

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

OR

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 333-77499
333-77499-01

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, LLC
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS CAPITAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrants as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE	43-1843179
DELAWARE	43-1843177
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

12405 POWERSCOURT DRIVE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63131
(Address of principal executive offices including zip code)

(314) 965-0555
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are accelerated filers (as
defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES NO

Number of shares of common stock of Charter Communications Holdings Capital
Corporation outstanding as of May 14, 2003: 100

*Charter Communications Holdings Capital Corporation meets the conditions set
forth in General Instruction H(1)(a) and (b) to Form 10-Q and is therefore
filing with the reduced disclosure format.

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CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, LLC
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS CAPITAL CORPORATION
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS:

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

- our ability to sustain and grow revenues and cash flows from operating activities by offering video and data services and to maintain a stable customer base, particularly in the face of increasingly aggressive competition from other service providers;
- our ability to comply with all covenants in our credit facilities and indentures, any violation of which would result in a violation of the applicable facility or indenture and could trigger a default of other obligations under cross default provisions;
- availability of funds to meet interest payment obligations under our debt and to fund our operations and necessary capital expenditures, either through cash from operations, further borrowings or other sources;
- any adverse consequences arising out of the recent restatement of our financial statements;
- the results of the pending grand jury investigation by the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Missouri, the pending SEC investigation and the putative class action and derivative shareholders litigation against us;
- the cost and availability of funding to refinance the existing debt as it becomes due;
- our ability to achieve free cash flow;
- our ability to obtain programming at reasonable prices;
- general business conditions, economic uncertainty or slowdown and potential international conflict;
- the impact of any armed conflict, including loss of customers in areas with large numbers of military personnel; and
- the effects of governmental regulation on our business.

All forward-looking statements attributable to us or a person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. We are under no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this Quarterly Report to conform these statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION.
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REVIEW REPORT

The Board of Directors and Member
Charter Communications Holdings, LLC:

We have reviewed the accompanying interim consolidated balance sheet of Charter Communications Holdings, LLC, and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2003, and the related consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2003 and 2002. These interim consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 5 to the interim consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets."

As discussed in Note 15 to the interim consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2003, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure."

/s/ KPMG LLP

St. Louis, Missouri
May 15, 2003

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)
UNAUDITED

	MARCH 31, 2003	DECEMBER 31, 2002 *
	-----	-----
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 414	\$ 310
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$18 and \$19, respectively	226	253
Receivables from related party	40	50
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	37	40
	-----	-----
Total current assets	717	653
	-----	-----
INVESTMENT IN CABLE PROPERTIES:		
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$2,901 and \$2,550, respectively	7,198	7,460
Franchises, net of accumulated amortization of \$3,454 and \$3,452, respectively	13,725	13,727
Total investment in cable properties, net	20,923	21,187
	-----	-----
OTHER ASSETS	312	316
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 21,952	\$ 22,156
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,146	\$ 1,310
Payables to related parties	52	73
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	1,198	1,383
	-----	-----
LONG-TERM DEBT	17,578	17,288
	-----	-----
DEFERRED MANAGEMENT FEES - RELATED PARTY	14	14
	-----	-----
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	861	897
	-----	-----
MINORITY INTEREST	671	668
	-----	-----
MEMBER'S EQUITY:		
Member's equity	1,728	2,011
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(98)	(105)
	-----	-----
Total member's equity	1,630	1,906
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$ 21,952	\$ 22,156
	=====	=====

* Agrees with the audited consolidated balance sheet included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)
UNAUDITED

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
		(RESTATED)
REVENUES	\$ 1,178	\$ 1,074
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Operating (excluding depreciation and amortization and other items listed below)	485	426
Selling, general and administrative	235	222
Depreciation and amortization	370	326
Option compensation expense, net	--	2
Special charges, net	2	1
	1,092	977
Income from operations	86	97
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Interest expense, net	(370)	(343)
Other, net	5	32
	(365)	(311)
Loss before minority interest, income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting change	(279)	(214)
MINORITY INTEREST	(3)	(3)
Loss before income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting change	(282)	(217)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(1)	--
Loss before cumulative effect of accounting change	(283)	(217)
CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING CHANGE, NET OF TAX	--	(540)
Net loss	\$ (283)	\$ (757)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)
UNAUDITED

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002 (RESTATED)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (283)	\$ (757)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Minority interest	3	3
Depreciation and amortization	370	326
Noncash interest expense	104	92
Gain on derivative instruments and hedging activities, net	(14)	(33)
Deferred income taxes	1	--
Cumulative effect of accounting change	--	540
Other, net	9	2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	26	56
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1	10
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(63)	(124)
Receivables from and payables to related party, including deferred management fees	(3)	(31)
	-----	-----
Net cash flows from operating activities	151	84
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(101)	(435)
Change in accounts payable and accrued expenses related to capital expenditures	(117)	(72)
Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	--	(78)
Purchases of investments	(2)	(4)
	-----	-----
Net cash flows from investing activities	(220)	(589)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Borrowings of long-term debt	346	1,867
Repayments of long-term debt	(152)	(1,310)
Repayments to related parties	(21)	(87)
Payments for debt issuance costs	--	(40)
Capital contributions	--	87
	-----	-----
Net cash flows from financing activities	173	517
	-----	-----
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	104	12
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	310	2
	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 414	\$ 14
	=====	=====
CASH PAID FOR INTEREST	\$ 160	\$ 144
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

1. ORGANIZATION

Charter Communications Holdings, LLC (Charter Holdings) is a holding company whose primary assets at March 31, 2003 are equity interests in its cable operating subsidiaries. Charter Holdings is a subsidiary of Charter Communications Holding Company, LLC (Charter Holdco), which is a subsidiary of Charter Communications, Inc. (Charter). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Charter Holdings and all of its direct and indirect subsidiaries. Charter Holdings and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to herein as the "Company." All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company owns and operates cable systems that provide a full range of video, data, telephony and other advanced broadband services. The Company also provides commercial high-speed data, video, telephony and Internet services as well as advertising sales and production services.

2. RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant judgments and estimates include capitalization of labor and overhead costs, depreciation and amortization costs, impairments of property, plant and equipment, franchises and goodwill, income taxes and other contingencies. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain 2002 amounts have been reclassified to conform with the 2003 presentation.

3. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has incurred net losses of \$283 million and \$757 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The Company's net cash flows from operating activities were \$151 million and \$84 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. In addition, the Company has historically required significant cash to fund capital expenditures. Historically, the Company has funded capital requirements through cash flows from operating activities, borrowings under the credit facilities of the Company's subsidiaries, equity contributions from Charter Holdco and by issuances of debt securities. The mix of funding sources changes from period to period, but for the three months ended March 31, 2003, approximately 69% of the Company's capital funding requirements were from cash flows from operating activities and approximately 31% was from borrowings under the credit facilities of the Company's subsidiaries. For the three months ended March 31, 2003, the Company increased its borrowings under its subsidiaries' credit facilities by \$194 million and increased cash on hand by \$104 million.

The Company expects that cash on hand, cash flows from operating activities and the funds available under the bank facilities and borrowings under the Vulcan Inc. commitment described below will be adequate to meet its 2003 cash needs. However, the bank facilities are subject to certain restrictive covenants, portions of which are subject to the operating results of the Company's subsidiaries. The Company's 2003 operating plan anticipates maintaining compliance with these covenants. If the Company's actual operating results do not maintain compliance with these

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

covenants, or if other events of noncompliance occur, funding under the bank facilities may not be available and defaults on some or potentially all debt obligations could occur. In addition, no assurances can be given that the Company may not experience liquidity problems because of adverse market conditions or other unfavorable events or if the Company does not obtain sufficient additional financing on a timely basis. In that regard, effective April 14, 2003, the Company's subsidiary entered into a commitment letter with Vulcan Inc., which is an affiliate of Paul Allen. Pursuant to the letter, Vulcan Inc. agreed to lend, or cause an affiliate to lend, initially to Charter Communications VII, LLC an aggregate amount of up to \$300 million, which amount includes a subfacility of up to \$100 million for the issuance of letters of credit, subject to negotiation and execution of definitive documentation. The facility does not commit any party to provide funding to the Company. Under certain circumstances, the Company could utilize (or cause a subsidiary to utilize) the facility to provide funding to the Company to the extent necessary to comply with leverage ratio covenants of its subsidiary's credit facilities in future quarters. However, there can be no assurance that the Company or its subsidiary will have the ability to do so or will choose to do so.

The Company's long-term financing structure as of March 31, 2003 includes \$8.0 billion of credit facility debt and \$9.6 billion of high-yield debt. Approximately \$194 million of this financing matures during 2003 and the Company expects to fund this through availability under its credit facilities and cash on hand. Note 7 summarizes the Company's current availability under its credit facilities and its long-term debt.

4. RESTATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

As discussed in the Company's 2002 Form 10-K, the Company identified a series of adjustments that have resulted in the restatement of previously announced quarterly results for the first three quarters of fiscal 2002. In summary, the adjustments are grouped into the following categories: (i) launch incentives from programmers; (ii) customer incentives and inducements; (iii) capitalized labor and overhead costs; (iv) customer acquisition costs; (v) rebuild and upgrade of cable systems; (vi) deferred tax liabilities/franchise assets; and (vii) other adjustments. These adjustments have been reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and reduced revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2002 by \$4 million. The Company's consolidated net loss increased by \$407 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002. In addition, as a result of certain of these adjustments, the Company's statement of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2002 has been restated. Cash flows from operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2002 increased by \$39 million. The more significant categories of adjustments relate to the following as outlined below.

Launch Incentives from Programmers. Amounts previously recognized as advertising revenue in connection with the launch of new programming channels have been deferred and recorded in other long-term liabilities in the year such launch support was provided, and amortized as a reduction of programming costs based upon the relevant contract term. These adjustments decreased revenue by \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002. The corresponding amortization of such deferred amounts reduced programming expenses by \$12 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

Customer Incentives and Inducements. Marketing inducements paid to encourage potential customers to switch from satellite providers to Charter branded services and enter into multi-period service agreements were previously deferred and recorded as property, plant and equipment and recognized as depreciation and amortization expense over the life of customer contracts. These amounts have been restated as a reduction of revenues of \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002. Substantially all of these amounts are offset by reduced depreciation and amortization expense.

Capitalized Labor and Overhead Costs. Certain elements of labor costs and related overhead allocations previously capitalized as property, plant and equipment as part of the Company's rebuild activities, customer installations and new service introductions have been expensed in the period incurred. Such adjustments increased operating expenses by \$1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Customer Acquisition Costs. Certain customer acquisition campaigns were conducted through third-party contractors in portions of 2002. The costs of these campaigns were originally deferred and recorded as other assets and recognized as amortization expense over the average customer contract life. These amounts have been reported as marketing expense in the period incurred and totaled \$9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002. The Company discontinued this program in the third quarter of 2002 as contracts for third-party vendors expired. Substantially all of these amounts are offset by reduced depreciation and amortization expense.

Rebuild and Upgrade of Cable Systems. In 2000, the Company initiated a three-year program to replace and upgrade a substantial portion of its network. In connection with this plan, the Company assessed the carrying value of, and the associated depreciable lives of, various assets to be replaced. It was determined that \$1 billion of cable distribution system assets, originally treated as subject to replacement, were not part of the original replacement plan but were to be upgraded and have remained in service. The Company also determined that certain assets subject to replacement during the upgrade program were misstated in the allocation of the purchase price of the acquisition. This adjustment reduced property, plant and equipment and increased franchise assets by \$627 million. In addition, the depreciation period for the assets subject to replacement was adjusted to more closely align with the intended service period of these assets rather than the three-year straight-line life originally assigned. As a result, adjustments were recorded to reduce depreciation expense by \$120 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

Deferred Tax Liabilities/Franchise Assets. Adjustments were made to record deferred tax liabilities associated with the acquisition of various cable television businesses. These adjustments increased amounts assigned to franchise assets by \$1.4 billion with a corresponding increase in deferred tax liabilities of \$0.6 billion and to member's equity of \$0.8 billion. In addition, as described above, a correction was made to reduce amounts assigned in purchase accounting to assets identified for replacement over the three-year period of the Company's rebuild and upgrade of its network. This reduced the amount assigned to the network assets to be retained and increased the amount assigned to franchise assets by \$627 million with a resulting increase in amortization expense for the years restated. Such adjustments increased the cumulative effect of accounting change recorded upon adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142 by \$199 million before tax effects for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

Other Adjustments. In addition to the items described above, other adjustments of expenses include additional amounts charged to special charges related to the 2001 restructuring plan, certain tax reclassifications from tax expense to operating costs and other miscellaneous adjustments. The net impact of these adjustments to net loss is an increase of \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

The following tables summarize the effects of the adjustments on the consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2002 (dollars in millions).

