determines if the franchise has a finite-life or an indefinite-life as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. Franchises that qualify for indefinite-life treatment under SFAS No. 142 are tested for impairment annually each October 1 based on valuations, or more frequently as warranted by events or changes in circumstances. Franchises are aggregated into essentially inseparable asset groups to conduct the valuations. The asset groups generally represent geographical clustering of the Company's cable systems into groups by which such systems are managed. Management believes such grouping represents the highest and best use of those assets.

As of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, indefinite-lived and finite-lived intangible assets are presented in the following table:

	June 30, 2007			December 31, 2006		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Indefinite-lived intangible assets:						
Franchises with indefinite lives	\$ 9,187	\$ --	\$ 9,187	\$ 9,207	\$ --	\$ 9,207
Goodwill	64	--	64	61	--	61
	\$ 9,251	\$ --	\$ 9,251	\$ 9,268	\$ --	\$ 9,268
Finite-lived intangible assets:						
Franchises with finite lives	\$ 23	\$ 9	\$ 14	\$ 23	\$ 7	\$ 16

For the six months ended June 30, 2007, the net carrying amount of indefinite-lived franchises was reduced by \$20 million, related to cable asset sales completed in the first six months of 2007. Franchise amortization expense represents the amortization relating to franchises that did not qualify for indefinite-life treatment under SFAS No. 142, including costs associated with franchise renewals. Franchise amortization expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 was approximately \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively. The Company expects that amortization expense on franchise assets will be approximately \$3 million annually for each of the next five years. Actual amortization expense in future periods could differ from these estimates as a result of new intangible asset acquisitions or divestitures, changes in useful lives and other relevant factors.

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts and where indicated)

For the six months ended June 30, 2007, the net carrying amount of goodwill increased \$3 million as a result of the Company's purchase of certain cable systems in Pasadena, California in June 2007.

5. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consist of the following as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Accounts payable - trade	\$ 100	\$ 92
Accrued capital expenditures	58	97
Accrued expenses:		
Interest	397	410
Programming costs	283	268
Franchise-related fees	52	68
Compensation	102	110
Other	266	253
	\$ 1,258	\$ 1,298

6. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

	June 30, 2007 Principal Amount	Accreted Value	December 31, 2006 Principal Amount	Accreted Value
Long-Term Debt				
Charter Communications, Inc.:				
5.875% convertible senior notes due November 16, 2009	\$ 413	\$ 411	\$ 413	\$ 408
Charter Communications Holdings, LLC:				
8.250% senior notes due April 1, 2007	--	--	105	105
8.625% senior notes due April 1, 2009	--	--	187	187
10.000% senior notes due April 1, 2009	88	88	105	105
10.750% senior notes due October 1, 2009	63	63	71	71
9.625% senior notes due November 15, 2009	37	37	52	52
10.250% senior notes due January 15, 2010	18	18	32	32
11.750% senior discount notes due January 15, 2010	16	16	21	21
11.125% senior discount notes due January 15, 2011	47	47	52	52
13.500% senior discount notes due January 15, 2011	60	60	62	62
9.920% senior discount notes due April 1, 2011	51	51	63	63
10.000% senior notes due May 15, 2011	69	69	71	71
11.750% senior discount notes due May 15, 2011	54	54	55	55
12.125% senior discount notes due January 15, 2012	75	75	91	91
CCH I Holdings, LLC:				

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11.125% senior notes due January 15, 2014	151	151	151	151
13.500% senior discount notes due January 15, 2014	581	581	581	581
9.920% senior discount notes due April 1, 2014	471	471	471	471

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10.000% senior notes due May 15, 2014	299	299	299	299
11.750% senior discount notes due May 15, 2014	815	815	815	815
12.125% senior discount notes due January 15, 2015	217	217	217	216
CCH I, LLC:				
11.000% senior notes due October 1, 2015	3,987	4,087	3,987	4,092
CCH II, LLC:				
10.250% senior notes due September 15, 2010	2,198	2,190	2,198	2,190
10.250% senior notes due October 1, 2013	250	261	250	262
CCO Holdings, LLC:				
Senior floating notes due December 15, 2010	--	--	550	550
8 3/4% senior notes due November 15, 2013	800	795	800	795
Credit facility	350	350	--	--
Charter Communications Operating, LLC:				
8.000% senior second lien notes due April 30, 2012	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
8 3/8% senior second lien notes due April 30, 2014	770	770	770	770
Credit facilities	6,500	6,500	5,395	5,395
	\$ 19,480	\$ 19,576	\$ 18,964	\$ 19,062

The accreted values presented above generally represent the principal amount of the notes less the original issue discount at the time of sale plus the accretion to the balance sheet date. However, certain of the CIH notes, CCH I notes and CCH II notes issued in exchange for Charter Holdings notes and Charter convertible notes in 2006 and 2005 are recorded for financial reporting purposes at values different from the current accreted value for legal purposes and notes indenture purposes (the amount that is currently payable if the debt becomes immediately due). As of June 30, 2007, the accreted value of the Company's debt for legal purposes and notes indenture purposes is approximately \$19.4 billion.

In March 2007, Charter Operating entered into the Charter Operating Credit Agreement which provides for a \$1.5 billion senior secured revolving line of credit, a continuation of the existing \$5.0 billion term loan facility (the "Existing Term Loan"), and a \$1.5 billion new term loan facility (the "New Term Loan"), which was funded in March and April 2007. Borrowings under the Charter Operating Credit Agreement bear interest at a variable interest rate based on either LIBOR or a base rate, plus in either case, an applicable margin. The applicable margin for LIBOR loans under the New Term Loan and revolving loans is 2.00% above LIBOR. The revolving line of credit commitments terminate in March 2013. The Existing Term Loan and the New Term Loan are subject to amortization at 1% of their initial principal amount per annum commencing on March 31, 2008 with the remaining principal amount of the New Term Loan due in March 2014. The Charter Operating Credit Agreement also modified the quarterly consolidated leverage ratio to be less restrictive.

In March 2007, CCO Holdings entered into a credit agreement (the "CCO Holdings Credit Agreement") which consisted of a \$350 million term loan facility (the "Term Facility"). The Term Facility matures in September 2014 (the "Maturity Date"). Borrowings under the CCO Holdings Credit Agreement bear interest at a variable interest rate based on either LIBOR or a base rate plus, in either case, an applicable margin. The applicable margin for LIBOR term loans is 2.50% above LIBOR. The CCO Holdings Credit Agreement is secured by the equity interests of Charter Operating, and all proceeds thereof.

As part of the refinancing, the existing \$350 million revolving/term credit facility was terminated. The refinancing resulted in a loss on extinguishment of debt for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 of approximately \$12

million and \$13 million, respectively, included in other expense, net on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations.

In April 2007, Charter Holdings completed a tender offer, in which \$97 million of Charter Holdings' notes were accepted in exchange for \$100 million of total consideration, including premiums and accrued interest. In addition, Charter Holdings redeemed \$187 million of its 8.625% senior notes due April 1, 2009 and CCO Holdings redeemed

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\$550 million of its senior floating rate notes due December 15, 2010. These redemptions closed in April 2007. The redemptions and tender resulted in a loss on extinguishment of debt for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 of approximately \$22 million included in other expense, net on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations.

On April 1, 2007, \$105 million of Charter Holdings 8.25% notes matured and were paid off with proceeds from the CCO Holdings Credit Agreement.

7. Minority Interest and Equity Interest of Charter Holdco

Charter is a holding company whose primary assets are a controlling equity interest in Charter Holdco, the indirect owner of the Company's cable systems, and \$413 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 of mirror notes that are payable by Charter Holdco to Charter, and which have the same principal amount and terms as those of Charter's convertible senior notes. Minority interest on the Company's consolidated balance sheets represents Mr. Allen's, Charter's chairman and controlling shareholder, 5.6% preferred membership interests in CC VIII, LLC ("CC VIII"), an indirect subsidiary of Charter Holdco, of \$195 million and \$192 million as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

8. Share Lending Agreement

As of June 30, 2007, there were 29.8 million shares of Charter Class A common stock outstanding that were issued in various offerings as required by the share lending agreement, pursuant to which Charter had previously agreed to loan up to 150 million shares to Citigroup Global Markets Limited ("CGML"). These offerings of Charter's Class A common stock were conducted to facilitate transactions by which investors in Charter's 5.875% convertible senior notes due 2009, issued on November 22, 2004, hedged their investments in the convertible senior notes. Charter did not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of this Class A common stock. However, under the share lending agreement, Charter received a loan fee of \$.001 for each share that it lent to CGML. Charter has no further obligation to issue shares pursuant to this share lending agreement.

The issuance of shares pursuant to this share lending agreement is essentially analogous to a sale of shares coupled with a forward contract for the reacquisition of the shares at a future date. An instrument that requires physical settlement by repurchase of a fixed number of shares in exchange for cash is considered a forward purchase instrument. While the share lending agreement does not require a cash payment upon return of the shares, physical settlement is required (i.e., the shares borrowed must be returned at the end of the arrangement). The fair value of the 29.8 million loaned shares outstanding was approximately \$121 million as of June 30, 2007. However, the net effect on shareholders' deficit of the shares lent pursuant to the share lending agreement, which includes Charter's requirement to lend the shares and the counterparties' requirement to return the shares, is de minimis and represents the cash received upon lending of the shares and is equal to the par value of the common stock to be issued.

9. Comprehensive Loss

Certain marketable equity securities are classified as available-for-sale and reported at market value with unrealized gains and losses recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. Additionally, the Company reports changes in the fair value of interest rate agreements designated as hedging the variability of cash flows associated with floating-rate debt obligations, that meet the effectiveness criteria of SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, in accumulated other comprehensive

income, after giving effect to the minority interest share of such gains and losses. Comprehensive loss was \$310 million and \$381 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$697 million and \$841 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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10. Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company uses interest rate risk management derivative instruments, including but not limited to interest rate swap agreements and interest rate collar agreements (collectively referred to herein as interest rate agreements) to manage its interest costs. The Company's policy is to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates by maintaining a mix of fixed and variable rate debt within a targeted range. Using interest rate swap agreements, the Company has agreed to exchange, at specified intervals through 2013, the difference between fixed and variable interest amounts calculated by reference to agreed-upon notional principal amounts.

