

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

Commission File Numbers: 333-72440
333-82124-02

**Mediacom Broadband LLC
Mediacom Broadband Corporation***

(Exact names of Registrants as specified in their charters)

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

06-1615412
06-1630167
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Numbers)

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

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:
None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:
None

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filers Accelerated filers

Non-accelerated filers Smaller reporting companies

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

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

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

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

MEDIACOM BROADBAND LLC
2015 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT
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This Annual Report on Form 10-K is for the year ended December 31, 2015. Any statement contained in a prior periodic report shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this Annual Report to the extent that a statement herein modifies or supersedes such statement. The Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) allows us to “incorporate by reference” information that we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information by referring you directly to those documents. Information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this Annual Report.

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

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

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

- increased levels of competition for residential and business customers from other providers, including but not limited to direct broadcast satellite operators, local phone companies, other cable providers, wireless communications companies, and providers that offer streaming and downloading of video content over the Internet;
- lower demand for our residential and business services, which may result from increased competition, weakened economic conditions or other factors;
- our ability to contain the continued increases in video programming costs, or to raise video rates to offset, in whole or in part, the effects of such costs, including retransmission consent fees;
- significant increases in the use of bandwidth-intensive Internet services;
- our ability to further expand our business services, which has continued to make increasing contributions to our results of operations;
- our ability to successfully adopt new technologies and introduce new products and services to meet customer demands and preferences;
- our ability to secure hardware, software and operational support for the delivery of products and services to consumers;
- disruptions or failures of our network and information systems, including those caused by “cyber-attacks,” natural disasters or other material events outside our control;
- our reliance on certain intellectual property rights, and not infringing on the intellectual property rights of others;
- our ability to refinance future debt maturities or provide future funding for general corporate purposes and potential strategic transactions, on favorable terms, if at all;
- our ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to meet our debt service obligations;
- changes in assumptions underlying our critical accounting policies;
- changes in legislative and regulatory matters that may cause us to incur additional costs and expenses; and
- other risks and uncertainties discussed in this Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2015 and other reports or documents that we file from time to time with the SEC.

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

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Mediacom Communications Corporation

We are a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mediacom Communications Corporation (“Mediacom” or “MCC”). MCC is the eighth largest cable operator in the U.S., serving about 1.3 million residential and business customer relationships in smaller markets primarily in the Midwest and Southeast. MCC offers a wide array of information, communications and entertainment services to households and businesses, including video, high-speed data (“HSD”), phone, and home security and automation. Through Mediacom Business, MCC provides scalable broadband communications solutions to commercial and public sector customers of all sizes, and sells advertising and production services under the OnMedia brand.

MCC’s cable systems are owned and operated through our operating subsidiaries and those of Mediacom LLC, another wholly-owned subsidiary of MCC. As of December 31, 2015, MCC’s cable systems passed an estimated 2.82 million homes and served approximately 855,000 video customers, 1,085,000 HSD customers and 433,000 phone customers, aggregating 2.37 million primary service units (“PSUs”).

MCC is a privately-owned company. An entity wholly-owned by Rocco B. Commisso and related parties is the sole shareholder of MCC, a C corporation. Mr. Commisso is MCC’s founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. MCC manages us pursuant to management agreements with our operating subsidiaries. See Note 9 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Mediacom Broadband LLC

We are a holding company and do not have any operations or hold any assets other than our investments in our operating subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2015, the cable systems operated by these subsidiaries passed an estimated 1.50 million homes and served approximately 480,000 video customers, 605,000 HSD customers and 239,000 phone customers, aggregating 1.32 million PSUs. As of the same date, these cable systems served 732,000 residential and business customer relationships.

Our phone number is (845) 443-2600 and our principal executive offices are located at 1 Mediacom Way, Mediacom Park, New York, 10918. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to such reports filed with or furnished to the SEC under sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are made available free of charge on MCC’s website (www.mediacomcc.com) as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. The information posted on MCC’s website is not incorporated into our SEC filings.

2015 Financing Activity

On August 12, 2015 and November 23, 2015, we entered into incremental facility agreements that provided for \$25.0 million and \$87.5 million of additional revolving credit commitments, respectively.

On December 17, 2015, we completed a new term loan (“Term Loan A”) in the aggregate principal amount of \$151.5 million. Net proceeds from Term Loan A, together with borrowings under our revolving credit commitments, were used to repay the entire \$194.0 million balance of the Term Loan G under our bank credit facility.

See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis — Liquidity and Capital Resources — Capital Structure — 2015 Financing Activity” and Note 6 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Description of Our Business

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

| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Estimated homes passed (1) | 1,496,000 | 1,499,000 | 1,495,000 | 1,493,000 | 1,524,000 |
| Video | | | | | |
| Video customers (2) | 480,000 | 500,000 | 528,000 | 558,000 | 596,000 |
| Video penetration (3) | 32.1% | 33.4% | 35.3% | 37.4% | 39.1% |
| High Speed Data | | | | | |
| HSD customers (4) | 605,000 | 564,000 | 534,000 | 505,000 | 468,000 |
| HSD penetration (5) | 40.4% | 37.6% | 35.7% | 33.8% | 30.7% |
| Phone | | | | | |
| Phone customers (6) | 239,000 | 218,000 | 207,000 | 190,000 | 180,000 |
| Phone penetration (7) | 16.0% | 14.5% | 13.8% | 12.7% | 11.8% |
| Primary Service Units (PSUs) | | | | | |
| PSUs (8) | 1,324,000 | 1,282,000 | 1,269,000 | 1,253,000 | 1,244,000 |
| PSU penetration (9) | 88.5% | 85.5% | 84.9% | 83.9% | 81.6% |
| Customer Relationships | | | | | |
| Customer relationships (10) | 732,000 | 710,000 | 710,000 | 708,000 | 701,000 |

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

Services

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

Our services are typically offered on a subscription basis to residential and SMB customers, billed in advance, with a one-time installation fee and monthly rates and related charges that vary according to the level of service taken, whether the services are sold as

a “bundle” or on an individual basis, and charges associated with equipment taken by customers. Residential customers generally have the option of paying on a month-to-month basis, or signing a contract to obtain more favorable rates, subject to a fee upon early cancellation. Business customers may only discontinue services in accordance with the terms of their contracts, which typically have 3 to 7 year terms.

Our Service Areas

Approximately 73% of our homes passed are in the top 110 television markets in the United States, commonly referred to as Nielsen Media Research designated market areas (“DMAs”), substantially all of which are in DMAs that rank between the 70th and 110th largest.

Our largest markets are:

- Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, Iowa;
- The Quad Cities area in Illinois and Iowa, comprising Bettendorf, Davenport, East Moline, Moline and Rock Island;
- Springfield, Jefferson City and Columbia, Missouri; and
- Columbus, Albany and Valdosta, Georgia.

Residential Services

We market our services to residential customers both individually and in bundled packages, with discounts generally available for the subscription to bundled packages, multiple tiers, or other combinations of services. As of December 31, 2015, approximately 58% of our residential customers took two or more of our services, including about 22% that took all three.

Video

We offer residential customers a wide variety of video services, with access to hundreds of channels depending on the level of service taken, including various programming tiers and packages to appeal to a variety of customer preferences. Residential video customers are charged a monthly fee that varies depending on the video package and equipment taken, with additional revenues generated from one-time fees associated with video-on-demand (“VOD”) and other ancillary purchases. In 2015, residential video revenues represented 46.0% of our total revenues.

All of our residential video customers receive, at a minimum, a limited basic tier of over 50 channels including local broadcast stations and local public, government and leased access channels, with additional digital programming tiers offering over 400 channels. We offer several tiers of digital video service that include national cable networks and regional sports networks, foreign-language and international programming, and digital music channels, depending on the tier selected. Residential video customers may also subscribe to premium network programming from HBO, Showtime, Starz and Cinemax that provides commercial-free original programming, movies, live and taped sporting events and concerts, and other special events.

Our video services generally require the use of a digital set-top box (“set-top”), which provides an interactive, on-screen program guide and access to our VOD library, or a lower-cost digital transport adapter. Video customers who take our high-definition (“HD”) set-top can view certain content with a higher resolution picture, improved audio quality and a wide-screen format, including most major broadcast networks, leading national cable networks, regional sports networks and premium channels, and we offer many HD titles in our VOD library.

Our VOD service gives video customers access to over 23,000 programming choices, including a wide selection of movies, national broadcast and cable network shows, music videos, and locally produced events. A significant portion of our VOD carries no additional charge and video customers who subscribe to a premium network can access its VOD content for no additional charge. Special event programs, including live concerts, sporting events, and first-run movies are also available on a pay-per-view basis.

Our digital video recorder (“DVR”) service allows customers to digitally record programming to view at their convenience, and pause and rewind live programming. Our most advanced DVR, the multi-room set-top, gives customers the same stored content on multiple televisions in their home and a cloud-based, graphically-rich TiVo guide, with Netflix, YouTube, Pandora and other popular apps, advanced search functionality, in-home video streaming to personal customer devices and the ability to download certain content to their mobile devices for viewing outside of their home. As of December 31, 2015, 34.4% of our video customers took our DVR service.

We also enable video customers to watch certain programming wherever they are connected to the Internet, whether in or outside their home, using devices such as computers, tablets and smartphones. Eligible video customers have online access to content for about 70 channels, and we plan to further expand our “TV Everywhere” line-up in 2016.

HSD

We offer several tiers of high-speed Internet access with a variety of speeds and data allowances to fit our customers’ needs, with maximum downstream and upstream speeds of up to 150 megabits per second (“Mbps”) and up to 20 Mbps, respectively, available in substantially all of our service area. In limited markets, we have also introduced maximum downstream speeds of up to 1 gigabit per second (“Gbps”). In 2015, residential HSD revenues represented 30.0% of our total revenues.

Residential HSD customers are charged a monthly fee that varies depending on the speed tier taken, with additional charges if their monthly data allowance is exceeded. Our HSD service requires a modem to connect to the Internet, which most of our customers lease from us for a monthly fee, and may also include robust wireless home networking gear that allows our customers to connect multiple devices in their home at the highest speeds possible. As of December 31, 2015, 34.2% of our HSD customers took wireless home networking.

As Internet-delivered video and the usage of multiple devices have proliferated, customer bandwidth requirements have grown at a rapid pace, increasing demand for our higher-speed HSD tiers. We continue to make substantial investments in our network to meet higher customer bandwidth demands, including plans to begin the deployment of next-generation technology in 2016 that will allow us to introduce downstream speeds of up to 1 Gbps throughout our residential footprint over the next few years.

Phone

Our residential phone offers unlimited nationwide calling and a wide variety of popular calling features, including Caller ID, call waiting, call forwarding, three-way calling, anonymous call blocking and other features, generally for a fixed monthly service and equipment fee. Residential phone customers who also take our video service have the ability to receive Caller ID on the customer’s television. Voicemail services, directory assistance and other features are available for an additional monthly fee, and international calling plans are made available at competitive rates. In 2015, residential phone revenues represented 6.1% of our total revenues.

Business Services

Through Mediacom Business, we offer a variety of services that can be tailored to any size business, from video, HSD and phone that are similar to our residential products for small- and medium-sized businesses, to high performance, customized solutions for medium- and large-sized businesses and institutions with high-capacity transmission and multi-user voice requirements, including fiber connectivity to cellular towers. In 2015, business services revenues represented 13.1% of our total revenues.

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

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

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

Advertising

Through our OnMedia brand, we sell advertising and production services to local, regional and national customers. As part of the programming agreements with certain national cable networks, we receive an allocation of scheduled advertising time, generally two minutes per hour, and use this allotted time to insert commercials. Our advertising sales infrastructure includes in-house production facilities and staffing, and a locally-based sales workforce. In certain markets, we have entered into agreements, or “interconnects,” with other cable operators in the same DMA under which we sell advertising on behalf of these other operators, or vice versa, simplifying our clients’ purchase of local advertising in multiple markets and expanding their geographic reach. We also sell digital ad placement and other media services as an extension of our advertising business to help local and national businesses market their products. This single-provider integration of television and digital advertising represents a unique market position for us in the communities we serve. In 2015, advertising revenues represented 4.8% of our total revenues.

Marketing and Sales

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

In 2015, we rolled out Xstream, a repackaging of our flagship triple play bundle with a simplified pricing structure. The base Xstream package offering includes our TiVo-enabled DVR, HSD service with 50 Mbps downstream speeds and our phone service with unlimited nationwide calling. We believe this rebranding will positively influence the market's perception of our products and services, and drive greater sales activity. In 2015, we also launched an e-commerce platform, which allows customers to add services and schedule installations through our website, adding additional flexibility for potential customers.

Customer Care

We continue to invest in our customers' experience by improving the reliability and quality of service and installation experience. Our customer care group has multiple contact centers, staffed with dedicated customer service, sales, and technical support representatives available at all times. Our virtual contact center platform functions as a single, unified call center and allows us to manage resources effectively and reduce customer hold times through efficient call-routing. Our Internet portal and mobile applications allow customers to manage their billing account, utilize self-help tools to troubleshoot service issues, schedule appointments, and easily contact an agent. Our strong presence on many social networking websites, including Twitter and Facebook, allows us to be more proactive in customer service.

Our field operations team focuses on providing a quality experience during installation and service calls, with the goal of resolving any technical issues on the first attempt. For the convenience of our customers, we offer 30 minute arrival windows and evening and weekend scheduling for installation and service calls. Field activity is scheduled and routed seamlessly with remote dispatching and workflow management and GPS systems that facilitate on-time arrival for customer appointments. Our field technicians are equipped with diagnostic and monitoring tools that determine the quality of service at the customer's home in real-time.

Network Technology

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

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

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

We expect consumer demands for faster HSD speeds and greater bandwidth consumption, largely driven by increased usage of video delivered over the Internet, will require additional network capacity. As of December 31, 2015, we have converted substantially all of our service area to an "all-digital" delivery platform, allowing us to dedicate spectrum previously used to deliver analog video signals to faster HSD speeds and other advanced services. In 2016, we will begin the deployment of Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification ("DOCSIS") 3.1 technology, which will allow us to use our existing network capacity in a more efficient manner and introduce downstream speeds of up to 1 Gbps throughout our footprint over the next few years.

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

Community Relations

We are dedicated to fostering strong relations with the communities we serve and believe that our local involvement strengthens the awareness and favorable perception of our brand. We support local charities and community causes with scholarships, events and campaigns to raise funds and supplies for persons in need, and in-kind donations that include production services and free airtime on cable networks. As of December 31, 2015, we provided free video service to over 1,700 schools and free HSD service to over 200 schools, and also provided provide free video service to over 1,700 government buildings, libraries and not-for-profit hospitals, nearly 200 of which also receive free HSD service.

Franchises

As of December 31, 2015, we served 728 communities under non-exclusive franchises granted to us by local or state governmental authorities. Many of the provisions of local franchises are subject to federal regulation under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the “Cable Act”). Our franchises typically impose numerous conditions, including requirements around construction of the cable network in certain of the franchise areas; customer service requirements; the broad categories of programming required; the provision of free service to schools and other public institutions; and the provision and funding of public access channels. Many of the provisions of local franchises are subject to a fee based on gross revenues of specified cable services that we typically pass through directly to the customer. The Cable Act prohibits such franchise fees from exceeding 5%.

We have never had a franchise revoked. Furthermore, no franchise community has refused to consent to a franchise transfer to us. The Cable Act provides comprehensive renewal procedures, which require that an incumbent franchisee’s renewal application be assessed on its own merits and not as part of a comparative process with competing applications. We believe that we have satisfactory relationships with our franchising communities. For more information around our franchises, see “Legislation and Regulation – *State and Local Regulation – Franchise Matters.*”

Sources of Supply

Programming

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

We also have various retransmission consent agreements that permit our cable systems to retransmit the signals of local broadcast television stations. Under the FCC rules, local broadcast stations must elect, on a three-year cycle, either “must-carry” rights or “retransmission consent.” If a local broadcast station opts for “retransmission consent,” we are not allowed to carry the station’s signals without its permission, which generally is conditioned upon our payment of cash fees and/or our carriage of one or more of their affiliated stations or programming networks.

Programming expenses have historically been our largest single expense item, and these costs have historically increased substantially more than the inflation rate on a per-unit basis, particularly for sports programming and retransmission consent. Many of the most popular cable networks are owned by large media conglomerates, and many local broadcast stations are owned by large independent television broadcast groups that own or control a significant number of local broadcast stations across the country and, in some cases, own, control or otherwise represent multiple stations in the same market. Consolidation among these independent broadcast station groups has been significant over the past several years, and given recent proposed and completed transactions in the broadcast marketplace, the pace of consolidation has accelerated. As a result, the independent broadcast groups have become much larger based on the number of stations that they own in our markets. This will strengthen their position by allowing them to negotiate on behalf of a larger amount of local stations at one time.

Moreover, many of those powerful owners of programming require us to purchase their networks and broadcast stations in bundles and dictate how we offer them to our customers. Consequently, we have little or no ability to individually or selectively negotiate for networks or broadcast stations, to forego purchasing networks or stations that generate low customer interest, to offer sports programming services, such as ESPN and regional sports networks, on one or more separate tiers, or to offer networks or stations on an a la carte basis to give our customers more choice and potentially lower their costs. In many instances, such programmers have created additional networks and migrated popular programming, particularly sports programming, to these new networks, which has contributed to the increases in our programming costs. Additionally, we believe certain programmers may also demand higher fees from us in an effort to partially offset declines in their advertising revenue as more advertisers allocate a greater portion of their

spending to Internet advertising. All of these practices increase our programming expense, and while such growth in programming expenses can be offset, in whole or in part, by rate increases to our video customers, our video gross margins will continue to decline if they cannot be fully offset.

HSD Service

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

Phone Service

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

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

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

Competition

We face competition for our residential and business services from a wide range of communication, entertainment and information services similar to ours. Our residential video, HSD and phone services have historically faced, and continue to face, intense competition from existing providers in the areas of price, product offerings and service reliability. Rapid technological advances and changes in consumer behavior and demands have led to an increasing number of companies that offer new products and services that compete with these services, including "over-the-top" ("OTT") video services and wireless Internet and phone services. Our business services generally compete with existing providers who may have a stronger foothold and customer penetration in our markets, and we continue to face a number of challengers for advertising sales. Many of our current and potential future competitors have strong brand name recognition and significant financial resources, which may allow them to react to technological developments or changes in consumer behavior quicker than us.

Video

Direct Broadcast Satellite ("DBS") Providers

Our video service faces its most significant competition from DBS providers, principally DirecTV, which was acquired by AT&T in 2015, and DISH Network, which offer satellite-delivered video packages across the entire U.S. and collectively have over 33 million video customers, based on publicly filed information. We believe aggressive promotional pricing and, until recently, more advanced customer equipment, by these DBS providers have contributed to our historical video customer losses.

These DBS providers offer similar video packages to ours, including certain features we may not provide including ad-skipping functionality and exclusive content such as DirecTV's agreement with the National Football League. DBS providers also have certain other advantages over us, including a national brand and marketing platform, and greater operational efficiencies resulting from their ability to avoid certain expenses which we incur, principally franchise fees and property taxes.

Phone Companies

Certain phone companies have built, and continue to build, fiber-based networks that allow them to offer video service, which is then bundled with Internet, phone and, in some cases, wireless, services. As of December 31, 2015, approximately 7% and 5% of our homes passed faced wireline video competition from AT&T and CenturyLink, respectively, based on internal estimates. The video services offered by these phone companies are substantially similar to ours.

In markets where phone companies do not offer wireline video service, they have typically bundled their Internet and/or phone services with a DBS video service. AT&T's acquisition of DirecTV in 2015 created a larger combined competitor to our video service, with the ability to bundle its video offering with its wireless service.

Other Overbuilders

We compete with other operators known as "overbuilders" that operate under non-exclusive franchises granted by local authorities and offer video service to markets representing approximately 21% (excluding the phone companies noted above) of our homes passed. The level of competition provided by these overbuilders varies, depending on the quality of their network and services offered, but they generally market bundled packages similar to ours. Some of these competitors, including municipally-owned entities, may be granted franchises on more favorable terms than ours, or enjoy other advantages, such as exemptions from property taxes or regulatory requirements, and pole rental charges, to which we are subject. We believe there has been limited expansion of such entities in our markets in the past several years.