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002	
	AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	RESTATED
Revenue	\$ 1,078	\$ 1,074
Income (loss) from operations	(38)	97
Minority interest	(3)	(3)
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax	--	(540)
Net loss	(350)	(757)

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (UNAUDITED)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

THREE MONTHS ENDED
 MARCH 31, 2002

	AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	RESTATED
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$ 45	\$ 84
Net cash flows from investing activities	(553)	(589)
Net cash flows from financing activities	521	517

5. FRANCHISES AND GOODWILL

On January 1, 2002, the Company adopted SFAS No. 142, which eliminates the amortization of indefinite lived intangible assets. Accordingly, beginning January 1, 2002, all franchises that qualify for indefinite life treatment under SFAS No. 142 are no longer amortized against earnings but instead will be tested for impairment annually, or more frequently as warranted by events or changes in circumstances. During the first quarter of 2002, the Company had an independent appraiser perform valuations of its franchises as of January 1, 2002. Based on the guidance prescribed in Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 02-7, Unit of Accounting for Testing of Impairment of Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets, franchises were aggregated into essentially inseparable asset groups to conduct the valuations. The asset groups generally represent geographic clusters of the Company's cable systems, which management believes represents the highest and best use of those assets. Fair value was determined based on estimated discounted future cash flows using reasonable and appropriate assumptions that are consistent with internal forecasts. As a result, the Company determined that franchises were impaired and recorded the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle of \$540 million (approximately \$572 million before tax effects of \$32 million). The effect of adoption was to increase net loss by \$540 million. SFAS No. 142 does not permit the recognition of the customer relationship asset not previously recognized. Accordingly, the impairment included approximately \$373 million, before tax effects, attributable to customer relationship values as of January 1, 2002.

In determining whether its franchises have an indefinite life, the Company considered the exclusivity of the franchise, its expected costs of franchise renewals, and the technological state of the associated cable systems with a view to whether or not the Company is in compliance with any technology upgrading requirements. Certain franchises did not qualify for indefinite-life treatment due to technological or operational factors that limit their lives. These franchise costs will be amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years.

The effect of the adoption of SFAS No. 142 as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 is presented in the following table (dollars in millions):

	MARCH 31, 2003			DECEMBER 31, 2002		
	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION	NET CARRYING AMOUNT	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION	NET CARRYING AMOUNT
INDEFINITE-LIVED INTANGIBLE ASSETS:						
Franchises with indefinite lives	\$17,076	\$ 3,428	\$13,648	\$17,076	\$ 3,428	\$13,648
Goodwill	54	--	54	54	--	54
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	\$17,130	\$ 3,428	\$13,702	\$17,130	\$ 3,428	\$13,702
FINITE-LIVED INTANGIBLE ASSETS:						
Franchises with finite lives	\$ 103	\$ 26	\$ 77	\$ 103	\$ 24	\$ 79
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Franchise amortization expense for each of the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 was \$2 million, which

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

represents the amortization relating to franchises that did not qualify for indefinite-life treatment under SFAS No. 142, including costs associated with franchise renewals. For each of the next five years, amortization expense relating to these franchises is expected to be approximately \$9 million.

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consist of the following as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 (dollars in millions):

	MARCH 31, 2003 -----	DECEMBER 31, 2002 -----
Accounts payable	\$ 159	\$ 287
Capital expenditures	17	134
Accrued interest	340	234
Programming costs	254	237
Accrued general and administrative	92	91
Franchise fees	41	68
State sales tax	65	67
Other accrued expenses	178	192
	-----	-----
	\$1,146	\$1,310
	=====	=====

7. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 (dollars in millions):

	MARCH 31, 2003 -----		DECEMBER 31, 2002 -----	
	FACE VALUE -----	ACCRETED VALUE -----	FACE VALUE -----	ACCRETED VALUE -----
LONG-TERM DEBT				
Charter Holdings:				
March 1999				
8.250% senior notes due 2007	600	599	600	599
8.625% senior notes due 2009	1,500	1,497	1,500	1,497
9.920% senior discount notes due 2011	1,475	1,339	1,475	1,307
January 2000				
10.000% senior notes due 2009	675	675	675	675
10.250% senior notes due 2010	325	325	325	325
11.750% senior discount notes due 2010	532	434	532	421
January 2001				
10.750% senior notes due 2009	900	900	900	900
11.125% senior notes due 2011	500	500	500	500
13.500% senior discount notes due 2011	675	468	675	454
May 2001				
9.625% senior notes due 2009	350	350	350	350
10.000% senior notes due 2011	575	575	575	575
11.750% senior discount notes due 2011	1,018	713	1,018	693
January 2002				
9.625% senior notes due 2009	350	348	350	348
10.000% senior notes due 2011	300	298	300	298
12.125% senior discount notes due 2012	450	288	450	280

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Renaissance:				
10.00% senior discount notes due 2008	114	116	114	113
CC V Holdings:				
11.875% senior discount notes due 2008	180	167	180	163
Other long-term debt	1	1	1	1
CREDIT FACILITIES				
Charter Operating	4,641	4,641	4,542	4,542
CC VI	944	944	926	926
Falcon Cable	1,209	1,209	1,155	1,155
CC VIII Operating	1,191	1,191	1,166	1,166
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$18,505	\$17,578	\$18,309	\$17,288
	=====	=====	=====	=====

For additional information regarding the Company's long-term debt, refer to Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The table below presents the unused total potential availability under each of the Company's credit facilities and the availability as limited by financial covenants as of March 31, 2003, which become more restrictive over the term of each facility before becoming fixed (dollars in millions):

	UNUSED TOTAL POTENTIAL AVAILABILITY	AVAILABILITY AS LIMITED BY FINANCIAL COVENANTS
	-----	-----
Charter Operating	\$ 526	\$182
CC VI	244	122
Falcon Cable	114	67
CC VIII Operating	281	281
	-----	-----
Total	\$1,165	\$652
	=====	=====

8. COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Certain marketable equity securities are classified as available-for-sale and reported at market value with unrealized gains and losses recorded as accumulated other comprehensive loss on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Company reports changes in the fair value of interest rate agreements designated as hedging instruments of the variability of cash flows associated with floating-rate debt obligations, that meet the effectiveness criteria of SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," in accumulated other comprehensive loss. Comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 was \$276 million and \$774 million, respectively.

9. ACCOUNTING FOR DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Company uses interest rate risk management derivative instruments, such as interest rate swap agreements and interest rate collar agreements (collectively referred to herein as interest rate agreements) as required under the terms of its credit facilities. The Company's policy is to manage interest costs using a mix of fixed and variable rate debt. Using interest rate swap agreements, the Company agrees to exchange, at specified intervals through 2007, the difference between fixed and variable interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. Interest rate collar agreements are used to limit the Company's exposure to and benefits from interest rate fluctuations on variable rate debt to within a certain range of rates.

The Company has certain interest rate derivative instruments that have been designated as cash flow hedging instruments. Such instruments are those that effectively convert variable interest payments on certain debt

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instruments into fixed payments. For qualifying hedges, SFAS No. 133 allows derivative gains and losses to offset related results on hedged items in the consolidated statement of operations. The Company has formally documented, designated and assessed the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting. For the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, other expense includes gains of \$9 million and losses of \$2 million, respectively, which represent cash flow hedge ineffectiveness on interest rate hedge agreements arising from differences between the critical terms of the agreements and the related hedged obligations. Changes in the fair value of interest rate agreements designated as hedging instruments of the variability of cash flows associated with floating-rate debt obligations are reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss. For the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, a gain of \$7 million and a loss of \$17 million, respectively, related to derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss. The amounts are subsequently reclassified into interest expense as a yield adjustment in the same period in which the related interest on the floating-rate debt obligations affects earnings (losses).

Certain interest rate derivative instruments are not designated as hedges as they do not meet the effectiveness criteria specified by SFAS No. 133. However, management believes such instruments are closely correlated with the respective debt, thus managing associated risk. Interest rate derivative instruments not designated as hedges are marked to fair value with the impact recorded as a gain or loss on interest rate agreements. For the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, the Company recorded other income of \$5 million and \$35 million, respectively, for interest rate derivative instruments not designated as hedges.

At both March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the Company had outstanding \$3.4 billion and \$520 million in notional amounts of interest rate swaps and collars, respectively. The notional amounts of interest rate instruments do not represent amounts exchanged by the parties and, thus, are not a measure of exposure to credit loss. The amounts exchanged are determined by reference to the notional amount and the other terms of the contracts.

We do not hold collateral for these instruments and are therefore subject to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the counterparty to the interest rate exchange agreement. However the counterparties are banks and we do not anticipate nonperformance by any of them on any interest rate exchange agreement.

10. REVENUES

Revenues consist of the following for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 (dollars in millions):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Analog video	\$ 719	\$ 691
Digital video	179	165
High-speed data	122	64
Advertising sales	57	58
Other	101	96
	-----	-----
	\$1,178	\$1,074
	=====	=====

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11. OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses consist of the following for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 (dollars in millions):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	----	----
Programming costs	\$314	\$283
Advertising sales	21	19
Service costs	150	124
	----	----
	\$485	\$426
	====	====

The Company has various contracts and other arrangements to obtain basic, premium and digital programming from program suppliers that receive compensation typically based on a monthly flat fee per customer. The cost of the right to exhibit network programming under such arrangements is recorded in the month the programming is available for exhibition.

12. SPECIAL CHARGES

In the fourth quarter of 2002, the Company recorded a special charge of \$35 million, of which \$31 million was associated with its workforce reduction program and the consolidation of its operations from three divisions and ten regions into five operating divisions, elimination of redundant practices and streamlining its management structure. The remaining \$4 million related to legal and other costs associated with the Company's ongoing grand jury investigation, shareholder lawsuits and SEC investigation. The \$31 million charge related to realignment activities, included severance costs of \$28 million related to approximately 1,400 employees identified for termination as of December 31, 2002 and lease termination costs of \$3 million. In the first quarter of 2003, an additional 300 employees were identified for termination, and additional severance costs of \$7 million were recorded in special charges. In total, approximately 1,500 employees were terminated in the first quarter of 2003. Severance payments are made over a period of up to twelve months with approximately \$7 million paid during the three months ended March 31, 2003. As of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, a liability of approximately \$31 million is recorded on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet related to the realignment activities. The additional severance costs were offset by a \$5 million settlement from the Internet service provider Excite@Home related to the conversion of approximately 145,000 high-speed data customers to our Charter Pipeline service in 2001, for which costs of \$15 million were recorded in the fourth quarter of 2001.

In December 2001, the Company implemented a restructuring plan to reduce its workforce in certain markets and reorganize its operating divisions from two to three and operating regions from twelve to ten. The restructuring plan was completed during the first quarter of 2002, resulting in the termination of approximately 320 employees and severance costs of \$4 million, of which \$1 million was recorded in the first quarter of 2002.

13. INCOME TAXES

The Company is a single member limited liability company not subject to income tax. The Company holds all operations through indirect subsidiaries. The majority of these indirect subsidiaries are limited liability companies that are not subject to income tax. However, certain of the Company's indirect subsidiaries are corporations and are subject to income tax.

As of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the Company has net deferred income tax liabilities of approximately \$233 million. These relate to certain of the Company's indirect subsidiaries, which file separate income tax returns. During the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, the Company recorded \$1 million of income tax expense

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and \$32 million of income tax benefit, respectively. The income tax expense recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2003 is the result of changes in the deferred tax liabilities and state income taxes of certain of the Company's indirect subsidiaries. The \$32 million income tax benefit recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2002 was the result of the adoption of SFAS No. 142 and is netted against the cumulative effect of accounting change in the statement of operations.

The Company is currently under examination by the Internal Revenue Service for the tax years ending December 31, 1999 and 2000. Management does not expect the results of this examination to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

14. CONTINGENCIES

Fourteen putative federal class action lawsuits (the "Federal Class Actions") have been filed against Charter and certain of its former and present officers and directors in various jurisdictions allegedly on behalf of all purchasers of Charter's securities during the period from either November 8 or November 9, 1999 through July 17 or July 18, 2002. Unspecified damages are sought by the plaintiffs. In general, the lawsuits allege that Charter utilized misleading accounting practices and failed to disclose these accounting practices and/or issued false and misleading financial statements and press releases concerning its operations and prospects.

In October 2002, Charter filed a motion with the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (the "Panel") to transfer the Federal Class Actions to the Eastern District of Missouri. On March 12, 2003, the Panel transferred the six Federal Class Actions not filed in the Eastern District of Missouri to that district for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings with the eight Federal Class Actions already pending there. The Panel's transfer order assigned the Federal Class Actions to Judge Charles A. Shaw. By virtue of a prior court order, StoneRidge Investment Partners LLC became lead plaintiff upon entry of the Panel's transfer order. Charter has received a consolidated complaint from the lead plaintiff, which includes as defendants several former and present officers of Charter, as well as its and the Company's former outside auditors and a vendor/supplier of digital set-top terminals. The court has not yet permitted the filing of this consolidated complaint. No response from Charter will be due until after the consolidated complaint has been filed.