The Company's hedging policy does not permit it to hold or issue derivative instruments for trading purposes. The Company does, however, have certain interest rate derivative instruments that have been designated as cash flow hedging instruments. Such instruments effectively convert variable interest payments on certain debt instruments into fixed payments. For qualifying hedges, SFAS No. 133 allows derivative gains and losses to offset related results on hedged items in the consolidated statement of operations. The Company has formally documented, designated and assessed the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting. For each of the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, other expense, net includes \$0, and for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, other expense, net includes \$0 and a gain of \$2 million, respectively, which represent cash flow hedge ineffectiveness on interest rate hedge agreements. This ineffectiveness arises from differences between critical terms of the agreements and the related hedged obligations. Changes in the fair value of interest rate agreements that are designated as hedging instruments of the variability of cash flows associated with floating rate debt obligations, and that meet the effectiveness criteria of SFAS No. 133 are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. For the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, gains of \$50 million and \$1 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, a gain of \$48 million and \$0, respectively, related to derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. The amounts are subsequently reclassified as an increase or decrease to interest expense in the same periods in which the related interest on the floating-rate debt obligations affects earnings (losses).

Certain interest rate derivative instruments are not designated as hedges as they do not meet the effectiveness criteria specified by SFAS No. 133. However, management believes such instruments are closely correlated with the respective debt, thus managing associated risk. Interest rate derivative instruments not designated as hedges are marked to fair value, with the impact recorded as other income (expense) in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations. For the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, other expense, net, includes gains of \$6 million and \$3 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, other expense, net includes gains of \$5 million and \$9 million, respectively, resulting from interest rate derivative instruments not designated as hedges.

As of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company had outstanding \$3.0 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively, in notional amounts of interest rate swaps. The notional amounts of interest rate instruments do not represent amounts exchanged by the parties and, thus, are not a measure of exposure to credit loss. The amounts exchanged are determined by reference to the notional amount and the other terms of the contracts.

Certain provisions of the Company's 5.875% convertible senior notes due 2009 are considered embedded derivatives for accounting purposes and are required to be accounted for separately from the convertible senior notes. In accordance with SFAS No. 133, these derivatives are marked to market with gains or losses recorded in interest expense on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations. For the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, the Company recognized losses of \$9 million and \$0, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30,

2007 and 2006, the Company recognized losses of \$9 million and gains of \$2 million, respectively. The losses resulted in an increase in interest expense related to these derivatives and the gains resulted in a decrease in interest expense. At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, \$9 million and \$12 million, respectively, is recorded in accounts payable and accrued expenses relating to the short-term portion of these derivatives and \$12 million and \$0, respectively, is recorded in other long-term liabilities related to the long-term portion.

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11. Other Operating Expenses, Net

Other operating expenses, net consist of the following for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Loss on sale of assets, net	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 3	\$ --
Special charges, net	1	7	2	10
	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 10

Special charges, net for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 primarily represent severance associated with the closing of call centers and divisional restructuring.

12. Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net consists of the following for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Gain on derivative instruments and hedging activities, net	\$ 6	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 11
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(34)	(27)	(35)	(27)
Minority interest	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)
Gain (loss) on investments	(1)	5	(1)	4
Other, net	--	(1)	--	3
	\$ (30)	\$ (21)	\$ (34)	\$ (10)

13. Income Taxes

All operations are held through Charter Holdco and its direct and indirect subsidiaries. Charter Holdco and the majority of its subsidiaries are generally limited liability companies that are not subject to income tax. However, certain of these limited liability companies are subject to state income tax. In addition, the subsidiaries that are corporations are subject to federal and state income tax. All of the taxable income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of Charter Holdco are passed through to its members: Charter, Charter Investment, Inc. ("CII") and Vulcan Cable III Inc. ("Vulcan Cable"). Charter is responsible for its allocated share of taxable income or loss of Charter Holdco in accordance with the Charter Holdco limited liability company agreement (the "LLC Agreement") and partnership tax rules and regulations. Charter also records financial statement deferred tax assets and liabilities related to its investments in Charter Holdco.

As of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company had net deferred income tax liabilities of approximately \$582 million and \$514 million, respectively. Included in these deferred tax liabilities is approximately \$197 million and \$200 million of deferred tax liabilities at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively, relating to certain indirect subsidiaries of Charter Holdco, which file separate income tax returns.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company recorded \$59 million and \$128 million of income tax expense, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, the Company recorded \$55 million

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and \$64 million of income tax expense, respectively. Income tax expense of \$3 million and \$4 million was associated with discontinued operations for the same periods. Income tax expense is recognized through increases in the deferred tax liabilities related to Charter's investment in Charter Holdco, as well as current federal and state income tax expense and increases to the deferred tax liabilities of certain of Charter's indirect corporate subsidiaries.

The Company recorded an additional deferred tax asset of approximately \$238 million during the six months ended June 30, 2007, relating to net operating loss carryforwards, but recorded a valuation allowance with respect to this amount because of the uncertainty of the ability to realize a benefit from the Company's carryforwards in the future. The Company had deferred tax assets of approximately \$4.9 billion and \$4.6 billion as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively, which included \$2.0 billion of financial losses in excess of tax losses allocated to Charter from Charter Holdco. The deferred tax assets also included approximately \$2.9 billion and \$2.7 billion of tax net operating loss carryforwards as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively (expiring in years 2007 through 2027), of Charter and its indirect corporate subsidiaries. Valuation allowances of \$4.4 billion and \$4.2 billion as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively, existed with respect to these deferred tax assets, of which \$2.4 billion and \$2.2 billion, respectively, relate to the tax net operating loss carryforwards.

The amount of any potential benefit from the Company's tax net operating losses is dependent on: (1) Charter and its indirect corporate subsidiaries' ability to generate future taxable income and (2) the impact of any future "ownership changes" of Charter's common stock. An "ownership change" as defined in the applicable federal income tax rules, would place significant limitations, on an annual basis, on the use of such net operating losses to offset any future taxable income the Company may generate. Such limitations, in conjunction with the net operating loss expiration provisions, could effectively eliminate the Company's ability to use a substantial portion of its net operating losses to offset any future taxable income. Future transactions and the timing of such transactions could cause such an ownership change. Transactions that could contribute to causing such an ownership change include, but are not limited to, the following: The issuance of shares of common stock upon future conversion of Charter's convertible senior notes; reacquisition of the shares borrowed under the share lending agreement by Charter (of which 29.8 million remain outstanding as of June 30, 2007); or acquisitions or sales of shares by certain holders of Charter's shares, including persons who have held, currently hold, or accumulate in the future five percent or more of Charter's outstanding stock (including upon an exchange by Mr. Allen or his affiliates, directly or indirectly, of membership units of Charter Holdco into CCI common stock). Many of the foregoing transactions, including whether Mr. Allen exchanges his Charter Holdco units, are beyond management's control.

The Company's deferred tax liability arises from Charter's investment in Charter Holdco, and is largely attributable to the characterization of franchises for financial reporting purposes as indefinite-lived. If certain exchanges, as described above, were to take place, Charter would likely record for financial reporting purposes additional deferred tax liability related to its increased interest in Charter Holdco.

Charter Holdco is currently under examination by the Internal Revenue Service for the tax years ending December 31, 2002 through 2005. In addition, Charter and one of the Company's indirect corporate subsidiaries are under examination by the Internal Revenue Service for the tax year ended December 31, 2004. Management does not expect the results of these examinations to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

In January 2007, the Company adopted FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*, which provides criteria for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions. A tax benefit from an uncertain position may be recognized only if it is "more likely than not"

that the position is sustainable based on its technical merits. The adoption of FIN 48 resulted in a deferred tax benefit of \$56 million related to a settlement with Mr. Allen regarding ownership of the CC VIII preferred membership interests, which was recognized as a cumulative adjustment to accumulated deficit in the first quarter of 2007.

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14. Contingencies

The Company is a defendant or co-defendant in several unrelated lawsuits claiming infringement of various patents relating to various aspects of its businesses. Other industry participants are also defendants in certain of these cases, and, in many cases, the Company expects that any potential liability would be the responsibility of its equipment vendors pursuant to applicable contractual indemnification provisions. In the event that a court ultimately determines that the Company infringes on any intellectual property rights, it may be subject to substantial damages and/or an injunction that could require the Company or its vendors to modify certain products and services the Company offers to its subscribers. While the Company believes the lawsuits are without merit and intends to defend the actions vigorously, the lawsuits could be material to the Company's consolidated results of operations of any one period, and no assurance can be given that any adverse outcome would not be material to the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity.

Charter is a party to other lawsuits and claims that arise in the ordinary course of conducting its business. The ultimate outcome of these other legal matters pending against the Company or its subsidiaries cannot be predicted, and although such lawsuits and claims are not expected individually to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity, such lawsuits could have, in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity.

15. Stock Compensation Plans

The Company has stock option plans (the "Plans") which provide for the grant of non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, dividend equivalent rights, performance units and performance shares, share awards, phantom stock and/or restricted stock (not to exceed 20,000,000 shares of Charter Class A common stock), as each term is defined in the Plans. Employees, officers, consultants and directors of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates are eligible to receive grants under the Plans. Options granted generally vest over four years from the grant date, with 25% generally vesting on the anniversary of the grant date and ratably thereafter. Generally, options expire 10 years from the grant date. The Plans allow for the issuance of up to a total of 90,000,000 shares of Charter Class A common stock (or units convertible into Charter Class A common stock). During the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, Charter granted 0.1 million and 3.9 million stock options, respectively, and 0.2 million and 6.9 million performance units, respectively, under Charter's Long-Term Incentive Program. The Company recorded \$5 million and \$3 million of stock compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$10 million and \$7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, which is included in selling, general, and administrative expense.

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

Charter Communications, Inc. ("Charter") is a holding company whose principal assets at June 30, 2007 are the 55% controlling common equity interest (52% for accounting purposes) in Charter Communications Holding Company, LLC ("Charter Holdco") and "mirror" notes that are payable by Charter Holdco to Charter and have the same principal amount and terms as Charter's convertible senior notes. "We," "us" and "our" refer to Charter and its subsidiaries.