OTT Video

Our video services face increasing competition from Netflix, Hulu, Amazon Prime Video, Apple, DISH's SlingTV, YouTube and other OTT video providers that offer streaming and downloading of video content over the Internet, often available for a monthly subscription priced meaningfully lower than our video service, or free of charge. In 2015, HBO, Showtime and CBS began selling their programming direct to consumers over the Internet. These services have become increasingly accessible as technological advances have facilitated the ability of consumers to watch OTT video on their television and a variety of platforms and devices. The quality and amount of content offered by these providers continues to improve, with Netflix in particular adding a significant amount of exclusive original content, and other providers such as SlingTV offering linear video including several popular cable networks, including ESPN.

While we do not believe there has been a meaningful amount of customers replacing traditional video with OTT video, if OTT video services continue to add popular content and grow their customer base, such substitution may accelerate. Additionally, because OTT video is very popular with younger demographics, there may be an increasing substitution of traditional video if newly formed households were more likely to choose one or several OTT video services as their only video provider. While increasing use of OTT video services may lead to lower demand for our VOD and, to a lesser extent, video service in general, we expect the associated bandwidth requirements will result in greater HSD customer growth and retention given our competition position.

Other

We also face competition for our video service from over-the-air broadcast television, of which the extent of such competition for our video service is dependent on the quality and quantity of broadcast signals available through an "off-air" antenna;

HSD

Phone Companies

Our HSD service faces its most significant competition from local phone companies, including CenturyLink, AT&T and Windstream, which generally offers digital subscriber line ("DSL") Internet service, which is limited by technical constraints to maximum speeds considerably slower than ours. These phone companies generally market their DSL service at a lower price than our HSD service, but in certain markets where they have upgraded portions of their network to allow for faster speeds, their higher-speed DSL tiers were typically available at similar or higher prices than ours.

Some phone companies have upgraded portions of their network to a fiber-to-the-node ("FTTN") system that allows for Internet speeds comparable to our 50 Mbps service or fiber-to-the-home ("FTTH") systems, which are capable of providing Internet speeds as fast, or faster, than our current speeds. AT&T and CenturyLink have upgraded their networks to FTTN delivery systems in several of our markets, and have announced general plans to continue the expansion of fiber in their network. We do not compete with FTTH services in a meaningful number of our markets. We generally believe our markets have been a lower priority for these phone companies, given the higher costs associated with building out such fiber networks in lower density markets such as ours, as compared to larger metropolitan markets. However, we may face greater competition for HSD customers if these companies were to continue, or accelerate, the deployment of fiber in markets which we compete.

Wireless Providers

We also face competition from wireless providers such as AT&T, Verizon Wireless, T-Mobile and Sprint that offer wireless Internet service. While consumers are increasingly using mobile devices to access the Internet through service offered by these wireless providers, given the substantially higher cost to consumers for data usage and, to a lesser extent, slower speeds and lower reliability, we do not believe that wireless Internet service offers a full replacement to our HSD service. However, certain households or individuals with minimal bandwidth requirements may fully substitute their wireline Internet service for a wireless one.

Other

Our HSD service also faces limited competition from other providers, including many of the overbuilders noted above, and certain municipalities and commercial entities that have built fiber networks and offer Internet service that competes with ours. In a limited number of markets outside our service area, Google has launched a FTTH service, and has recently announced plans to expand to additional markets. Some local governments in our footprint are considering or actively pursuing the subsidized build out of additional fiber and/or Wi-Fi networks. Our HSD service also faces competition from certain commercial venues, such as retail shopping areas, restaurants and airports that offer Wi-Fi Internet service, sometimes free of charge. If any of these providers were to significantly expand services in our markets, we would face additional competitive pressures.

Phone

Our phone service faces its most significant competition from the phone companies noted above that offer wireline phone service that is substantially similar to ours and, increasingly, from the wireless providers noted above. As households continue to utilize cell phones as their only phone service, the number of customers taking a wireline phone service has meaningfully declined, a trend we believe will continue.

Our phone service also competes with providers of IP-based phone services such as Vonage, Skype and magicJack, and from other forms of communication such as text and video messaging.

Business Services

Our business services primarily compete with the phone companies noted above, many of which have had a historical advantage given long-term relationships with such customers, a nation-wide footprint that allows them to more effectively serve multiple locations, and networks built in certain commercially developed areas that we do not serve. However, in recent years, we have aggressively marketed our business services and expanded our network into commercial areas, which have led to significant customer and revenue increases associated with business services, which we expect to continue.

Our cell tower backhaul and enterprise-level services also face competition from these local phone companies as well as other carriers, including metro and regional fiber-based carriers.

Advertising

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

Other Competition

We also face competition for all of our services with all other sources of leisure, news, information and entertainment, including movies, sporting or other live events, radio broadcasts, home video services, console games, print media and the Internet.

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

Employees

As of December 31, 2015, we had 2,436 employees. None of our employees are organized under, or covered by, a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our relations with our employees to be satisfactory.

Legislation and Regulation

General

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

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

Recent Significant FCC Activity

HSD Regulatory Reclassification and Network Neutrality

In 2015, the FCC adopted its Open Internet Order changing the historical classification of HSD Services, commonly referred to as broadband Internet access services (“BIAS”), from lightly regulated Title I information services to telecommunications services subject to regulation under Title II of the Communications Act. Although the FCC acted to forebear enforcement of many of Title II’s provisions, the FCC may rescind any or all such forbearance at will. Many of these new requirements took effect on June 12, 2015.

The Open Internet Order established three “bright line rules” that restrict blocking of content, throttling of speed and paid prioritization of traffic (giving certain traffic priority in return for consideration). More generally, a provider of BIAS also cannot unreasonably interfere with or unreasonably disadvantage: (i) consumers’ ability to select, access or use lawful content, applications, services or devices; or (ii) edge providers’ ability to make lawful content, applications, services or devices available to consumers. To determine what conduct is “reasonable” or “unreasonable,” the FCC will resolve complaints on a case-by-case basis. Until complaints are filed and resolved, the scope of permitted conduct is not known and this creates regulatory uncertainty.

The Open Internet Order mandates additional consumer disclosures regarding promotional rates, fees, surcharges and data caps or allowances, and packet loss measures. Network management practices must continue to be disclosed with the added requirement of disclosure if a network practice is likely to significantly affect an end user’s use of the service. The Open Internet Order distinguishes so-called “legitimate network management” practices from other business practices. The unpredictability of FCC enforcement actions was highlighted in June 2015 when the FCC issued a Notice of Apparent Liability proposing a forfeiture fine of \$100 million against AT&T for allegedly misleading customers by failing to disclose to customers who purchased so-called “unlimited” data plans that it would throttle back the speed of data customers after a certain amount of data each month.

Our interconnections with other networks in order to exchange broadband traffic are now subject to FCC regulation. These arrangements will be regulated on a case-by-case basis if and as complaints are filed. Until complaints against ISPs are filed and resolved, it is difficult to determine the standards that distinguish permitted from proscribed conduct and, therefore, the potential impact upon our existing interconnection arrangements or future needs.

Our HSD service is now subject to the privacy requirements of Section 222 of the Communications Act traditionally applied to the provision of telephone service. Although the FCC has exercised forbearance from applying its customer proprietary network information (“CPNI”) rules to BIAS, the expected rules may cover a broad swath of data, including clickstream data. Although the FCC has only published a very general pronouncement about the scope of these privacy requirements, press reports state that the FCC may adopt a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“NPRM”) at its meeting on March 31, 2016 that would provide insight into the possible scope and application of the new rules.

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

Following issuance of the Open Internet Order, various entities adversely affected by the Open Internet Order including trade associations representing BIAS providers, as well as certain BIAS providers, commenced judicial challenges to the lawfulness of the rules imposed by the Open Internet Order. Any litigation could delay implementation of some or all of the new rules under the Open Internet Order. Additionally, some members of Congress have attempted, unsuccessfully so far, to enact legislation to reverse the findings or implementation of the Open Internet Order with respect to the FCC’s reclassification of broadband services as telecommunications services under Title II. We cannot predict if challenges will be brought, what actions courts might take or whether legislation will be enacted.

Until the development over time of the standards that may be established by the FCC as it makes case-by-case determinations in response to complaints or other filings and adoption of the new privacy rules, we cannot determine the impact that these FCC actions will have on our business, financial condition or results of our operations, or whether that impact will be materially adverse to us.

Preemption of State Restriction of Municipal-Based Broadband Systems

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

In February 2015, the FCC adopted a Memorandum Opinion and Order preempting certain state laws imposing restrictions or conditions upon the ability of municipal utilities in North Carolina and Tennessee to offer or expand broadband service. Both states have sought judicial review claiming that the FCC lacked authority to preempt the laws of each state. The FCC's action may result in the filing of additional petitions by municipal-based broadband providers to establish and/or expand systems that provide cable, Internet and phone services, including filings by utilities in states in which we offer broadband service.

Members of Congress have to date unsuccessfully attempted to enact legislation that would strip the FCC of any authority to preempt such state statutory restrictions. We cannot predict whether Congress will intervene through passing legislation and whether or not President Obama would sign such legislation into law. Expansion of municipal-based broadband systems into our service area, especially if directly or indirectly subsidized by taxpayers or municipal utility ratepayers, could be adverse to our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Federal Telecommunications Act Rewrite

Members of Congress have discussed undertaking a rewrite of the telecommunications laws that is necessary to develop laws that can be applied on a technology- and platform-neutral basis. Currently, each technology, regardless of whether it offers a similar service, *e.g.*, multichannel video programming, broadband access or phone service, is regulated in a silo subject to a different regulatory regime. Such treatment often disadvantages one technology compared to others. We cannot predict whether such a rewrite and/or network neutrality legislation to establish a statutory framework to replace the Open Internet Order will occur. Any changes in regulation that would result from a rewrite could affect all of our products and services, the outcome of which, if any, cannot be predicted.

Privacy and Data Security

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

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

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

In addition to any privacy laws that may apply to our provision of VoIP services, we must comply with additional privacy provisions contained in the FCC's CPNI regulations related to certain telephone customer records. In addition to employee training programs and other operating and disciplinary procedures, the CPNI rules require establishment of customer authentication and password

protections, limit the means that we may use for such authentication, and provide customer approval prior to certain types of uses or disclosures of CPNI.

Pole Attachment Regulation

The Cable Act requires certain public utilities, including all local telephone companies and electric utilities, except those owned by municipalities and co-operatives, to provide cable operators and telecommunications carriers with nondiscriminatory access to poles, ducts, conduits and rights-of-way at just and reasonable rates. This right of access is beneficial to us. Federal law also requires the FCC to regulate the rates, terms and conditions imposed by such public utilities for cable systems' use of utility pole and conduit space unless state authorities have demonstrated to the FCC that they adequately regulate pole attachment rates, as is the case in certain states in which we operate. In the absence of state regulation, the FCC will regulate pole attachment rates, terms and conditions only in response to a formal complaint. The FCC established a rate formula which governs the maximum rate certain utilities may charge for attachments to their poles and conduit by companies providing telecommunications services, including cable operators.

In 2011, the FCC adopted an Order modifying the pole attachment rules to promote broadband deployment. Previously, poles subject to the FCC attachment rules used a formula that resulted in lower rates for cable attachments and higher rates for telecommunication services attachments. The FCC had previously ruled that the provision of Internet services would not, in and of itself, trigger use of this new formula and the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed this decision.

Pursuant to the FCC's 2011 Order, the telecommunications attachment rate formula would yield results that would approximate the attachment rates for cable television operators. On November 17, 2015, the FCC adopted an Order on Reconsideration that revised the FCC's pole attachment rate formula to lessen the disparity between the cable and telecommunications rates that arose under certain factual scenarios. As a result, in almost all circumstances the cable and telecommunications rates now approximate each other. Thus, even though it remains unclear whether the reclassification of broadband service as a telecommunications service pursuant to the Open Internet Order discussed more fully in *Recent Significant FCC Activity – HSD Regulatory Reclassification and Network Neutrality* above, will impact our ability to continue to seek attachment rates computed as a cable operator as opposed to as a telecommunications provider, the practical effect of that distinction has been virtually eliminated. However, to the extent the FCC's action lowers the pole attachment costs of our competitors, that could adversely impact us.

Universal Service Fund

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

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

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

In 2006, the FCC announced that it would require VoIP providers to contribute to the USF based on their interstate service revenues. Beginning in 2007, facilities-based broadband Internet access and interconnected VoIP service providers were required to comply with Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act requirements. Since 2007, the FCC has required interconnected VoIP

providers, such as us, to pay regulatory fees based on revenues reported on the FCC Form 499A at the same rate as interstate telecommunications service providers.

Cable System Operations and Video Services

Federal Regulation

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

Content Regulations

Must Carry and Retransmission Consent

The FCC's regulations require local commercial television broadcast stations to elect once every three years whether to require a cable system to carry the primary signal of their stations, subject to certain exceptions, commonly called must-carry, or to negotiate the terms by which the cable system may carry the station on its cable systems, commonly called retransmission consent. The most recent elections took effect January 2016. Through January 1, 2020, Congress bars broadcasters from entering into exclusive retransmission consent agreements. Congress also requires all parties to negotiate retransmission consent agreements in good faith.

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

On September 2, 2015, the FCC issued an NPRM as required by Section 103(c) of STELAR to review the "totality of the circumstances" test applied, in part, to determine whether parties have attempted to negotiate retransmission consent in good faith. The FCC also inquires as to whether certain actions should evidence bad faith, including, for example, broadcaster blocking of online access to its programming, relinquishing the right to negotiate retransmission consent to a third party, insistence on bundling broadcast signals with other broadcast stations or cable networks, threats to blackout a signal just before marquis entertainment or sports events and demands for fees for non-cable customers. We cannot predict whether the FCC will modify its rules or the impact of any such modifications. If the FCC fails to modify its rules, such action could be seen as an endorsement of current broadcaster negotiating tactics that often introduce challenges to the negotiation of retransmission consent agreements.

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

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

We carry both must-carry broadcast stations and broadcast stations that have granted retransmission consent. A significant number of local broadcast stations carried by our cable systems have elected to negotiate for retransmission consent, and we have entered into retransmission consent agreements with substantially all of them. Retransmission consent agreements representing approximately 30% of our video customers receiving local broadcast stations will expire and require renegotiation prior to December 31, 2016.

Syndicated Exclusivity/Network Non-duplication/Sports Blackout

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

Other Content Regulations

On February 18, 2016, the FCC issued an order reapportioning the responsibilities regarding closed captioning quality, between video programming distributors (“VPDs”) and video programming owners and producers. Initially, the burden had ultimately been borne by VPDs. Moreover, the FCC also adopted a burden-shifting model for investigation of complaints that can, in certain instances, shift the investigatory obligations to the owners or producers.

In 2013, the FCC adopted rules to implement certain sections of the Twenty-First Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010 that impose certain accessibility requirements on navigation devices and digital apparatus that utilize encryption or other forms of conditional access to display video programming. Such devices must make on-screen text menus and guides for the display or selection of MVPD programming audibly accessible and make video programming accessible to individuals who are blind or visually impaired. We cannot predict the impact that these rules may have on our business. On November 18, 2015, the FCC adopted additional rules requiring MVPDs to not rely solely on voice controls to activate closed captioning, specified customer notification requirements on manufacturers to publicize the availability of audible on-screen program guides and established information and documentation that must be made available to persons with disabilities and specified customer service training requirement topics for MVPDs.

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

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

Access to Certain Programming

In 2011, as part of its order approving Comcast Corporation’s acquisition of a controlling interest in NBC Universal, the FCC specified certain terms and conditions by which Comcast and NBC Universal are required to provide programming to both traditional MVPDs, and OTT video providers, as well as provided for the availability of commercial arbitration mechanisms. While the net effect of these provisions could reduce the cost of such programming to us, it also may increase the availability and lower the cost of such programming to our MVPD competitors. However, the provisions could also make it easier for us to carry such programming via an Internet-based video service should we choose to offer one in the future. We cannot predict the effect of these conditions, if any, on our business.

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

Cable Equipment

The Cable Act and FCC regulations gave consumers the right to purchase set-top converters from third parties as long as the equipment does not harm the network, does not interfere with services purchased by other customers and is not used to receive unauthorized services. On February 18, 2016, the FCC adopted an NPRM and Memorandum Opinion and Order that removed the ban on the integration of security and non-security function in set-tops and proposed new rules aimed at increasing the availability of navigation devices or apps that have the functional equivalency of set-tops from providers unaffiliated with an MVPD. To accomplish this, the FCC proposed rules requiring MVPDs to split their signal into three core information streams: (i) *Service discovery*: information about what programming is available to the consumer, such as the channel listing and video-on-demand lineup, and what is on those channels; (ii) *Entitlements*: information about what a device is allowed to do with content, such as recording; and (iii) *Content delivery*: the video programming itself. The FCC declined to establish standards, instead recommending that they be established by an unnamed independent open standards body. It remains unclear whether these rules, if adopted, would interfere with

contractual security requirements of programming networks, impair subscriber privacy, impair or duplicate an MVPD's ability to capture and use viewing information or otherwise adversely impact the subscriber experience. Should these or similar rules ultimately be enacted, we cannot predict what reengineering of our systems would be required, if any, or the cost of implementing and proving such split streams of information. We also cannot predict whether a subscriber's use of such alternative device or app would impair our accessibility to or the value of viewing information.

The FCC has proposed a certification whereby each such device or app manufacturer would declare that such device or app would not disrupt the MVPD's compliance with a variety of regulations, including, for example, passing through EAS messages and adhering to limits on children's advertising. However, it remains unclear that such certification would shield an MVPD from liability for non-compliance.

The proposed rules would also require each MVPD to offer a form of downloadable security by offering at least one content protection system that would be openly licensed on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms. Such a security system would have a trust authority that issues certificates and keys that was not controlled by any MVPD or group of MVPDs. It remains unclear whether the use of such third-party security or use of a third-party trust authority would cause security vulnerabilities that could raise our exposure to unauthorized access to the content that we provide as part of our services and resulting liability.

We cannot predict whether the proposed rules will be adopted or in what form. But any change that inserts a third party not under our control into the delivery stream of cable service as a replacement for functionality that we currently provide could adversely affect us in numerous ways, such as increasing our costs, decreasing customer satisfaction, causing early retirement of customer premises equipment for which we have not recovered our investment and increasing our exposure to liability from security breaches.

The proposed rules would require all MVPDs after January 1, 2017, to state separately a charge for leased navigation devices, including not only set-tops but also modems and routers, and to limit the amount that could be charged for such leased devices. The FCC also seeks input as to whether it should impose anti-subsidy provisions to prevent MVPDs from under-pricing leased navigation devices to avoid zero or near-zero pricing to thwart development of third-party alternatives. We cannot predict whether this rule or any additional requirement may be adopted, however, any restrictions on how we price or package our leased navigation devices could adversely affect our revenue stream from those devices.

Multiple Dwelling Unit Building Wiring

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

Copyright

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

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

State and Local Regulation

Franchise Matters

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

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

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

HSD Service

Federal Regulation and Network Neutrality

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

Digital Millennium Copyright Act

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

International Law

Our HSD service enables individuals to access the Internet and to exchange information, generate content, conduct business and engage in various online activities on an international basis. The law relating to the liability of providers of these online services for activities of their users is currently unsettled both within the United States and abroad. Potentially, third parties could seek to hold us

liable for the actions and omissions of our HSD customers, such as defamation, negligence, copyright or trademark infringement, fraud or other theories based on the nature and content of information that our customers use our service to post, download or distribute. We also could be subject to similar claims based on the content of other websites to which we provide links or third-party products, services or content that we may offer through our Internet service. Due to the global nature of the Web, it is possible that the governments of other states and foreign countries might attempt to regulate its transmissions or prosecute us for violations of their laws.