On September 12, 2002, a shareholders derivative suit (the "State Derivative Action") was filed in Missouri state court against Charter and its current directors, as well as its former auditors. A substantively identical derivative action was later filed and consolidated into the State Derivative Action. The plaintiffs allege that the individual defendants breached their fiduciary duties by failing to establish and maintain adequate internal controls and procedures. Unspecified damages, allegedly on Charter's behalf, are sought by the plaintiffs.

Separately, on February 12, 2003, a shareholders derivative suit (the "Federal Derivative Action"), was filed against Charter and its current directors in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. The plaintiff alleges that the individual defendants breached their fiduciary duties and grossly mismanaged Charter by failing to establish and maintain adequate internal controls and procedures. Unspecified damages, allegedly on Charter's behalf, are sought by the plaintiffs.

In addition to the Federal Class Actions, the State Derivative Action and the Federal Derivative Action, six putative class action lawsuits have been filed against Charter and certain of its current directors and officers in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (the "Delaware Class Actions"). The Delaware Class Actions are substantively identical and generally allege that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties by participating or acquiescing in a purported and threatened attempt by Defendant Paul Allen to purchase shares and assets of Charter at an unfair price. The lawsuits were brought on behalf of Charter's securities holders as of July 29, 2002, and seek unspecified damages and possible injunctive relief. No such proposed transaction by Mr. Allen has been presented.

The lawsuits discussed above are each in preliminary stages and no dispositive motions or other responses to any of the complaints have been filed. No reserves have been established for those matters because the Company believes they are either not estimable or not probable. Charter has advised the Company that it intends to vigorously defend

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the lawsuits.

In August of 2002, Charter became aware of a grand jury investigation being conducted by the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Missouri into certain of its accounting and reporting practices, focusing on how Charter reported customer numbers, refunds that Charter sought from programmers and its reporting of amounts received from digital set-top terminal suppliers for advertising. Charter has been advised by the U.S. Attorney's Office that no member of the Board of Directors, including its Chief Executive Officer, is a target of the investigation. Charter has advised the Company that it is fully cooperating with the investigation.

On November 4, 2002, Charter received an informal, non-public inquiry from the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SEC has subsequently issued a formal order of investigation dated January 23, 2003, and subsequent document and testimony subpoenas. The investigation and subpoenas generally concern Charter's prior reports with respect to its determination of the number of customers, and various of its other accounting policies and practices including its capitalization of certain expenses and dealings with certain vendors, including programmers and digital set-top terminal suppliers. Charter has advised the Company that it is actively cooperating with the SEC Staff.

Charter is unable to predict the outcome of the lawsuits and the government investigations described above. An unfavorable outcome in the lawsuits or the government investigations described above could have a material adverse effect on Charter's results of operations and financial condition.

Charter is generally required to indemnify each of the named individual defendants in connection with these matters pursuant to the terms of its Bylaws and (where applicable) such individual defendants' employment agreements. Pursuant to the terms of certain employment agreements and in accordance with the Bylaws of Charter, in connection with the pending grand jury investigation, SEC investigation and the above described lawsuits, Charter's current directors and its current and former officers have been advanced certain costs and expenses incurred in connection with their defense. Certain of the individual defendants also serve or have served as officers and directors of the Company. The limited liability company agreements of Charter Holdings and its limited liability company subsidiaries, and the bylaws of its corporate subsidiaries may require each such entity to indemnify Charter and the individual named defendants in connection with the matters set forth above. Furthermore, the management agreements with Charter Communications Operating, LLC, CC VI Operating, LLC, CC VII Operating, LLC and CC VIII Operating, LLC contain indemnification provisions with respect to management services not constituting gross negligence or willful misconduct.

In addition to the matters set forth above, the Company is also party to other lawsuits and claims that arose in the ordinary course of conducting its business. In the opinion of management, after taking into account recorded liabilities, the outcome of these other lawsuits and claims will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Charter has directors' and officers' liability insurance coverage that it believes is available for these matters, where applicable, and subject to the terms, conditions and limitations of the respective policies.

15. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company has historically accounted for stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations, as permitted by SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." On January 1, 2003, the Company adopted the fair value measurement provisions of SFAS No. 123 using the prospective method under which the Company will recognize compensation expense of a stock-based award to an employee over the vesting period based on the fair value of the award on the grant date consistent with the method described in Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 28 (FIN 28), Accounting for Stock Appreciation Rights and Other Variable Stock Option or Award Plans. Adoption of these provisions will result in utilizing a preferable accounting method, as the consolidated financial statements will present the estimated fair value of stock-based compensation in expense

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consistently with other forms of compensation and other expense associated with goods and services received for equity instruments. In accordance with SFAS No. 148, the fair value method will be applied only to awards granted or modified after January 1, 2003, whereas awards granted prior to such date will continue to be accounted for under APB No. 25, unless they are modified or settled in cash. Management believes the adoption of these provisions will not have a material impact on the consolidated results of operations or financial position of the Company. The ongoing effect on consolidated results of operations or financial position will be dependent upon future stock based compensation awards granted by the Company. Had the Company adopted SFAS No. 123 as of January 1, 2002, using the prospective method, option compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2002 would have been approximately \$1 million.

SFAS No. 123 requires pro forma disclosure of the impact on earnings as if the compensation expense for these plans had been determined using the fair value method. The following table presents the Company's net loss applicable to common stock and loss per common share as reported and the pro forma amounts that would have been reported using the fair value method under SFAS 123 for the years presented (dollars in millions):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Net loss	\$(283)	\$(757)
Pro forma	(288)	(786)

16. RELATED PARTIES

As part of the Bresnan acquisition in February 2000, CC VIII, an indirect limited liability company subsidiary of Charter, issued Class A Preferred Membership Interests (collectively, the CC VIII Interest) with a value and an initial capital account of \$630 million to certain sellers affiliated with AT&T Broadband, now owned by Comcast Corporation (the Comcast Sellers). The CC VIII Interest is entitled to a 2% priority return on its initial capital account, and such priority return is entitled to preferential distributions from available cash and upon liquidation of CC VIII. The CC VIII Interest generally does not share in the profits and losses of CC VIII at present. The Comcast Sellers have the right at their option to exchange the CC VIII Interest for shares of Charter Class A common stock. Charter does not have the right to force such an exchange. In connection with the Bresnan acquisition, Mr. Allen granted the Comcast Sellers the right to sell to Mr. Allen the CC VIII Interest (or any Charter Class A common stock that the Comcast Sellers would receive if they exercised their exchange right) for \$630 million plus 4.5% interest annually from February 2000 (the Comcast Put Right). In April 2002, in accordance with such put agreement, the Comcast Sellers notified Mr. Allen of their exercise of the Comcast Put Right in full, and the parties agreed to consummate the sale in April 2003, although the parties also agreed to negotiate in good faith possible alternatives to the closing. The parties have agreed to extend the closing until May 30, 2003, subject to earlier closing on three days notice by either party to the other. If the sale to Mr. Allen is consummated, Mr. Allen would become the holder of the CC VIII Interest (or, if previously exchanged by the current holders, any Charter Class A common stock issued to the current holders upon such exchange). If the CC VIII Interest is transferred to Mr. Allen, then, subject to the matters referenced in the next paragraph, Mr. Allen generally thereafter would be allocated his pro rata share (based on number of membership interests outstanding) of profits or losses of CC VIII. In the event of a liquidation of CC VIII, Mr. Allen would not be entitled to any priority distributions (except with respect to the 2% priority return, as to which such priority would continue), and Mr. Allen's share of any remaining distributions in liquidation would be equal to the initial capital account of the Comcast Sellers of \$630 million, increased or decreased by Mr. Allen's pro rata share of CC VIII's profits or losses (as computed for capital account purposes) after the date of the transfer of the CC VIII Interest to Mr. Allen.

An issue has arisen as to whether the documentation for the Bresnan transaction was correct and complete with regard to the ultimate ownership of the CC VIII Interest following consummation of the Comcast Put Right. Charter's Board of Directors has formed a Special Committee comprised of Messrs. Tory, Wangberg and Nelson to investigate and take any other appropriate action on behalf of the Company with respect to this matter. Specifically, the Special Committee is considering whether it should be the position of Charter that Mr. Allen should be required

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to contribute the CC VIII Interest to Charter Holdco in exchange for Charter Holdco membership units, immediately after his acquisition of the CC VIII Interest upon consummation of the Comcast Put Right. To the extent it is ultimately determined that Mr. Allen must contribute the CC VIII Interest to Charter Holdco following consummation of the Comcast Put Right, the Special Committee may also consider what additional steps, if any, should be taken with respect to the further disposition of the CC VIII Interest by Charter Holdco. If necessary, following the completion of the Special Committee's investigation of the facts and circumstances relating to this matter, the Special Committee and Mr. Allen have agreed to a non-binding mediation process to resolve any dispute relating to this matter as soon as practicable, but without any prejudice to any rights of the parties if such dispute is not resolved as part of the mediation.

For additional information regarding the Company's related parties, refer to Note 20 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

GENERAL

Charter Communications Holdings, LLC ("Charter Holdings") is a holding company whose primary assets as of March 31, 2003 are equity interests in its cable operating subsidiaries. Charter Holdings is a subsidiary of Charter Communications Holding Company, LLC ("Charter Holdco"), which is a subsidiary of Charter Communications, Inc. ("Charter"). We own and operate cable systems serving approximately 6.5 million customers at March 31, 2003. "we," "us" and "our" refer to Charter Holdings and its subsidiaries. We own and operate cable systems that provide a full range of video, data, telephony and other advanced broadband services. We also provide commercial high-speed data, video, telephony and Internet services as well as advertising sales and production services.

The following table presents various operating statistics as of March 31, 2003, December 31, 2002 and March 31, 2002:

	APPROXIMATE AS OF		
	MARCH 31, 2003 (a)	DECEMBER 31, 2002 (a)	MARCH 31, 2002 (a)
VIDEO SERVICES:			
ANALOG VIDEO:			
Estimated homes passed (b)	11,925,300	11,925,000	11,777,300
Residential (non-bulk) analog video customers (c)	6,277,300	6,328,900	6,540,800
Multi-dwelling (bulk) and commercial unit customers (c)	250,900	249,900	237,900
Total analog video customers (c)	6,528,200	6,578,800	6,778,700
Estimated penetration of analog video homes passed (b)(c)(d)	55%	55%	58%
DIGITAL VIDEO:			
Estimated digital homes passed (b)	11,547,000	11,547,000	10,894,000
Digital customers (e)	2,651,100	2,682,800	2,208,900
Estimated penetration of digital homes passed (b)(d)(e)	23%	23%	20%
Digital percentage of analog video customers (c)(e)(f)	41%	41%	33%
Digital set-top terminals deployed	3,749,400	3,772,600	3,055,900
Estimated video-on-demand homes passed (b)	3,279,000	3,195,000	1,994,700
HIGH-SPEED DATA SERVICES:			
Estimated cable modem homes passed (b)	9,970,000	9,826,000	8,180,300
Residential cable modem customers (g) (h)	1,272,300	1,138,100	657,900
Estimated penetration of cable modem homes passed (b)(d)(g)(h)	13%	12%	8%
Dial-up customers	12,700	14,200	32,500
REVENUE GENERATING UNITS (I):			
Analog video customers (c)	6,528,200	6,578,800	6,778,700
Digital customers (e)	2,651,100	2,682,800	2,208,900
Cable modem customers (g) (h)	1,272,300	1,138,100	657,900
Telephony customers (j)	22,800	22,800	15,700
Total revenue generating units (i)	10,474,400	10,422,500	9,661,200
Customer relationships (k)	6,584,900	6,634,700	6,804,800

(a) "Customers" include all persons corporate billing records show as receiving service, regardless of their payment status, except for complimentary accounts (such as our employees). The adequacy of previously reported customer reductions, our disconnect policies, the application of those policies and their effect on the customer totals reported by us during 2001 and prior periods are currently under investigation by the

United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Missouri and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Those investigations are not complete. Upon the completion of such investigations, and depending on their outcome, we may make additional adjustments in the 2001 or prior periods customer numbers if such adjustments are appropriate. When we publicly announced our 2001 results on February 11, 2002, we also announced that we expected the number of customers to decline by 120,000 during the first quarter of 2002. We ultimately reported a loss of 145,000 customers in that quarter. The customer reduction was primarily the result of eliminating non-paying or delinquent customers from the customer totals.