We are a broadband communications company operating in the United States. We offer our residential and commercial customers traditional cable video programming (analog and digital video, which we refer to as "video service"), high-speed Internet services, advanced broadband cable services (such as Charter OnDemand™ video service ("OnDemand"), high definition television service, and digital video recorder ("DVR") service) and, in many of our markets, telephone service. We sell our cable video programming, high-speed Internet, telephone, and advanced broadband services on a subscription basis.

The following table summarizes our customer statistics for analog and digital video, residential high-speed Internet and residential telephone as of June 30, 2007 and 2006:

	Approximate as of	
	June 30, 2007 (a)	June 30, 2006 (a)
Video Cable Services:		
Analog Video:		
Residential (non-bulk) analog video customers (b)	5,107,800	5,600,300
Multi-dwelling (bulk) and commercial unit customers (c)	269,000	275,800
Total analog video customers (b)(c)	5,376,800	5,876,100
Digital Video:		
Digital video customers (d)	2,866,000	2,889,000
Non-Video Cable Services:		
Residential high-speed Internet customers (e)	2,583,200	2,375,100
Telephone customers (f)	700,300	257,600

After giving effect to sales of certain non-strategic cable systems in the third quarter of 2006, January 2007 and May 2007, analog video customers, digital video customers, high-speed Internet customers and telephone customers would have been 5,439,800, 2,703,300, 2,252,500 and 257,600, respectively, as of June 30, 2006.

(a) "Customers" include all persons our corporate billing records show as receiving service (regardless of their payment status), except for complimentary accounts (such as our employees). At June 30, 2007 and 2006, "customers" include approximately 33,600 and 55,900 persons whose accounts were over 60 days past due in payment, approximately 4,000 and 14,300 persons whose accounts were over 90 days past due in payment, and approximately 1,700 and 8,900 of which were over 120 days past due in payment, respectively.

(b) "Analog video customers" include all customers who receive video services.

(c) Included within "video customers" are those in commercial and multi-dwelling structures, which are calculated on an equivalent bulk unit ("EBU") basis. EBU is calculated for a system by dividing the bulk price charged to

accounts in an area by the most prevalent price charged to non-bulk residential customers in that market for the comparable tier of service. The EBU method of estimating analog video customers is consistent with the methodology used in determining costs paid to programmers and has been used consistently.

- (d) "Digital video customers" include all households that have one or more digital set-top boxes or cable cards deployed.
- (e) "Residential high-speed Internet customers" represent those residential customers who subscribe to our high-speed Internet service.
- (f) "Telephone customers" include all customers receiving telephone service.

Overview

For the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, our operating income from continuing operations was \$200 million and \$146 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, our operating income from continuing operations was \$356 million and \$138 million, respectively. We had operating margins of 13% and 11% for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and 12% and 5% for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase in operating income from continuing operations and operating margins for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 was principally due to revenues increasing at a faster rate than expenses, reflecting increased operational efficiencies, improved geographic footprint, and benefits from improved third party contracts, coupled with asset impairment charges during the six months ended June 30, 2006, which did not recur in 2007.

We have a history of net losses. Further, we expect to continue to report net losses for the foreseeable future. Our net losses are principally attributable to insufficient revenue to cover the combination of operating expenses and interest expenses we incur because of our high level of debt, and depreciation expenses resulting from the capital investments we have made and continue to make in our cable properties. We expect that these expenses will remain significant.

Sale of Assets

In 2006, we sold cable systems serving a total of approximately 356,000 analog video customers for a total sales price of approximately \$971 million. We used the net proceeds from the asset sales to reduce borrowings, but not commitments, under the revolving portion of our credit facilities. These cable systems met the criteria for assets held for sale. As such, the assets were written down to fair value less estimated costs to sell resulting in asset impairment charges during the six months ended June 30, 2006 of approximately \$99 million. The results of operations for the West Virginia and Virginia cable systems have been presented as discontinued operations, net of tax for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

For a discussion of our critical accounting policies and the means by which we develop estimates therefore, see "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth the percentages of revenues that items in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations constituted for the periods presented (dollars in millions, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2007					Six Months Ended June 30, 2007					Six Months Ended June 30, 2006				
REVENUES	\$	1,499	100%	\$	1,383	100%	\$	2,924	100%	\$	2,703	100%			
COSTS AND EXPENSES:															
Operating (excluding depreciation and amortization)		647	43%		611	44%		1,278	44%		1,215	45%			
Selling, general and administrative		317	21%		279	20%		620	21%		551	20%			
Depreciation and amortization		334	23%		340	25%		665	23%		690	26%			
Asset impairment charges		--	--		--	--		--	--		99	4%			
Other operating expenses, net		1	--		7	--		5	--		10	--			
		1,299	87%		1,237	89%		2,568	88%		2,565	95%			
Operating income from continuing operations															
		200	13%		146	11%		356	12%		138	5%			
OTHER EXPENSES:															
Interest expense, net		(471)			(475)			(935)			(943)				
Other expense, net		(30)			(21)			(34)			(10)				
		(501)			(496)			(969)			(953)				
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes															
		(301)			(350)			(613)			(815)				
INCOME TAX EXPENSE															
		(59)			(52)			(128)			(60)				
Loss from continuing operations															
		(360)			(402)			(741)			(875)				

INCOME FROM
DISCONTINUED
OPERATIONS,
NET OF TAX

-- 20 -- 34

Net loss \$ (360) \$ (382) \$ (741) \$ (841)

LOSS PER
COMMON
SHARE, BASIC
AND DILUTED:

Loss from continuing operations	\$ (.98)	\$ (1.27)	\$ (2.02)	\$ (2.76)
Net loss	\$ (.98)	\$ (1.20)	\$ (2.02)	\$ (2.65)

Weighted average
common shares
outstanding, basic
and diluted

367,582,677 317,646,946 366,855,427 317,531,492

Revenues. Average monthly revenue per analog video customer increased to \$93 for the three months ended June 30, 2007 from \$82 for the three months ended June 30, 2006 and increased to \$88 for the six months ended June 30, 2007 from \$80 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, primarily as a result of increases in digital, high-speed Internet and telephone customers, and incremental revenues from OnDemand, DVR, high-definition television services, and rate adjustments. Average monthly revenue per analog video customer represents total quarterly revenue, divided by the number of respective months, divided by the average number of analog video customers during the respective period.

Revenues by service offering were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,					
	2007		2006		2007 over 2006	
	Revenues	% of Revenues	Revenues	% of Revenues	Change	% Change
Video	\$ 859	57%	\$ 853	62%	\$ 6	1%
High-speed Internet	310	21%	261	19%	49	19%
Telephone	80	5%	29	2%	51	176%
Advertising sales	76	5%	79	6%	(3)	(4)%
Commercial	83	6%	76	5%	7	9%
Other	91	6%	85	6%	6	7%
	\$ 1,499	100%	\$ 1,383	100%	\$ 116	8%

	Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2007		2006		2007 over 2006	
	Revenues	% of Revenues	Revenues	% of Revenues	Change	% Change
Video	\$ 1,697	58%	\$ 1,684	62%	\$ 13	1%
High-speed Internet	606	21%	506	19%	100	20%
Telephone	142	5%	49	2%	93	190%
Advertising sales	139	4%	147	5%	(8)	(5)%
Commercial	164	6%	149	6%	15	10%
Other	176	6%	168	6%	8	5%
	\$ 2,924	100%	\$ 2,703	100%	\$ 221	8%

Video revenues consist primarily of revenues from analog and digital video services provided to our non-commercial customers. Analog video customers decreased by 259,700 customers from June 30, 2006, 196,700 of which was related to asset sales, compared to June 30, 2007. Digital video customers increased by 97,000, offset by a loss of 65,600 customers related to asset sales. The increase in video revenues is attributable to the following (dollars in millions):

	Three months ended June 30, 2007 compared to three months ended June 30, 2006 Increase / (Decrease)	Six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to six months ended June 30, 2006 Increase / (Decrease)
Rate adjustments and incremental video services	\$ 24	\$ 43
Increase in digital video customers	16	32
Decrease in analog video customers	(11)	(18)
System sales	(23)	(44)

\$ 6 \$ 13

High-speed Internet customers grew by 291,100 customers, offset by a loss of 39,600 customers related to asset sales, from June 30, 2006 to June 30, 2007. The increase in high-speed Internet revenues from our non-commercial customers is attributable to the following (dollars in millions):

	Three months ended June 30, 2007 compared to three months ended June 30, 2006 Increase / (Decrease)	Six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to six months ended June 30, 2006 Increase / (Decrease)
Increase in high-speed Internet customers	\$ 40	\$ 76
Price increases	14	33
System sales	(5)	(9)
	\$ 49	\$ 100

Revenues from telephone services increased primarily as a result of an increase of 442,700 telephone customers from June 30, 2006 to June 30, 2007.

Advertising sales revenues consist primarily of revenues from commercial advertising customers, programmers, and other vendors. Advertising sales revenues decreased primarily as a result of a decrease in national advertising sales, including political advertising and as a result of decreases in advertising sales revenues from programmers. For the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, we received \$2 million and \$4 million, and for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, we received \$6 million and \$10 million, in advertising sales revenues from programmers, respectively.

Commercial revenues consist primarily of revenues from cable video and high-speed Internet services provided to our commercial customers. Commercial revenues increased primarily as a result of an increase in commercial video and high-speed Internet revenues, offset by decreases of \$2 million and \$5 million related to asset sales for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively.

Other revenues consist of franchise fees, equipment rental, customer installations, home shopping, dial-up Internet service, late payment fees, wire maintenance fees and other miscellaneous revenues. For the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, franchise fees represented approximately 49% and 52%, respectively, of total other revenues. For the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, franchise fees represented approximately 50% and 53%, respectively, of total other revenues. The increase in other revenues was primarily the result of increases in wire maintenance fees and late payment fees.