State and Local Regulation and Competition

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

Voice-over-Internet Protocol Phone Service

Federal Law

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

Federal Regulatory Obligations

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

State and Local Regulation

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

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to our Operations

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

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

We face significant competition for video service from:

- DBS providers, principally DirecTV and DISH, that compete for video customers with satellite-delivered video packages throughout our footprint;
- Phone companies, including AT&T and Centurylink, that offer a wireline video service substantially similar to ours in markets representing 12% of our homes passed;
- Other overbuilders offering a similar video service to ours in markets representing 21% of our homes passed;
- OTT video providers such as Netflix, Hulu, Amazon Prime, SlingTV and YouTube that are offering increasingly comprehensive video content, including exclusive content, for fees meaningfully lower than ours or for free of charge; and
- Certain video content providers such as CBS and HBO that have recently launched stand-alone OTT video offerings that market their programming direct to consumers.

Our HSD service faces its most meaningful competition from:

- Phone companies, including CenturyLink, AT&T and Windstream, that primarily offer lower-priced DSL Internet service, which is limited by technical constraints to speeds considerably slower than ours, and, in portions of their networks that have been upgraded to a FTTN or FTTH delivery system, Internet service comparable to our HSD service;
- Wireless providers, including AT&T, Verizon Wireless, T-Mobile and Sprint, that offer wireless Internet service that may fully suffice for certain consumers with lower bandwidth requirements; and
- Other providers of Internet access, including other overbuilders, municipalities and commercial entities that have built, or are considering building, fiber and/or Wi-Fi networks that may compete with our HSD service;

Other services we provide also face significant competition:

- Our phone service primarily competes with the phone companies noted above that offer substantially similar services to ours throughout our footprint, with wireless providers as “wireless substitution” of wireline phone continues to proliferate, and with providers of IP-based phone services and other forms of communication including text and video messaging;
- We generally compete for business services customers with phone companies and, for our cell tower backhaul and enterprise level services, with other competitors, including metro and regional fiber-based carriers;
- We compete for advertising sales with a wide variety of media outlets, which will likely remain increasingly competitive as digital and other new formats of advertising seek to attract the same advertisers.

Although we have generally eliminated or reduced tactical discounts for customers not likely to purchase two or more services or to stay with us for an extended period, in order to attract new customers and maintain our existing customer base, we continue to make certain promotional offers that include short-term discounted service or equipment rates, which may result in lower revenues and greater marketing expenses and capital expenditures. Customers who subscribe to our services as a result of these offerings may not remain customers following the end of the promotional period, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

Continued increases in programming costs may drive the pricing of our video services to levels that prospective and existing customers deem unaffordable, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

We believe these expenses will continue to grow at a significant rate because of the demands of large media conglomerates or other owners of most of the popular cable networks and major market local broadcast stations, and large independent television broadcast groups, who own, control or otherwise represent a significant number of local broadcast stations across the country and, in some cases, own or control multiple stations in the same market. Consolidation among these independent broadcast station groups has been significant over the past several years, and given recent proposed and completed transactions in the broadcast marketplace, the pace of consolidation has accelerated. As a result, the independent broadcast groups have become much larger based on the number of stations that they own in our markets. This will strengthen their position by allowing them to negotiate on behalf of a larger amount of local stations at one time.

Moreover, many of those powerful owners of programming require us to purchase their networks and stations in bundles and dictate how we offer them to our video customers, and impose economic penalties if we fail to comply. Consequently, we have little or no ability to individually or selectively negotiate for networks or local broadcast stations, to forego purchasing networks or local broadcast stations that generate low subscriber interest, to offer sports programming services, such as ESPN and regional sports networks, on one or more separate tiers, or to offer networks or stations on an a la carte basis to give our customers more choice and potentially lower their costs. In many instances, programmers have created additional networks and migrated popular programming, particularly sports programming, to these new networks that contributed to the increases in our programming costs. Additionally, we believe certain programmers may also demand higher fees from us in an effort to partially offset declines in their advertising revenue as more advertisers allocate a greater portion of their spending to Internet advertising. These practices, along with costs associated with offering the same programming on additional outlets including online and VOD platforms, increase our programming expense. Because of the leverage these large programming companies have over us, we also are obligated to carry additional programming that we would otherwise not offer, which increases our programming expense and lowers our capacity to introduce other new products and services.

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

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

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

Most of our revenues are sourced from consumers whose spending behavior is impacted by prevailing economic conditions. We believe the historically slower economic recovery from the recession, including the uneven gains in household income, occupied housing and new housing starts, has largely contributed to lower sales and connect activity for all of our residential services and negatively impacted our residential customer and revenue growth. Weak job and business creation, occupied housing levels, personal income growth and consumer confidence can adversely impact demand for our services, and may cause increased cancellations by our customers or lead to unfavorable changes in the mix of products taken. The expanded availability of free or lower cost services that

may compete with ours, including OTT video and wireless Internet available in certain commercial or public locations, may further pressure our customer retention. Weak economic conditions also may decrease advertising demand and negatively impact our advertising revenues.

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

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

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

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

Business services are making increasing contributions to our results of operations, and we may encounter challenges as we attempt to further expand the delivery of HSD and phone to small- and medium-sized businesses, and data networking and fiber connectivity to medium- and large-sized businesses and wireless carriers’ cellular towers. To accommodate this expansion, we expect to continue to commit significant capital investments on technology, equipment and personnel focused on our business services. If we are unable to sufficiently build the necessary infrastructure and internal support functions to scale and expand our customer base, the potential growth of business services would be limited. In many cases, business service customers have service level agreements that require us to provide higher standards of service and reliability. If we are unable to meet these service level requirements, or more broadly, the expectations of SMB and enterprise customers, or we fail to properly scale and support these activities, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

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

We operate in a rapidly changing environment and our success depends, in part, on our ability to maintain or improve our competitive position by acquiring, developing, adopting and exploiting new and existing technologies to distinguish our services. Continued development of newer technologies and services, particularly alternative methods for the distribution, sale and viewing of video content, and rapidly evolving consumer preferences, will likely continue to drive expansion of the products and services offered by our existing competitors and increase the number of competitors that we face. Next-generation technology may allow new or existing wireless Internet providers to offer a service that more adequately suffices as a full replacement for our HSD service than those currently offered. If our competitors were to introduce new or enhanced products and services that we do not currently offer, or that retail or business customers find more compelling, we may be required to deploy greater levels of capital investment to maintain our competitive position. We may also recognize lower revenues if such new products and services require us to offer certain of our existing services at a lower or no cost to our customers. Such changes could cause our business, financial condition and results of operation may be adversely affected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We rely on our copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets, as well as licenses and other agreements with our vendors and other parties, to use our technologies, conduct our operations and sell our products and services. Third-party firms have in the past, and may in the future, assert claims or initiate litigation related to patent, copyright, trademark, and other intellectual property rights to technologies and related standards that are relevant to us. These assertions have increased over time as a result of our growth and the general increase in the pace of patent claims assertions, particularly in the United States. Recently, the number of intellectual property infringement claims has been increasing in the communications and entertainment fields, and from time to time, we have been party to litigation alleging that certain of

our services or technologies infringe upon the intellectual property rights of others. Because of the large number of patents in the networking field, the secrecy of some pending patents and the rapid rate of issuance of new patents, it is not economically practical or, in some cases, possible to determine in advance whether a product or any of its components infringes or will infringe on the patent rights of others. Asserted claims and/or initiated litigation can include claims against us or our manufacturers, suppliers, or customers, alleging infringement of their proprietary rights with respect to our existing or future products and/or services or components of those products and/or services. Regardless of the merit of these claims, they can be time-consuming to defend; result in costly litigation and diversion of technical and management personnel; and require us to develop a non-infringing technology or enter into license agreements. There can be no assurance that licenses will be available on acceptable terms and conditions, if at all, or that any indemnification by our suppliers will be adequate to cover our costs if a claim were brought directly against us or our customers. Furthermore, because of the potential for high monetary awards that are not predictable, it is not unusual to find even arguably unmeritorious claims settled for significant amounts.

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

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

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

Risks Related to our Financial Condition

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

As of December 31, 2015, our total debt was \$1.830 billion. Given our substantial debt, we are highly leveraged and will continue to be so. Our debt obligations require us to use a large portion of our cash flows from operations to pay interest and principal payments on such debt, reducing our ability to finance our operations, capital expenditures and other activities.

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

- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing in the future on terms acceptable to us or at all, to refinance our existing indebtedness;
- exposing us to greater interest expense in the future as a result of having to refinance existing debt on less favorable terms than we currently experience, or due to higher market interest rates on 40% of our debt that is exposed to variable rates;
- limiting our ability to react to changes in our business, which may place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors with less debt and stronger liquidity positions;
- restricting us from making necessary capital expenditures or from pursuing strategic acquisitions, or causing us to make divestitures of strategic or non-strategic assets; and
- increasing our vulnerability to adverse economic, industry and competitive conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2015, the principal financial covenants of the credit agreement required compliance with a total leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of no more than 5.0 to 1.0 at any time and an interest coverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of no less than 2.0 to 1.0 at the end of a quarterly period. The credit agreement also contains various other covenants that, among other things, impose certain limitations on mergers and acquisitions, consolidations and sales of certain assets, liens, restricted payments and certain transactions with affiliates. See Note 6 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of December 31, 2015, the principal financial covenant of the indentures governing our senior notes (the “indentures”) was a limitation on the incurrence of additional indebtedness based upon a maximum debt to operating cash flow ratio (as defined in the indenture) of 8.5 to 1.0. The indentures also contain various other covenants, though they are generally less restrictive than those found in our credit facility. See Note 6 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately \$1.4 billion of unamortized intangible assets, including franchise rights of \$1.2 billion and goodwill of \$0.2 billion on our consolidated balance sheets. These intangible assets represented approximately 60% of our total assets.

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

For additional information see "Management's Discussion and Analysis – Critical Accounting Policies – Valuation and Impairment Testing of Indefinite-lived Intangibles" and Note 2 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Risks Related to Legislative and Regulatory Matters

Changes in government regulation could adversely impact our business.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On May 26, 2015, Charter Communications announced an agreement to merge with Time Warner Cable, Inc. and Bright House Networks, creating a cable company with about 25 million customer relationships. These transactions require the approval of the FCC. As part of any approval of Charter’s acquisition of Time Warner Cable, Inc., the FCC or the Department of Justice may impose conditions restricting the actions of any of the involved parties, or could require measures that would make available or lower the cost of various inputs, such as equipment and programming, to our competitors. Additionally such conditions could favor the development of OTT video providers that provide video programming and other services over the Internet without owning last-mile distribution facilities. For example, such conditions could vastly expand the quantity of mainstream programming available to OTT video providers, which have greater appeal to our current or prospective video customers. We cannot predict whether such conditions will be imposed or any impact such provisions may have on our business, but the lowering of costs to our competitors and the increased availability of online delivery of content could adversely affect our business. See “Business — Legislation and Regulation — Content Regulations — Access to Certain Programming.”

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

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

Opening our services to third-party navigation devices or apps, requiring downloadable security and limiting how much we charge for leased navigation devices may adversely impact our provision of services, raise our costs and decrease our revenues.

If the FCC changes its regulations to require that we reengineer our systems to permit subscribers to use third-party devices and/or apps in place of our leased set-tops, that could impair the subscriber experience potentially causing a loss of subscribers, raise our costs, decrease our revenues from leased set-tops, cause early retirement of set-tops, increase liability arising from security vulnerabilities created by either the mandatory structure to allow third-party navigation devices or by the devices or apps themselves and could devalue viewing information by either limiting our access to it or by allowing third-parties to capture and use such data for their own gain. If rules are adopted requiring the usage of downloadable security configurations from a third-party trust authority, the risk of security breaches to our system may increase and the protection of the content that we provide as part of our cable service may be compromised, which in turn could increase our exposure to legal actions by affected third parties, such as the content owners. Any rules that would limit how much we charge for leased navigation devices could adversely impact our revenue stream or our ability to price such devices competitively. See “Business — Legislation and Regulation — Cable System Operations and Video Services — Cable Equipment.”

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

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

Our cable systems are operated under non-exclusive franchises. We believe that, as of December 31, 2015, various entities are currently offering video service, through wireline distribution networks, to about 33% of our estimated homes passed. Because of the FCC's actions to speed issuance of local competitive franchises and because many states in which we operate cable systems have adopted, and other states may adopt, legislation to allow others, including local telephone companies, to deliver services in competition with our cable service without obtaining equivalent local franchises, we may face not only increasing competition but we may be at a competitive disadvantage due to lack of regulatory parity. Any of these factors could adversely affect our business. See "Business — Legislation and Regulation — *Cable System Operations and Video Services — State and Local Regulation — Franchise Matters.*"

Our phone service may become subject to additional regulation.

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

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

Our cable facilities are often attached to, or use, public utility poles, ducts or conduits. Although changes in 2011 to the FCC's long-standing pole attachment rate formulas and attachment requirements may be beneficial to us, the effective and significant lowering of the rate attachment costs to our telecommunications competitors through the FCC's 2015 Open Internet Order coupled with increasing their ease of attachment may significantly benefit those that provide services that compete with ours. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer a material adverse impact from changes that make it both easier and less costly for those who compete with us to attach to poles. See "Business — Legislation and Regulation — *General — Pole Attachment Regulation.*"

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

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

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

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

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

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

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

In the table below, we provide selected historical consolidated statement of operations data, cash flow data and other data for the years ended December 31, 2011 through 2015 and balance sheet data and operating data as of December 31, 2011 through 2015, which are derived from our consolidated financial statements (except other data and operating data). Dollars are in thousands, except operating data.

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

| | Year Ended December 31, | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
| Statements of Operations Data: | | | | | |
| Revenues | \$ 982,362 | \$ 948,447 | \$ 918,614 | \$ 897,420 | \$ 874,760 |
| Costs and expenses: | | | | | |
| Service costs | 401,751 | 381,014 | 365,436 | 356,915 | 351,922 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 182,144 | 180,084 | 185,188 | 180,736 | 173,855 |
| Management fee expense | 19,000 | 17,650 | 16,600 | 14,335 | 15,452 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 144,220 | 153,478 | 156,397 | 151,240 | 143,999 |
| Operating income | 235,247 | 216,221 | 194,993 | 194,194 | 189,532 |
| Interest expense, net | (94,668) | (100,436) | (96,203) | (112,561) | (111,509) |
| Gain (loss) on derivatives, net | 9,173 | 23,226 | 22,782 | 6,217 | (17,911) |
| Loss on early extinguishment of debt | (4,382) | (300) | (832) | (11,114) | — |
| Other expense, net | (1,377) | (1,262) | (1,793) | (1,483) | (2,136) |
| Net income | <u>\$ 143,993</u> | <u>\$ 137,449</u> | <u>\$ 118,947</u> | <u>\$ 75,253</u> | <u>\$ 57,976</u> |
| Balance Sheets Data (end of period): | | | | | |
| Total assets | \$ 2,277,266 | \$ 2,259,413 | \$ 2,273,845 | \$ 2,284,584 | \$ 2,287,345 |
| Total debt | \$ 1,829,750 | \$ 1,957,000 | \$ 1,908,000 | \$ 1,959,000 | \$ 1,997,000 |
| Total member's equity (deficit) | \$ 95,461 | \$ (30,683) | \$ 12,955 | \$ (59,323) | \$ (108,344) |
| Cash Flows Data: | | | | | |
| Net cash flows provided by (used in): | | | | | |
| Operating activities | \$ 297,236 | \$ 280,292 | \$ 248,092 | \$ 231,038 | \$ 277,559 |
| Investing activities | \$ (148,289) | \$ (137,571) | \$ (146,018) | \$ (155,784) | \$ (160,380) |
| Financing activities | \$ (147,957) | \$ (144,506) | \$ (102,633) | \$ (75,188) | \$ (138,572) |
| Other Data: | | | | | |
| OIBDA ⁽¹⁾ | \$ 379,467 | \$ 369,699 | \$ 351,390 | \$ 345,434 | \$ 333,531 |
| OIBDA margin ⁽²⁾ | 38.6% | 39.0% | 38.3% | 38.5% | 38.1% |
| Ratio of earnings to fixed charges and preferred dividends | 2.02 | 1.93 | 1.82 | 1.41 | 1.28 |
| Operating Data (end of period): | | | | | |
| Estimated homes passed ⁽³⁾ | 1,496,000 | 1,499,000 | 1,495,000 | 1,493,000 | 1,524,000 |
| Video customers ⁽⁴⁾ | 480,000 | 500,000 | 528,000 | 558,000 | 596,000 |
| HSD customers ⁽⁵⁾ | 605,000 | 564,000 | 534,000 | 505,000 | 468,000 |
| Phone customers ⁽⁶⁾ | 239,000 | 218,000 | 207,000 | 190,000 | 180,000 |
| Primary service units ⁽⁷⁾ | 1,324,000 | 1,282,000 | 1,269,000 | 1,253,000 | 1,244,000 |
| Customer relationships ⁽⁸⁾ | 732,000 | 710,000 | 710,000 | 708,000 | 701,000 |

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

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

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

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

| | Year Ended December 31, | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
| OIBDA | \$ 379,467 | \$ 369,699 | \$ 351,390 | \$ 345,434 | \$ 333,531 |
| Depreciation and amortization | (144,220) | (153,478) | (156,397) | (151,240) | (143,999) |
| Operating income | \$ 235,247 | \$ 216,221 | \$ 194,993 | \$ 194,194 | \$ 189,532 |

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

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

Reference is made to the "Risk Factors" in Item 1A for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ from expectations and any of our forward-looking statements contained herein. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements as of, and for the years ended, December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Overview

We are a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mediacom Communications Corporation ("MCC"), the nation's eighth largest cable company based on the number of customers who purchase one or more video services, also known as video customers. As of December 31, 2015, we served approximately 480,000 video customers, 605,000 high-speed data ("HSD") customers and 239,000 phone customers, aggregating 1.32 million primary service units ("PSUs"). As of the same date, we served 732,000 residential and business customer relationships.

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

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

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

Our residential video service principally competes with direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") providers, who offer video programming substantially similar to ours. Over the past several years, we have experienced meaningful video customer losses, as DBS competitors have deployed aggressive marketing campaigns, including deeply discounted promotional packages, more advanced customer premise equipment and exclusive sports programming. We also have placed a greater emphasis on higher quality customer relationships in our residential services, as we have generally eliminated or reduced tactical discounts for customers not likely to purchase two or more services or to stay with us for an extended period, which may further contribute to video customer declines. Our next-generation, multi-room set-top gives customers the same stored content on multiple televisions in their home and a cloud-based, graphically-rich TiVo guide, with Netflix, YouTube, Pandora and other popular apps, advanced search functionality, in-home video streaming to personal devices and the ability to download certain content to their mobile devices for viewing outside of their home. We believe our video strategy may enable us to reduce video customer losses and regain market share of new connects. If we are unsuccessful with this strategy and cannot offset video customer losses through higher average unit pricing and greater penetration of our advanced video services, we may experience future annual declines in video revenues.

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

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

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

We face significant competition in our advertising business from a wide range of national, regional and local competitors. Competition will likely elevate as new formats for advertising are introduced into our markets. We compete for advertising revenues principally against local broadcast stations, national cable and broadcast networks, radio, newspapers, magazines, outdoor display and Internet companies. Due to the strong contributions of political advertising during a national election year, we expect to experience an increase in advertising revenues in 2016.

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

2015 Financing Activity

On August 12, 2015 and November 23, 2015, we entered into incremental facility agreements that provided for \$25.0 million and \$87.5 million of additional revolving credit commitments, respectively.

On December 17, 2015, we completed a new term loan (“Term Loan A”) in the aggregate principal amount of \$151.5 million, and used the net proceeds from Term Loan A, together with borrowings under our revolving credit commitments, to repay the entire \$194.0 million balance of Term Loan G.