- (b) Homes passed represents the estimated number of living units, such as single family homes, apartment units and condominium units passed by the cable distribution network in a given area to which we offer the service indicated. Homes passed excludes commercial units passed by the cable distribution network.
- (c) Analog video customers include all customers who purchase video services (including those who also purchase data and telephony services), but excludes approximately 56,700, 55,900 and 26,100 customer relationships, respectively, who pay for cable modem service only and who are only counted as cable modem customers. This represents a change in our methodology from prior reports through September 30, 2002, in which cable modem only customer relationships were included within our analog video customers. We made this change because we determined that most of these customers were unable to receive our most basic level of analog service because this service was physically secured or blocked, was unavailable in certain areas or the customers were unaware that this service was available to them. Commercial and multi-dwelling structures are calculated on an equivalent bulk unit ("EBU") basis. EBU is calculated for a system by dividing the bulk price charged to accounts in an area by the most prevalent price charged to non-bulk residential customers in that market for the comparable tier of service. The EBU method of estimating analog video customers is consistent with the methodology used in determining costs paid to programmers and has been consistently applied year over year. As we increase our effective analog prices to residential customers without a corresponding increase in the prices charged to commercial service or multi-dwelling customers, our EBU count will decline even if there is no real loss in commercial service or multi-dwelling customers. Our policy is not to count complimentary accounts (such as our employees) as customers.
- (d) Penetration represents customers as a percentage of homes passed.
- (e) Digital video customers include all households that have one or more digital set-top terminals. Included in digital video customers at March 31, 2003, December 31, 2002 and March 31, 2002 are approximately 15,000, 27,500 and 31,000 customers, respectively, that receive digital video service directly through satellite transmission.
- (f) Represents the number of digital video customers as a percentage of analog video customers.
- (g) As noted above, all of these customers also receive video service and are included in the video statistics above, except that the video statistics do not include approximately 56,700, 55,900 and 26,100 customers at March 31, 2003, December 31, 2002 and March 31, 2002, respectively, who were cable modem only customers.
- (h) During the first three quarters of 2002, commercial cable modem or data customers were calculated on an Equivalent Modem Unit or EMU basis, which involves converting commercial revenues to residential customer counts. Given the growth plans for our commercial data business, we do not believe that converting commercial revenues to residential customer counts is the most meaningful way to disclose or describe this growing business. We, therefore, excluded 63,700 EMUs that were previously reported in our March 31, 2002 customer totals for comparative purposes.
- (i) Revenue generating units represent the sum total of all primary analog video, digital video, high-speed data and telephony customers, not counting additional outlets within one household. For example, a customer who receives two types of services (such as analog video and digital video) would be treated as two revenue generating units, and if that customer added on data service, the customer would be treated as three revenue generating units. This statistic is computed in accordance with the guidelines of the National Cable &

Telecommunications Association that have been adopted by eleven publicly traded cable operators (including Charter) as an industry standard.

- (j) Telephony customers include all households purchasing telephone service.
- (k) Customer relationships include the number of customers that receive at least one level of service encompassing video, data and telephony services, without regard to which service(s) such customers purchase. This statistic is computed in accordance with the guidelines of the National Cable & Telecommunications Association that have been adopted by eleven publicly traded cable operators (including Charter) as an industry standard.

RESTATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

As discussed in our 2002 Form 10-K, we identified a series of adjustments that have resulted in the restatement of previously announced quarterly results for the first three quarters of fiscal 2002. In summary, the adjustments are grouped into the following categories: (i) launch incentives from programmers; (ii) customer incentives and inducements; (iii) capitalized labor and overhead costs; (iv) customer acquisition costs; (v) rebuild and upgrade of cable systems; (vi) deferred tax liabilities/franchise assets; and (vii) other adjustments. These adjustments have been reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and reduced revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2002 by \$4 million. Our consolidated net loss increased by \$407 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002. In addition, as a result of certain of these adjustments, our statement of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2002 has been restated. Cash flows from operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2002 increased by \$39 million. The more significant categories of adjustments relate to the following as outlined below.

Launch Incentives from Programmers. Amounts previously recognized as advertising revenue in connection with the launch of new programming channels have been deferred and recorded in other long-term liabilities in the year such launch support was provided, and amortized as a reduction of programming costs based upon the relevant contract term. These adjustments decreased revenue by \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002. The corresponding amortization of such deferred amounts reduced programming expenses by \$12 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

Customer Incentives and Inducements. Marketing inducements paid to encourage potential customers to switch from satellite providers to Charter branded services and enter into multi-period service agreements were previously deferred and recorded as property, plant and equipment and recognized as depreciation and amortization expense over the life of customer contracts. These amounts have been restated as a reduction of revenues of \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002. Substantially all of these amounts are offset by reduced depreciation and amortization expense.

Capitalized Labor and Overhead Costs. Certain elements of labor costs and related overhead allocations previously capitalized as property, plant and equipment as part of our rebuild activities, customer installations and new service introductions have been expensed in the period incurred. Such adjustments increased operating expenses by \$1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

Customer Acquisition Costs. Certain customer acquisition campaigns were conducted through third-party contractors in portions of 2002. The costs of these campaigns were originally deferred and recorded as other assets and recognized as amortization expense over the average customer contract life. These amounts have been reported as marketing expense in the period incurred and totaled \$9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002. We discontinued this program in the third quarter of 2002 as contracts for third-party vendors expired. Substantially all of these amounts are offset by reduced depreciation and amortization expense.

Rebuild and Upgrade of Cable Systems. In 2000, we initiated a three-year program to replace and upgrade a substantial portion of our network. In connection with this plan, we assessed the carrying value of, and the associated depreciable lives of, various assets to be replaced. It was determined that \$1 billion of cable distribution system assets, originally treated as subject to replacement, were not part of the original replacement plan but were to

be upgraded and have remained in service. We also determined that certain assets subject to replacement during the upgrade program were misstated in the allocation of the purchase price of the acquisition. This adjustment reduced property, plant and equipment and increased franchise assets by \$627 million. In addition, the depreciation period for the assets subject to replacement was adjusted to more closely align with the intended service period of these assets rather than the three-year straight-line life originally assigned. As a result, adjustments were recorded to reduce depreciation expense by \$120 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

Deferred Tax Liabilities/Franchise Assets. Adjustments were made to record deferred tax liabilities associated with the acquisition of various cable television businesses. These adjustments increased amounts assigned to franchise assets by \$1.4 billion with a corresponding increase in deferred tax liabilities of \$0.6 billion and to member's equity of \$0.8 billion. In addition, as described above, a correction was made to reduce amounts assigned in purchase accounting to assets identified for replacement over the three-year period of our rebuild and upgrade of its network. This reduced the amount assigned to the network assets to be retained and increased the amount assigned to franchise assets by \$627 million with a resulting increase in amortization expense for the years restated. Such adjustments increased the cumulative effect of accounting change recorded upon adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 by \$199 million, before tax effects, for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

Other Adjustments. In addition to the items described above, other adjustments of expenses include additional amounts charged to special charges related to the 2001 restructuring plan, certain tax reclassifications from tax expense to operating costs and other miscellaneous adjustments. The net impact of these adjustments to net loss is an increase of \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

The following tables summarize the effects of the adjustments on the consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2002 (dollars in millions).

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002	
	AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	RESTATED
Revenue	\$ 1,078	\$ 1,074
Income (loss) from operations	(38)	97
Minority interest	(3)	(3)
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax	--	(540)
Net loss	(350)	(757)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002	
	AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	RESTATED
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$ 45	\$ 84
Net cash flows from investing activities	(553)	(589)
Net cash flows from financing activities	521	517

OVERVIEW

We have had a history of net losses. Further, we expect to continue to report net losses for the foreseeable future. The principal reasons for our prior net losses include our depreciation and amortization expenses and interest costs on borrowed money, which increased in the aggregate by \$71 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 as compared to March 31, 2002. Continued net losses could have a material adverse impact on our ability to access necessary capital, including under our existing credit facilities.

For the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, our income from operations, which includes depreciation and amortization expense but excludes interest expense, was \$86 million and \$97 million, respectively. These operating margins decreased from 9% for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to 7% for the three months ended March 31, 2003, principally due to an increase in depreciation and amortization of \$44 million primarily as a result of our rebuild and upgrade program.

Since our inception and currently, our ability to conduct operations is dependent on our continued access to credit pursuant to our subsidiaries' credit facilities. The occurrence of an event of default under our subsidiaries' credit facilities could result in borrowings from these facilities being unavailable to us and could, in the event of a payment default or acceleration, also trigger events of default under our outstanding public notes and would have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, approximately \$194 million of our financing matures during 2003, which we expect to fund through availability under our subsidiaries credit facilities and cash on hand.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

We disclosed our critical accounting policies and the means by which we develop estimates therefor in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002

The following table sets forth the percentages of revenues that items in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations constitute for the periods presented (dollars in millions):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,			
	2003		2002	
Revenues	\$ 1,178	100%	\$ 1,074	100%
Costs and expenses:				
Operating (excluding depreciation and amortization and other items listed below)	485	41%	426	40%
Selling, general and administrative	235	20%	222	21%
Depreciation and amortization	370	31%	326	30%
Option compensation expense, net	--	--	2	--
Special charges, net	2	1%	1	--
	1,092	93%	977	91%
Income from operations	86	7%	97	9%
Interest expense, net	(370)		(343)	
Other, net	5		32	
	(365)		(311)	
Loss before minority interest, income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting change	(279)		(214)	
Minority interest	(3)		(3)	
Loss before income tax benefit and cumulative effect of accounting change	(282)		(217)	
Income tax expense	(1)		--	
Loss before cumulative effect of accounting change	(283)		(217)	
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax	--		(540)	
Net loss	\$ (283)		\$ (757)	

REVENUES. Revenues increased by \$104 million, or 10%, from \$1.1 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$1.2 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase is principally the result of increases in the number of digital video and high-speed data customers as well as price increases.

Average monthly revenue per customer relationship increased from \$52 for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$59 for the three months ended March 31, 2003. Average monthly revenue per customer relationship represents total revenue for the three months ended March 31, divided by three, divided by the average number of customer relationships.

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

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,					
	2003		2002		2003 OVER 2002	
	AMOUNT	% OF REVENUES	AMOUNT	% OF REVENUES	CHANGE	% CHANGE
Analog video	\$ 719	61%	\$ 691	64%	\$ 28	4%
Digital video	179	15%	165	15%	14	8%
High-speed data	122	10%	64	6%	58	91%
Advertising sales	57	5%	58	6%	(1)	(2)%
Other	101	9%	96	9%	5	5%
	-----	---	-----	---	-----	-----
	\$1,178	100%	\$1,074	100%	\$ 104	10%
	=====	===	=====	===	=====	=====

Analog video revenues consist primarily of revenues from basic services. Analog video revenues increased by \$28 million, or 4%, to \$719 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 as compared to \$691 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002. The increase was primarily due to general price increases, offset somewhat by the decline in analog video customers. We do not expect an increase in analog video customers; however, our goal is to sustain revenues by reducing analog customer losses and to grow revenues through price increases on certain services and packages as well as the sale of data services and digital video services.

All of our digital video customers also receive basic analog video service, and digital video revenues consist of the portion of revenues from digital video customers in excess of the amount paid by these customers for analog video service. Additionally, included within digital video revenues are revenues from premium services and pay-per-view services. Digital video revenues increased by \$14 million, or 8%, to \$179 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 as compared to \$165 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002. The majority of the increase resulted from the addition of approximately 442,200 digital customers. While we expect to increase digital customers as a result of various marketing plans we expect to initiate in upcoming periods, we experienced a loss of digital customers since December 31, 2002. We expect any increase in digital customers and service penetration will be less than levels experienced in prior periods.

High-speed data revenues increased \$58 million, or 91%, from \$64 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$122 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The majority of the increase was primarily due to the addition of 614,400 high-speed data customers. We were able to offer this service to more of our customers, as the estimated percentage of homes passed that could receive high-speed data service increased from 69% for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to 84% for the three months ended March 31, 2003 as a result of our ongoing system upgrades.

Advertising sales revenues consist primarily of revenues from commercial advertising customers, programmers and other vendors. Advertising sales decreased \$1 million, or 2%, from \$58 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$57 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. For the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, we received \$4 million and \$12 million, respectively, in advertising revenue from programmers. We expect that advertising provided to programmers will decline substantially in the future. Such advertising purchases are made pursuant to written agreements that are generally consistent with other third-party commercial advertising agreements and at prices that we believe approximate fair value.

Other revenues consist primarily of revenues from franchise fees, commercial high-speed data revenues, late payment fees, customer installations, wire maintenance fees, home shopping, equipment rental, dial-up Internet service and other miscellaneous revenues. Other revenues increased \$5 million, or 5%, from \$96 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$101 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase was primarily due to an increase in commercial high-speed data revenues as a result of our internal growth in advanced services offset by decreases in late payment fees charged to customers and other miscellaneous revenues.