Operating expenses. The increase in operating expenses is attributable to the following (dollars in millions):

Three months ended June 30, 2007 compared to three months ended	Six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to six months ended
--	--

	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2006
	Increase /	Increase /
	(Decrease)	(Decrease)
Programming costs	\$ 21	\$ 47
Costs of providing telephone services	10	21
Labor costs	16	17
Maintenance costs	4	8
Other, net	2	5
System sales	(17)	(35)
	\$ 36	\$ 63

Programming costs were approximately \$388 million and \$379 million, representing 60% and 62% of total operating expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and were approximately \$781 million and \$755 million, representing 61% and 62% of total operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Programming costs consist primarily of costs paid to programmers for analog, premium, digital, OnDemand, and pay-per-view programming. The increase in programming costs is primarily a result of contractual rate increases and in the three months ended June 30, 2007 was offset by approximately \$4 million of favorable programming contract settlements. Programming costs were also offset by the amortization of payments received from programmers in support of launches of new channels of \$5 million and \$4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 and \$10 million and \$9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. System sales above include decreases in expense of approximately \$12 million and \$21 million, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 related to programming. We expect programming expenses to continue to increase due to a variety of factors, including annual increases imposed by programmers, and additional programming, including high-definition and OnDemand programming, being provided to customers.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses is attributable to the following (dollars in millions):

	Three months ended June 30, 2007 compared to three months ended June 30, 2006 Increase / (Decrease)	Six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to six months ended June 30, 2006 Increase / (Decrease)
Customer care costs	\$ 19	\$ 37
Marketing costs	17	35
Employee costs	8	15
Other, net	(1)	(8)
System sales	(5)	(10)
	\$ 38	\$ 69

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased by \$6 million and \$25 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to June 30, 2006, respectively, and was primarily the result of systems sales and certain assets becoming fully depreciated.

Other operating expenses, net. For the three months ended June 30, 2007 compared to June 30, 2006, the decrease in other operating expenses, net is attributable to a \$6 million decrease in special charges. For the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to June 30, 2006, the decrease in other operating expenses, net is attributable to an \$8 million decrease in special charges, offset by a \$3 million increase in losses on sales of assets. For more information, see Note 11 to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements contained in "Item 1. Financial Statements."

Interest expense, net. For the three months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006, net interest expense decreased by \$4 million, which was a result of a decrease in our average debt outstanding from \$19.7 billion for the second quarter of 2006 to \$19.2 billion for the second quarter of 2007 as well as a decrease in our average borrowing rate from 9.4% in the second quarter of 2006 to 9.2% in the second quarter of 2007. For the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006, net interest expense decreased by \$8

million, which was a result of a decrease in our average debt outstanding from \$19.7 billion to \$19.2 billion as well as a decrease in our average borrowing rate from 9.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2006 to 9.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively.

Other expense, net. The decrease in other expense, net is attributable to the following (dollars in millions):

	Three months ended June 30, 2007 compared to three months ended June 30, 2006 Increase / (Decrease)	Six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to six months ended June 30, 2006 Increase / (Decrease)
Increase (decrease) in gain on derivative instruments and hedging activities, net	\$ 3	\$ (6)
Increase in loss on extinguishment of debt	(7)	(8)
Increase in minority interest	--	(2)
Increase in loss on investments	(6)	(5)
Other, net	1	(3)
	\$ (9)	\$ (24)

For more information, see Note 12 to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements contained in "Item 1. Financial Statements."

Income tax expense. Income tax expense was recognized through increases in deferred tax liabilities related to our investment in Charter Holdco, as well as through current federal and state income tax expense, and increases in the deferred tax liabilities of certain of our indirect corporate subsidiaries. Income tax expense was offset by deferred tax benefits of \$21 million related to asset impairment charges recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2006. Income tax expense includes \$19 million of deferred tax expense related to asset sales occurring in the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax. Income from discontinued operations, net of tax decreased in the three and six months ending June 30, 2007 compared to three and six months ended June 30, 2006 due to the sale of the West Virginia and Virginia systems in July 2006. For more information, see Note 3 to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements contained in "Item 1. Financial Statements."

Net loss. Net loss decreased by \$22 million, or 6%, for the three months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006 and by \$100 million, or 12%, for the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006 as a result of the factors described above.

Loss per common share. During the three months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006, net loss per common share decreased by \$0.22, or 18%, and during the six months ended June 30, 2007, net loss per common share decreased by \$0.63, or 24%, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006, as a result of the factors described above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Introduction

This section contains a discussion of our liquidity and capital resources, including a discussion of our cash position, sources and uses of cash, access to credit facilities and other financing sources, historical financing activities, cash needs, capital expenditures and outstanding debt.

We have significant amounts of debt. Our long-term financing as of June 30, 2007 consisted of \$6.9 billion of credit facility debt, \$12.3 billion accreted value of high-yield notes, and \$411 million accreted value of convertible senior notes. For the remaining two quarterly periods of 2007, none of our debt matures. In 2008, \$65 million of our debt matures, and in 2009, \$666 million matures. In 2010 and beyond, significant additional amounts will become due under our remaining long-term debt obligations.

Our business requires significant cash to fund debt service costs, capital expenditures and ongoing operations. We have historically funded these requirements through cash flows from operating activities, borrowings under our

credit facilities, sales of assets, issuances of debt and equity securities and cash on hand. However, the mix of funding sources changes from period to period. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, we generated \$118 million of net cash flows from operating activities after paying cash interest of \$918 million. In addition, we used approximately \$579 million for purchases of property, plant and equipment. Finally, we had net cash flows provided by financing activities of \$490 million, as a result of refinancing transactions completed during the period. We expect that our mix of sources of funds will continue to change in the future based on overall needs relative to our cash flow and on the availability of funds under our credit facilities, our access to the debt and equity markets, the timing of possible asset sales and based on our ability to generate cash flows from operating activities. We continue to explore asset dispositions as one of several possible actions that we could take in the future to improve our liquidity, but we do not presently believe future asset sales to be a significant source of liquidity.

We expect that cash on hand, cash flows from operating activities, and the amounts available under our credit facilities will be adequate to meet our cash needs through 2008. We believe that cash flows from operating activities and amounts available under our credit facilities may not be sufficient to fund our operations and satisfy our interest and principal repayment obligations in 2009, and will not be sufficient to fund such needs in 2010 and beyond. We continue to work with our financial advisors concerning our approach to addressing liquidity, debt maturities and our overall balance sheet leverage.

Credit Facility Availability

Our ability to operate depends upon, among other things, our continued access to capital, including credit under the Charter Communications Operating, LLC (“Charter Operating”) credit facilities. The Charter Operating credit facilities, along with our indentures and the CCO Holdings, LLC (“CCO Holdings”) credit facilities, contain certain restrictive covenants, some of which require us to maintain specified leverage ratios and meet financial tests and to provide annual audited financial statements with an unqualified opinion from our independent auditors. As of June 30, 2007, we were in compliance with the covenants under our indentures and credit facilities, and we expect to remain in compliance with those covenants for the next twelve months. As of June 30, 2007, our potential availability under our revolving credit facility totaled approximately \$1.4 billion, none of which was limited by covenant restrictions. Continued access to our credit facilities is subject to our remaining in compliance with these covenants, including covenants tied to our leverage ratio. If any events of non-compliance occur, funding under the credit facilities may not be available and defaults on some or potentially all of our debt obligations could occur. An event of default under any of our debt instruments could result in the acceleration of our payment obligations under that debt and, under certain circumstances, in cross-defaults under our other debt obligations, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Limitations on Distributions

As long as Charter’s convertible notes remain outstanding and are not otherwise converted into shares of common stock, Charter must pay interest on the convertible senior notes and repay the principal amount in November 2009. Charter’s ability to make interest payments on its convertible senior notes, and, in 2009, to repay the outstanding principal of its convertible senior notes of \$413 million, net of \$450 million of convertible senior notes now held by Charter Holdco, will depend on its ability to raise additional capital and/or on receipt of payments or distributions from Charter Holdco and its subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2007, Charter Holdco was owed \$4 million in intercompany loans from its subsidiaries and had \$14 million in cash, which were available to pay interest and principal on Charter’s convertible senior notes. In addition, Charter has \$25 million of U.S. government securities pledged as security for the semi-annual interest payments on Charter’s convertible senior notes scheduled in 2007. On August 1, 2007, Charter Holdings distributed to CCHC an intercompany note issued by Charter Operating with an outstanding balance, including accrued interest, of \$119 million. On the same day, CCHC distributed such note to Charter Holdco along with \$450 million of Charter’s convertible senior note and an investment account with \$26 million of cash. As long as Charter Holdco continues to hold the \$450 million of Charter’s convertible senior notes, Charter Holdco will

receive interest payments from the government securities pledged for the convertible senior notes. The cumulative amount of interest payments expected to be received by Charter Holdco is \$40 million and may be available to be distributed to pay semiannual interest due in 2008 and May 2009 on the outstanding principal amount of \$413 million of Charter's convertible senior notes, although Charter Holdco may use those amounts for other purposes.

Distributions by Charter's subsidiaries to a parent company (including Charter, Charter Holdco and CCHC) for payment of principal on parent company notes, are restricted under the indentures governing the CCH I Holdings,

LLC (“CIH”) notes, CCH I, LLC (“CCH I”) notes, CCH II, LLC (“CCH II”) notes, CCO Holdings notes, and Charter Operating notes and under the CCO Holdings credit facilities unless there is no default under the applicable indenture and credit facilities, and unless each applicable subsidiary’s leverage ratio test is met at the time of such distribution. For the quarter ended June 30, 2007, there was no default under any of these indentures or credit facilities and each subsidiary met its applicable leverage ratio tests based on June 30, 2007 financial results. Such distributions would be restricted, however, if any such subsidiary fails to meet these tests at the time of the contemplated distribution. In the past, certain subsidiaries have from time to time failed to meet their leverage ratio test. There can be no assurance that they will satisfy these tests at the time of the contemplated distribution. Distributions by Charter Operating for payment of principal on parent company notes are further restricted by the covenants in its credit facilities.

Distributions by CIH, CCH I, CCH II, CCO Holdings and Charter Operating to a parent company for payment of parent company interest are permitted if there is no default under the aforementioned indentures and CCO Holdings Credit facilities.