See “Liquidity and Capital Resources — Capital Structure — 2015 Financing Activity” and Note 6 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenues

Video

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

HSD

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

Phone

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

Business Services

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

Advertising

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

Costs and Expenses

Service Costs

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

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

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

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

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

Management Fee Expense

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

See Note 9 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

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

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

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

Year Ended December 31, 2015 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2014

The table below sets forth our consolidated statements of operations and OIBDA for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands and percentage changes that are not meaningful are marked NM):

| | Year Ended December 31, | | \$ Change | % Change |
|--|----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | | |
| Revenues | \$ 982,362 | \$ 948,447 | \$ 33,915 | 3.6% |
| Costs and expenses: | | | | |
| Service costs (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) | 401,751 | 381,014 | 20,737 | 5.4% |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 182,144 | 180,084 | 2,060 | 1.1% |
| Management fee expense | 19,000 | 17,650 | 1,350 | 7.6% |
| Depreciation and amortization | 144,220 | 153,478 | (9,258) | (6.0%) |
| Operating income | 235,247 | 216,221 | 19,026 | 8.8% |
| Interest expense, net | (94,668) | (100,436) | 5,768 | (5.7%) |
| Gain on derivatives, net | 9,173 | 23,226 | (14,053) | NM |
| Loss on early extinguishment of debt | (4,382) | (300) | (4,082) | NM |
| Other expense, net | (1,377) | (1,262) | (115) | 9.1% |
| Net income | \$ 143,993 | \$ 137,449 | \$ 6,544 | 4.8% |
| OIBDA | \$ 379,467 | \$ 369,699 | \$ 9,768 | 2.6% |

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

| | Year Ended December 31, | | \$ Change | % Change |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | | |
| OIBDA | \$ 379,467 | \$ 369,699 | \$ 9,768 | 2.6% |
| Depreciation and amortization | (144,220) | (153,478) | 9,258 | (6.0%) |
| Operating income | \$ 235,247 | \$ 216,221 | \$ 19,026 | 8.8% |

Revenues

The tables below set forth revenue and selected customer and average monthly revenue statistics as of, and for the years ended, December 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands, except per unit data):

| | Year Ended December 31, | | \$ Change | % Change |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | | |
| Video | \$ 451,446 | \$ 449,038 | \$ 2,408 | 0.5% |
| HSD | 295,049 | 265,685 | 29,364 | 11.1% |
| Phone | 60,087 | 63,111 | (3,024) | (4.8%) |
| Business services | 128,684 | 115,348 | 13,336 | 11.6% |
| Advertising | 47,096 | 55,265 | (8,169) | (14.8%) |
| Total | \$ 982,362 | \$ 948,447 | \$ 33,915 | 3.6% |

| | Year Ended December 31, | | Increase/ (Decrease) | % Change |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | | |
| Video customers | 480,000 | 500,000 | (20,000) | (4.0%) |
| HSD customers | 605,000 | 564,000 | 41,000 | 7.3% |
| Phone customers | 239,000 | 218,000 | 21,000 | 9.6% |
| Primary service units (PSUs) | 1,324,000 | 1,282,000 | 42,000 | 3.3% |
| Customer relationships | 732,000 | 710,000 | 22,000 | 3.1% |
| Average total monthly revenue per customer relationship (1) | \$ 113.54 | \$ 111.32 | \$ 2.22 | 2.0% |

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

Revenues were 3.6% higher, due to greater HSD and, to a lesser extent, business services and video revenues, offset in part by declines in advertising and, to a lesser extent, phone revenues compared to the prior year.

Video

Video revenues increased 0.5%, mainly due to rate adjustments associated with the pass-through of higher programming costs for retransmission consent fees and, to a lesser extent, for regional sports networks, mostly offset by a lower average residential video customer base than the prior year. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we lost 20,000 video customers, compared to a loss of 28,000 video customers in the prior year. As of December 31, 2015, we served 480,000 video customers, or 32.1% of our estimated homes passed.

HSD

HSD revenues grew 11.1%, predominantly due to a higher average residential HSD customer base than the prior year and greater rates per residential HSD customer, largely a result of more customers taking faster speed tiers. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we gained 41,000 HSD customers, compared to a gain of 30,000 HSD customers in the prior year. As of December 31, 2015, we served 605,000 HSD customers, or 40.4% of our estimated homes passed.

Phone

Phone revenues decreased 4.8%, principally due to lower revenues per residential phone customer, largely a result of greater levels of discounted pricing, offset in part by a higher average residential phone customer base than the prior year. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we gained 21,000 phone customers, compared to a gain of 11,000 phone customers in the prior year. As of December 31, 2015, we served 239,000 phone customers, or 16.0% of our estimated homes passed.

Business Services

Business services revenues rose 11.6%, mainly as a result of a higher average SMB customer base than the prior year.

Advertising

Advertising revenues fell 14.8%, substantially due to lower levels of political advertising compared to the prior year that had strong levels of political advertising associated with national elections.

Costs and Expenses

Service Costs

Service costs increased 5.4%, predominantly due to greater video programming expenses. Programming expenses grew 7.8%, primarily due to higher fees associated with the renewal of programming contracts for certain sports and other popular cable networks and for local broadcast stations, and contractual increases under existing carriage agreements, offset in part by a lower average video customer base since the prior year. Service costs as a percentage of revenues were 40.9% and 40.2% for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 1.1%, largely as a result of greater marketing costs, offset in part by lower bad debt and administrative expenses. Marketing costs grew 11.7%, principally due to advertising costs associated with a rebranding campaign, higher business services marketing and greater use of third-party sales services. Bad debt declined 8.0%, substantially due to a lower number of written off accounts. Administrative expenses fell 20.8%, mainly as a result of lower customer service software costs and a decline in legal and other professional fees. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues were 18.5% and 19.0% for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Management Fee Expense

Management fee expense grew 7.6%, reflecting higher fees charged by MCC. Management fee expense as a percentage of revenues were 1.9% for each of the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization was 6.0% lower, mainly due to older network assets becoming fully depreciated, offset in part by greater depreciation of customer premise equipment and investments in HSD bandwidth expansion and business support.

OIBDA

OIBDA grew 2.6%, primarily due to the increase in revenues, offset in part by higher programming costs.

Operating Income

Operating income rose 8.8%, as a result of lower depreciation and amortization and the growth in OIBDA.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net, decreased 5.7%, principally due to a lower average cost of debt, offset in part by higher average outstanding indebtedness.

Gain on Derivatives, Net

As a result of changes to the mark-to-market valuation of our interest rate swaps, based on information provided by our counterparties, we recorded net gains on derivatives of \$9.2 million and \$23.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

See Notes 4 and 6 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt

Loss on early extinguishment of debt totaled \$4.4 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which represented the write-off of unamortized financing costs as a result of the repayment of certain previously existing term loans under our bank credit facility.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net, was \$1.4 million and \$1.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2015, other expense, net, comprised \$1.2 million of revolving credit commitment fees and \$0.6 million of other fees, offset in part by \$0.4 million of rental income. During the year ended December 31, 2014, other expense, net, comprised \$1.4 million of revolving credit commitment fees and \$0.3 million of other fees, offset in part by \$0.4 million of rental income.

Net Income

As a result of the factors described above, we recognized net income of \$144.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$137.4 million in the prior year.

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

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

| | Year Ended December 31, | | \$ Change | % Change |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 | | |
| Revenues | \$ 948,447 | \$ 918,614 | \$ 29,833 | 3.2% |
| Costs and expenses: | | | | |
| Service costs (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) | 381,014 | 365,436 | 15,578 | 4.3% |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 180,084 | 185,188 | (5,104) | (2.8%) |
| Management fee expense | 17,650 | 16,600 | 1,050 | 6.3% |
| Depreciation and amortization | 153,478 | 156,397 | (2,919) | (1.9%) |
| Operating income | 216,221 | 194,993 | 21,228 | 10.9% |
| Interest expense, net | (100,436) | (96,203) | (4,233) | 4.4% |
| Gain on derivatives, net | 23,226 | 22,782 | 444 | NM |
| Loss on early extinguishment of debt | (300) | (832) | 532 | NM |
| Other expense, net | (1,262) | (1,793) | 531 | (29.6%) |
| Net income | <u>\$ 137,449</u> | <u>\$ 118,947</u> | <u>\$ 18,502</u> | <u>15.6%</u> |
| OIBDA | <u>\$ 369,699</u> | <u>\$ 351,390</u> | <u>\$ 18,309</u> | <u>5.2%</u> |

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

| | Year Ended December 31, | | \$ Change | % Change |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 | | |
| OIBDA | 369,699 | 351,390 | 18,309 | 5.2% |
| Depreciation and amortization | (153,478) | (156,397) | 2,919 | (1.9%) |
| Operating Income | <u>\$ 216,221</u> | <u>\$ 194,993</u> | <u>\$ 21,228</u> | <u>10.9%</u> |

Revenues

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

| | Year Ended December 31, | | \$ Change | % Change |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 | | |
| Video | \$ 449,038 | \$ 456,324 | \$ (7,286) | (1.6%) |
| HSD | 265,685 | 247,463 | 18,222 | 7.4% |
| Phone | 63,111 | 65,581 | (2,470) | (3.8%) |
| Business services | 115,348 | 101,120 | 14,228 | 14.1% |
| Advertising | 55,265 | 48,126 | 7,139 | 14.8% |
| Total | <u>\$ 948,447</u> | <u>\$ 918,614</u> | <u>\$ 29,833</u> | <u>3.2%</u> |

| | December 31, | | Increase/ (Decrease) | % Change |
|--|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|
| | 2014 | 2013 | | |
| Video customers | 500,000 | 528,000 | (28,000) | (5.3%) |
| HSD customers | 564,000 | 534,000 | 30,000 | 5.6% |
| Phone customers | 218,000 | 207,000 | 11,000 | 5.3% |
| Primary service units (PSUs) | 1,282,000 | 1,269,000 | 13,000 | 1.0% |
| Customer relationships | 710,000 | 710,000 | — | 0.0% |
| Average total monthly revenue per customer relationships (1) | \$ 111.32 | \$ 107.97 | \$ 3.35 | 3.1% |

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

Revenues grew 3.2%, due to greater HSD, business services and, to a lesser extent, advertising revenues, offset in part by lower video and, to a lesser extent, phone revenues compared to the prior year.

Video

Video revenues declined 1.6%, mainly due to a lower average residential video customer base than the prior year, largely offset by rate adjustments and, to a lesser extent, greater installation fee revenues. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we lost 28,000 video customers, compared to a loss of 30,000 video customers in the prior year. As of December 31, 2014, we served 500,000 video customers, or 33.4% of our estimated homes passed.

HSD

HSD revenues grew 7.4%, predominantly due to a higher average residential HSD customer base than the prior year and more customers taking faster speed tiers. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we gained 30,000 HSD customers, compared to an increase of 29,000 HSD customers in the prior year. As of December 31, 2014, we served 564,000 HSD customers, or 37.6% of our estimated homes passed.

Phone

Phone revenues decreased 3.8%, principally due to lower revenues per residential phone customer. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we gained 11,000 phone customers, compared to an increase of 17,000 phone customers in the prior year. As of December 31, 2014, we served 218,000 phone customers, or 14.5% of our estimated homes passed.

Business Services

Business services revenues grew 14.1%, mainly as a result of a higher average SMB customer base than the prior year and, to a much lesser extent, greater cell tower backhaul revenues.

Advertising

Advertising revenues rose 14.8%, primarily due to greater levels of political advertising compared to the prior year.

Costs and Expenses

Service Costs

Service costs increased 4.3%, largely a result of greater programming, employee and field operating costs. Programming expenses grew 2.0%, primarily due to greater retransmission consent fees charged for local broadcast stations and, to a lesser extent, higher contractual rates charged by our programming vendors for their cable networks, offset in part by a lower average video customer base. Employee costs were 8.3% higher, largely a result of the re-designation of certain business services employees previously included in selling, general, and administrative expenses. Field operating costs rose 8.3%, principally due to a greater use of outside contractors for customer installations. HSD expenses rose 23.1%, mainly due to a greater number of equipment maintenance contracts, higher bandwidth consumption by our HSD customers, and greater costs associated with our enterprise networks business. Service costs as a percentage of revenues were 40.2% and 39.8% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased 2.8%, largely as a result of lower employee costs, taxes and fees, and office expenses. Employee expenses were 6.7% lower, mainly as a result of the re-designation of certain business services employees previously included in selling, general, and administrative costs. Taxes and fees declined 9.0%, chiefly due to lower franchise fees and, to a lesser extent, property taxes. Office expenses fell 13.8% primarily due to lower rent and telecommunications costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues were 19.0% and 20.2% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Management Fee Expense

Management fee expense grew 6.3%, reflecting higher fees charged by MCC. Management fee expense as a percentage of revenues were 1.9% and 1.8% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization was 1.9% lower, as certain assets becoming fully depreciated was mostly offset by the depreciation of investments in customer premise equipment and our business services offerings.

OIBDA

OIBDA grew 5.2%, as the increase in revenues and, to a much lesser extent, the decline in selling, general, and administrative expenses, were offset in part by greater service costs and, to a much lesser extent, management fee expense.

Operating Income

Operating income rose 10.9%, predominantly due to the growth in OIBDA and, to a much lesser extent, lower depreciation and amortization.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net, increased 4.4%, principally due to a higher average cost of debt, offset in part by lower average outstanding indebtedness.

Gain on Derivatives, Net

As a result of changes to the mark-to-market valuation of these interest rate swaps, based on information provided by our counterparties, we recorded net gains on derivatives of \$23.2 million and \$22.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt

Loss on early extinguishment of debt totaled \$0.3 million and \$0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which represented the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs as a result of the repayment of certain term loans under our bank credit facility.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net, was \$1.3 million and \$1.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2014, other expense, net, comprised \$1.4 million of revolving credit commitment fees and \$0.3 million of other fees, offset in part by \$0.4 million of rental income. During the year ended December 31, 2013, other expense, net, consisted of \$1.0 million of revolving credit commitment fees and \$0.8 million of other fees.

Net Income

As a result of the factors described above, we recognized net income of \$137.4 million and \$118.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our net cash flows provided by operating activities are primarily used to fund investments to enhance the capacity and reliability of our network and further expand our products and services, as well as for repayments of our indebtedness and periodic distributions to MCC. As of December 31, 2015, our near-term liquidity requirements included scheduled term loan principal repayments of \$19.1 million for the year ending December 31, 2016. As of the same date, our sources of liquidity included \$10.4 million of cash and \$306.6 million of unused and available commitments under our \$368.5 million revolving credit facility, after giving effect to \$51.5 million of outstanding loans and \$10.4 million of letters of credit issued to various parties as collateral.

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

Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities

Net cash flows provided by operating activities were \$297.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to OIBDA of \$379.5 million and the \$6.9 million net change in our operating assets and liabilities, offset in part by interest expense of \$94.7 million. The net change in our operating assets and liabilities was primarily due to increases in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other current liabilities of \$10.2 million, in accounts payable to affiliates of \$9.2 million and in deferred revenue of \$1.7 million, offset in part by increases in accounts receivable, net, of \$10.6 million and in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$4.3 million.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities were \$280.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, primarily due to OIBDA of \$369.7 million and the \$6.2 million net change in our operating assets and liabilities, offset in part by interest expense of \$100.4 million. The net change in our operating assets and liabilities was primarily due to a decline in accounts receivable from affiliates of \$4.4 million and increases in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$1.6 million and in accounts payable to affiliates of \$1.5 million, offset in part by increases in accounts receivable, net, of \$2.8 million.

Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities

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

Net cash flows used in investing activities were \$148.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, comprising \$151.2 million of capital expenditures, \$1.6 million associated with the acquisition of other intangible assets and \$0.7 million of other investing activities, slightly offset in part by a net change in accrued property, plant and equipment of \$4.9 million and \$0.3 million of proceeds from the sale of assets.

Net cash flows used in investing activities were \$137.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, comprising \$137.3 million of capital expenditures and a net change in accrued property, plant and equipment of \$0.3 million, offset in part by less than \$0.1 million of other investing activities.

Capital Expenditures

The table below sets forth our capital expenditures (dollars in thousands):

| | Year Ended | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | December 31, | | |
| | 2015 | 2014 | Change |
| Customer premise equipment | \$ 80,885 | \$ 62,746 | \$ 18,139 |
| Enterprise networks | 9,209 | 11,621 | (2,412) |
| Scalable infrastructure | 21,277 | 28,621 | (7,344) |
| Line extensions | 6,351 | 6,155 | 196 |
| Upgrade / rebuild | 20,306 | 16,074 | 4,232 |
| Support capital | 13,176 | 12,058 | 1,118 |
| Total capital expenditures | \$ 151,204 | \$ 137,275 | \$ 13,929 |

The increase in capital expenditures largely reflected greater investments associated with the deployment of our advanced customer premise equipment, including our next-generation set-top and, to a lesser extent, the expansion of our fiber network, offset by lower spending on local HSD bandwidth management and, to a lesser extent, reduced outlays for fiber connectivity to cell towers for wireless carriers.

Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities

Net cash flows used in financing activities were \$148.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, comprising \$127.3 million of net repayments under the credit facility, \$18.0 million of dividend payments on preferred members' interest, \$2.3 million of financing costs and \$0.4 million of other financing activities.

Net cash flows used in financing activities were \$144.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, primarily due to \$163.3 million of capital distributions to our parent, MCC, net repayments of \$151.0 million under the credit facility, \$18.0 million of dividend payments on preferred members' interest and \$12.5 million of financing costs, offset in part by the \$200.0 million issuance of senior notes.

Capital Structure

As of December 31, 2015, our total indebtedness was \$1.830 billion, of which approximately 60% was at fixed interest rates or had interest rate exchange agreements that fixed the variable portion of debt. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we paid cash interest of \$82.8 million, net of capitalized interest.

2015 Financing Activity

On August 12, 2015 and November 23, 2015, we entered into incremental facility agreements which provided for \$25.0 million and \$87.5 million of additional revolving credit commitments, respectively. As of December 31, 2015, we had \$368.5 million of revolving credit commitments under our bank credit facility (the "credit facility").

On December 17, 2015, we completed a new term loan ("Term Loan A") in the aggregate principal amount of \$151.5 million. After giving effect to \$1.7 million of financing costs, net proceeds from Term Loan A, together with borrowings under our revolving credit commitments, were used to repay the entire \$194.0 million balance of the previously existing Term Loan G under the credit facility.

See Note 6 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Bank Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2015, we maintained a \$1.647 billion credit facility, comprising \$1.278 billion of term loans with maturities ranging from June 2017 to June 2021 and \$368.5 million of revolving credit commitments, which are scheduled to expire in October 2019. As of the same date, we had \$306.6 million of unused lines under our revolving credit commitments, all of which were available to be borrowed and used for general corporate purposes, after giving effect to \$51.5 million of outstanding loans and \$10.4 million of letters of credit issued thereunder to various parties as collateral.

The credit facility is collateralized by our ownership interests in our operating subsidiaries, and is guaranteed by us on a limited recourse basis to the extent of such ownership interests. The credit agreement governing the credit facility (the "credit agreement") requires us to maintain a total leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of no more than 5.0 to 1.0 and an interest coverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of no less than 2.0 to 1.0. For all periods through December 31, 2015, our operating subsidiaries were in compliance with all covenants under the credit agreement including, as of the same date, a total leverage ratio of 3.2 to 1.0 and an interest coverage ratio of 3.5 to 1.0. We do not believe that our operating subsidiaries will have any difficulty complying with any of the covenants under the credit agreement in the near future.

Interest Rate Swaps

We have entered into several interest rate exchange agreements (which we refer to as "interest rate swaps") with various banks to fix the variable rate of borrowings to reduce the potential volatility in our interest expense that may result from changes in market interest rates. As December 31, 2015, we had interest rate swaps that fix the variable portion of \$600 million of borrowings at a rate of 1.5%, all of which are scheduled to expire during the year ending December 31, 2018.

As of December 31, 2015, the weighted average rate on outstanding borrowings under the credit facility, including the effects of these interest rate swaps, was 3.7%.

Senior Notes

As of December 31, 2015, we had \$500.0 million of outstanding senior notes, comprising \$200.0 million of 5½% senior notes due April 2021 and \$300.0 million of 6¾% senior notes due April 2023.

Our senior notes are unsecured obligations, and the indentures governing our senior notes (the “indentures”) limit the incurrence of additional indebtedness based upon a maximum debt to operating cash flow ratio (as defined in the indentures) of 8.5 to 1.0. For all periods through December 31, 2015, we were in compliance with covenants under the indentures including, as of the same date, a debt to operating cash flow ratio of 4.5 to 1.0. We do not believe that we will have any difficulty complying with any of the covenants under the indentures in the near future.