OPERATING EXPENSES. Operating expenses increased \$59 million, or 14%, from \$426 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$485 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. Total programming costs paid to programmers were \$314 million and \$283 million, representing 29% of total costs and expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Key expense components as a percentage of revenues are as follows (dollars in millions):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,					
	2003		2002		2003 OVER 2002	
	AMOUNT	% OF REVENUES	AMOUNT	% OF REVENUES	CHANGE	% CHANGE
Programming costs	\$314	26%	\$283	26%	\$31	11%
Advertising sales	21	2%	19	2%	2	11%
Service costs	150	13%	124	12%	26	21%
	----	----	----	----	----	----
	\$485	41%	\$426	40%	\$59	14%
	====	====	====	====	====	====

Programming costs consist primarily of costs paid to programmers for the provision of basic, premium and digital channels and pay-per-view programs. The increase in programming costs of \$31 million, or 11%, was primarily due to price increases, particularly in sports programming, an increased number of channels carried on our systems and an increase in digital customers. The costs were offset by the amortization of launch support against programming costs of \$16 million and \$13 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Our cable programming costs have increased, in every year we have operated, in excess of customary inflationary and cost-of-living type increases, and they are expected to continue to increase due to a variety of factors, including additional programming being provided to customers as a result of system rebuilds that increase channel capacity, increased costs to produce or purchase cable programming, increased costs from certain previously discounted programming, and inflationary or negotiated annual increases. Our increasing programming costs will result in declining video product margins to the extent we are unable to pass on cost increases to our customers. We expect to partially offset any resulting margin compression through increased incremental high-speed data revenues.

Advertising sales expenses consist of costs related to traditional advertising services, including salaries and benefits and commissions. Advertising sales expenses increased \$2 million, or 11%, primarily due to increased sales commissions. Service costs consist primarily of service personnel salaries and benefits, franchise fees, system utilities, internet service provider fees, maintenance and pole rent expense. The increase in service costs of \$26 million, or 21%, resulted primarily from an increase in labor costs related to personnel who had previously spent a majority of their time on capitalizable activities, who now as a result of the decrease in rebuild and upgrade activities, are spending their time on non-capitalizable activities.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$13 million, or 6%, from \$222 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$235 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. Key components of expense as a percentage of revenues are as follows (dollars in millions):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,					
	2003		2002		2003 OVER 2002	
	AMOUNT	% OF REVENUES	AMOUNT	% OF REVENUES	CHANGE	% CHANGE
General and administrative	\$215	18%	\$194	18%	\$ 21	11%
Marketing	20	2%	28	3%	(8)	(29)%
	----	----	----	----	----	----
	\$235	20%	\$222	21%	\$ 13	6%
	====	====	====	====	====	====

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits, rent expense, billing costs, bad debt expense and property taxes. The increase in general and administrative expenses of \$21 million, or 11%, resulted

primarily from increases in salaries and benefits of \$9 million, professional fees of \$6 million and insurance of \$4 million. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in bad debt expense of \$10 million as we continue to realize benefits from our strengthened credit policies.

Marketing expenses decreased \$8 million, or 29%, due to reduced promotional activity related to our service offerings including advertising, telemarketing and direct sales. However, we expect marketing expenses to increase in subsequent quarters over the first quarter of 2003.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION. Depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$44 million, or 13%, from \$326 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$370 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was due primarily to an increase in depreciation expense related to additional capital expenditures in 2003 and 2002.

OPTION COMPENSATION EXPENSE, NET. Option compensation expense decreased by approximately \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2002. Option compensation expense represents expense related to exercise prices on certain options that were issued prior to Charter's initial public offering in 1999 that were less than the estimated fair values of Charter's Class A common stock at the time of grant. Compensation expense is being accrued over the vesting period of such options and will continue to be recorded until the last vesting period lapses in April 2004. On January 1, 2003, we adopted SFAS No. 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" using the prospective method under which we will recognize compensation expense of a stock-based award to an employee over the vesting period based on the fair value of the award on the grant date. No new options were granted during the quarter ended March 31, 2003, although we expect to grant options to some of our officers and employees in 2003.

SPECIAL CHARGES, NET. Special charges of \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 represents \$7 million of severance and related costs of our on-going initiative to reduce our workforce, partially offset by a \$5 million credit from a settlement from the Internet service provider Excite@Home related to the conversion of about 145,000 high-speed data customers to our Charter Pipeline service in 2001. We expect to continue to record additional special charges in 2003 related to the continued reorganization of our operations and costs of litigation.

INTEREST EXPENSE, NET. Net interest expense increased by \$27 million, or 8%, from \$343 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$370 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase in net interest expense was a result of a \$1.7 billion increase in average debt outstanding to \$17.2 billion for the first quarter of 2003 compared to \$15.5 billion for the first quarter of 2002, partially offset by a decrease in our average borrowing rate from 8.4% in the first quarter of 2002 to 8.1% in the first quarter of 2003. The increased debt was primarily used for capital expenditures.

OTHER, NET. Other income decreased by \$27 million from \$32 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This decrease is primarily due to a decrease in gains on interest rate agreements, which do not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133, which decreased from \$33 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$14 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE. Income tax expense of \$1 million was recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The income tax expense is realized through increases in deferred tax liabilities and state income taxes related to our indirect subsidiaries.

MINORITY INTEREST. Minority interest expense represents the 2% accretion of the preferred membership interests in CC VIII, LLC.

CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING CHANGE. Cumulative effect of accounting change in 2002 represents the impairment charge recorded as a result of adopting SFAS No. 142.

NET LOSS. Net loss decreased by \$474 million, or 63%, from \$757 million for the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$283 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 as a result of the factors described above.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

This section contains a discussion of our liquidity and capital resources, including a discussion of our cash position, sources and uses of cash, access to debt facilities and other financing sources, historical financing activities, cash needs, capital expenditures and outstanding debt. The first part of this section, entitled "Overview" provides an overview of these topics. The second part of this section, entitled "Long-Term Debt" provides an overview of long-term debt. The third part of this section, entitled "Historical Operating, Financing and Investing Activities" provides information regarding the cash provided from or used in our operating, financing and investing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002. The fourth part of this section, entitled "Capital Expenditures" provides more detailed information regarding our historical capital expenditures and our planned capital expenditures going forward.

OVERVIEW

Our business requires significant cash to fund capital expenditures, debt service costs and ongoing operations. We have historically funded our operating activities through cash flows from operating activities. We have funded capital requirements through cash flows from operating activities, borrowings under the credit facilities of our subsidiaries, issuances of debt securities and capital contributions from Charter Holdco. The mix of funding sources changes from period to period, but for the three months ended March 31, 2003, approximately 69% of our capital funding requirements were from cash flows from operating activities and approximately 31% was from borrowings under the credit facilities of our subsidiaries. We expect that our mix of sources of funds will continue to change in the future based on our overall capital needs relative to our cash flow and on the availability under the credit facilities of our subsidiaries, our access to the bond and equity markets and our ability to generate free cash flows. We define free cash flows as net cash flows from operating activities plus net cash flows from investing activities less cost associated with obtaining financing.

We believe that as a result of our significant level of debt, current market conditions and recent downgrades to our debt securities, we have limited access to the debt markets at this time. Accordingly, during 2003, we expect to fund our liquidity and capital requirements principally through cash on hand, cash flows from operating activities, and through borrowings under the credit facilities of our subsidiaries and, subject to negotiation and execution of definitive documentation, the Vulcan Inc. commitment, as discussed more fully in the section entitled "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K. As of March 31, 2003, we held \$414 million in cash and cash equivalents and we had total potential unused availability of \$1.2 billion under the credit facilities of our subsidiaries, although the actual availability at that time was only \$652 million because of limits imposed under covenant restrictions. However, continued access to these credit facilities is subject to our remaining in compliance with the applicable covenants of these credit facilities.

As the principal amounts owing under our various debt obligations become due, sustaining our liquidity and access to capital will become more difficult over time. In the fourth quarter of 2003, our subsidiary, CC V Holdings, LLC ("CC V"), will be required to repay approximately \$66 million in principal amount of the CC V bonds. In subsequent years, substantial additional amounts will become due under our remaining obligations. In addition, a default under the covenants governing any of our debt instruments could result in the acceleration of our payment obligations under that debt and, under certain circumstances, in cross-defaults under our other debt obligations.

We expect to remain in compliance with the covenants under the credit facilities of our subsidiaries and indentures, and we expect that our cash on hand, cash flows from operating activities and the amounts available under the credit facilities should be sufficient to satisfy our liquidity needs through the end of 2003. However, it is unclear whether we will have access to sufficient capital to satisfy our principal repayment obligations, which are scheduled to come due in future years. We do not expect that cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient, on their own, to permit us to satisfy these obligations. Our substantial debt levels and the recent downgrades in our debt limit our access to the debt markets on reasonable terms at this time and for the foreseeable future. In addition, the maximum allowable leverage ratios under our credit facilities will decline over time and the total potential borrowing available

under our subsidiaries' current credit facilities (subject to covenant restrictions and limitations) will decrease from approximately \$9.0 billion as of the end of 2003 to \$8.7 billion and \$7.7 billion by the end of 2004 and 2005, respectively. Although Mr. Allen and his affiliates have purchased equity from Charter and Charter Holdco in the past, except for the commitment of Vulcan Inc., an affiliate of Mr. Allen, described above, there is no obligation for Mr. Allen or his affiliates to purchase equity from or contribute or loan funds to us or to our subsidiaries in the future. We recognize the interim nature of this facility and continue to evaluate our options and to consider steps to address our leverage. Charter has hired a financial advisor to assist us in evaluating alternatives.

If, at any time, additional capital or borrowing capacity is required beyond amounts internally generated or available through existing credit facilities or in traditional debt financings, we would consider:

- requesting waivers or amendments with respect to our credit facilities, the availability and terms of which would be subject to market conditions;
- further reducing our expenses and capital expenditures, which would likely impair our ability to increase revenue;
- selling assets;
- issuing debt securities which may have structural or other priorities over our existing high-yield debt; or
- issuing debt or equity at the Charter or Charter Holdco level, the proceeds of which could be contributed to us.

Although there are no current plans to do so, we also may consider transactions to reduce our leverage including seeking to exchange currently outstanding debt for debt with a lower principal amount or, if opportunities arise, acquiring our outstanding debt in the market.

If the above strategies were not successful, ultimately, we could be forced to restructure our obligations or seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In addition, if we find it necessary to engage in a recapitalization or other similar transaction, our noteholders might not receive all principal and interest payments to which they are contractually entitled.

As a means of enhancing our liquidity, we are currently attempting to cut costs, reduce capital expenditures and exploring sales of assets.

LONG-TERM DEBT

As of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, long-term debt totaled approximately \$17.6 billion and \$17.3 billion, respectively. This debt was comprised of approximately \$8.0 billion and \$7.8 billion of bank debt and \$9.6 billion and \$9.5 billion of high-yield bonds, respectively. As of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the weighted average rate on the bank debt was approximately 5.7% and 5.6%, respectively, while the weighted average rate on the high-yield debt was approximately 10.2%, resulting in a blended weighted average rate of 8.1%. Approximately 76% of our debt was effectively fixed including the effects of our interest rate hedge agreements as of March 31, 2003 compared to approximately 77% as of December 31, 2002. Traditionally, we have accessed the high-yield bond market as a source of capital for our growth. Moody's Investor Services downgraded our outstanding debt in October, 2002 and again in January, 2003. Moody's also reduced its liquidity rating of Charter to its lowest level. In January 2003, Standard & Poor's downgraded our outstanding debt. We believe that as a result of our significant level of debt, current market conditions and these downgrades, we have limited access to the debt market at this time and we expect to fund our cash needs during 2003 from cash on hand, cash from operations and borrowings under the existing credit facilities of our subsidiaries. Effective April 14, 2003, our subsidiary entered into a commitment letter with Vulcan Inc., which is an affiliate of Paul Allen, pursuant to which Vulcan Inc. agreed to lend, or cause an affiliate to lend initially to Charter Communications VII, LLC an aggregate amount of up to \$300 million, which amount includes a subfacility of up to \$100 million for the issuance of letters of credit, subject to negotiation and execution of definitive documentation. The facility does not commit any party to provide funding to us. Under certain circumstances, we could utilize (or cause a subsidiary to utilize) the facility to provide funding to us to the extent necessary to comply with leverage ratio covenants of our subsidiary's credit facilities in future quarters. However, there can be no assurance that we or our subsidiary will have the ability to do so or will choose to do so.

We recognize the interim nature of this facility and continue to evaluate our options and to consider steps to address our leverage.

As noted above, our access to capital from the credit facilities of our subsidiaries is contingent on compliance with a number of restrictive covenants, including covenants tied to our operating performance. We may not be able to comply with all of these restrictive covenants. If there is an event of default under our subsidiaries' credit facilities, such as the failure to maintain the applicable required financial ratios, we would be unable to borrow under these credit facilities, which could materially adversely impact our ability to operate our business and to make payments under our debt instruments. In addition, an event of default under certain of our debt obligations, if not waived, may result in the acceleration of those debt obligations, which could in turn result in the acceleration of other debt obligations, and could result in exercise of remedies by our creditors and could force us to seek the protection of the bankruptcy laws.