The indentures governing the Charter Holdings notes permit Charter Holdings to make distributions to Charter Holdco for payment of interest or principal on Charter’s convertible senior notes, only if, after giving effect to the distribution, Charter Holdings can incur additional debt under the leverage ratio of 8.75 to 1.0, there is no default under Charter Holdings’ indentures, and other specified tests are met. For the quarter ended June 30, 2007, there was no default under Charter Holdings’ indentures, the other specified tests were met, and Charter Holdings met its leverage ratio test based on June 30, 2007 financial results. Such distributions would be restricted, however, if Charter Holdings fails to meet these tests at the time of the contemplated distribution. In the past, Charter Holdings has from time to time failed to meet this leverage ratio test. There can be no assurance that Charter Holdings will satisfy these tests at the time of the contemplated distribution. During periods in which distributions are restricted, the indentures governing the Charter Holdings notes permit Charter Holdings and its subsidiaries to make specified investments (that are not restricted payments) in Charter Holdco or Charter, up to an amount determined by a formula, as long as there is no default under the indentures.

In addition to the limitation on distributions under the various indentures discussed above, distributions by our subsidiaries may be limited by applicable law. See “Risk Factors — Because of our holding company structure, our outstanding notes are structurally subordinated in right of payment to all liabilities of our subsidiaries. Restrictions in our subsidiaries’ debt instruments and under applicable law limit their ability to provide funds to us or our various debt issuers.”

Access to Capital

Our significant amount of debt could negatively affect our ability to access additional capital in the future. Additionally, our ability to incur additional debt may be limited by the restrictive covenants in our indentures and credit facilities. No assurances can be given that we will not experience liquidity problems if we do not obtain sufficient additional financing on a timely basis as our debt becomes due or because of adverse market conditions, increased competition or other unfavorable events. If, at any time, additional capital or borrowing capacity is required beyond amounts internally generated or available under our credit facilities or through additional debt or equity financings, we would consider:

- issuing equity that would significantly dilute existing shareholders;
- issuing convertible debt or some other securities that may have structural or other priority over our existing notes and may also, in the case of convertible debt, significantly dilute Charter’s existing shareholders;
- further reducing our expenses and capital expenditures, which may impair our ability to increase revenue and grow operating cash flows;

- selling assets; or
- requesting waivers or amendments with respect to our credit facilities, which may not be available on acceptable terms; and cannot be assured.

If the above strategies were not successful, we could be forced to restructure our obligations or seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In addition, if we need to raise additional capital through the issuance of equity or find it necessary to engage in a recapitalization or other similar transaction, our shareholders could suffer significant dilution and our noteholders might not receive the full principal and interest payments to which they are contractually entitled.

Recent Financing Transactions

On March 6, 2007, Charter Operating entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among Charter Operating, CCO Holdings, the several lenders from time to time that are parties thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and certain other agents (the “Charter Operating Credit Agreement”).

The Charter Operating Credit Agreement provides for a \$1.5 billion senior secured revolving line of credit, a continuation of the existing \$5.0 billion term loan facility (which was refinanced with new term loans in April 2007) (“Replacement Existing Term Loan”), and a \$1.5 billion new term loan facility (the “New Term Loan”) which was funded in March and April 2007. Borrowings under the Charter Operating Credit Agreement bear interest at a variable interest rate based on either LIBOR or a base rate, plus in either case, an applicable margin. The applicable margin for LIBOR loans under the Replacement Existing Term Loan, the New Term Loan, and revolving loans is 2.00% above LIBOR. The revolving line of credit commitments terminate on March 6, 2013. The Replacement Existing Term Loan and the New Term Loan are subject to amortization at 1% of their initial principal amount per annum and amortization commences on March 31, 2008. The remaining principal amount of the Replacement Existing Term Loan and the New Term Loan will be due on March 6, 2014. The Charter Operating Credit Agreement contains financial covenants requiring Charter Operating to maintain a quarterly consolidated leverage ratio not to exceed 5 to 1 and a first lien leverage ratio not to exceed 4 to 1.

On March 6, 2007, CCO Holdings entered into a credit agreement among CCO Holdings, the several lenders from time to time that are parties thereto, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, and certain other agents (the “CCO Holdings Credit Agreement”). The CCO Holdings Credit Agreement consists of a \$350 million term loan facility (the “Term Facility”). The term loan matures on September 6, 2014 (the “Maturity Date”). Borrowings under the CCO Holdings Credit Agreement bear interest at a variable interest rate based on either LIBOR or a base rate plus, in either case, an applicable margin. The applicable margin for LIBOR term loans is 2.50% above LIBOR. The CCO Holdings Credit Agreement is secured by the equity interests of Charter Operating, and all proceeds thereof.

We used a portion of the additional proceeds from the Charter Operating Credit Agreement and CCO Holdings Credit Agreement to redeem \$550 million of CCO Holdings’ outstanding floating rate notes due 2010, to redeem approximately \$187 million of Charter Holdings’ outstanding 8.625% senior notes due 2009, to fund the purchase of notes in a tender offer for total consideration (including premiums and accrued interest) of \$100 million of certain Charter Holdings’ notes outstanding at Charter Holdings, and to repay \$105 million of Charter Holdings’ notes maturing in April 2007. The remainder was used for other general corporate purposes.

Historical Operating, Financing and Investing Activities

Our cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2006 include the cash flows related to our discontinued operations.

We held \$81 million in cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2007 compared to \$60 million as of December 31, 2006. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, we generated \$118 million of net cash flows from operating activities after paying cash interest of \$918 million. In addition, we used approximately \$579 million for purchases of property, plant and equipment. Finally, we had net cash flows provided by financing activities of \$490 million.

Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased \$87 million, or 42%, from \$205 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 to \$118 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, net cash provided by operating activities decreased primarily as a result of changes in operating assets and liabilities that provided \$78 million less cash during the six months ended June 30, 2007 than the corresponding period in 2006, and an increase of \$49 million in interest on cash pay obligations during the same period, offset by revenues increasing at a faster rate than cash expenses.

Investing Activities. Net cash used by investing activities increased to \$587 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to \$553 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006, which was primarily related to an increase in cash used for the purchase of property, plant, and equipment and a decrease in accrued expenses related to capital expenditures.

Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$490 million and \$383 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase in cash provided during the six months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to the corresponding period in 2006, was primarily the result of increased borrowings of long-term debt.

Capital Expenditures

We have significant ongoing capital expenditure requirements. Capital expenditures were \$579 million and \$539 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Capital expenditures increased as a result of spending on customer premise equipment and support capital to meet increased digital, high-speed Internet, and telephone customer growth. See the table below for more details.

Our capital expenditures are funded primarily from cash flows from operating activities, the issuance of debt and borrowings under credit facilities. In addition, during the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, our liabilities related to capital expenditures decreased \$39 million and \$9 million, respectively.

During 2007, we expect capital expenditures to be approximately \$1.2 billion. We expect that the nature of these expenditures will continue to be composed primarily of purchases of customer premise equipment related to telephone and other advanced services, support capital, and for scalable infrastructure costs. We have funded and expect to continue to fund capital expenditures for 2007 primarily from cash flows from operating activities and borrowings under our credit facilities.

We have adopted capital expenditure disclosure guidance, which was developed by eleven publicly traded cable system operators, including Charter, with the support of the National Cable & Telecommunications Association ("NCTA"). The disclosure is intended to provide more consistency in the reporting of operating statistics in capital expenditures among peer companies in the cable industry. These disclosure guidelines are not required disclosure under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), nor do they impact our accounting for capital expenditures under GAAP.

The following table presents our major capital expenditures categories in accordance with NCTA disclosure guidelines for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Customer premise equipment (a)	\$ 128	\$ 128	\$ 289	\$ 258
Scalable infrastructure (b)	51	63	100	97
Line extensions (c)	25	33	49	59
Upgrade/Rebuild (d)	12	14	24	23
Support capital (e)	65	60	117	102
Total capital expenditures	\$ 281	\$ 298	\$ 579	\$ 539

(a) Customer premise equipment includes costs incurred at the customer residence to secure new customers, revenue units and additional bandwidth revenues. It also includes customer installation costs in accordance with SFAS No. 51, *Financial Reporting by Cable Television Companies*, and customer premise equipment (e.g., set-top boxes and cable modems, etc.).

(b) Scalable infrastructure includes costs, not related to customer premise equipment or our network, to secure growth of new customers, revenue units and additional bandwidth revenues or provide service enhancements (e.g.,

headend equipment).

- (c) Line extensions include network costs associated with entering new service areas (e.g., fiber/coaxial cable, amplifiers, electronic equipment, make-ready and design engineering).
- (d) Upgrade/rebuild includes costs to modify or replace existing fiber/coaxial cable networks, including betterments.
- (e) Support capital includes costs associated with the replacement or enhancement of non-network assets due to technological and physical obsolescence (e.g., non-network equipment, land, buildings and vehicles).

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to various market risks, including fluctuations in interest rates. We use interest rate risk management derivative instruments, including but not limited to interest rate swap agreements and interest rate collar agreements (collectively referred to herein as interest rate agreements) as required under the terms of the credit facilities of our subsidiaries. Our policy is to manage our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates by maintaining a mix of fixed and variable rate debt within a targeted range. Using interest rate swap agreements, we agree to exchange, at specified intervals through 2013, the difference between fixed and variable interest amounts calculated by reference to agreed-upon notional principal amounts. Interest rate risk management agreements are not held or issued for speculative or trading purposes.

As of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, our long-term debt totaled approximately \$19.6 billion and \$19.1 billion, respectively. This debt was comprised of approximately \$6.9 billion and \$5.4 billion of credit facilities debt, \$12.3 billion and \$13.3 billion accreted amount of high-yield notes and \$411 million and \$408 million accreted amount of convertible senior notes, respectively.