Debt Ratings

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

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

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and commercial commitments, and the effects they are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow, for the five years subsequent to December 31, 2015 and thereafter (dollars in thousands)*:

| | Scheduled Debt Maturities | Operating Leases | Interest Expense (1) | Purchase Obligations (2) | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 | \$ 19,075 | \$ 2,182 | \$ 74,322 | \$ 19,171 | \$ 114,750 |
| January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2018 | 276,900 | 2,908 | 136,240 | — | 416,048 |
| January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2020 | 84,650 | 1,177 | 119,200 | — | 205,027 |
| Thereafter | 1,449,125 | 697 | 52,945 | — | 1,502,767 |
| Total cash obligations | \$ 1,829,750 | \$ 6,964 | \$ 382,707 | \$ 19,171 | \$ 2,238,592 |

* Refer to Note 6 and Note 11 in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of our long-term debt and of our operating leases and other commitments and contingencies, respectively.

- (1) Interest payments on floating rate debt and interest rate swaps are estimated using amounts outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and the average interest rates applicable under such debt obligations. Interest expense amounts are net of amounts capitalized.
- (2) We have contracts with programmers who provide video programming services to our customers. Our contracts typically provide that we have an obligation to purchase video programming for our customers as long as we deliver cable services to such customers. We have no obligation to purchase these services if we are not providing cable services, except when we do not have the right to cancel the underlying contract or for contracts with a guaranteed minimum commitment. There are no programming service amounts included in our purchase obligations.

Critical Accounting Policies

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Valuation and Impairment Testing of Indefinite-lived Intangibles

As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately \$1.4 billion of unamortized intangible assets, including franchise rights of \$1.2 billion and goodwill of \$0.2 billion on our consolidated balance sheets. These intangible assets represented approximately 60% of our total assets.

Our cable systems operate under non-exclusive cable franchises, or franchise rights, granted by state and local governmental authorities for varying lengths of time. We acquired these cable franchises through acquisitions of cable systems and were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. As of December 31, 2015, we held 728 franchises in areas located throughout the United States. The value of a franchise is derived from the economic benefits we receive from the right to solicit new customers and to market new products and services, such as digital video, HSD and phone, in a specific market territory. We concluded that our franchise rights have an indefinite useful life since, among other things, there are no legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive, economic or other factors limiting the period over which these franchise rights contribute to our revenues and cash flows. Goodwill is the excess of the acquisition cost of an acquired entity over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. In accordance with ASC No. 350 — *Intangibles — Goodwill and Other* (“ASC 350”), we do not amortize franchise rights and goodwill. Instead, such assets are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if impairment indicators arise.

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

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

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

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

Since our adoption of ASC 350 in 2002, we have not recorded any impairments as a result of our impairment testing. We completed our most recent impairment test as of October 1, 2015, which reflected no impairment of our franchise rights, goodwill or other intangible assets.

For illustrative purposes, if there were a hypothetical decline of 15% in the fair values determined for cable franchise rights at our reporting unit, an impairment loss of \$17.5 million would result as of our impairment testing date of October 1, 2015. In addition, a hypothetical decline of up to 15% in the fair values determined for goodwill and other finite-lived intangible assets at our reporting unit would not result in any impairment loss as of October 1, 2015.

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

In accordance with Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-28 — *When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)*, as of October 1, 2015 and 2014, we have evaluated whether there are any adverse qualitative factors surrounding our Mediacom Broadband reporting unit indicating that a goodwill impairment may exist. We do not believe that it is “more likely than not” that a goodwill impairment exists. As such, we have not performed Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. As of December 31, 2015, the Mediacom Broadband reporting unit had a positive carrying amount. As of December 31, 2014, the Mediacom Broadband reporting unit had a negative carrying amount.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09 - *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (“ASU 2014-09”). The guidance states that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity should also disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. This guidance supersedes most industry-specific guidance, including Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 51 – *Financial Reporting by Cable Television Companies*. In August 2015, FASB issued ASU 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which deferred by one year the effective date of ASU 2014-09 until reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 including interim periods within the reporting period. The FASB is permitting early adoption of the updated accounting guidance, but not before the original effective date of December 15, 2016. We are currently evaluating the methods of adoption allowed by the new standard and the effect the standard is expected to have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures

In April 2015 (as amended in August 2015), the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03 (and ASU 2015-15) - *Interest—Imputation of Interest* (Subtopic 835-30) *Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs* (“ASU 2015-03”). The purpose of this guidance is to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs and requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. For public business entities, the amendments in this update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. An entity should apply the new guidance on a retrospective basis, wherein the balance sheet of each individual period presented should be adjusted to reflect the period-specific effects of applying the new guidance. We expect to reclassify approximately \$22.6 million from other assets, net to long-term debt as a result of this new guidance (based upon amounts as of December 31, 2015).

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05 - *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software* (Subtopic 350-40) (“ASU 2015-05”). The objective of ASU 2015-05 is to address the concerns of stakeholders that the lack of guidance about a customer’s accounting for fees in a cloud computing arrangement leads to unnecessary cost and complexity when evaluating the accounting for those fees, as well as some diversity in practice. The amendments in ASU 2015-05 will help entities evaluate the accounting for fees paid by a customer in a cloud computing arrangement by providing guidance as to whether an arrangement includes the sale or license of software. Examples of cloud computing arrangements include software as a service, platform as a service, infrastructure as a service, and other similar hosting arrangements. This guidance is effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those

annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. We have completed our evaluation of this new guidance and determined that there will not be a significant impact to our operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 - *Leases* (Topic 842) (“ASU 2016-02”). The objective of ASU 2016-02 is to address the concerns to increase the transparency around lease obligations. To address these concerns, previously unrecorded off-balance sheet obligations will now be brought more prominently to light by presenting lease liabilities on the face of the balance sheet. Accompanied by enhanced qualitative and quantitative disclosures in the notes to the financial statements, financial statement users will be able to more accurately compare information from one company to another. This guidance is effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2018. We have not completed our evaluation of this new guidance.

Inflation and Changing Prices

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

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In the normal course of business, we use interest rate exchange agreements (which we refer to as “interest rate swaps”) with counterparty banks to fix the interest rate on a portion of our variable interest rate debt. As of December 31, 2015, we had current interest rate swaps with various banks pursuant to which the interest rate on \$600 million of variable rate debt was fixed at a rate of 1.5%, all of which were scheduled to expire during the year ending December 31, 2018. The fixed rates of our interest rate swaps are offset against the applicable variable rate to determine the related interest expense.

Under the terms of our interest rate swaps, we are exposed to credit risk in the event of nonperformance by our counterparties; however, we do not anticipate such nonperformance. As of December 31, 2015, based on their mark-to-market valuation, we would have paid approximately \$1.9 million, if we terminated these interest rate swaps. Our interest rate swaps and debt arrangements do not contain credit rating triggers that could affect our liquidity.

The table below provides the scheduled maturity and estimated fair value of our debt as of December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

| | Senior Notes | Bank Credit Facility | Total |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Scheduled Maturity: | | | |
| January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 | — | 19,075 | 19,075 |
| January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 | — | 260,325 | 260,325 |
| January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 | — | 16,575 | 16,575 |
| January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019 | — | 68,075 | 68,075 |
| January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 | — | 16,575 | 16,575 |
| Thereafter | 500,000 | 949,125 | 1,449,125 |
| Total | \$ 500,000 | \$ 1,329,750 | \$ 1,829,750 |
| Fair Value | \$ 483,250 | \$ 1,317,990 | \$ 1,801,240 |
| Weighted Average Interest Rate | 6.0% | 3.7% | 4.3% |

MEDIACOM BROADBAND LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Member of Mediacom Broadband LLC:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mediacom Broadband LLC and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, NY
March 9, 2016

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

| | <u>December 31,</u> <u>2015</u> | <u>December 31,</u> <u>2014</u> |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | |
| Cash | \$ 10,442 | \$ 9,452 |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,627 and \$3,057 | 69,743 | 59,164 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 11,347 | 9,664 |
| Total current assets | <u>91,532</u> | <u>78,280</u> |
| Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,589,422 and \$1,493,705 | 783,653 | 775,321 |
| Franchise rights | 1,176,908 | 1,176,908 |
| Goodwill | 195,945 | 195,945 |
| Other assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$25,019 and \$20,737 | 29,227 | 32,959 |
| Total assets | <u>\$ 2,277,265</u> | <u>\$ 2,259,413</u> |
| LIABILITIES, PREFERRED MEMBERS' INTEREST AND MEMBER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT) | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | |
| Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities | \$ 151,929 | \$ 144,595 |
| Accounts payable - affiliates | 10,690 | 1,513 |
| Deferred revenue | 37,904 | 36,245 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 19,075 | 13,500 |
| Total current liabilities | <u>219,598</u> | <u>195,853</u> |
| Long-term debt, less current portion | 1,810,675 | 1,943,500 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 1,531 | 743 |
| Total liabilities | <u>2,031,804</u> | <u>2,140,096</u> |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 11) | | |
| PREFERRED MEMBERS' INTEREST (Note 7) | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| MEMBER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT) | | |
| Capital contributions | (105,493) | (105,644) |
| Retained earnings | 200,954 | 74,961 |
| Total member's equity (deficit) | <u>95,461</u> | <u>(30,683)</u> |
| Total liabilities, preferred members' interest and member's equity (deficit) | <u>\$ 2,277,265</u> | <u>\$ 2,259,413</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

MEDIACOM BROADBAND LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in thousands)

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Revenues | \$ 982,362 | \$ 948,447 | \$ 918,614 |
| Costs and expenses: | | | |
| Service costs (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) | 401,751 | 381,014 | 365,436 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 182,144 | 180,084 | 185,188 |
| Management fee expense | 19,000 | 17,650 | 16,600 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 144,220 | 153,478 | 156,397 |
| Operating income | 235,247 | 216,221 | 194,993 |
| Interest expense, net | (94,668) | (100,436) | (96,203) |
| Gain on derivatives, net | 9,173 | 23,226 | 22,782 |
| Loss on early extinguishment of debt (Note 6) | (4,382) | (300) | (832) |
| Other expense, net | (1,377) | (1,262) | (1,793) |
| Net income | \$ 143,993 | \$ 137,449 | \$ 118,947 |
| Dividend to preferred members (Note 7) | (18,000) | (18,000) | (18,000) |
| Net income applicable to member | \$ 125,993 | \$ 119,449 | \$ 100,947 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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

| | Capital Contributions | (Accumulated Deficit) Retained Earnings | Total |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Balance, December 31, 2012 | \$ 86,112 | \$ (145,435) | \$ (59,323) |
| Net income | — | 118,947 | 118,947 |
| Dividend payments to related party on preferred members' interest | — | (18,000) | (18,000) |
| Capital distributions to parent | (29,000) | — | (29,000) |
| Other | 331 | — | 331 |
| Balance, December 31, 2013 | <u>\$ 57,443</u> | <u>\$ (44,488)</u> | <u>\$ 12,955</u> |
| Net income | — | 137,449 | 137,449 |
| Dividend payments to related party on preferred members' interest | — | (18,000) | (18,000) |
| Capital distributions to parent | (163,300) | — | (163,300) |
| Other | 213 | — | 213 |
| Balance, December 31, 2014 | <u>\$ (105,644)</u> | <u>\$ 74,961</u> | <u>\$ (30,683)</u> |
| Net income | — | 143,993 | 143,993 |
| Dividend payments to related party on preferred members' interest | — | (18,000) | (18,000) |
| Other | 151 | — | 151 |
| Balance, December 31, 2015 | <u>\$ (105,493)</u> | <u>\$ 200,954</u> | <u>\$ 95,461</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Net income | \$ 143,993 | \$ 137,449 | \$ 118,947 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 144,220 | 153,478 | 156,397 |
| Gain on derivatives, net | (9,173) | (23,226) | (22,782) |
| Loss on early extinguishment of debt (Note 6) | 4,382 | 300 | 832 |
| Amortization of deferred financing costs | 6,909 | 6,132 | 5,332 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Accounts receivable, net | (10,579) | (2,788) | 2,168 |
| Accounts receivable - affiliates | — | 4,444 | (4,444) |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | (4,347) | 880 | (1,377) |
| Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities | 10,207 | 1,605 | (7,838) |
| Accounts payable - affiliates | 9,177 | 1,513 | — |
| Deferred revenue | 1,659 | 646 | 1,040 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 788 | (141) | (183) |
| Net cash flows provided by operating activities | <u>\$ 297,236</u> | <u>\$ 280,292</u> | <u>\$ 248,092</u> |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Capital expenditures | \$ (151,204) | \$ (137,275) | \$ (143,444) |
| Change in accrued property, plant and equipment | 4,890 | (315) | (2,574) |
| Proceeds from sale of assets | 272 | — | — |
| Acquisition of other intangible assets | (1,559) | — | — |
| Other, net | (688) | 19 | — |
| Net cash flows used in investing activities | <u>\$ (148,289)</u> | <u>\$ (137,571)</u> | <u>\$ (146,018)</u> |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| New borrowings of bank debt | \$ 430,125 | \$ 853,750 | \$ 835,000 |
| Repayment of bank debt | (557,375) | (1,004,750) | (886,000) |
| Issuance of senior notes | — | 200,000 | — |
| Dividend payments on preferred members' interest (Note 7) | (18,000) | (18,000) | (18,000) |
| Capital distributions to parent (Note 8) | — | (163,300) | (29,000) |
| Financing costs | (2,299) | (12,480) | (5,284) |
| Other financing activities | (408) | 274 | 651 |
| Net cash flows used in financing activities | <u>\$ (147,957)</u> | <u>\$ (144,506)</u> | <u>\$ (102,633)</u> |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash | 990 | (1,785) | (559) |
| CASH, beginning of year | 9,452 | 11,237 | 11,796 |
| CASH, end of year | <u>\$ 10,442</u> | <u>\$ 9,452</u> | <u>\$ 11,237</u> |
| SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION: | | | |
| Cash paid during the period for interest, net of amounts capitalized | <u>\$ 82,753</u> | <u>\$ 92,739</u> | <u>\$ 92,565</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION

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

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

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Reclassifications

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

Revenue Recognition

Video, high speed data (“HSD”), phone and business services revenues are recognized when the services are provided to our customers. Credit risk is managed by disconnecting services to customers who are deemed to be delinquent. Installation revenues are recognized as customer connections are completed because installation revenues are less than direct installation costs. Advertising sales are recognized in the period that the advertisements are exhibited. Deposits and up-front fees collected from customers are recognized as deferred revenue until the earnings process is complete. Under the terms of our franchise agreements, we are required to pay local franchising authorities up to 5% of our gross revenues derived from providing video service. We normally pass these fees through to our customers. Because franchise fees are our obligation, we present them on a gross basis with a corresponding expense. Franchise fees reported on a gross basis amounted to approximately \$22.1 million, \$21.7 million, and \$23.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Franchise fees are reported in video revenue and included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

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

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

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

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

Capitalized Software Costs

We account for internal-use software development and related costs in accordance with *ASC 350-40-Intangibles-Goodwill and Other: Internal-Use Software*. Software development and other related costs consist of external and internal costs incurred in the application development stage to purchase and implement the software that will be used in our telephony business. Costs incurred in the development of application and infrastructure of the software is capitalized and will be amortized over our respective estimated useful life of 5 years. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we wrote off approximately \$5.3 million of software development costs (\$4.5 million of which was fully amortized) and during the year ended December 31, 2014, we capitalized approximately \$0.1 million of software development costs. Capitalized software had a net book value of \$0.7 million and \$1.5 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Marketing and Promotional Costs

Marketing and promotional costs are expensed as incurred and were \$31.9 million, \$24.3 million and \$22.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Intangible Assets

Our cable systems operate under non-exclusive cable franchises, or franchise rights, granted by state and local governmental authorities for varying lengths of time. We acquired these cable franchises through acquisitions of cable systems and were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. As of December 31, 2015, we held 728 franchises in areas located throughout the United

States. The value of a franchise is derived from the economic benefits we receive from the right to solicit new customers and to market our products and services, including video, HSD and phone, in a specific market territory. We concluded that our franchise rights have an indefinite useful life since, among other things, there are no legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive, economic or other factors limiting the period over which these franchise rights contribute to our revenues and cash flows. Goodwill is the excess of the acquisition cost of an acquired entity over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. In accordance with ASC 350 — *Intangibles — Goodwill and Other* (“ASC 350”), we do not amortize franchise rights and goodwill. Instead, such assets are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if impairment indicators arise.

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

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

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

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

Since our adoption of ASC 350 in 2002, we have not recorded any impairments as a result of our impairment testing. We completed our most recent impairment test as of October 1, 2015, which reflected no impairment of our franchise rights, goodwill or other intangible assets.

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

In accordance with Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-28 — *When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)*, as of October 1, 2015 and 2014, we have evaluated whether there are any adverse qualitative factors surrounding our Mediacom Broadband reporting unit indicating that a goodwill impairment may exist. We do not believe that it is “more likely than not” that a goodwill impairment exists. As such, we have not performed Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. As of December 31, 2015, the Mediacom Broadband reporting unit had a positive carrying amount. As of December 31, 2014, the Mediacom Broadband reporting unit had a negative carrying amount.

The following table details changes in the carrying value of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, (dollars in thousands):

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance - December 31, 2013 | \$ 195,945 |
| Acquisitions | — |
| Dispositions | — |
| Balance - December 31, 2014 | <u>\$ 195,945</u> |
| Acquisitions | — |
| Dispositions | — |
| Balance - December 31, 2015 | <u>\$ 195,945</u> |

Segment Reporting

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

Accounting for Derivative Instruments

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

Accounting for Asset Retirement

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

Upon adoption of ASC 410, we determined that in certain instances, we are obligated by contractual terms or regulatory requirements to remove facilities or perform other remediation activities upon the retirement of our assets. We initially recorded a \$1.8 million asset in property, plant and equipment and a corresponding liability of \$1.8 million. As of both December 31, 2015 and 2014, the corresponding asset, net of accumulated amortization, was \$0.

Accounting for Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 360 — *Property, Plant and Equipment*, we periodically evaluate the recoverability and estimated lives of our long-lived assets, including property and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortization, whenever events or changes in

circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or the useful life has changed. The measurement for such impairment loss is based on the fair value of the asset, typically based upon the future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved. Unless presented separately, the loss is included as a component of either depreciation expense or amortization expense, as appropriate.

Programming Costs

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

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The guidance states that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity should also disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. This guidance supersedes most industry-specific guidance, including Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 51 – *Financial Reporting by Cable Television Companies*. In August 2015, FASB issued ASU 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which deferred by one year the effective date of ASU 2014-09 until reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. The FASB is permitting early adoption of the updated accounting guidance, but not before the original effective date of December 15, 2016. Financial incentives, when received, are deferred within non-current liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets and recognized as a reduction of programming costs (which are a component of service costs in the consolidated statement of operations) over the carriage term of the programming contract.

In April 2015 (as amended in August 2015), the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03 (and ASU 2015-15) - Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30) Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs (“ASU 2015-03”). The purpose of this guidance is to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs and requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. For public business entities, the amendments in this update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. An entity should apply the new guidance on a retrospective basis, wherein the balance sheet of each individual period presented should be adjusted to reflect the period-specific effects of applying the new guidance. We expect to reclassify approximately \$22.6 million from other assets, net to long-term debt as a result of this new guidance (based upon amounts as of December 31, 2015).