Our significant amount of debt and the significant interest charges incurred to service debt may adversely affect our ability to obtain financing in the future and react to changes in our business. We may need additional capital if we do not achieve our projected revenues, or if our operating expenses increase. If we are not able to obtain such capital from increases in our cash flows from operating activities, additional borrowings or other sources, we may not be able to fund customer demand for digital video, data or telephony services, offer certain services in certain of our markets or compete effectively. Consequently, our financial condition and results of operations could suffer materially. See the section "Liquidity and Capital Resources" of "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in our 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of our credit facilities and other long-term debt, including certain terms, restrictions and covenants.

HISTORICAL OPERATING, FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES

We held \$414 million in cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2003 compared to \$310 million as of December 31, 2002. The increase in cash and cash equivalents is primarily a result of our desire to increase our liquid assets.

OPERATING ACTIVITIES. Net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 was \$151 million and \$84 million, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2003, net cash provided by operating activities increased primarily due to increased revenues of \$104 million and changes in operating assets and liabilities that used \$50 million less cash during the three months ended March 31, 2003 compared to the corresponding period in 2002.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES. Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 was \$220 million and \$589 million, respectively. Investing activities used \$369 million less cash during the three months ended March 31, 2003 than the corresponding period in 2002 primarily as a result of reductions in capital expenditures and acquisitions. Purchases of property, plant and equipment used \$289 million less cash during the three months ended March 31, 2003 than the corresponding period in 2002 as a result of our efforts to reduce capital expenditures. Payments for acquisitions used \$78 million less cash during the three months ended March 31, 2003 than the corresponding period in 2002.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES. Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 was \$173 million and \$517 million, respectively. Financing activities provided \$344 million less cash during the three months ended March 31, 2003 than the corresponding period in 2002. The decrease in cash provided during the three months ended March 31, 2003 as compared to the corresponding period in 2002 was primarily due to a decrease in issuances of long-term debt.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

We have substantial ongoing capital expenditure requirements. We made purchases of property, plant and equipment, excluding acquisitions of cable systems, of \$101 million and \$435 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The majority of the capital expenditures relates to our customer premise equipment and rebuild and upgrade program. Upgrading our cable systems has enabled us to offer digital television, cable modem high-speed Internet access, video-on-demand, interactive services, additional channels and tiers, and

expanded pay-per-view options to a larger customer base. Our capital expenditures are funded primarily from cash flows from operating activities, the issuance of debt and borrowings under credit facilities. In addition, during the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, our liabilities related to capital expenditures decreased \$117 million and \$72 million, respectively.

During 2003, we expect to spend approximately \$1.0 billion to \$1.1 billion in the aggregate on capital expenditures. We expect our capital expenditures in 2003 will be lower than 2002 levels because our rebuild and upgrade plans are largely completed.

As first reported in our Form 10-Q for the third quarter of 2002, we adopted capital expenditure disclosure guidance which was recently developed by eleven publicly traded cable system operators, including Charter, with the support of the National Cable & Telecommunications Association ("NCTA"). The new disclosure is intended to provide more consistency in the reporting of operating statistics in capital expenditures and customer relationships among peer companies in the cable industry. These disclosure guidelines are not required disclosure under GAAP, nor do they impact our accounting for capital expenditures under GAAP.

The following table presents our major capital expenditures categories in accordance with NCTA disclosure guidelines for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 (dollars in millions):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
Customer premise equipment (a)	\$ 64	\$206
Scalable infrastructure (b)	8	44
Line extensions (c)	7	17
Upgrade/Rebuild (d)	15	126
Support capital (e)	7	42
	----	----
Total capital expenditures (f)	\$101	\$435
	====	====

- (a) Customer premise equipment includes costs incurred at the customer residence to secure new customers, revenue units and additional bandwidth revenues. It also includes customer installation costs in accordance with SFAS 51 and customer premise equipment (e.g., set-top terminals and cable modems, etc.).
- (b) Scalable infrastructure includes costs, not related to customer premise equipment or our network, to secure growth of new customers, revenue units and additional bandwidth revenues or provide service enhancements (e.g., headend equipment).
- (c) Line extensions include network costs associated with entering new service areas (e.g., fiber/coaxial cable, amplifiers, electronic equipment, make-ready and design engineering).
- (d) Upgrade/rebuild includes costs to modify or replace existing fiber/coaxial cable networks, including betterments.
- (e) Support capital includes costs associated with the replacement or enhancement of non-network assets due to technological and physical obsolescence (e.g., non-network equipment, land, buildings and vehicles).
- (f) Represents all capital purchases made during the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

CERTAIN TRENDS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The following discussion highlights a number of trends and uncertainties, in addition to those discussed elsewhere in this Quarterly Report and in the Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates section of "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K, that could materially impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

LIQUIDITY. Our business requires significant cash to fund capital expenditures, debt service costs and ongoing operations. Our ongoing operations will depend on our ability to generate cash and to secure financing in the future. We have historically funded liquidity and capital requirements through cash flows from operating activities,

borrowings under the credit facilities of our subsidiaries, issuances of debt securities by us and our subsidiaries and our contributions of capital from Charter and Charter Holdco. We believe, however, that at this time we have limited access to the debt markets, and Charter and Charter Holdco have limited access to equity markets at this time in light of general economic conditions, our substantial leverage, the business condition of the cable, telecommunications and technology industry, our current credit rating and recent downgrades of our outstanding debt and liquidity ratings, and pending litigation and investigations. See "-Substantial Leverage" below.

Our ability to conduct operations is dependent on our continued access to credit pursuant to our subsidiaries' credit facilities. Our total potential borrowing availability under the current credit facilities of our subsidiaries totaled \$1.2 billion as of March 31, 2003, although the actual availability at that time was only \$652 million because of limits imposed by covenant restrictions. Our access to those funds is subject to our satisfaction of the covenants in those credit facilities and the indentures governing our and our subsidiaries' public debt. We may not be able to comply with all of the financial ratios and restrictive covenants in our subsidiaries' credit facilities. If there is an event of default under our subsidiaries' credit facilities, such as the failure to maintain the applicable required financial ratios, we would be unable to borrow under these credit facilities, which could materially adversely impact our ability to operate our business and to make payments under our debt instruments. In addition, an event of default under our credit facilities and indentures, if not waived, could result in the acceleration of those debt obligations, which would in turn result in the acceleration of other debt obligations, and could result in exercise of remedies by our creditors and could force us to seek the protection of the bankruptcy laws.

In addition, as the principal amounts owing under our various debt obligations become due, sustaining our liquidity and access to capital will become more difficult over time. It is unclear whether we will have access to sufficient capital to satisfy our principal repayment obligations as they come due in subsequent years. We do not expect that cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient, on their own, to permit us to satisfy these obligations.

If our business does not generate sufficient cash flow from operating activities, and sufficient future distributions are not available to us from borrowings under our credit facilities or from other sources of financing, we may not be able to repay our debt, grow our business, respond to competitive challenges, or to fund our other liquidity and capital needs. As a means of enhancing our liquidity, we are currently attempting to cut costs, reduce capital expenditures and are exploring sales of assets.

If we need to seek alternative sources of financing, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain the requisite financing or that such financing, if available, would not have terms that are materially disadvantageous to our existing debt holders. Although Mr. Allen and his affiliates have purchased equity from Charter and Charter Holdco in the past, there is no obligation for Mr. Allen or his affiliates to purchase equity or, except as described in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of our 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K under "Funding Commitment of Vulcan Inc.," with respect to the \$300 million back-up credit facility commitment, contribute or lend funds to us, our subsidiaries or to our parent in the future. We recognize the interim nature of this facility and continue to evaluate our options and to consider steps to address our leverage. Charter has hired a financial advisor to assist us in evaluating alternatives.

If, at any time, additional capital or capacity is required beyond amounts internally generated or available through existing credit facilities or in traditional debt or equity financings, we would consider:

- requesting waivers or amendments with respect to our credit facilities, which might not be granted on terms favorable to us or at all;
- further reducing our expenses and capital expenditures, which would likely impair our ability to increase revenue;
- selling assets;
- issuing debt securities which may have structural or other priorities over our existing high-yield debt; or
- issuing debt or equity at the Charter or Charter Holdco level, the proceeds of which could be contributed to us.

Although there are no current plans to do so, we also may consider transactions to reduce our leverage, including seeking to exchange currently outstanding debt for debt with a lower principal amount or, if opportunities arise, acquiring our outstanding debt in the market.

If the above strategies were not successful, ultimately, we could be forced to restructure our obligations or seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In addition, if we find it necessary to engage in a recapitalization or other similar transaction, our noteholders might not receive all principal and interest payments to which they are contractually entitled. For more information, see the section entitled "Liquidity and Capital Resources."

SUBSTANTIAL LEVERAGE. We and our subsidiaries have a significant amount of debt. As of March 31, 2003, our total debt was approximately \$17.6 billion. Our long-term debt begins to mature in the fourth quarter of 2003, when approximately \$66 million of principal is due on the CC V bonds. In subsequent years, substantial additional amounts will become due under our remaining obligations. If current debt levels increase, the related risks that we now face will intensify, including a potential further deterioration of our existing credit ratings. Moody's downgraded our debt once in October 2002, and again in January 2003. Standard & Poor's also downgraded our debt in January 2003. We believe that as a result of our significant levels of debt, current market conditions and recent downgrades to our debt securities, we have limited access to the debt markets at this time. Our difficulty in accessing these markets will impact our ability to obtain future financing for operations, to fund our planned capital expenditures and to react to changes in our business. If our business does not generate sufficient cash flow from operating activities, and sufficient future distributions are not available to us from borrowings under our credit facilities or from other sources of financing, we may not be able to repay our debt, grow our business, respond to competitive challenges, or to fund our other liquidity and capital needs. If we find it necessary to engage in a recapitalization or other similar transaction, our noteholders might not receive all principal and interest payments to which they are contractually entitled. For more information, see the section above entitled "Liquidity and Capital Resources."

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS. The credit facilities of our subsidiaries and the indentures governing the publicly held notes of our subsidiaries contain a number of significant covenants that could adversely impact our business. In particular, the credit facilities and indentures of our subsidiaries restrict our subsidiaries' ability to:

- pay dividends or make other distributions;
- make certain investments or acquisitions;
- enter into related party transactions unless certain conditions are met;
- dispose of assets or merge;
- incur additional debt;
- issue equity;
- repurchase or redeem equity interests and debt;
- grant liens; and
- pledge assets.

Furthermore, in accordance with our subsidiaries' credit facilities, a number of our subsidiaries are required to maintain specified financial ratios and meet financial tests. These financial ratios decrease over time and will become more difficult to maintain during the latter half of 2003 and thereafter. The ability to comply with these provisions may be affected by events beyond our control. The breach of any of these covenants will result in a default under the applicable debt agreement or instrument and could trigger acceleration of the debt under the applicable agreement, and in certain cases under other agreements governing our long-term indebtedness. Any default under our credit facilities or indentures governing our outstanding debt might adversely affect our growth, our financial condition and our results of operations and the ability to make payments on the publicly held notes of Charter and those of our subsidiaries and the credit facilities of our subsidiaries.

ACCELERATION OF INDEBTEDNESS OF OUR SUBSIDIARIES. In the event of a default under our subsidiaries' credit facilities or public notes, our subsidiaries' creditors could elect to declare all amounts borrowed, together with accrued and unpaid interest and other fees, to be due and payable. In such event, our subsidiaries' credit facilities and indentures will not permit our subsidiaries to distribute funds to Charter Holdings to pay interest or principal on our public

notes. If the amounts outstanding under such credit facilities or public notes are accelerated, all of our subsidiaries' debt and liabilities would be payable from our subsidiaries' assets, prior to any distribution of our subsidiaries' assets to pay the interest and principal amounts on our public notes. In addition, the lenders under our credit facilities could foreclose on their collateral, which includes equity interests in our subsidiaries, and exercise other rights of secured creditors. In any such case, we might not be able to repay or make any payments on our public notes. Additionally, an acceleration or payment default under our credit facilities would cause a cross-default in the indentures governing the Charter Holdings notes and would trigger the cross-default provision of the Charter Operating Credit Agreement. Any default under any of our subsidiaries' credit facilities or public notes might adversely affect the holders of our public notes and our growth, financial condition and results of operations and could force us to examine all options, including seeking the protection of the bankruptcy laws.