As of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the weighted average interest rate on the credit facility debt was approximately 7.1% and 7.9%, respectively, the weighted average interest rate on the high-yield notes was approximately 10.3% and the weighted average interest rate on the convertible senior notes was approximately 5.9%, resulting in a blended weighted average interest rate of 9.2% and 9.5%, respectively. The interest rate on approximately 80% and 78% of the total principal amount of our debt was effectively fixed, including the effects of our interest rate hedge agreements as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The fair value of our high-yield notes was \$12.5 billion and \$13.3 billion at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The fair value of our convertible senior notes was \$730 million and \$576 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The fair value of our credit facilities is \$6.8 billion and \$5.4 billion at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The fair value of high-yield and convertible notes is based on quoted market prices, and the fair value of the credit facilities is based on dealer quotations.

We do not hold or issue derivative instruments for trading purposes. We do, however, have certain interest rate derivative instruments that have been designated as cash flow hedging instruments. Such instruments effectively convert variable interest payments on certain debt instruments into fixed payments. For qualifying hedges, SFAS No. 133 allows derivative gains and losses to offset related results on hedged items in the consolidated statement of operations. We have formally documented, designated and assessed the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting. For each of the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, other expense, net includes \$0 and for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, other expense, net includes \$0 and a gain of \$2 million, respectively, which represent cash flow hedge ineffectiveness on interest rate hedge agreements arising from differences between critical terms of the agreements and the related hedged obligations. Changes in the fair value of interest rate agreements that are designated as hedging instruments of the variability of cash flows associated with floating-rate debt obligations, and that meet the effectiveness criteria of SFAS No. 133 are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. For the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, gains of \$50 million and \$1 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, a gain of \$48 million and \$0, respectively, related to derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. The amounts are subsequently reclassified as an increase or decrease to interest expense in the same periods in which the related interest on the floating-rate debt obligations affects earnings (losses).

Certain interest rate derivative instruments are not designated as hedges as they do not meet the effectiveness criteria specified by SFAS No. 133. However, management believes such instruments are closely correlated with the respective debt, thus managing associated risk. Interest rate derivative instruments not designated as hedges are

marked to fair value, with the impact recorded as other income (expense) in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations. For the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, other expense, net includes gains of \$6 million and \$3 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, other expense, net includes gains of \$5 million and \$9 million, respectively, resulting from interest rate derivative instruments not designated as hedges.

The table set forth below summarizes the fair values and contract terms of financial instruments subject to interest rate risk maintained by us as of June 30, 2007 (dollars in millions):

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value at June 30, 2007
Debt:									
Fixed Rate	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 601	\$ 2,232	\$ 282	\$ 1,175	\$ 8,340	\$ 12,630	\$ 13,212
Average Interest Rate	--	--	7.22%	10.26%	11.25%	8.26%	10.70%	10.24%	
Variable Rate	\$ --	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ 6,525	\$ 6,850	\$ 6,792
Average Interest Rate	--	7.19%	7.27%	7.41%	7.52%	7.60%	7.34%	7.34%	
Interest Rate Instruments:									
Variable to Fixed Swaps	\$ 200	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 500	\$ 300	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 53
Average Pay Rate	6.74%	--	--	6.81%	6.98%	6.89%	6.94%	6.89%	
Average Receive Rate	7.34%	--	--	7.42%	7.45%	7.58%	7.65%	7.55%	

The notional amounts of interest rate instruments do not represent amounts exchanged by the parties and, thus, are not a measure of our exposure to credit loss. The amounts exchanged are determined by reference to the notional amount and the other terms of the contracts. The estimated fair value approximates the costs (proceeds) to settle the outstanding contracts. Interest rates on variable debt are estimated using the average implied forward London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR) rates for the year of maturity based on the yield curve in effect at June 30, 2007.

At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, we had outstanding \$3.0 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively, in notional amounts of interest rate swaps. The notional amounts of interest rate instruments do not represent amounts exchanged by the parties and, thus, are not a measure of exposure to credit loss. The amounts exchanged are determined by reference to the notional amount and the other terms of the contracts.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures with respect to the information generated for use in this quarterly report. The evaluation was based in part upon reports and certifications provided by a number of executives. Based upon, and as of the date of that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurances that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms.

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving the desired control objectives and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based upon the above evaluation, Charter's management believes that its controls provide such reasonable assurances.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION.

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We are a defendant or co-defendant in several unrelated lawsuits claiming infringement of various patents relating to various aspects of our businesses. Other industry participants are also defendants in certain of these cases, and, in many cases, we expect that any potential liability would be the responsibility of our equipment vendors pursuant to applicable contractual indemnification provisions. In the event that a court ultimately determines that we infringe on any intellectual property rights, we may be subject to substantial damages and/or an injunction that could require us or our vendors to modify certain products and services we offer to our subscribers. While we believe the lawsuits are without merit and intend to defend the actions vigorously, the lawsuits could be material to our consolidated results of operations of any one period, and no assurance can be given that any adverse outcome would not be material to our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

We are a party to other lawsuits and claims that arise in the ordinary course of conducting our business. The ultimate outcome of these other legal matters pending against us or our subsidiaries cannot be predicted, and although such lawsuits and claims are not expected individually to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity, such lawsuits could have, in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 includes “Risk Factors” under Item 1A of Part I. Except for the updated risk factors described below, there have been no material changes from the risk factors described in our Form 10-K. The information below updates, and should be read in conjunction with, the risk factors and information disclosed in our Form 10-K.

Risks Related to Significant Indebtedness of Us and Our Subsidiaries

We and our subsidiaries have a significant amount of debt and may incur significant additional debt, including secured debt, in the future, which could adversely affect our financial health and our ability to react to changes in our business.

We and our subsidiaries have a significant amount of debt and may (subject to applicable restrictions in their debt instruments) incur additional debt in the future. As of June 30, 2007, our total debt was approximately \$19.6 billion, our shareholders’ deficit was approximately \$6.8 billion and the deficiency of earnings to cover fixed charges for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 was \$300 million and \$610 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2007, approximately \$413 million aggregate principal amount of Charter’s convertible notes were outstanding, which matures in 2009. We will need to raise additional capital and/or receive distributions or payments from our subsidiaries in order to satisfy this debt obligation. An additional \$450 million aggregate principal amount of Charter’s convertible notes are held by Charter Holdco.

Because of our significant indebtedness, our ability to raise additional capital at reasonable rates or at all is uncertain, and the ability of our subsidiaries to make distributions or payments to their parent companies is subject to availability of funds and restrictions under our subsidiaries’ applicable debt instruments and under applicable law. If we need to raise additional capital through the issuance of equity or find it necessary to engage in a recapitalization or other similar transaction, our shareholders could suffer significant dilution, and in the case of a recapitalization or other similar transaction, our noteholders might not receive principal and interest payments to which they are contractually entitled.

Our significant amount of debt could have other important consequences. For example, the debt will or could:

- require us to dedicate a significant portion of our cash flow from operating activities to make payments on our debt, which will reduce our funds available for working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate expenses;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business, the cable and telecommunications industries and the economy at large;

- place us at a disadvantage as compared to our competitors that have proportionately less debt;
- make us vulnerable to interest rate increases, because approximately 20% of our borrowings are, and will continue to be, subject to variable rates of interest;
 - expose us to increased interest expense as we refinance existing lower interest rate instruments;
 - adversely affect our relationship with customers and suppliers;
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds in the future, due to applicable financial and restrictive covenants in our debt;
- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations to the holders of our notes and for our subsidiaries to satisfy their obligations to their lenders under their credit facilities and to their noteholders; and
- limit future increases in the value, or cause a decline in the value of our equity, which could limit our ability to raise additional capital by issuing equity.

A default by one of our subsidiaries under its debt obligations could result in the acceleration of those obligations, which in turn could trigger cross defaults under other agreements governing our long-term indebtedness. In addition, the secured lenders under our credit facilities and the holders of the Charter Operating senior second-lien notes could foreclose on their collateral, which includes equity interest in our subsidiaries, and exercise other rights of secured creditors. Any default under those credit facilities or the indentures governing our convertible notes or our subsidiaries' debt could adversely affect our growth, our financial condition, our results of operations, and our ability to make payments on our convertible notes, our credit facilities, and other debt of our subsidiaries, and could force us to seek the protection of the bankruptcy laws. We and our subsidiaries may incur significant additional debt in the future. If current debt amounts increase, the related risks that we now face will intensify.

We may not be able to access funds under the Charter Operating credit facilities if we fail to satisfy the covenant restrictions in such credit facilities, which could adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to conduct our business.

Our subsidiaries have historically relied on access to credit facilities in order to fund operations and to service parent company debt, and we expect such reliance to continue in the future. Our total potential borrowing availability under our revolving credit facility was approximately \$1.4 billion as of June 30, 2007, none of which is limited by covenant restrictions. There can be no assurance that our actual availability under our credit facilities will not be limited by covenant restrictions in the future.

One of the conditions to the availability of funding under our credit facilities is the absence of a default under such facilities, including as a result of any failure to comply with the covenants under the facilities. Among other covenants, the Charter Operating credit facilities require us to maintain specific leverage ratios. The Charter Operating credit facilities also provide that Charter Operating has to obtain an unqualified audit opinion from its independent accountants for each fiscal year. There can be no assurance that Charter Operating will be able to continue to comply with these or any other of the covenants under the credit facilities.

An event of default under the credit facilities or indentures, if not waived, could result in the acceleration of those debt obligations and, consequently, could trigger cross defaults under other agreements governing our long-term indebtedness. In addition, the secured lenders under the Charter Operating credit facilities and the holders of the Charter Operating senior second-lien notes could foreclose on their collateral, which includes equity interest in our subsidiaries, and exercise other rights of secured creditors. Any default under those credit facilities or the indentures governing our convertible notes or our subsidiaries' debt could adversely affect our growth, our financial condition, our results of operations, and our ability to make payments on our convertible notes, our credit facilities, and other debt of our subsidiaries, and could force us to seek the protection of the bankruptcy laws, which could materially adversely impact our ability to operate our business and to make payments under our debt instruments.

We depend on generating sufficient cash flow and having access to additional external liquidity sources to fund our debt obligations, capital expenditures, and ongoing operations.