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05 - Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40) (“ASU 2015-05”). The objective of ASU 2015-05 is to address the concerns of stakeholders that the lack of guidance about a customer’s accounting for fees in a cloud computing arrangement leads to unnecessary cost and complexity when evaluating the accounting for those fees, as well as some diversity in practice. The amendments in ASU 2015-05 will help entities evaluate the accounting for fees paid by a customer in a cloud computing arrangement by providing guidance as to whether an arrangement includes the sale or license of software. Examples of cloud computing arrangements include software as a service, platform as a service, infrastructure as a service, and other similar hosting arrangements. This guidance is effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. We have completed our evaluation of this new guidance and determined that there will not be a significant impact to our operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 - Leases (Topic 842) (“ASU 2016-02”). The objective of ASU 2016-02 is to address the concerns to increase the transparency around lease obligations. To address these concerns, previously unrecorded off-balance sheet obligations will now be brought more prominently to light by presenting lease liabilities on the face of the balance sheet. Accompanied by enhanced qualitative and quantitative disclosures in the notes to the financial statements, financial statement users will be able to more accurately compare information from one company to another. This guidance is effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2018. We have not completed our evaluation of this new guidance.

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, property, plant and equipment consisted of (dollars in thousands):

| | December 31, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cable systems, equipment and customer devices | \$ 2,250,245 | \$ 2,143,668 |
| Furniture, fixtures and office equipment | 37,128 | 42,278 |
| Vehicles | 41,924 | 40,362 |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | 35,870 | 34,720 |
| Land and land improvements | 7,908 | 7,998 |
| Property, plant and equipment, gross | \$ 2,373,075 | \$ 2,269,026 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (1,589,422) | (1,493,705) |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | <u>\$ 783,653</u> | <u>\$ 775,321</u> |

Depreciation expense related to fixed assets for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$143.7 million, \$153.5 million and \$156.4 million, respectively. As of each of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we had no property under capitalized leases. We incurred gross interest costs of \$95.7 million, \$101.7 million and \$97.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, of which \$1.0 million, \$1.3 million and \$1.1 million were capitalized during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. See Note 2.

4. FAIR VALUE

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

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

| | Fair Value as of December 31, 2015 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| <u>Assets</u> | | | | |
| Interest rate exchange agreements | \$ — | \$ 1,818 | \$ — | \$ 1,818 |
| <u>Liabilities</u> | | | | |
| Interest rate exchange agreements | \$ — | \$ 3,695 | \$ — | \$ 3,695 |
| | Fair Value as of December 31, 2014 | | | |
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| <u>Assets</u> | | | | |
| Interest rate exchange agreements | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — |
| <u>Liabilities</u> | | | | |
| Interest rate exchange agreements | \$ — | \$ 11,049 | \$ — | \$ 11,049 |

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

As of December 31, 2015, we recorded a long-term asset of \$1.8 million, a current liability in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$3.7 million and no current asset or long-term liability. As of December 31, 2014, we recorded a current

liability in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$11.0 million and no long-term liability. As of December 31, 2014, there were no current or long-term assets.

As a result of the changes in the mark-to-market valuations on these interest rate swaps, we recorded net gains on derivatives of \$9.2 million, \$23.2 million and \$22.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

| | December 31, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Accounts payable - trade | \$ 36,788 | \$ 33,474 |
| Accrued programming costs | 26,347 | 25,680 |
| Accrued taxes and fees | 16,720 | 15,072 |
| Accrued payroll and benefits | 13,308 | 14,514 |
| Advance customer payments | 13,274 | 9,387 |
| Accrued interest | 12,457 | 7,451 |
| Accrued property, plant and equipment | 8,791 | 3,901 |
| Accrued service costs | 7,871 | 7,922 |
| Bank overdrafts (1) | 4,617 | 5,025 |
| Liabilities under interest rate exchange agreements | 3,695 | 11,049 |
| Accrued telecommunications costs | 986 | 754 |
| Other accrued expenses | 7,075 | 10,366 |
| Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities | <u>\$ 151,929</u> | <u>\$ 144,595</u> |

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

6. DEBT

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, our outstanding debt consisted of (dollars in thousands):

| | December 31, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Bank credit facility | \$ 1,329,750 | \$ 1,457,000 |
| 5½% senior notes due 2021 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 6¾% senior notes due 2023 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Total debt | \$ 1,829,750 | \$ 1,957,000 |
| Less: current portion | 19,075 | 13,500 |
| Total long-term debt | <u>\$ 1,810,675</u> | <u>\$ 1,943,500</u> |

Bank Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2015, we maintained a \$1.647 billion bank credit facility (the “credit facility”), comprising:

- \$368.5 million of revolving credit commitments, which expire on October 10, 2019;
- \$151.5 million of outstanding borrowings under Term Loan A, which mature on January 15, 2021;
- \$585.0 million of outstanding borrowings under Term Loan H, which mature on January 29, 2021;
- \$246.3 million of outstanding borrowings under Term Loan I, which mature on June 30, 2017; and
- \$295.5 million of outstanding borrowings under Term Loan J, which mature on June 30, 2021.

The credit facility is collateralized by our ownership interests in our operating subsidiaries and is guaranteed by us on a limited recourse basis to the extent of such ownership interests. As of December 31, 2015, the credit agreement governing the credit facility (the “credit agreement”) required our operating subsidiaries to maintain a total leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of no more than 5.0 to 1.0 and an interest coverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of no less than 2.0 to 1.0. For all periods through December 31, 2015, our operating subsidiaries were in compliance with all covenants under the credit agreement.

Revolving Credit Commitments

On October 10, 2014, we terminated our existing revolving credit commitments and, on the same date, entered into an incremental facility agreement that provided for \$216.0 million of new revolving credit commitments, which are scheduled to expire on October 10, 2019. On December 9, 2014, we entered into an incremental facility agreement that provided for an additional \$40.0 million of revolving credit commitments. On August 12, 2015, we entered into an incremental facility agreement that provided for an additional \$25.0 million of revolving credit commitments. On November 23, 2015, we entered into an incremental facility agreement that provided for an additional \$87.5 million of revolving credit commitments.

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

As of December 31, 2015, we had \$306.6 million of unused revolving credit commitments, all of which were available to be borrowed and used for general corporate purposes, after giving effect to \$51.5 million of outstanding loans and \$10.4 million of letters of credit issued to various parties as collateral.

Term Loan A

On December 17, 2015, we entered into an incremental facility agreement that provided for a new term loan in the original principal amount of \$151.5 million (“Term Loan A”). After giving effect to \$1.7 million of financing costs, net proceeds from Term Loan A of \$149.8 million, together with borrowings under our revolving credit commitments, were used to repay the entire \$194.0 million balance of the previously existing Term Loan G. Term Loan A matures on January 15, 2021 and, commencing on March 31, 2016, will be subject to quarterly principal payments of \$1.9 million, representing 1.25% of the original principal amount, with a final payment at maturity of \$113.6 million, representing 75.00% of the original principal amount.

Borrowings under Term Loan A bear interest at a floating rate or rates equal to, at our discretion, LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 2.25% to 3.50%, or the Prime Rate plus a margin ranging from 1.25% to 2.50%. The applicable margin and commitment fees charged are determined by certain financial ratios pursuant to the credit agreement.

Term Loan H

On May 29, 2013, we entered into an incremental facility agreement that provided for a new term loan in the original principal amount of \$600.0 million (“Term Loan H”). Term Loan H matures on January 29, 2021 and, since September 30, 2013, has been subject to quarterly principal payments of \$1.5 million, representing 0.25% of the original principal amount, with a final payment at maturity of \$555.0 million, representing 92.5% of the original principal amount.

Borrowings under Term Loan H bear interest at a floating rate or rates equal to, at our discretion, LIBOR plus a margin of 2.50% (subject to a minimum LIBOR of 0.75%), or the Prime Rate plus a margin of 1.50% (subject to a minimum Prime Rate of 1.75%).

Term Loan I

On June 20, 2014, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement that, among other things, provided for a new term loan in the original principal amount of \$250.0 million (“Term Loan I”). Term Loan I matures on June 30, 2017 and, since September 30, 2014, has been subject to quarterly principal payments of \$0.6 million, representing 0.25% of the original principal amount, with a final payment at maturity of \$243.1 million, representing 97.25% of the original principal amount.

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

Term Loan J

On June 20, 2014, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement that, among other things, provided for a new term loan in the original principal amount \$300.0 million (“Term Loan J”). Term Loan J matures on June 30, 2021 and, since September 30, 2014, has been subject to quarterly principal payments of \$0.8 million, representing 0.25% of the original principal amount, with a final payment at maturity of \$279.8 million, representing 93.25% of the original principal amount.

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

Interest Rate Swaps

We have entered into several interest rate swaps with various banks to fix the variable rate of borrowings to reduce the potential volatility in our interest expense that may result from changes in market interest rates. Our interest rate swaps have not been designated as hedges for accounting purposes, and have been accounted for on a mark-to-market basis as of, and for the years ended, December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. As of December 31, 2015, we had current interest rate swaps that fixed the variable portion of \$600 million of borrowings at a rate of 1.5%, all of which are scheduled to expire during the year ending December 31, 2018.

As of December 31, 2015, the weighted average interest rate on outstanding borrowings under the credit facility, including the effect of our interest rate swaps, was 3.7%.

Senior Notes

As of December 31, 2015, we had \$500.0 million of outstanding senior notes, comprised of \$200.0 million of 5½% senior notes due April 2021 (the “5½% Notes”), and \$300.0 million of 6¾% senior notes due April 2023 (the “6¾% Notes”).

Our senior notes are unsecured obligations, and the indentures governing our senior notes (the “indentures”) limits the incurrence of additional indebtedness based upon a maximum debt to operating cash flow ratio (as defined in the indentures) of 8.5 to 1.0. For all periods through December 31, 2015, we were in compliance with all of the covenants under the indentures.

5½% Notes

On March 17, 2014, we issued the 5½% Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$200.0 million. Net proceeds from the 5½% Notes of \$196.2 million funded a partial repayment of certain previously existing term loans.

6¾% Notes

On August 28, 2012, we issued the 6¾% Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$300.0 million. Net proceeds from the 6¾% Notes of \$294.5 million were used to fund, in part, the redemption of certain previously existing senior notes.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt

Loss on early extinguishment of debt totaled \$4.4 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which represented the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs as a result of the repayment of certain previously existing term loans under our bank credit facility.

Other Assets

Other assets, net, substantially comprise financing costs and original issue discount (“OID”) incurred to raise debt, which are deferred and amortized through interest expense over the scheduled term of such debt issuances. OID, as recorded in other assets, net, was \$4.9 million and \$8.7 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Debt Ratings

MCC’s corporate credit ratings are Ba3 by Moody’s, and BB by Standard and Poor’s (“S&P”), both with stable outlooks. Our senior unsecured ratings are B2 by Moody’s, and B+ by S&P, both with stable outlooks. There are no covenants, events of default,

borrowing conditions or other terms in the credit agreement or indentures that are based on changes in our credit rating assigned by any rating agency.

Fair Value and Debt Maturities

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

| | December 31, | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| 5½% senior notes due 2021 | \$ 191,500 | \$ 202,000 |
| 6¾% senior notes due 2023 | 291,750 | 309,000 |
| Total senior notes | \$ 483,250 | \$ 511,000 |
| | | |
| Bank credit facility | \$ 1,317,990 | \$ 1,426,126 |

The scheduled maturities of all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2015 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

| | Bank Credit Facility | | Senior Notes | Total |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Revolving Credit | Term Loans | | |
| January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 | \$ — | \$ 19,075 | \$ — | \$ 19,075 |
| January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 | — | 260,325 | — | 260,325 |
| January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 | — | 16,575 | — | 16,575 |
| January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019 | 51,500 | 16,575 | — | 68,075 |
| January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 | — | 16,575 | — | 16,575 |
| Thereafter | — | 949,125 | 500,000 | 1,449,125 |
| Total | \$ 51,500 | \$ 1,278,250 | \$ 500,000 | \$ 1,829,750 |

7. PREFERRED MEMBERS' INTEREST

In July 2001, we received a \$150.0 million preferred membership investment from the operating subsidiaries of Mediacom LLC, which has a 12% annual dividend, payable quarterly in cash. We paid \$18.0 million in cash dividends on the preferred membership interest during each of the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013.

8. MEMBER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)

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

Capital contributions from parent and capital distributions to parent are reported on a gross basis in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members Equity (Deficit) and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. There were no capital contributions from parent during each of the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. We made capital distributions to parent in cash of \$0, \$163.3 million and \$29.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Management Agreements

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

As compensation for the performance of its services, subject to certain restrictions, MCC is entitled under each management agreement to receive management fees in an amount not to exceed 4.0% of the annual gross operating revenues of our operating subsidiaries. MCC is also entitled to the reimbursement of all expenses necessarily incurred in its capacity as manager. MCC charged us management fees of \$19.0 million, \$17.7 million and \$16.6 million during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Mediacom LLC is a preferred equity investor in us. See Note 7.

10. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Substantially all our employees are eligible to participate in MCC's defined contribution plan pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) ("MCC's Plan"). Under MCC's Plan, eligible employees may contribute a portion of their current pretax compensation (as defined by MCC's Plan). MCC's Plan permits, but does not require, matching contributions and non-matching (profit sharing) contributions to be made by us up to a maximum dollar amount or maximum percentage of participant contributions, as determined annually by us. We presently match 50% on the first 6% of employee contributions. Our contributions under MCC's Plan totaled \$1.3 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Under various lease and rental agreements for offices, warehouses and computer terminals, we had rental expense of \$4.0 million, \$5.0 million and \$4.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Future minimum annual rental payments as of December 31, 2015 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|--------------|
| January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 | \$ | 2,182 |
| January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 | | 1,677 |
| January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 | | 1,231 |
| January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019 | | 785 |
| January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 | | 392 |
| Thereafter | | 697 |
| Total | \$ | <u>6,964</u> |

In addition, we rent utility poles in our operations generally under short-term arrangements, but we expect these arrangements to recur. Total rental expense for utility poles was \$4.3 million, \$4.2 million and \$4.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Letters of Credit

As of December 31, 2015, \$10.4 million of letters of credit were issued to various parties to secure our performance relating to insurance and franchise requirements. The fair value of such letters of credit was approximately book value.

Legal Proceedings

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

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Mediacom Broadband LLC

Under the supervision and with the participation of the management of Mediacom Broadband LLC, including Mediacom Broadband LLC's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, Mediacom Broadband LLC evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon such evaluation, Mediacom Broadband LLC's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Mediacom Broadband LLC's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2015.

There has not been any change in Mediacom Broadband LLC's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the year ended December 31, 2015 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Mediacom Broadband LLC's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of Mediacom Broadband LLC's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* (2013 framework). Based on this assessment, management determined that, as of December 31, 2015, Mediacom Broadband LLC's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

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

Mediacom Broadband Corporation

Under the supervision and with the participation of the management of Mediacom Broadband Corporation ("Mediacom Broadband"), including Mediacom Broadband's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, Mediacom Broadband evaluated the effectiveness of Mediacom Broadband's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon such evaluation, Mediacom Broadband's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Mediacom Broadband's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2015.

There has not been any change in Mediacom Broadband's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the year ended December 31, 2015 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Mediacom Broadband's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of Mediacom Broadband's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* (2013 framework). Based on this assessment, management determined that, as of December 31, 2015, Mediacom Broadband's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

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

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

MCC is our sole voting member and serves as manager of our operating subsidiaries. The Directors and Executive Officers for MCC, Mediacom Broadband LLC (“MBLLC”) and Mediacom Broadband Corporation (“MBC”) are indicated below:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Position</u> |
|-------------------------|------------|--|
| Rocco B. Commisso | 66 | Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director of MCC and MBC; Chief Executive Officer of MBLLC |
| Mark E. Stephan | 59 | Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Director of MCC; Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of MBLLC and MBC |
| John G. Pascarelli | 54 | Executive Vice President, Operations of MCC, MBLLC and MBC |
| Italia Commisso Weinand | 62 | Executive Vice President, Programming and Human Resources and Director of MCC; Executive Vice President, Programming and Human Resources of MBLLC |
| Joseph E. Young | 67 | Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of MCC, MBLLC and MBC |
| Brian M. Walsh | 50 | Senior Vice President, Corporate Controller of MCC and MBLLC |
| Tapan Dandnaik | 42 | Senior Vice President, Customer Service and Financial Operations of MCC |
| Thomas J. Larsen | 43 | Senior Vice President, Government and Public Relations of MCC |
| Peter Lyons | 46 | Senior Vice President, Information Technology of MCC |
| David McNaughton | 54 | Senior Vice President, Marketing and Consumer Services of MCC |
| Ed Pardini | 58 | Senior Vice President, Field Operations of MCC |
| Dan Templin | 52 | Senior Vice President, Mediacom Business of MCC |
| JR Walden | 44 | Senior Vice President, Technology of MCC |

Rocco B. Commisso has 37 years of experience with the cable industry, and has served as MCC’s Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and our Chief Executive Officer since founding our predecessor company in July 1995. From 1986 to 1995, he served as Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and a director of Cablevision Industries Corporation. Prior to that time, Mr. Commisso served as Senior Vice President of Royal Bank of Canada’s affiliate in the United States from 1981, where he founded and directed a specialized lending group to media and communications companies. Mr. Commisso began his association with the cable industry in 1978 at The Chase Manhattan Bank, where he managed the bank’s lending activities to communications firms including the cable industry. Mr. Commisso serves on the board of directors of the National Cable & Telecommunications Association, C-SPAN and Cable Television Laboratories, Inc. He was inducted into the 2007 Broadcasting & Cable Hall of Fame. Mr. Commisso holds a Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering and a Master of Business Administration from Columbia University.

Mark E. Stephan has 29 years of experience with the cable industry, and has served as MCC’s, and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since July 2005. Prior to that time, he was Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since November 2003 and MCC’s Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since the commencement of MCC’s operations in March 1996. Before joining MCC, Mr. Stephan served as Vice President, Finance for Cablevision Industries from July 1993. Prior to that time, Mr. Stephan served as Manager of the telecommunications and media lending group of Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Stephan has been a director of MCC since May 2011 and was previously a director of MCC from March 2000 to March 2011.

John G. Pascarelli has 34 years of experience in the cable industry, and has served as MCC’s Executive Vice President, Operations since November 2003. Prior to that time, he was MCC’s Senior Vice President, Marketing and Consumer Services from June 2000 and MCC’s Vice President of Marketing from March 1998. Before joining MCC, Mr. Pascarelli served as Vice President, Marketing for Helicon Communications Corporation from January 1996 to February 1998 and as Corporate Director of Marketing for Cablevision Industries from 1988 to 1995. Prior to that time, Mr. Pascarelli served in various marketing and system management capacities for Continental Cablevision, Inc., Cablevision Systems and Storer Communications.

Italia Commisso Weinand has 39 years of experience in the cable industry, and has served as MCC’s, and our Executive Vice President of Programming and Human Resources since May 2012. Prior to that time, she was MCC’s Senior Vice President of Programming and Human Resources since February 1998 and MCC’s Vice President of Operations since April 1996. Before joining MCC, Ms. Weinand served as Regional Manager for Comcast Corporation from July 1985. Prior to that time, Ms. Weinand held various management positions with Tele-Communications, Inc., Times Mirror Cable and Time Warner, Inc. For the past six years she has been named among the “Most Powerful Women in Cable” by CableFax Magazine and presently serves on the Board of The Cable

Center and the Emma Bowen Foundation. Ms. Weinand was inducted into the 2014 Broadcasting & Cable Hall of Fame. Ms. Weinand is the sister of Mr. Commisso. Ms. Weinand has been a director of MCC since May 2011.

Joseph E. Young has 31 years of experience with the cable industry, and has served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel since November 2001. Prior to that time, Mr. Young served as Executive Vice President, Legal and Business Affairs, for LinkShare Corporation, an Internet-based provider of marketing services, from September 1999 to October 2001. Prior to that time, he practiced corporate law with Baker & Botts, LLP from January 1996 to September 1999. Previously, Mr. Young was a partner with the Law Offices of Jerome H. Kern and a partner with Shea & Gould.

Brian M. Walsh has 28 years of experience in the cable industry, and has served as MCC's Senior Vice President and Corporate Controller since February 2005. Prior to that time, he was MCC's Senior Vice President, Financial Operations from November 2003, MCC's Vice President, Finance and Assistant to the Chairman from November 2001, MCC's Vice President and Corporate Controller from February 1998 and MCC's Director of Accounting from November 1996. Before joining MCC in April 1996, Mr. Walsh held various management positions with Cablevision Industries from 1988 to 1995.