CHARTER LIQUIDITY CONCERNS. Because of its corporate structure, Charter has less access to capital than its operating subsidiaries, and therefore Charter's ability to repay its senior notes is subject to additional uncertainties. Charter will not be able to make interest payments beginning in April, 2004, or principal payments at maturity in 2005 and 2006, with respect to its convertible senior notes unless it can obtain additional financing or it receives distributions or other payments from its subsidiaries. The indentures governing the Charter Holdings notes permit Charter Holdings to make distributions to Charter Holdco only if, at the time of distribution, Charter Holdings can meet a leverage ratio of 8.75 to 1.0, there is no default under the indentures and other specified tests are met. Charter Holdings did not meet that leverage ratio for the quarter ended March 31, 2003. Further, although the indentures governing the Charter Holdings notes do not prohibit Charter Holdings and its subsidiaries from making payments on its and their outstanding unsubordinated intercompany debt to Charter, this debt had only an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$52 million as of March 31, 2003, which will not be sufficient to enable Charter to make interest payments beginning in April, 2004 or to repay all or any portion of its convertible senior notes at maturity. Because Charter is our sole manager, any financial or liquidity problems of Charter would be likely to cause serious disruption to our business and to have a material adverse affect on our operations and results. Any such event would likely adversely impact our own credit rating, and our relations with customers and suppliers, which could in turn further impair our ability to obtain financing and operate our business. Further, to the extent that any such event results in a change of control of Charter (whether through a bankruptcy, receivership or other reorganization of Charter and/or Charter Holdco, or otherwise), it could result in an event of default under the credit facilities of our subsidiaries and require a change of control repurchase offer under our outstanding notes.

SECURITIES LITIGATION AND GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIONS. As previously reported, a number of Federal Class Actions were filed against Charter and certain of its former and present officers and directors alleging violations of securities laws. In addition, a number of other lawsuits have been filed against Charter in other jurisdictions. A shareholders derivative suit was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, and several class action lawsuits were filed in Delaware state court against Charter and certain of its directors and officers. Finally, two derivative suits were filed in Missouri state court against Charter, its current directors and its former independent auditor; these actions were consolidated during the fourth quarter of 2002. The federal derivative suit, the Delaware class actions and the consolidated derivative suit each allege that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties.

In August of 2002, Charter became aware of a grand jury investigation being conducted by the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Missouri into certain of its accounting and reporting practices focusing on how Charter reported customer numbers, refunds that Charter sought from programmers and its reporting of amounts received from digital set-top terminal manufacturers for advertising. Charter has been advised by the U.S. Attorney's Office that no member of the board of directors of Charter, including its Chief Executive Officer, is a target of the investigation. Charter has advised us that it is fully cooperating with the investigation. In November 2002, Charter received an informal, non-public inquiry from the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The SEC has subsequently issued a formal order of investigation dated January 23, 2003, and subsequent document and testimony subpoenas. The investigation and subpoenas generally concern Charter's prior reports with respect to the determination of its customers, and various of its and our other accounting policies and practices, including Charter's capitalization of certain expenses and dealings with certain vendors, including programmers and digital set-top terminal suppliers. Charter has advised us that it is actively cooperating with the SEC staff.

Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation and investigations, Charter cannot predict the ultimate outcome of these proceedings. In addition, its restatement may lead to additional allegations in the pending securities class and derivative actions against Charter, or to additional claims being filed or to investigations being expanded or commenced. These proceedings, and Charter's actions in response to these proceedings, could result in substantial costs, substantial potential liabilities and the diversion of management's attention, all of which could affect adversely the market price of our publicly-traded notes, as well as our ability to meet future operating and financial estimates and to execute our business and financial strategies. To the extent that the foregoing matters are not covered by

insurance, the limited liability company agreements of Charter Holdings and its limited liability company subsidiaries, and the bylaws of its corporate subsidiaries, may require Charter Holdings or its subsidiaries, respectively, to indemnify Charter and the above directors and current and former officers in connection with such matters. Furthermore, the management agreements with Charter Communications Operating, LLC, CC VI Operating, LLC, CC VII Operating, LLC and CC VIII Operating, LLC contain indemnification provisions with respect to management services not constituting gross negligence or willful misconduct.

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

In particular, we face competition within the subscription television industry, which includes providers of paid television service employing technologies other than cable, such as direct broadcast satellite, also known as DBS. Competition from DBS, including intensive marketing efforts and aggressive pricing, has had an adverse impact on our ability to retain customers. Local telephone companies and electric utilities can compete in this area, and they increasingly may do so in the future. The subscription television industry also faces competition from broadcast companies distributing television broadcast signals without assessing a subscription fee and from other communications and entertainment media, including conventional radio broadcasting services, newspapers, movie theaters, the Internet, live sports events and home video products. With respect to our Internet access services, we face competition, including intensive marketing efforts and aggressive pricing, from telephone companies and other providers of "dial-up" and digital subscriber line technology, also known as DSL. Further loss of customers to DBS or other alternative video and data services could have a material negative impact on our business.

VARIABLE INTEREST RATES. At March 31, 2003, excluding the effects of hedging, approximately 45% of our debt bears interest at variable rates that are linked to short-term interest rates. In addition, a significant portion of our existing debt, assumed debt or debt we might arrange in the future will bear interest at variable rates. If interest rates rise, our costs relative to those obligations will also rise. As of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the weighted average rate on the bank debt was approximately 5.7% and 5.6%, respectively, while the weighted average rate on the high-yield debt was approximately 10.2%, resulting in a blended weighted average rate of 8.1%. Approximately 76% of our debt was effectively fixed including the effects of our interest rate hedge agreements as of March 31, 2003 as compared to approximately 77% at December 31, 2002.

INTEGRATION OF OPERATIONS. In the past, we experienced rapid growth from acquisitions of a number of smaller cable operators and the rapid rebuild and rollout of advanced services. This activity has placed and is expected to continue to place a significant strain on our management, operations and other resources. Our future success will depend in part on our ability to successfully integrate the operations acquired. The failure to implement management, operating or financial systems necessary to successfully integrate acquired operations, including headend and call center consolidation, completion of planned upgrades and standardization of operating procedures, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, our ability to properly manage our operations will be impacted by our ability to attract, retain and incentivize experienced, qualified, professional management.

SERVICES. We expect that a substantial portion of our near term growth will be achieved through revenues from high-speed data services, digital video, bundled service packages, and to a lesser extent other services that take advantage of cable's broadband capacity. The technology involved in our product and service offerings generally requires that we have permission to use intellectual property and that such property not infringe on rights claimed by others. We may not be able to offer these advanced services successfully to our customers or provide adequate customer service and these advanced services may not generate adequate revenues. Also, if the vendors we use for these services are not financially viable over time, we may experience disruption of service and incur costs to find alternative vendors. In addition, if it is determined that the product being utilized infringes on the rights of others, we may be sued or be precluded from using the technology.

INCREASING PROGRAMMING COSTS. Programming has been, and is expected to continue to be, our largest operating expense item. In recent years, the cable industry has experienced a rapid escalation in the cost of programming, particularly sports programming. This escalation may continue, and we may not be able to pass programming cost increases on to our customers. The inability to pass these programming cost increases on to our customers would have an adverse impact on our cash flow and operating margins.

PUBLIC NOTES PRICE VOLATILITY. The market price of the publicly-traded notes issued by us and our subsidiaries has been and is likely to continue to be highly volatile. We expect that the price of our securities may fluctuate in response to various factors, including the factors described throughout this section and various other factors which may be beyond our control. These factors beyond our control could include: financial forecasts by securities analysts; new conditions or trends in the cable or telecommunications industry; general economic and market conditions and specifically, conditions related to the cable or telecommunications industry; any further downgrade of our debt ratings; announcement of the development of improved or competitive technologies; the use of new products or promotions by us or our competitors; changes in accounting rules; and new regulatory legislation adopted in the United States.

In addition, the securities market in general, and the market for cable television securities in particular, have experienced significant price fluctuations. Volatility in the market price for companies may often be unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. These broad market and industry factors may seriously harm the market price of our subsidiaries' public notes, regardless of our operating performance. In the past, securities litigation has often commenced following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, and recently such purported class action lawsuits were filed against Charter.

ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN; GLOBAL CONFLICT. It is difficult to assess the impact that the general economic slowdown and global conflict will have on future operations. However, the economic slowdown has resulted and the slowdown and the war could continue to result in reduced spending by customers and advertisers, which could reduce our revenues and operating cash flow, and also could affect our ability to collect accounts receivable and maintain customers. In addition, any prolonged military conflict would materially and adversely affect our revenues from our systems providing services to military installations. If we experience reduced operating revenues, it could negatively affect our ability to make expected capital expenditures and could also result in our inability to meet our obligations under our financing agreements. These developments could also have a negative impact on our financing and variable interest rate agreements through disruptions in the market or negative market conditions.

LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS -- CHANGE OF CONTROL PAYMENTS. We may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to fulfill our obligations under our public notes and the public notes and credit facilities of our subsidiaries following a change of control. A change of control under our public notes and our subsidiaries' credit facilities and indentures governing their public notes would require the repayment of borrowings under those credit facilities and indentures. A failure by us or our subsidiaries to make a change of control offer or to repurchase the amounts outstanding under their credit facilities would place us or them in default of these agreements.

REGULATION AND LEGISLATION. Cable systems are extensively regulated at the federal, state, and local level, including rate regulation of basic service and equipment and municipal approval of franchise agreements and their terms, such as franchise requirements to upgrade cable plant and meet specified customer service standards. Cable operators also face significant regulation of their channel carriage. They currently can be required to devote substantial capacity to the carriage of programming that they would not carry voluntarily, including certain local broadcast signals, local public, educational and government access programming, and unaffiliated commercial leased access programming. This carriage burden could increase in the future, particularly if the Federal Communications Commission were to require cable systems to carry both the analog and digital versions of local broadcast signals or multiple channels added by digital broadcasters. The Federal Communications Commission is currently conducting a proceeding in which it is considering this channel usage possibility, although it recently issued a tentative decision against such dual carriage. In addition, the carriage of new high-definition broadcast and satellite programming services over the next few years may consume significant amounts of system capacity without contributing to proportionate increases in system revenue.

There is also uncertainty whether local franchising authorities, state regulators, the Federal Communications Commission, or the U.S. Congress will impose obligations on cable operators to provide unaffiliated Internet service providers with regulated access to cable plant. If they were to do so, and the obligations were found to be lawful, it could complicate our operations in general, and our Internet operations in particular, from a technical and marketing standpoint. These access obligations could adversely impact our profitability and discourage system upgrades and the introduction of new products and services. Multiple federal courts have now struck down open-access requirements imposed by several different franchising authorities as unlawful. In March 2002, the Federal Communications Commission officially classified cable's provision of high-speed Internet service in a manner that makes open access requirements unlikely. At the same time, the Federal Communications Commission initiated a rulemaking proceeding that leaves open the possibility that the Commission may assert regulatory control in the future. As we offer other advanced services over our cable system, we are likely to face additional calls for regulation of our capacity and operation. These regulations, if adopted, could adversely affect our operations.

The Federal Communications Commission's March 2002 ruling also held that Internet access service provided by cable operators was not subject to franchise fees assessed by local franchising authorities. A number of local franchise authorities and Internet service providers have appealed this decision. The matter is scheduled to be argued in May 2003. As a result of this ruling, we have stopped collecting franchise fees for cable modem service.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

No material changes in reported market risks have occurred since the filing of our December 31, 2002 Form 10-K.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Within 90 days prior to the filing date of this report, management, including our Chief Executive Officer and interim Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures with respect to the information generated for use in this Quarterly Report. The evaluation was based in part upon reports and affidavits provided by a number of executives. Based upon, and as of the date of that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and interim Chief Financial Officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurances that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms.

There were no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation.

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

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION.

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

SECURITIES CLASS ACTIONS AND DERIVATIVE SUITS.

Fourteen putative federal class action lawsuits (the "Federal Class Actions") have been filed against Charter and certain of its former and present officers and directors in various jurisdictions allegedly on behalf of all purchasers of Charter's securities during the period from either November 8 or November 9, 1999 through July 17 or July 18, 2002. Unspecified damages are sought by the plaintiffs. In general, the lawsuits allege that Charter utilized misleading accounting practices and failed to disclose these accounting practices and/or issued false and misleading financial statements and press releases concerning Charter's operations and prospects.