Our ability to service our debt and to fund our planned capital expenditures and ongoing operations will depend on both our ability to generate cash flow and our access to additional external liquidity sources. Our ability to generate cash flow is dependent on many factors, including:

- competition from other distributors, including incumbent telephone companies, direct broadcast satellite operators, wireless broadband providers and DSL providers;
- difficulties in introducing and operating our telephone services, such as our ability to adequately meet customer expectations for the reliability of voice services, and our ability to adequately meet demand for installations and customer service;
- our ability to sustain and grow revenues and cash flows from operating activities by offering video, high-speed Internet, telephone and other services, and to maintain and grow our customer base, particularly in the face of increasingly aggressive competition;
- our ability to obtain programming at reasonable prices or to adequately raise prices to offset the effects of higher programming costs;
 - general business conditions, economic uncertainty or slowdown; and
- the effects of governmental regulation, including but not limited to local and state franchise authorities, on our business.

Some of these factors are beyond our control. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow or access additional external liquidity sources, we may not be able to service and repay our debt, operate our business, respond to competitive challenges, or fund our other liquidity and capital needs. Although we and our subsidiaries have been able to raise funds through issuances of debt in the past, we may not be able to access additional sources of external liquidity on similar terms, if at all. We expect that cash on hand, cash flows from operating activities, and the amounts available under our credit facilities will be adequate to meet our cash needs through 2008. We believe that cash flows from operating activities and amounts available under our credit facilities may not be sufficient to fund our operations and satisfy our interest and principal repayment obligations in 2009, and will not be sufficient to fund such needs in 2010 and beyond. See “Part I. Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

Because of our holding company structure, our outstanding notes are structurally subordinated in right of payment to all liabilities of our subsidiaries. Restrictions in our subsidiaries' debt instruments and under applicable law limit their ability to provide funds to us or our various debt issuers.

Charter's primary assets are its equity interests in its subsidiaries. Our operating subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and are not obligated to make funds available to us for payments on our notes or other obligations in the form of loans, distributions or otherwise. Our subsidiaries' ability to make distributions to us is subject to their compliance with the terms of their credit facilities and indentures and restrictions under applicable law. Under the Delaware limited liability company act, our subsidiaries may only make distributions to us if they have “surplus” as defined in the act. Under fraudulent transfer laws, our subsidiaries may not make distributions to us or the applicable debt issuers to service debt obligations if they are insolvent or are rendered insolvent thereby. The measures of insolvency for purposes of these fraudulent transfer laws vary depending upon the law applied in any proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent transfer has occurred. Generally, however, an entity would be considered insolvent if:

- the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair saleable value of all its assets;
- the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they became absolute and mature; or
 - it could not pay its debts as they became due.

While we believe that our relevant subsidiaries currently have surplus and are not insolvent, there can be no assurance that these subsidiaries will be permitted to make distributions in the future in compliance with these restrictions in amounts needed to service our indebtedness. Our direct or indirect subsidiaries include the borrowers and guarantors under the Charter Operating and CCO Holdings credit facilities. Several of our subsidiaries are also obligors and guarantors under other senior high yield notes. Our convertible notes are structurally subordinated in right of payment

to all of the debt and other liabilities of our subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2007, our total debt was approximately \$19.6 billion, of which approximately \$19.2 billion was structurally senior to our convertible notes.

In the event of bankruptcy, liquidation or dissolution of one or more of our subsidiaries, that subsidiary's assets would first be applied to satisfy its own obligations, and following such payments, such subsidiary may not have sufficient assets remaining to make payments to us as an equity holder or otherwise. In that event:

- the lenders under Charter Operating's credit facilities whose interests are secured by substantially all of our operating assets, will have the right to be paid in full before us from any of our subsidiaries' assets; and
- the holders of preferred membership interests in our subsidiary, CC VIII, would have a claim on a portion of its assets that may reduce the amounts available for repayment to holders of our outstanding notes.

Risks Related to Our Business

We operate in a very competitive business environment, which affects our ability to attract and retain customers and can adversely affect our business and operations

The industry in which we operate is highly competitive and has become more so in recent years. In some instances, we compete against companies with fewer regulatory burdens, easier access to financing, greater personnel resources, greater brand name recognition, and long-established relationships with regulatory authorities and customers. Increasing consolidation in the cable industry and the repeal of certain ownership rules may provide additional benefits to certain of our competitors, either through access to financing, resources, or efficiencies of scale.

Our principal competitors for video services throughout our territory are direct broadcast satellite operators ("DBS"). The two largest DBS providers are The DIRECTV Group, Inc. and Echostar Communications, Inc. Competition from DBS, including intensive marketing efforts with aggressive pricing and exclusive programming has had an adverse impact on our ability to retain customers. DBS has grown rapidly over the last several years. The cable industry, including us, has lost a significant number of video customers to DBS competition, and we face serious challenges in this area in the future. In some areas, DBS operators have entered into co-marketing arrangements with other of our competitors to offer service bundles combining video services provided by the DBS operator and digital subscriber line Internet services ("DSL") along with traditional telephone service offered by the telephone companies. These service bundles substantially resemble our bundles. We believe that competition from DBS service providers may present greater challenges in areas of lower population density, and that our systems service a higher concentration of such areas than those of certain other major cable service providers.

Local telephone companies and electric utilities can offer video and other services in competition with us and they increasingly may do so in the future. Two major local telephone companies, AT&T and Verizon, have both announced that they are making upgrades of their networks. Some upgraded portions of these networks are or will be capable of carrying two-way video services that are comparable to ours, high-speed data services that operate at speeds as high or higher than those we make available to customers in these areas, and digital voice services that are similar to ours. In addition, these companies continue to offer their traditional telephone services as well as bundles that include wireless voice services provided by affiliated companies. Based on internal estimates, we believe that AT&T's and Verizon's upgrades have been completed in systems representing approximately 6% to 7% of our homes passed as of June 30, 2007, an increase from an estimated 2% at March 31, 2007. Additional upgrades in markets in which we operate are expected. In areas where they have launched video services, these parties are aggressively marketing video, voice and data bundles at entry level prices similar to those we use to market our bundles.

The existence of more than one cable system operating in the same territory is referred to as an overbuild. Overbuilds could adversely affect our growth, financial condition, and results of operations, by creating or increasing competition. Based on internal estimates, as of June 30, 2007, we are aware of traditional overbuild situations impacting approximately 8% of our estimated homes passed, and potential traditional overbuild situations in areas servicing approximately an additional 1% of our estimated homes passed. Additional overbuild situations may occur in other systems.

With respect to our Internet access services, we face competition, including intensive marketing efforts and aggressive pricing, from telephone companies and other providers of DSL. DSL service is competitive with high-speed Internet

service over cable systems. In addition, DBS providers have entered into joint marketing arrangements with Internet access providers to offer bundled video and Internet service, which competes with our ability to provide bundled services to our customers. Moreover, as we expand our telephone offerings, we will face considerable competition from established telephone companies and other carriers.

In order to attract new customers, from time to time we make promotional offers, including offers of temporarily reduced price or free service. These promotional programs result in significant advertising, programming and operating expenses, and also require us to make capital expenditures to acquire customer premise equipment. Customers who subscribe to our services as a result of these offerings may not remain customers for any significant period of time following the end of the promotional period. A failure to retain existing customers and customers added through promotional offerings or to collect the amounts they owe us could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Mergers, joint ventures, and alliances among franchised, wireless, or private cable operators, DBS providers, local exchange carriers, and others, may provide additional benefits to some of our competitors, either through access to financing, resources, or efficiencies of scale, or the ability to provide multiple services in direct competition with us.

In addition to the various competitive factors discussed above, our business is subject to risks relating to increasing competition for the leisure and entertainment time of consumers. Our business competes with all other sources of entertainment and information delivery, including broadcast television, movies, live events, radio broadcasts, home video products, console games, print media, and the Internet. Technological advancements, such as video-on-demand, new video formats, and Internet streaming and downloading, have increased the number of entertainment and information delivery choices available to consumers, and intensified the challenges posed by audience fragmentation. The increasing number of choices available to audiences could negatively impact not only consumer demand for our products and services, but also advertisers' willingness to purchase advertising from us. If we do not respond appropriately to further increases in the leisure and entertainment choices available to consumers, our competitive position could deteriorate, and our financial results could suffer.

We cannot assure you that our cable systems will allow us to compete effectively. Additionally, as we expand our offerings to include other telecommunications services, and to introduce new and enhanced services, we will be subject to competition from other providers of the services we offer. We cannot predict the extent to which competition may affect our business and operations in the future.

Risks Related to Regulatory and Legislative Matters

Our cable system franchises are non-exclusive. Accordingly, local franchising authorities can grant additional franchises and create competition in market areas where none existed previously, resulting in overbuilds, which could adversely affect results of operations.

Our cable system franchises are non-exclusive. Consequently, local franchising authorities can grant additional franchises to competitors in the same geographic area or operate their own cable systems. In addition, certain telephone companies are seeking authority to operate in communities without first obtaining a local franchise. As a result, competing operators may build systems in areas in which we hold franchises. In some cases, municipal utilities may legally compete with us without obtaining a franchise from the local franchising authority.

Legislative proposals have been introduced in many state legislatures that would greatly streamline cable franchising. This legislation is intended to facilitate entry by new competitors, particularly local telephone companies. Such legislation has passed in numerous states, including states where we have significant operations. Although most of these states have provided some regulatory relief for incumbent cable operators, some of these proposals are viewed as being more favorable to new entrants due to a number of factors, including efforts to withhold streamlined cable franchising from incumbents until after the expiration of their existing franchises, and the potential for new entrants to serve only higher-income areas of a particular community. To the extent we are not able to avail ourselves of this streamlined franchising process, we may continue to be subject to more onerous franchise requirements at the local level than new entrants. In March 2007, the FCC released a ruling designed to streamline competitive cable franchising. Among other things, the FCC prohibited local franchising authorities from imposing

“unreasonable” build-out requirements and established a mechanism whereby competing providers can secure “interim authority” to offer cable service if the local franchising authority has not acted on a franchise application within 90 days (in the case of competitors with existing right of way authority) or 180 days (in the case of competitors without existing right of way authority). Local regulators have appealed the FCC’s ruling.