Tapan Dandnaik has 15 years of experience in the cable industry, and has served as MCC's Senior Vice President, Customer Service & Financial Operations since July 2008. In 2013, he also assumed responsibilities for our centralized field support operations. Prior to that time, he was MCC's Group Vice President, Financial Operations since July 2007 and MCC's Vice President, Financial Operations since May 2005. Before joining MCC, Mr. Dandnaik served as Director of Corporate Initiatives, Manager of Corporate Finance and as a Financial Analyst for RCN from July 2000 to April 2005. Prior to that time, Mr. Dandnaik served as a Product Engineer for Ingersoll-Rand in India. Mr. Dandnaik was the recipient of the National Cable & Telecommunication Association's Vanguard Award for Young Leadership in 2012 and serves on The Cable Center Customer Care Committee.

Thomas J. Larsen has 14 years of experience in the cable industry, and has served as MCC's Senior Vice President, Government and Public Relations since July 2015. Prior to that time, he was MCC's Group Vice President, Legal and Public Affairs since July 2010 and as MCC's Vice President, Legal and Public Affairs since August 2006. Prior to joining MCC, Mr. Larsen worked as Vice President, Law and Public Policy for Adelphia Communications Corporation's Western Region. He serves on the board of directors of the American Cable Association and the Association of Cable Communicators.

Peter Lyons has 9 years of experience in the cable industry, and has served as MCC's Senior Vice President, Information Technology since July 2015. Prior to that time, he was MCC's Group Vice President, Information Technology from July 2010, MCC's Vice President, Information Technology since March 2007. Before joining MCC in 2007, Mr. Lyons held various senior technology leadership positions at The College Board and Video Update and has 21 years of experience in education and retail businesses.

David McNaughton has 28 years of experience in the telecommunications industry, and has served as MCC's Senior Vice President, Marketing and Sales since May 2011. Before joining MCC, Mr. McNaughton served as Chief Marketing Officer for Ntelos Wireless, a Virginia-based regional wireless carrier from 2009 and Senior Vice President and General Manager at Cincinnati Bell from 2007, responsible for wireless, landline and DSL services. Prior to that time, he served as Senior Vice President, Acquisition Marketing at DirecTV, Vice President, Customer Lifecycle and Retention at Nextel Communications, and various executive positions at AirTouch Cellular and Andersen Consulting.

Ed Pardini has 33 years of experience in the cable industry, and has served as MCC's Senior Vice President of the Field Operations Group since May 2012. Prior to that time, he was Senior Vice President, Divisional Operations for the North Central Division from April 2006. Before joining MCC, Mr. Pardini served as an operating executive in several markets with Comcast since 1989, concluding his final assignment as a Senior Regional Vice President for Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania. Prior to that time, Mr. Pardini served in various financial management positions with Greater Media Cable and Viacom Cable.

Dan Templin has 24 years of experience in the cable and broadband industries, and has served as MCC's Senior Vice President, Mediacom Business and President of MCC's CLEC entities since April 2011. His responsibilities for Mediacom Business include SMB and Enterprise network services and also the OnMedia advertising sales unit. Prior to that time, he was MCC's Group Vice President, Strategic Marketing and Product Development since May 2008. Before joining MCC, Mr. Templin served in a number of senior operations, product and marketing roles with Susquehanna Communications, Comcast and Jones Intercable.

JR Walden has 20 years of experience in the cable industry, and 23 years of experience in Internet and Telecommunications technology. He has served as MCC's Senior Vice President, Technology since February 2008. Prior to that time, he was MCC's Group Vice President, IP Services from July 2004, MCC's Vice President, IP Services from July 2003, MCC's Senior Director of IP Services from June 2002 and MCC's IP Services Director from October 1998. Before joining MCC in 1998, Mr. Walden worked in the defense research industry holding various positions with the Department of Defense, Comarco and Science Applications International Corporation.

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

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

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

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

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

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Management Agreements

Pursuant to management agreements between MCC and our operating subsidiaries, MCC is entitled to receive annual management fees in amounts not to exceed 4.0% of gross operating revenues, and MCC shall be responsible for, among other things, the compensation (including benefits) of MCC's executive management. For the year ended December 31, 2015, MCC charged us \$19.0 million of such management fees, approximately 1.9% of gross operating revenues.

Other Relationships

In July 2001, we received a \$150 million preferred membership interest from Mediacom LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of MCC. The preferred membership interest has a 12% annual dividend, payable quarterly in cash. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we paid an aggregate of \$18 million in cash dividends on the preferred membership interest.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

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

| | Year Ended December 31, | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| Audit fees | \$ 400 | \$ 490 |
| Audit-related fees | 4 | 10 |
| Tax fees | — | — |
| All other fees | 1 | 1 |
| Total | \$ 405 | \$ 501 |

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

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Financial Statements

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

(b) Exhibits

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

| Exhibit Number | Exhibit Description |
|----------------|--|
| 3.1 | Certificate of Formation of Mediacom Broadband LLC ⁽¹⁾ |
| 3.2 | Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement of Mediacom Broadband LLC ⁽¹⁾ |
| 3.3 | Certificate of Incorporation of Mediacom Broadband Corporation ⁽¹⁾ |
| 3.4 | By-Laws of Mediacom Broadband Corporation ⁽¹⁾ |
| 4.1 | Indenture relating to 6¾% senior notes due 2023 of Mediacom Broadband LLC and Mediacom Broadband Corporation ⁽²⁾ |
| 4.2 | Indenture relating to 5½% senior notes due 2023 of Mediacom Broadband LLC and Mediacom Broadband Corporation ⁽³⁾ |
| 10.1 | Incremental Facility Agreement, dated as of December 17, 2015, among Mediacom Communications Corporation, Mediacom Broadband LLC, the operating subsidiaries of Mediacom Broadband LLC, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders |
| 10.2 | Incremental Facility Agreement, dated as of November 23, 2015, among Mediacom Communications Corporation, Mediacom Broadband LLC, the operating subsidiaries of Mediacom Broadband LLC, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders |
| 10.3 | Incremental Facility Agreement, dated as of August 12, 2015, among Mediacom Communications Corporation, Mediacom Broadband LLC, the operating subsidiaries of Mediacom Broadband LLC, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders ⁽⁴⁾ |
| 10.4 | Incremental Facility Agreement, dated as of December 9, 2014, among Mediacom Communications Corporation, Mediacom Broadband LLC, the operating subsidiaries of Mediacom Broadband LLC, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders ⁽⁵⁾ |
| 10.5 | Incremental Facility Agreement, dated as of October 10, 2014, among Mediacom Communications Corporation, Mediacom Broadband LLC, the operating subsidiaries of Mediacom Broadband LLC, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders ⁽⁵⁾ |
| 10.6 | Third Restatement Agreement to Credit Agreement, dated as of June 20, 2014, among Mediacom Communications Corporation, Mediacom Broadband LLC, the operating subsidiaries of Mediacom Broadband LLC, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders ⁽⁶⁾ |
| 10.7 | Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of June 20, 2014, among the operating subsidiaries of Mediacom Broadband LLC, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders ⁽⁷⁾ |
| 12.1 | Schedule of Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividends |
| 14.1 | Code of Ethics ⁽⁸⁾ |
| 21.1 | Subsidiaries of Mediacom Broadband LLC |

| Exhibit Number | Exhibit Description |
|----------------|--|
| 31.1 | Rule 15d-14(a) Certifications of Mediacom Broadband LLC |
| 31.2 | Rule 15d-14(a) Certifications of Mediacom Broadband Corporation |
| 32.1 | Section 1350 Certifications of Mediacom Broadband LLC |
| 32.2 | Section 1350 Certifications of Mediacom Broadband Corporation |
| 101 | The following is financial information from Mediacom Broadband LLC's and Mediacom Broadband Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Member's Deficit for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013; and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements |
| (1) | Filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-72440) of Mediacom Broadband LLC and Mediacom Broadband Corporation and incorporated herein by reference. |
| (2) | Filed as an exhibit to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012 of Mediacom Broadband LLC and incorporated herein by reference. |
| (3) | Filed as an exhibit to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2014 of Mediacom Broadband LLC and incorporated herein by reference. |
| (4) | Filed as an exhibit to the Quarterly Report in Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015 of Mediacom Broadband LLC and incorporated herein by reference. |
| (5) | Filed as an exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 of Mediacom Broadband LLC and incorporated herein by reference. |
| (6) | Filed as an exhibit to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2014 of Mediacom Broadband LLC and incorporated herein by reference. |
| (7) | Filed as Exhibit A to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2014 of Mediacom Broadband LLC and incorporated herein by reference. |
| (8) | Filed as an exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 of Mediacom Broadband LLC and incorporated herein by reference. |

(c) Financial Statement Schedule

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

MEDIACOM BROADBAND LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

| | Balance at beginning of period | Additions | | Deductions | | Balance at end of period |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Charged to costs and expenses | Charged to other accounts | Charged to costs and expenses | Charged to other accounts | |
| December 31, 2013 | | | | | | |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts: | | | | | | |
| Current receivables | \$ 2,883 | \$ 4,582 | \$ — | \$ 4,545 | \$ — | \$ 2,920 |
| December 31, 2014 | | | | | | |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts: | | | | | | |
| Current receivables | \$ 2,920 | \$ 3,269 | \$ — | \$ 3,132 | \$ — | \$ 3,057 |
| December 31, 2015 | | | | | | |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts: | | | | | | |
| Current receivables | \$ 3,057 | \$ 10,046 | \$ — | \$ 9,476 | \$ — | \$ 3,627 |

INCREMENTAL FACILITY AGREEMENT

TRANCHE A TERM LOANS

dated as of December 17, 2015

among

MCC GEORGIA LLC
MCC ILLINOIS LLC
MCC IOWA LLC
MCC MISSOURI LLC
as Borrowers

the LENDERS party hereto

COBANK, ACB
and
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
as Joint Lead Arrangers

COBANK, ACB
as Bookrunner and Syndication Agent

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
as Documentation Agent

and

JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.,
as Administrative Agent

INCREMENTAL FACILITY AGREEMENT

(TRANCHE A TERM LOANS)

INCREMENTAL FACILITY AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”) dated as of December 17, 2015, among MCC IOWA LLC, a limited liability company duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the State of Delaware (“MCC Iowa”); MCC ILLINOIS LLC, a limited liability company duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the State of Delaware (“MCC Illinois”); MCC GEORGIA LLC, a limited liability company duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the State of Delaware (“MCC Georgia”); and MCC MISSOURI LLC, a limited liability company duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the State of Delaware (“MCC Missouri,” and, together with MCC Iowa, MCC Illinois and MCC Georgia, the “Borrowers”); the TRANCHE A TERM LOAN LENDER (as defined below) party hereto and JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A., as Administrative Agent for the Lenders (together with its successors in such capacity, the “Administrative Agent”).

The Borrowers, the Lenders party thereto and the Administrative Agent are parties to the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of June 20, 2014, as amended and supplemented by the Incremental Facility Agreement dated as of October 10, 2014, the Incremental Facility Agreement, dated as of December 9, 2014, the Incremental Facility Agreement, dated as of August 12, 2015 and the Incremental Facility Agreement, dated as of November 23, 2015 (as further amended, modified or supplemented and in effect from time to time, the “Credit Agreement”).

Section 2.01(f) of the Credit Agreement contemplates that at any time and from time to time, the Borrowers may request that one or more persons (which may include the Lenders under and as defined in the Credit Agreement) offer to enter into commitments to make Incremental Facility Loans. The Borrowers have requested that \$151,500,000 aggregate principal amount of Incremental Facility Term Loan Commitments, constituting a single Series and designated as Refinancing Term Loans, be made available on the Incremental Effective Date (as defined below). The Tranche A Term Loan Lender is willing to provide the Tranche A Term Loan Commitment (as defined below) on the terms and conditions set forth below and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Credit Agreement, and accordingly, the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I DEFINED TERMS

Terms defined in the Credit Agreement are used herein as defined therein. In addition, the following terms have the meanings specified below:

“Tranche A Term Loan Commitment” shall mean, with respect to the Tranche A Term Loan Lender, the commitment of such Lender to make Tranche A Term Loans hereunder. The amount of the Tranche A Term Loan Lender’s Tranche A Term Loan Commitment is set forth on Schedule I hereto.

“Tranche A Term Loan Lender” shall mean (a) on the date hereof, the Lender having Tranche A Term Loan Commitments that has executed and delivered a counterpart hereto and (b) after the date hereof, the Lenders from time to time holding Tranche A Term Loans after giving effect to any assignments thereof pursuant to Section 11.06 of the Credit Agreement.

“Tranche A Term Loan Maturity Date” shall mean January 15, 2021.

“Tranche A Term Loans” shall mean the Term Loans provided for in Section 2.01 hereof, which may be Base Rate Loans and/or Eurodollar Loans and which shall constitute a single Series of Incremental Facility Term Loans under Section 2.01(f) of the Credit Agreement.

ARTICLE II
TRANCHE A TERM LOANS

Section 2.01. Term Loan Commitments; Availability; Designation; Use of Proceeds. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the Credit Agreement, the Tranche A Term Loan Lender agrees to make Tranche A Term Loans to the Borrowers in Dollars up to but not exceeding the amount of the Tranche A Term Loan Commitment. The Tranche A Term Loans will be made available in a single drawing on the Incremental Effective Date. The Tranche A Term Loans are Term Loans under the Credit Agreement and shall have the terms specified therein and each Tranche A Term Loan Lender shall be a Term Loan Lender under the Credit Agreement. The Tranche A Term Loans are hereby designated as Refinancing Term Loans. The proceeds of the Tranche A Term Loans shall be applied, together with the proceeds of Revolving Credit Loans borrowed on the Incremental Effective Date, to repay all outstanding Tranche G Term Loans and to pay fees and expenses related thereto.

Section 2.02. Termination of Term Loan Commitments. Unless previously terminated, the Tranche A Term Loan Commitments shall terminate after the borrowing of the Tranche A Term Loans on the Incremental Effective Date.

Section 2.03. Repayment of Tranche A Term Loans. The Borrowers jointly and severally unconditionally promise to pay to the Administrative Agent for the account of the Tranche A Term Loan Lenders the principal of the Tranche A Term Loans on each Principal Payment Date set forth in column (A) below, in the amount set forth opposite such date in column (B) below:

| (A) Principal Payment Date | (B) Principal Reduction |
|---|--|
| March 31, 2016 | \$1,893,750 |
| June 30, 2016 | \$1,893,750 |
| September 30, 2016 | \$1,893,750 |
| December 31, 2016 | \$1,893,750 |
| | |
| March 31, 2017 | \$1,893,750 |
| June 30, 2017 | \$1,893,750 |
| September 30, 2017 | \$1,893,750 |
| December 31, 2017 | \$1,893,750 |
| | |
| March 31, 2018 | \$1,893,750 |
| June 30, 2018 | \$1,893,750 |
| September 30, 2018 | \$1,893,750 |
| December 31, 2018 | \$1,893,750 |
| | |
| March 31, 2019 | \$1,893,750 |
| June 30, 2019 | \$1,893,750 |
| September 30, 2019 | \$1,893,750 |
| December 31, 2019 | \$1,893,750 |
| | |
| March 31, 2020 | \$1,893,750 |
| June 30, 2020 | \$1,893,750 |
| September 30, 2020 | \$1,893,750 |
| December 31, 2020 | \$1,893,750 |
| | |
| January 15, 2021 | \$113,625,000 |

To the extent not previously paid, all Tranche A Term Loans shall be due and payable on the Tranche A Term Loan Maturity Date.

Section 2.04. Applicable Margin. The Applicable Margin for Tranche A Term Loans shall be the respective rate indicated below for Loans of the applicable Type set forth opposite the then-current Rate Ratio (determined pursuant to Section 3.03 of the Credit Agreement) indicated below:

| Range of Rate Ratio | Euro-dollar Loans | Base Rate Loans |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Greater than or equal to 5.0 to 1 | 3.50% | 2.50% |
| Greater than or equal to 4.5 to 1 but less than 5.0 to 1 | 3.00% | 2.00% |
| Greater than or equal to 4.0 to 1 but less than 4.5 to 1 | 2.75% | 1.75% |
| Greater than or equal to 3.0 to 1 but less than 4.0 to 1 | 2.50% | 1.50% |
| Less than 3.0 to 1 | 2.25% | 1.25% |

provided, that such Rate Ratio shall be calculated after giving pro forma effect to the incurrence of the Tranche A Term Loans.

Section 2.05. Special Voting Provisions.

(a) [Reserved].

(b) Each Tranche A Term Loan Lender, solely in its capacity as a Tranche A Term Loan Lender, hereby agrees that with respect to any matter requiring the vote of Lenders pursuant to (x) any proposed amendment, restatement, waiver, consent, supplement or other modification of any provision of Section 8.10 of the Credit Agreement other than the first sentence of Section 8.10(a) of the Credit Agreement (including any of the defined terms set forth in such provisions to the extent affecting the calculation of the ratios set forth in such provisions) (such provisions other than the first sentence of Section 8.10(a) of the Credit Agreement, the “Revolving Financial Covenant Provisions”), or (y) the exercise of any remedy under the last two paragraphs of Section 9.01 of the Credit Agreement arising from an Event of Default under the Revolving Financial Covenant Provisions, shall, automatically and without further action on the part of such Tranche A Term Loan Lender, the Borrowers or the Administrative Agent, be deemed to have voted the Tranche A Term Loans held by such Tranche A Term Loan Lender, and each such Lender irrevocably instructs the Borrowers and the Administrative Agent to treat as voted, in the same proportion as the allocation of voting with respect to such matter by other Lenders entitled to vote on such matter (other than in their capacity as Tranche A Term Loan Lenders) so long as such Tranche A Term Loan Lender is treated in connection with the exercise of such right or taking of such action on the same basis as, and in a manner no less favorable to such Tranche A Term Loan Lender, than the other Lenders.

ARTICLE III
[RESERVED]

ARTICLE IV
SECURITY DOCUMENTS

Section 4.01. Confirmation of Security Documents. Each of the Borrowers hereby confirms and ratifies all of its obligations under the Loan Documents to which it is a party. By its execution on the respective signature lines provided below, each of the Obligor hereby confirms and ratifies all of its obligations and the Liens granted by it under the Security Documents to which it is a party, represents and warrants that the representations and warranties set forth in such Security Documents are complete and correct on the date hereof as if made on and as of such date and confirms that all references in such Security Documents to the "Credit Agreement" (or words of similar import) refer to the Credit Agreement as supplemented hereby without impairing any such obligations or Liens in any respect.

ARTICLE V
REPRESENTATION AND WARRANTIES; NO DEFAULTS

The Borrowers represent and warrant to the Administrative Agent and the Lenders that (i) each of the representations and warranties made by the Borrowers in Section 7 of the Credit Agreement, and by each Obligor in the other Loan Documents to which it is a party, is true and complete on and as of the date hereof with the same force and effect as if made on and as of the date hereof (or, if any such representation or warranty is expressly stated to have been made as of a specific date, as of such specific date) and as if each reference therein to the Credit Agreement or Loan Documents included reference to this Agreement and (ii) no Default has occurred and is continuing.

ARTICLE VI
CONDITIONS

Section 6.01. The obligation of the Tranche A Term Loan Lender to make Tranche A Term Loans is subject to each of the following conditions having been satisfied (the date of satisfaction of such conditions, the "Incremental Effective Date"):

(a) Counterparts of this Agreement. The Administrative Agent shall have received duly executed and delivered counterparts of this Agreement from each Obligor and each Lender listed on Schedule I hereto.

(b) Opinion of Counsel to Obligors. The Administrative Agent shall have received an opinion of Vedder Price P.C., counsel to the Obligors, dated such date or dates and covering such matters as the Administrative Agent or the Tranche A Term Loan Lender may reasonably request (and the Borrowers hereby instruct counsel to deliver such opinion to the Lenders and the Administrative Agent).