The Federal Class Actions consist of:

In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri:

- Carmen Rodriguez, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Jerald L. Kent, Carl E. Vogel and Kent D. Kalkwarf, filed on August 5, 2002;
- Andrew Budman and Krupa Budman, together and on behalf of all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Paul G. Allen, Jerald L. Kent and Carl Vogel, filed on August 7, 2002;
- Jill D. Martin, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Jerald L. Kent, Carl E. Vogel and Kent D. Kalkwarf, filed on August 9, 2002;
- James L. Gessford, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Jerald L. Kent, Carl E. Vogel and Kent D. Kalkwarf, filed on August 13, 2002;
- Lee Posner, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Carl E. Vogel and Kent Kalkwarf, filed on September 9, 2002;
- Laurence Balfus, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Paul Allen, Jerald L. Kent, Carl E. Vogel and Kent Kalkwarf, filed on September 12, 2002;
- John Dortch, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Jerald L. Kent, Carl E. Vogel and Kent D. Kalkwarf, filed on September 12, 2002; and
- StoneRidge Investment Partners LLC, by itself and on behalf of all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Paul G. Allen, Jerald L. Kent, Carl E. Vogel and Kent Kalkwarf, filed on September 30, 2002
- In the United States District Court for the Central District of California
- Mytien Ngo, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Carl E. Vogel and Kent Kalkwarf, filed on July 31, 2002;
- David Birnbaum, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Carl E. Vogel and Kent Kalkwarf, filed on August 6, 2002;
- Fred B. Storey, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Carl E. Vogel and Kent Kalkwarf, filed on August 12, 2002; and

- Patricia Morrow, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Carl E. Vogel and Kent Kalkwarf, filed on August 13, 2002

In the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois

- George Pike, for himself and on behalf of all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Paul G. Allen, Jerald L. Kent and Carl E. Vogel, filed on August 15, 2002

In the United States District Court for the District of Columbia

- Evelyn Gadol, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Carl E. Vogel and Kent Kalkwarf, filed on August 27, 2002

In October 2002, Charter filed a motion with the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (the "Panel") to transfer the Federal Class Actions to the Eastern District of Missouri. On March 12, 2003, the Panel transferred the six Federal Class Actions not filed in the Eastern District of Missouri to that district for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings with the eight Federal Class Actions already pending there. The Panel's transfer order assigned the Federal Class Actions to Judge Charles A. Shaw. By virtue of a prior court order, StoneRidge Investment Partners LLC became lead plaintiff upon entry of the Panel's transfer order. Charter has received a consolidated complaint from the lead plaintiff which includes as defendants several former and present officers of Charter, as well as its and our former outside auditors and a vendor/supplier of digital set-top terminals. The court has not yet permitted the filing of this consolidated complaint. No response from Charter will be due until after the consolidated complaint has been filed.

On September 12, 2002, a shareholders derivative suit (the "State Derivative Action") was filed in Missouri state court against Charter and its current directors, as well as its former auditors. A substantively identical derivative action was later filed and consolidated into the State Derivative Action. The plaintiffs allege that the individual defendants breached their fiduciary duties by failing to establish and maintain adequate internal controls and procedures. Unspecified damages, allegedly on our behalf, are sought by the plaintiffs.

The State Derivative Action is entitled:

- Kenneth Stacey, Derivatively on behalf of Nominal Defendant Charter Communications, Inc., v. Ronald L. Nelson, Paul G. Allen, Marc B. Nathanson, Nancy B. Peretsman, William Savoy, John H. Tory, Carl E. Vogel, Larry W. Wangberg, and Charter Communications, Inc.

Separately, on February 12, 2003, a shareholders derivative suit (the "Federal Derivative Action"), was filed against Charter and its current directors in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. The plaintiff alleges that the individual defendants breached their fiduciary duties and grossly mismanaged Charter by failing to establish and maintain adequate internal controls and procedures. Unspecified damages, allegedly on Charter's behalf, are sought by the plaintiffs.

The Federal Derivative Action is entitled:

- Arthur Cohn, Derivatively on behalf of Nominal Defendant Charter Communications, Inc., v. Ronald L. Nelson, Paul G. Allen, Marc B. Nathanson, Nancy B. Peretsman, William Savoy, John H. Tory, Carl E. Vogel, Larry W. Wangberg, and Charter Communications, Inc.

In addition to the Federal Class Actions, the State Derivative Action and the Federal Derivative Action, six putative class action lawsuits have been filed against Charter and certain of its current directors and officers in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (the "Delaware Class Actions"). The Delaware Class Actions are substantively identical and generally allege that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties by participating or acquiescing in a purported and threatened attempt by Defendant Paul Allen to purchase shares and assets of Charter at an unfair price. The lawsuits were brought on behalf of Charter's

securities holders as of July 29, 2002, and seek unspecified damages and possible injunctive relief. No such purported or threatened transaction by Mr. Allen has been presented.

The Delaware Class Actions consist of:

- Eleanor Leonard, v. Paul G. Allen, Larry W. Wangberg, John H. Tory, Carl E. Vogel, Marc B. Nathanson, Nancy B. Peretsman, Ronald L. Nelson, William Savoy, and Charter Communications, Inc., filed on August 12, 2002;
- Helene Giarraputo, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, v. Paul G. Allen, Carl E. Vogel, Marc B. Nathanson, Ronald L. Nelson, Nancy B. Peretsman, William Savoy, John H. Tory, Larry W. Wangberg, and Charter Communications, Inc., filed on August 13, 2002;
- Ronald D. Wells, Whitney Council and Manny Varghese, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, v. Charter Communications, Inc., Ronald L. Nelson, Paul G. Allen, Marc B. Nathanson, Nancy B. Peretsman, William Savoy, John H. Tory, Carl E. Vogel, Larry W. Wangberg, filed on August 13, 2002;
- Gilbert Herman, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, v. Paul G. Allen, Larry W. Wangberg, John H. Tory, Carl E. Vogel, Marc B. Nathanson, Nancy B. Peretsman, Ronald L. Nelson, William Savoy, and Charter Communications, Inc., filed on August 14, 2002;
- Stephen Noteboom, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, v. Paul G. Allen, Larry W. Wangberg, John H. Tory, Carl E. Vogel, Marc B. Nathanson, Nancy B. Peretsman, Ronald L. Nelson, William Savoy, and Charter Communications, Inc., filed on August 16, 2002; and
- John Fillmore on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, v. Paul G. Allen, Larry W. Wangberg, John H. Tory, Carl E. Vogel, Marc B. Nathanson, Nancy B. Peretsman, Ronald L. Nelson, William Savoy, and Charter Communications, Inc., filed on October 18, 2002.

All of the lawsuits discussed above are each in preliminary stages, and no dispositive motions or other responses to any of the complaints have been filed. Charter has advised us that it intends to vigorously defend the lawsuits.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIONS. In August of 2002, Charter became aware of a grand jury investigation being conducted by the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Missouri into certain of its accounting and reporting practices, focusing on how Charter reported customer numbers, refunds that Charter sought from programmers and its reporting of amounts received from digital set-top terminal suppliers for advertising. We have been advised by the U.S. Attorney's Office that no member of the Board of Directors, including our Chief Executive Officer, is a target of the investigation. Charter has advised us that it is fully cooperating with the investigation.

On November 4, 2002, Charter received an informal, non-public inquiry from the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The SEC has subsequently issued a formal order of investigation dated January 23, 2003, and subsequent document and testimony subpoenas. The investigation and subpoenas generally concern Charter's prior reports with respect to its determination of the number of customers, and various of its accounting policies and practices including its capitalization of certain expenses and dealings with certain vendors, including programmers and digital set-top terminal suppliers. Charter has advised us that it is actively cooperating with the SEC Staff.

OUTCOME. Charter is unable to predict the outcome of the lawsuits and the government investigations described above. An unfavorable outcome in the lawsuits or the government investigations described above could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations and financial condition.

INDEMNIFICATION. Charter is generally required to indemnify each of the named individual defendants in connection with these matters pursuant to the terms of its Bylaws and (where applicable) such individual defendants'

employment agreements. Pursuant to the terms of certain employment agreements and in accordance with the Bylaws of Charter, in connection with the pending grand jury investigation, SEC investigation and the above described lawsuits, Charter's current directors and its current and former officers have been advanced certain costs and expenses incurred in connection with their defense. To the extent that the foregoing matters are not covered by insurance, the limited liability company agreements of Charter Holdings and its limited liability company subsidiaries, and the bylaws of its corporate subsidiaries, may require Charter Holdings or its subsidiaries, respectively, to indemnify Charter and the individual named defendants in connection with such matters. Furthermore, the management agreements with Charter Communications Operating, CC VI, CC VII and CC VIII contain indemnification provisions with respect to management services not constituting gross negligence or willful misconduct.

INSURANCE. Charter has directors' and officers' liability insurance coverage that it believes is available for these matters, where applicable, and subject to the terms, conditions and limitations of the respective policies.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

(A) EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number Description of Document

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
3.1(a)	Certificate of Formation of Charter Communications Holdings, LLC (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 2 to the registration statement on Form S-4 of Charter Communications Holdings, LLC and Charter Communications Holdings Capital Corporation filed on June 22, 1999 (File No. 333-77499)).
3.2	Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Charter Communications Holdings, LLC, dated as of October 30, 2001. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the annual report on Form 10-K filed by Charter Communications Holding Company on March 29, 2002 (File No. 333-77499)).
3.3	Certificate of Incorporation of Charter Communications Holdings Capital Corporation (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to Amendment No. 2 to the registration statement on Form S-4 of Charter Communications Holdings, LLC and Charter Communications Holdings Capital Corporation filed on June 22, 1999 (File No. 333-77499)).
3.4(a)	By-Laws of Charter Communications Holdings Capital Corporation (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to Amendment No. 2 to the registration statement on Form S-4 of Charter Communications Holdings, LLC and Charter Communications Holdings Capital Corporation filed on June 22, 1999 (File No. 333-77499)).
3.4(b)	Amendment to By-Laws of Charter Communications Holdings Capital Corporation, dated as of October 30, 2001. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(b) to the annual report on Form 10-K filed by Charter Communications Holding Company on March 29, 2002 (File No. 333-77499)).
15.1	Letter re Unaudited Interim Financial Statements. *
99.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Chief Executive Officer). *
99.2	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Chief Financial Officer). *

* filed herewith

(B) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Charter Communications Holdings, LLC and Charter Communications Holdings Capital Corporation have duly caused this Quarterly Report to be signed on their behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, LLC
Registrant
By: CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC., Sole Manager

Dated: May 15, 2003

By: /s/ STEVEN A. SCHUMM

Name: Steven A. Schumm
Title: Executive Vice President and
Chief Administrative Officer and
Interim Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

By: /s/ PAUL E. MARTIN

Name: Paul E. Martin
Title: Senior Vice President and
Corporate Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS CAPITAL CORPORATION
Registrant

Dated: May 15, 2003

By: /s/ STEVEN A. SCHUMM

Name: Steven A. Schumm
Title: Executive Vice President and
Chief Administrative Officer and
Interim Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

By: /s/ PAUL E. MARTIN

Name: Paul E. Martin
Title: Senior Vice President and
Corporate Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Carl E. Vogel, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Charter Communications Holdings, LLC and Charter Communications Holdings Capital Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly 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 quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly 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 quarterly report;
4. The registrants' other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrants and we have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrants, including their consolidated subsidiaries, are made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrants' disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrants' other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrants' auditors and the audit committee of registrants' board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrants' ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrants' auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrants' other certifying officers and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: May 15, 2003

/s/ Carl E. Vogel

Carl E. Vogel
Chief Executive Officer

I, Steven A Schumm, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Charter Communications Holdings, LLC and Charter Communications Holdings Capital Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly 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 quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly 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 quarterly report;
4. The registrants' other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrants and we have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrants, including their consolidated subsidiaries, are made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrants' disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrants' other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrants' auditors and the audit committee of registrants' board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrants' ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrants' auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrants' other certifying officers and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: May 15, 2003

/s/ Steven A. Schumm

Steven A. Schumm
Chief Administrative Officer and
interim Chief Financial Officer

May 15, 2003

Charter Communications Holdings, LLC
12405 Powerscourt Drive
St. Louis, MO 63131

Re: Form 10-Q For The Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2003

With respect to the Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2003, we acknowledge our awareness of the use therein of our report dated May 15, 2003 related to our review of interim financial information.

Pursuant to Rule 436 under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Act"), such report is not considered part of a registration statement prepared or certified by an accountant, or a report prepared or certified by an accountant within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of the Act.

/s/ KPMG LLP

St. Louis, Missouri

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE
OFFICER REGARDING PERIODIC REPORT CONTAINING
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I, Carl E. Vogel, the Chief Executive Officer of Charter Communications Holdings, LLC and Charter Communications Holdings Capital Corporation (collectively, the "Company") in compliance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, hereby certify that, the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2003 (the "Report") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission:

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

/s/ Carl E. Vogel

Carl E. Vogel
Chief Executive Officer
May 15, 2003

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL
OFFICER REGARDING PERIODIC REPORT CONTAINING
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I, Steven A. Schumm, the Chief Administrative Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer of Charter Communications Holdings, LLC and Charter Communications Holdings Capital Corporation (collectively, the "Company") in compliance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, hereby certify that, the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2003 (the "Report") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission:

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

/s/ Steven A. Schumm

Steven A. Schumm
Chief Administrative Officer and
Interim Chief Financial Officer
May 15, 2003