We may be required to provide access to our network to other Internet service providers, which could significantly increase our competition and adversely affect our ability to provide new products and services.

A number of companies, including independent Internet service providers, or ISPs, have requested local authorities and the FCC to require cable operators to provide non-discriminatory access to cable's broadband infrastructure, so that these companies may deliver Internet services directly to customers over cable facilities. In a 2005 ruling, commonly referred to as *Brand X*, the Supreme Court upheld an FCC decision making it less likely that any nondiscriminatory "open access" requirements (which are generally associated with common carrier regulation of "telecommunications services") will be imposed on the cable industry by local, state or federal authorities. The Supreme Court held that the FCC was correct in classifying cable provided Internet service as an "information service," rather than a "telecommunications service." Notwithstanding *Brand X*, there has been continued advocacy by certain Internet content providers and consumer groups for new federal laws or regulations to adopt so-called "net neutrality" principles limiting the ability of broadband network owners (like Charter) to manage and control their own networks. The proposals might prevent network owners, for example, from charging bandwidth intensive content providers, such as certain online gaming, music, and video service providers, an additional fee to ensure quality delivery of the services to consumers. If we were required to allocate a portion of our bandwidth capacity to other Internet service providers, or were prohibited from charging heavy bandwidth intensive services a fee for use of our networks, we believe that it could impair our ability to use our bandwidth in ways that would generate maximum revenues. In April 2007, the FCC issued a notice of inquiry regarding the marketing practices of broadband providers as a precursor to considering the need for any FCC regulation of internet service providers.

Changes in channel carriage regulations could impose significant additional costs on us.

Cable operators also face significant regulation of their channel carriage. We can be required to devote substantial capacity to the carriage of programming that we might not carry voluntarily, including certain local broadcast signals, local public, educational and government access programming, and unaffiliated commercial leased access programming. This carriage burden could increase in the future, particularly if we are required to carry both an analog and digital versions of local broadcast signals (dual carriage) or to carry multiple program streams included with a single digital broadcast transmission (multicast carriage). Additional government-mandated broadcast carriage obligations could disrupt existing programming commitments, interfere with our preferred use of limited channel capacity, and limit our ability to offer services that would maximize our revenue potential. The FCC recently initiated a new rulemaking to explore the cable industry's carriage obligations once the broadcast industry transition from analog to digital transmission is completed in February 2009. The FCC is considering new carriage obligations in an effort to facilitate that transition that could increase the capacity cable operators must devote to the retransmission of broadcast signals.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

The annual meeting of shareholders of Charter Communications, Inc. was held on June 12, 2007. Of the total 408,616,474 shares of Class A common stock issued, outstanding and eligible to be voted at the meeting, 364,693,586 shares, representing the same number of votes, were represented in person or by proxy at the meeting. Of the total 50,000 shares of Class B common stock issued, outstanding and eligible to be voted at the meeting, 50,000 shares, representing 3,391,820,310 votes, were represented in person or by proxy at the meeting. Three matters were submitted to a vote of the shareholders at the meeting.

ELECTION OF ONE CLASS A/CLASS B DIRECTOR. The holders of the Class A common stock and the Class B common stock voting together elected Robert P. May as the Class A/Class B director, to hold office for a term of one year. The voting results are set forth below:

NOMINEE	FOR	WITHHELD
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**BROKER
NON-VOTE**

Robert P. May	3,751,644,025	4,869,871	N/A
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ELECTION OF ELEVEN CLASS B DIRECTORS. The holder of the Class B common stock elected eleven Class B directors to the Board of Directors, each to hold office for a term of one year. The voting results are set forth below:

NOMINEE	FOR	WITHHELD
Paul G. Allen	3,391,820,310	0
W. Lance Conn	3,391,820,310	0
Nathaniel A. Davis	3,391,820,310	0
Jonathan L. Dolgen	3,391,820,310	0
Rajive Johri	3,391,820,310	0
David C. Merritt	3,391,820,310	0
Marc B. Nathanson	3,391,820,310	0
Jo Allen Patton	3,391,820,310	0
Neil Smit	3,391,820,310	0
John H. Tory	3,391,820,310	0
Larry W. Wangberg	3,391,820,310	0

RATIFICATION OF KPMG LLP AS THE INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM. The holders of the Class A common stock and the Class B common stock voting together ratified KPMG LLP as Charter Communications, Inc.'s independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2007. The voting results are set forth below:

FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN	BROKER NON-VOTE
3,753,652,733	2,573,249	287,914	N/A

Under the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws of Charter Communications, Inc. for purposes of determining whether votes have been cast, abstentions and broker "non-votes" are not counted and therefore do not have an effect on the proposals

Item 5. Other Information.

Charter entered into amended and restated employment agreements ("New Agreements") as of August 1, 2007, with J. T. Fisher, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; Michael J. Lovett, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer; Grier C. Raclin, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary; and Robert A. Quigley, Executive Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer, all Named Executive Officers ("NEO") of Charter. These New Agreements replace the existing employment agreements for each of the individuals. In addition, Charter will enter into an Addendum to Employment Agreement (the "Addendum") as of August 1, 2007, with Neil Smit, President and Chief Executive Officer, who is also a NEO. The following is a brief description of the New Agreements and the general terms of the Addendum. The full text of each of the New Agreements and the Addendum have been filed as exhibits to this Form 10-Q.

The New Agreements are for terms of between two and three years, automatically renewable for a one-year period unless either party gives written notice not later than 90 days prior to the termination of the agreement. The New Agreements set forth annual base salary amounts, target bonus amounts as a percentage of annual base salary under Charter's Executive Bonus Plan and special equity grants to each NEO. The specific amounts for each NEO are set forth in the table below. The New Agreements also provide that the NEOs shall be entitled to receive such benefits and perquisites that are generally provided to senior executives of a comparable level at Charter and to participate in the 2005 Executive Cash Award Plan (the "Cash Award Plan"). The New Agreement of Mr. Lovett provides that Mr. Lovett will receive a one time additional contribution to the Cash Award Plan equal to 1.5 times base salary.

The New Agreements provide that, in the event that the Executive is terminated by Charter without "Cause" or the Executive elects to terminate the New Agreement for "Good Reason," as those terms are defined in the New Agreements, the Executive will receive the severance payment set forth in the table below in 52 bi-weekly installments; a lump sum payment equal to payments due under COBRA for at least 24 months; and the vesting of options and restricted stock for as long as severance payments are made, subject to acceleration if a "Change of Control" (as such term is defined in the New Agreements) occurs during the severance period (in Mr. Lovett's case all options, performance units, shares and restricted shares also accelerate upon Termination by the Company without Cause or by the Executive for Good Reason) and subject to the

restrictions contained in Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code. In the event of termination by reason of "Disability," as that term is defined in the New Agreements, or death, Charter shall pay in a lump sum payment all unpaid salary and earned bonus, as well as the *pro rata* portion of the bonus for the year of termination, payable when other senior executives bonuses are paid. The New Agreements contain a two-year non-compete provision and a two-year non-solicitation clause.

The Addendum provides that Mr. Smit will receive certain awards of equity of Charter under Charter's 2001 Stock Incentive Plan, an additional amount of severance pay than as set forth in his employment agreement, and that Mr. Smit will participate in the Cash Award Plan, resulting in \$1.44 million being credited to his account under the plan.

The following table sets forth a summary of amounts contained in each of the New Agreements and the Addendum:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term of Agreement</u>	<u>Base Salary (\$)</u>	<u>Bonus Target (% of Base Salary)</u>	<u>Special Equity Grant</u>	<u>Severance Pay (\$)</u>
Neil Smit, President and Chief Executive Officer	No change	No change	No change	Restricted Stock – 600,000 shares 2007 Performance Units – 600,000	(Base salary+ Target Bonus) x 3
J. T. Fisher Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2 years, 9 months	515,000	70	Restricted Stock – 50,000 shares 2007 Performance Units – 50,000	(Base Salary+ Target Bonus) x 2
Michael J. Lovett Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	3 years	731,150	100	Restricted Stock – 553,643 shares 2007 Performance Units – 2.5 553,643	(Base Salary+ Target Bonus) x 2.5
Robert A. Quigley Executive Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer	2 years, 3 months	470,025	60	Restricted Stock – 150,000 and 75,000 shares 2007 Performance Units – 150,000	(Base Salary+ Target Bonus) x 2
Grier C. Raclin Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary	2 years, 9 months	470,025	60	Restricted Stock – 150,000 shares 2007 Performance Units – 150,000	(Base Salary+ Target Bonus) x 2

Item 6. Exhibits.

The index to the exhibits begins on page E-1 of this quarterly report.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Charter Communications, Inc. has duly caused this quarterly report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,
Registrant

Dated: August 2, 2007

By: /s/ Kevin D. Howard

Name: Kevin D. Howard

Title: *Vice President and
Chief Accounting Officer*

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit

Number Description of Document

3.1(a)	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Charter Communications, Inc. (Originally incorporated July 22, 1999) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 3 to the registration statement on Form S-1 of Charter Communications, Inc. filed on October 18, 1999 (File No. 333-83887)).
3.1(b)	Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Charter Communications, Inc. filed May 10, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1(b) to the annual report on Form 10-K filed by Charter Communications, Inc. on March 29, 2002 (File No. 000-27927)).
3.2	Amended and Restated By-laws of Charter Communications, Inc. as of October 30, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Charter Communications, Inc. filed on October 31, 2006 (File No. 000-27927)).
10.1+*	Addendum to the Employment Agreement between Neil Smit and Charter Communications, Inc., dated as of August 1, 2007.
10.2+*	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Jeffrey T. Fisher and Charter Communications, Inc., dated as of August 1, 2007.
10.3+*	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Michael J. Lovett and Charter Communications, Inc., dated as of August 1, 2007.
10.4+*	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Robert A. Quigley and Charter Communications, Inc., dated as of August 1, 2007.
10.5+*	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Grier C. Raclin and Charter Communications, Inc., dated as of August 1, 2007.
12.1*	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
31.1*	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/Rule 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2*	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/Rule 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32.1*	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Chief Executive Officer).
32.2*	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Chief Financial Officer).

* Document attached

+ Management compensatory plan or arrangement