(c) Officer's Certificate. A certificate of a Senior Officer, dated the Incremental Effective Date, attaching resolutions approving the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and to the effect that (i) the representations and warranties made by the Borrowers in Article V hereof, and by each Obligor in the other Loan Documents to which it is a party, are true and complete on and as of the date hereof with the same force and effect as if made on and as of such date (or, if any such representation and warranty is expressly stated to have been made as of a specific date, as of such specific date), (ii) there have been no amendments to the organizational documents of any Obligor since June 20, 2014 and the Tranche A Term Loan Lender may rely on the secretary's certificates delivered to the Administrative Agent on such date, (iii) after giving effect the borrowing of the Tranche A Term Loans, the Borrowers will not exceed the maximum amount permitted to be borrowed under Section 2.01(f)(iii) of the Credit Agreement, and (iv) no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing.

(d) Other Documents. The Borrowers shall have executed and delivered counterparts to such other documents as the Administrative Agent or the Tranche A Term Loan Lender may reasonably request.

(e) Fees and Expenses. The Administrative Agent shall have received evidence from the Borrowers that (i) an upfront fee in an amount equal to 0.50% of the stated principal amount of the Tranche A Term Loan Commitment has been paid directly to the Tranche A Term Loan Lender, and (ii) all other amounts due and payable on or prior to the Incremental Effective Date have been paid, including, to the extent invoiced, reimbursement or payment of all out-of-pocket expenses required to be reimbursed or paid by the Borrowers hereunder.

(f) Borrowing Notices. The Borrowers shall have delivered to the Administrative Agent in accordance with Section 2.02 of the Credit Agreement (i) notices of borrowing in respect of Tranche A Term Loans and (ii) notices of borrowing in respect of Revolving Credit Loans in an aggregate amount sufficient, together with the net proceeds received from the Tranche A Term Loans, to repay all outstanding Tranche G Term Loans.

(g) Repayment of Tranche G Term Loans. The Administrative Agent shall be satisfied with the arrangements to ensure that all outstanding Tranche G Term Loans will be repaid on the Incremental Effective Date.

ARTICLE VII MISCELLANEOUS

Section 7.01. Expenses. The Obligors jointly and severally agree to pay or reimburse the Administrative Agent and the lead arrangers identified on the cover page to this Agreement, all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by such parties, including the reasonable fees, charges and disbursements of counsel to the Administrative Agent and the lead arrangers, in connection with the syndication of the Incremental Facility Loans provided for herein and the preparation of this Agreement.

Section 7.02. Counterparts; Integration; Effectiveness. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts (and by different parties hereto on different counterparts), each of which shall constitute an original, but all of which when taken together shall constitute a single contract. This Agreement shall become effective when this Agreement shall have been executed by the Administrative Agent and when the Administrative Agent shall have received counterparts hereof and thereof which, when taken together, bear the signatures of each of the other parties hereto and thereto, and thereafter shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns. Delivery of an executed counterpart of a signature page of this Agreement by telecopy shall be effective as delivery of a manually executed counterpart of this Agreement.

Section 7.03. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the law of the State of New York.

Section 7.04. Headings. Article and Section headings used herein are for convenience of reference only, are not part of this Agreement and shall not affect the construction of, or be taken into consideration in interpreting, this Agreement.

Section 7.05. Notices. All notices, requests and other communications provided for herein and under the Security Documents (including, without limitation, any modifications of, or waivers, requests or consents under this Agreement) shall be given or made in writing (including, without limitation, by telecopy) delivered to the intended recipient in accordance with the Credit Agreement.

[Signature Pages Follow]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be duly executed and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

MCC GEORGIA LLC
MCC ILLINOIS LLC
MCC IOWA LLC
MCC MISSOURI LLC

By: Mediacom Broadband LLC, a Member
By: Mediacom Communications Corporation,
a Member

By: /s/ Mark E. Stephan
Name: Mark E. Stephan
Title: Executive Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

By its signature below, the undersigned hereby consents to the foregoing Agreement and confirms that the Tranche A Term Loan Commitment and the Tranche A Term Loans made thereunder constitute "Guaranteed Obligations" under the Guarantee and Pledge Agreement under and as defined in the Credit Agreement for all purposes of the Guarantee and Pledge Agreement and are entitled to the benefits of the guarantee and security provided under the Guarantee and Pledge Agreement.

MEDIACOM BROADBAND LLC

By: Mediacom Communications Corporation,
a Member

By: /s/ Mark E. Stephan

Name: Mark E. Stephan

Title: Executive Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

By its signature below, the undersigned hereby confirms that all of its obligations under the Management Fee Subordination Agreement and Sections 5.04 and 5.05 of the Guarantee and Pledge Agreement will continue unchanged and remain in full force and effect for the benefit of the Administrative Agent, the Lenders party to the Credit Agreement and the Tranche A Term Loan Lender.

MEDIACOM COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

By: /s/ Mark E. Stephan

Name: Mark E. Stephan

Title: Executive Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.,
as Administrative Agent

By: /s/ Nicolas Gitron-Beer

Name: Nicolas Gitron-Beer

Title: Vice President

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

COBANK, ACB, as the Tranche A Term Loan Lender

By: /s/ Gary Franke

Name: Gary Franke

Title: Vice President

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

TRANCHE A TERM LOAN COMMITMENTS

| TRANCHE A TERM LOAN LENDER | TRANCHE A TERM LOAN COMMITMENT |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| COBANK, ACB | \$151,500,000 |
| TOTAL: | \$151,500,000 |

Schedule I to Incremental Facility Agreement

INCREMENTAL FACILITY AGREEMENT

INCREASE IN TRANCHE A INCREMENTAL FACILITY REVOLVING CREDIT COMMITMENTS

dated as of November 23, 2015

among

MCC GEORGIA LLC
MCC ILLINOIS LLC
MCC IOWA LLC
MCC MISSOURI LLC
as Borrowers

The LENDERS Party Hereto

and

JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.,
as Administrative Agent

INCREMENTAL FACILITY AGREEMENT

(INCREASE IN TRANCHE A INCREMENTAL FACILITY REVOLVING CREDIT COMMITMENTS)

INCREMENTAL FACILITY AGREEMENT (this “Incremental Facility Agreement”) dated as of November 23, 2015, among MCC IOWA LLC, a limited liability company duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the State of Delaware (“MCC Iowa”); MCC ILLINOIS LLC, a limited liability company duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the State of Delaware (“MCC Illinois”); MCC GEORGIA LLC, a limited liability company duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the State of Delaware (“MCC Georgia”); and MCC MISSOURI LLC, a limited liability company duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the State of Delaware (“MCC Missouri,” and, together with MCC Iowa, MCC Illinois and MCC Georgia, the “Borrowers”); the NEW TRANCHE A INCREMENTAL FACILITY REVOLVING CREDIT LENDERS and the INCREASING TRANCHE A INCREMENTAL FACILITY REVOLVING CREDIT LENDER party hereto and JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A., as Administrative Agent for the Lenders (together with its successors in such capacity, the “Administrative Agent”).

The Borrowers, the Lenders party thereto, the Issuing Lender identified therein and the Administrative Agent are parties to the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of June 20, 2014, as amended and supplemented by the Incremental Facility Agreement dated as of October 10, 2014 (the “Tranche A Incremental Facility Agreement”) with respect to the Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitments, as supplemented by the Incremental Facility Agreement, dated as of December 9, 2014, as further supplemented by the Tranche A Incremental Facility Agreement, dated as of August 12, 2015 (as further amended, modified and supplemented and in effect from time to time, the “Credit Agreement”).

Section 2.01(f) of the Credit Agreement contemplates that at any time and from time to time, the Borrowers may request that one or more persons (which may include the Lenders under and as defined in the Credit Agreement or additional financial institutions that will become Lenders) offer to enter into commitments to provide Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitments. The Borrowers have requested that \$87,500,000 aggregate principal amount of additional Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitments constituting an increase in the existing Class of Tranche A Incremental Revolving Facility Credit Commitments be provided on the Increase Effective Date (as defined below). The New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lenders (as defined below) and the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender (as defined below) are willing to provide the Increased Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitments (as defined below) on the terms and conditions set forth below and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Credit Agreement, and accordingly, the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I DEFINED TERMS

Terms defined in the Credit Agreement are used herein as defined therein.

ARTICLE II TRANCHE A INCREMENTAL FACILITY REVOLVING CREDIT LOANS

Section 2.01. Commitments. Toronto Dominion (Texas) LLC (“TD”), Citizens Bank, N.A. (“Citizens”) and Fifth Third Bank (“Fifth Third” and, together with TD and Citizens, each a “New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender” and collectively the “New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lenders”) and Royal Bank of Canada (the “Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender”) each severally agree to provide the additional Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit

Commitment in the amount set forth opposite its name on Schedule I hereto (the “Increased Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitments”). The Increased Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitments shall become effective on the Increase Effective Date. The Increased Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitments shall be Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitments under the Credit Agreement and shall have the terms specified therein and each New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender and the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender shall be an Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender under the Credit Agreement. Immediately after the Increase Effective Date, the aggregate principal amount of Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Commitments of Royal Bank of Canada is \$37,500,000 and the aggregate principal amount of Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Commitments of all Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lenders is \$368,500,000.

ARTICLE III
REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES; NO DEFAULTS

The Borrowers represent and warrant to the Administrative Agent and the Lenders that (i) each of the representations and warranties made by the Borrowers in Section 7 of the Credit Agreement, and by each Obligor in the other Loan Documents to which it is a party, is true and correct on and as of the date hereof with the same force and effect as if made on and as of the date hereof (or, if any such representation or warranty is expressly stated to have been made as of a specific date, as of such specific date) and as if each reference therein to the Credit Agreement or Loan Documents includes a reference to this Incremental Facility Agreement and (ii) no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing.

ARTICLE IV
CONDITIONS

Section 4.01. The effectiveness of the Increased Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitment of each New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender and of Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender is subject to each of the following conditions having been satisfied (the date of satisfaction of such conditions, the “Increase Effective Date”):

(a) Counterparts of Incremental Facility Agreement. The Administrative Agent shall have received duly executed and delivered counterparts of this Incremental Facility Agreement from (i) each Obligor, (ii) each New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender, (iii) the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender and (iv) the Issuing Lender.

(b) Opinion of Counsel to Obligors. The Administrative Agent shall have received an opinion of Vedder Price P.C., counsel to the Obligors, dated such date or dates and covering such matters as the Administrative Agent or the New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lenders or the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender may reasonably request (and the Borrowers hereby instruct counsel to deliver such opinion to the New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lenders, the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender and the Administrative Agent).

(c) Keepwell. The Administrative Agent shall have received from each Obligor a duly executed and delivered counterpart to a keepwell agreement containing usual and customary terms and otherwise satisfactory to the Administrative Agent, the New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lenders and the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender.

(d) Officer's Certificate. The Administrative Agent shall have received a certificate of a Senior Officer, dated such date or dates as the Administrative Agent or any New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender or the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender may reasonably request, to the effect that (i) the representations and warranties made by the Borrowers in Article III hereof, and by each Obligor in the other Loan Documents to which it is a party, are true and correct on and as of the date hereof with the same force and effect as if made on and as of such date (or, if any such representation and warranty is expressly stated to have been made as of a specific date, as of such specific date), (ii) there have been no amendments to the organizational documents of any Obligor since December 9, 2014 and each New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender and the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender may rely on the secretary's certificates delivered to the Administrative Agent on such date and (iii) no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing.

(e) Fees and Expenses. The Administrative Agent (i) shall have received from the Borrowers for the account of each New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender and of the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender, as fee compensation for the Increased Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitment of such New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender and of the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender, an upfront fee in an amount equal to 0.400% of the stated principal amount of the Increased Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitment of such New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender and of the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender, or (ii) shall have received evidence from the Borrowers that the applicable ratable upfront fee amount has been paid directly to each New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender and to the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender.

(f) Repayment of Tranche A Revolving Credit Loans. The Administrative Agent shall be satisfied with the arrangements to ensure that all outstanding Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Loans immediately after the Increase Effective Date are held on a pro rata basis by the Tranche A Revolving Credit Lenders after giving effect to the Increased Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitment.

ARTICLE V MISCELLANEOUS

Section 5.01. Confirmation of Security Documents. Each of the Borrowers hereby confirms and ratifies all of its obligations under the Loan Documents to which it is a party. By its execution on the respective signature lines provided below, each of the Obligors hereby confirms and ratifies all of its obligations and the Liens granted by it under the Security Documents to which it is a party, represents and warrants that the representations and warranties set forth in such Security Documents are true and correct on the date hereof as if made on and as of such date and confirms that all references in such Security Documents to the "Credit Agreement" (or words of similar import) refer to the Credit Agreement as supplemented hereby without impairing any such obligations or Liens in any respect.

Section 5.02. Expenses. The Obligors jointly and severally agree to pay, or reimburse the Administrative Agent for, all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Administrative Agent and its Affiliates, including the reasonable fees, charges and disbursements of special New York counsel to the Administrative Agent, in connection with the preparation of this Incremental Facility Agreement.

Section 5.03. Counterparts; Integration; Effectiveness. This Incremental Facility Agreement may be executed in counterparts (and by different parties hereto on different counterparts), each of which shall constitute an original, but all of which when taken together shall constitute a single contract. This Incremental

Facility Agreement shall become effective when it has been executed by the Administrative Agent and when the Administrative Agent shall have received counterparts hereof which, when taken together, bear the signatures of each of the other parties hereto, and thereafter shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and permitted assigns. Delivery of an executed counterpart of a signature page of this Incremental Facility Agreement by fax or email (with a “pdf” copy thereof attached) shall be effective as delivery of an original executed counterpart hereof.

Section 5.04. Governing Law. This Incremental Facility Agreement is governed by, and construed to be in accordance with, the law of the State of New York.

Section 5.05. Headings. Article and Section headings used herein are for convenience of reference only, are not part of this Incremental Facility Agreement and shall not affect the construction of, or be taken into consideration in interpreting, this Incremental Facility Agreement.

Section 5.06. Notices. All notices, requests and other communications provided for herein and under the Security Documents (including, without limitation, any modifications of, or waivers, requests or consents under this Incremental Facility Agreement) shall be given or made in writing (including, without limitation, by telecopy) delivered to the intended recipient in accordance with the Credit Agreement.

[Signature Pages Follow]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Incremental Facility Agreement to be duly executed and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

MCC GEORGIA LLC
MCC ILLINOIS LLC
MCC IOWA LLC
MCC MISSOURI LLC

By: Mediacom Broadband LLC, a Member
By: Mediacom Communications Corporation,
a Member

By: s/ Mark E. Stephan
Name: Mark E. Stephan
Title: Executive Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

By its signature below, the undersigned hereby consents to the foregoing Incremental Facility Agreement and confirms that the Increased Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitment and the Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Loans made thereunder constitute "Guaranteed Obligations" under the Guarantee and Pledge Agreement under and as defined in the Credit Agreement for all purposes of the Guarantee and Pledge Agreement and are entitled to the benefits of the guarantee and security provided under the Guarantee and Pledge Agreement.

MEDIACOM BROADBAND LLC

By: Mediacom Communications Corporation,
a Member

By: /s/ Mark E. Stephan

Name: Mark E. Stephan

Title: Executive Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

By its signature below, the undersigned hereby confirms that all of its obligations under the Management Fee Subordination Agreement and Sections 5.04 and 5.05 of the Guarantee and Pledge Agreement will continue unchanged and remain in full force and effect for the benefit of the Administrative Agent, the Lenders party to the Credit Agreement, the New Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lenders and the Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender.

MEDIACOM COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

By: /s/ Mark E. Stephan

Name: Mark E. Stephan
Title: Executive Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.,
as Administrative Agent and Issuing Lender

By: /s/ Nicolas Gitron-Beer
Name: Nicolas Gitron-Beer
Title: Vice President

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

TORONTO DOMINION (TEXAS) LLC, as a New
Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender

By: /s/ Rayan Karim

Name: Rayan Karim

Title: Authorized Signatory

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

CITIZENS BANK, N.A., as a New
Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender

By: /s/ Battle Moore

Name: Battle Moore

Title: Managing Director

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

FIFTH THIRD BANK, as a New Tranche A Incremental
Facility Revolving Credit Lender

By: /s/ Neil Kiernan

Name: Neil Kiernan

Title: Vice President

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, as the Increasing
Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender

By: /s/ Kevin Quan

Name: Kevin Quan

Title: Authorized Signatory

[Incremental Facility Agreement Signature Page]

Schedule I

Increased Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitment

| New or Increasing Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Lender | Increased Tranche A Incremental Facility Revolving Credit Commitment |
|---|---|
| Toronto Dominion (Texas) LLC | \$25,000,000.00 |
| Citizens Bank, N.A. | \$25,000,000.00 |
| Fifth Third Bank | \$20,000,000.00 |
| Royal Bank of Canada | \$17,500,000.00 |

Schedule I to Incremental Facility Agreement

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges
Year ended December 31,

| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Earnings: | | | | | |
| Income before income taxes | \$ 143,993 | \$ 137,449 | \$ 118,947 | \$ 75,253 | \$ 57,976 |
| Interest expense, net | 94,668 | 100,436 | 96,203 | 112,561 | 111,509 |
| Amortization of capitalized interest | 756 | 1,090 | 1,337 | 1,295 | 1,556 |
| Amortization of debt issuance costs | 6,909 | 6,132 | 5,332 | 5,109 | 4,345 |
| Interest component of rent expense (1) | 2,773 | 3,066 | 3,042 | 3,081 | 3,189 |
| Earnings available for fixed charges | <u>\$ 249,099</u> | <u>\$ 248,173</u> | <u>\$ 224,861</u> | <u>\$ 197,299</u> | <u>\$ 178,575</u> |
| Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividends: | | | | | |
| Interest expense, net | \$ 94,668 | \$ 100,436 | \$ 96,203 | \$ 112,561 | \$ 111,509 |
| Capitalized interest | 989 | 1,258 | 1,140 | 1,646 | 2,014 |
| Amortization of debt issuance cost | 6,909 | 6,132 | 5,332 | 5,109 | 4,345 |
| Interest component of rent expense (1) | 2,773 | 3,066 | 3,042 | 3,081 | 3,189 |
| Preferred dividends | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Total fixed charges and preferred dividends | <u>\$ 123,339</u> | <u>\$ 128,892</u> | <u>\$ 123,717</u> | <u>\$ 140,397</u> | <u>\$ 139,057</u> |
| Ratio of earnings over fixed charges and preferred dividends | <u>2.02</u> | <u>1.93</u> | <u>1.82</u> | <u>1.41</u> | <u>1.28</u> |

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

Subsidiaries of Mediacom Broadband LLC

| <u>Subsidiary</u> | <u>State of Incorporation or Organization</u> | <u>Names Under which Subsidiary does Business</u> |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Mediacom Broadband Corporation | Delaware | Mediacom Broadband Corporation |
| MCC Georgia LLC | Delaware | MCC Georgia LLC |
| MCC Illinois LLC | Delaware | MCC Illinois LLC |
| MCC Iowa LLC | Delaware | MCC Iowa LLC |
| MCC Missouri LLC | Delaware | MCC Missouri LLC |

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Rocco B. Commisso, certify that:

(1) I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of Mediacom Broadband LLC;

(2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

(3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

(4) The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

(5) The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

March 9, 2016

By: /s/ ROCCO B. COMMISSO

Rocco B. Commisso

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

I, Mark E. Stephan, certify that:

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

March 9, 2016

By: /s/ MARK E. STEPHAN
Mark E. Stephan
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

I, Rocco B. Commisso, certify that:

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

March 9, 2016

By: /s/ Rocco B. COMMISSO
Rocco B. Commisso
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

I, Mark E. Stephan, certify that:

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

March 9, 2016

By: /s/ MARK E. STEPHAN
Mark E. Stephan
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Mediacom Broadband LLC (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2015 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Rocco B. Commisso, Chief Executive Officer and Mark E. Stephan, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

March 9, 2016

By: /s/ ROCCO B. COMMISSO

Rocco B. Commisso

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ MARK E. STEPHAN

Mark E. Stephan

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Mediacom Broadband Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2015 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Rocco B. Commisso, Chief Executive Officer and Mark E. Stephan, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

March 9, 2016

By: /s/ ROCCO B. COMMISSO

Rocco B. Commisso

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ MARK E. STEPHAN

Mark E. Stephan

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer