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

FORM 10

**GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES
Pursuant to Section 12(b) or 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Adelphia Recovery Trust

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

11-6615508
(I.R.S. Employment
Identification No.)

919 North Market Street, 17th Floor, P.O. Box 705
Wilmington, Delaware
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

19899
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 302-652-4100 Attn: Dean Ziehl

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

Title of Each Class to be so Registered
None

Name of Each Exchange on Which Each
Class is to be Registered
N/A

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

CVV Series ACC-7 Interests
(Title of Classes)

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

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

(Do not check if smaller reporting company)

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Item 1. Business

Overview

The Adelpia Recovery Trust (the “ART”) was formed as a Delaware statutory trust pursuant to that certain First Modified Fifth Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization (the “Plan”) of Adelpia Communications Corporation (“Adelpia”) and certain of its subsidiaries. The purpose of the ART is to prosecute the various causes of action transferred to the ART pursuant to the Plan (the “Causes of Action”) and distribute to the owners (the “Holders”) of the interests in the ART (“Interests”) the net proceeds of such Causes of Action, according to the relative priorities established pursuant to the Plan, subject to the retention of various amounts to fund the prosecution of those Causes of Action and operations of the ART. Pursuant to the Plan, in addition to the Causes of Action, Adelpia transferred \$25 million in cash to the ART in order to fund the initial expenses of operation. The ART has no purpose other than to prosecute its Causes of Action and to distribute net proceeds to Holders.

Adelpia and certain of its subsidiaries filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in June 2002. During the bankruptcy, on July 31, 2006 the assets of Adelpia were sold for a combination of cash and stock in Time Warner Cable (“TWC”). In late 2006, representatives of various groups of creditors reached agreement on the allocation and distribution of the cash, TWC stock, other proceeds from the sale of estate assets and relative priorities to any distributions arising from the Causes of Action contributed to the ART. This agreement was embodied in the Plan, which was confirmed in January 2007 and became effective on February 13, 2007. Under the Plan, the creditors and equity holders of Adelpia and its certain of its subsidiaries received one or more of the following: cash, TWC stock, rights to future distributions up to payment in full and the Interests.

The ART will dissolve upon the earlier of the distribution of all of its assets to the Holders and the fifth anniversary of its creation. However, the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the “Bankruptcy Court”) may approve an extension of the term if deemed necessary for the purposes of resolving the Causes of Action and distributing the net proceeds to Holders.

As set forth in the Plan and the Declaration of Trust for the ART, as amended (the “Declaration”), the ART is administered by five trustees (the “Trustees”). These Trustees are authorized to carry out the purposes of the ART. In particular, the Trustees are responsible for protecting, maintaining, liquidating to cash and maximizing the value of the Causes of Action contributed to the ART, whether by litigation, settlement or otherwise.

Distributions

Pursuant to the Plan and the Declaration, distributions to Holders are net of any costs and expenses incurred by the ART in connection with administering, litigating or otherwise resolving the various Causes of Action. Such amounts withheld from distribution may also include fees and expenses of the Trustees, premiums for directors and officers insurance, and other insurance

and fees and expenses of attorneys and consultants. Distributions will be made only from assets of the ART and only to the extent that the ART has sufficient assets (over amounts retained for contingent liabilities and future costs and expenses, among other things) to make such payments in accordance with the Plan and the Declaration. No distribution is required to be made to any Holder unless such Holder is to receive in such distribution at least \$25.00 per ART certificate held or unless such distribution is the final distribution to such Holder pursuant to the Plan and the Declaration.

Distributions will be made at the sole discretion of the Trustees in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and the Declaration. As of the date hereof, the Trustees have determined the present best course of action is to retain the existing cash in reserve to administer the ART and fund the prosecution of the Causes of Action. Consequently, there have been no distributions through the date of this Registration Statement and none have been announced.

ART Operations and Management

Overview

The Trustees are Mr. Bryan Bloom, Mr. Lee S. Hillman, Mr. David P. Stowell, Mr. Ralph J. Takala and Mr. Dean A. Ziehl. The Trustees were appointed by various groups of claimants of the Adelpia estate and approved by the Bankruptcy Court. The Trustees have authority to carry out the purposes of the ART.

The ART is required to have a Delaware Trustee, and also has an Institutional Trustee. The Delaware Trustee of the ART is Bank of New York Mellon (Delaware) and has been appointed for the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of the Delaware Statutory Trust Act. The Institutional Trustee of the ART is Bank of New York Mellon. The Institutional Trustee is responsible for authentication of ART certificates (for Interests) distributed to Holders, the distribution through a paying agent of amounts due to Holders and the taking of all actions that may be necessary or appropriate for the preservation and the continuation of the ART's valid existence, rights, franchises, and privileges as a statutory trust. Quest Turnaround Advisors, L.L.C. ("Quest") is the Plan Administrator (in such capacity, the "Plan Administrator") of the debtors named in the Plan (the "Debtors"). Pursuant to the terms of the Plan Administrator Agreement between Quest and the Debtors, Quest and the Debtors agreed with each other to provide certain administrative services to the ART. In order to facilitate the provision of such administrative services, the ART has appointed Quest as the trust administrator of the ART (in that capacity, the "Trust Administrator").

The Bankruptcy Court has retained exclusive jurisdiction over all matters relating to the ART.

The Trustees

The ART does not have directors, executive officers or employees. The Trustees have the duty and authority to take actions necessary to protect, maintain, liquidate to cash and maximize the value of its Causes of Action, whether by litigation, settlement or otherwise. The Declaration includes the following material duties and powers of the Trustees:

- taking any action necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of the ART;
- maintaining the value of the assets of the ART;
- making distributions to the Holders;
- determining reserves to cover future costs and expenses associated with the ART;
- causing the ART to retain professionals or employees or agents as they may deem necessary to aid in the performance of their responsibilities pursuant to the terms of the Declaration and the Plan, including the prosecution of Causes of Action and the liquidation and distribution of the assets of the ART;
- causing the ART to pay all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the prosecution of Causes of Action and the administration of the ART;
- filing any and all tax returns with respect to the ART;
- causing valuations of property transferred to and held by the ART to be made for all United States federal income tax purposes; and
- winding up the affairs and liquidation of the ART.

A Trustee may be removed, but only by (i) the creditor(s) who appointed such Trustee or (ii) Bankruptcy Court order made after such notice and hearing as the Bankruptcy Court may direct. Any motion to remove a Trustee must be for cause shown and can only be brought by the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of Adelphia Communications Corporation and all of its Affiliated Debtors-In-Possession (the “Creditors Committee”). Upon the death, resignation, removal or incompetency (determined by a court of competent jurisdiction) of a Trustee, the applicable creditor(s) who initially appointed such Trustee will have the authority to appoint a successor Trustee, provided, however, that if such creditor(s) does not make such appointment within 40 days of such death, resignation, removal or determination of incompetency, a majority of the remaining Trustees will have the power to appoint a successor Trustee. If a successor Trustee has not been appointed within 60 days of such written notice, the remaining Trustees may petition the Bankruptcy Court to appoint a successor Trustee.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the ART is appointed by the Trustees to oversee (i) the integrity of the financial statements of the ART, (ii) the accounting and financial reporting processes of the ART and its audits, (iii) the independent auditor of the ART and the independence, qualifications and performance of such auditor, (iv) the performance of the internal audit function and independent auditor of the ART, in the event that the ART has an internal audit function, and (v) the compliance by the ART with legal and regulatory requirements. The Audit Committee is composed of Mr. Bryan Bloom, Mr. Lee S. Hillman, and Mr. Ralph J. Takala (Chairman).

Trust Administrator

The Plan Administrator Agreement between Quest and the Debtors provides that the Plan Administrator will, among other things, cause the Debtors to perform bookkeeping, accounting, financial reporting and other administrative functions of the ART, as reasonably requested by the Trustees and necessary or desirable to support the ART. In addition, the Plan Administrator will cause the Debtors to provide support for the Causes of Action, including: maintaining and providing the ART with access to the books, records and other documents of the Debtors and providing the ART with access to those employees of the Debtors that perform such administrative services. The Plan Administrator also supervises the Debtors in performing the foregoing functions for the ART. Finally, the Plan Administrator assists the ART in the preparation of and execution of required reports, forms or applications for filing with the SEC or other governmental authorities.

In order to facilitate the provision of the services described above, the ART has appointed Quest as the Trust Administrator of the ART. In that capacity, the ART has requested that the Trust Administrator, under direction of the Trustees, provide the following services:

- assist in the preparation of the financial statements of the ART, including quarterly and annual statements; commencing with the financial statements of the ART for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007;
- assist with establishing, maintaining and evaluating disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”) and internal controls over financial reporting as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f), as applicable to the ART;
- assist the ART in the preparation and submission of all filings required of the ART under the Exchange Act;
- sign Exchange Act filings (Form 10, Form 10-K and otherwise) in its capacity as Trust Administrator, including the certifications required by Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2004; and
- assist the ART in such other matters as reasonably requested by the Trustees to enable the ART to comply with the Exchange Act and the Exchange Act Rules.

For its role as Plan Administrator, Quest is compensated exclusively by the Debtors. The ART does not pay Quest any additional amounts of compensation for serving as either Plan Administrator or Trust Administrator. The ART is required to reimburse Quest and the Debtors for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in performance of services on behalf of the ART.

Pursuant to the Plan Administrator Agreement, Quest may be removed as Plan Administrator of the Debtors by the Trustees for cause, upon notice, or without cause, upon 30 day notice. The ART may remove Quest as Trust Administrator at any time.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The ART is controlled by the Trustees and the Holders have no authority regarding decisions made on behalf of the ART

All decisions concerning the conduct of the Causes of Action and distribution of assets of the ART are to be made by the Trustees, in accordance with the terms of the Plan and Declaration. A decision to settle a Cause of Action requires the approval of a majority of the Trustees. Generally, the Holders have no right to elect or remove a Trustee. A Trustee may be removed, but only by (i) the creditor(s) who appointed such Trustee or (ii) Bankruptcy Court order made after such notice and hearing as the Bankruptcy Court may direct. Any motion to remove a Trustee must be for cause shown and can only be brought by the Creditors Committee.

The ART may not be successful in litigating the Causes of Action or if the ART is successful, there could be a significant delay before any recovery is obtained and distributed

It is not possible to predict whether any distributions will be made to the Holders or, if any distributions are made, the timing and amount of those distributions. The ART will only make distributions to the Holders if and to the extent that it receives proceeds from the Causes of Action, and then only to the extent that the proceeds from the Causes of Action exceed any amounts withheld by the Trustees to fund the prosecution of remaining Causes of Action and operations of the ART. There can be no assurance that the ART will obtain a favorable judgment or settlement with respect to any particular Cause of Action. In addition, if there is a recovery, there can be no assurance as to the timing of any such recovery. To the extent the Causes of Action do not ultimately result in a judgment or settlement favorable to the ART, the value of the Interests will decrease.

Holders will have only limited rights against the Trustees and the Trustees have limited liability to the ART

The Declaration provides that the Institutional Trustee, the Delaware Trustee and the Trustees (and their respective affiliates, directors, officers, employees and representatives) and any officer, employee or agent of the ART or its affiliates will have no liability to the ART or the Holders except for (i) acts or omissions of the Trustees undertaken with the deliberate intent to injure the Holders or with reckless disregard for the best interests of the Holders and (ii) acts or omissions of the Institutional Trustee or Delaware Trustee undertaken with gross negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith. Any liability of the Trustees will be limited to actual, proximate and quantifiable damages.

The Declaration further provides that, with certain exceptions, no Holder has the right to institute any action or proceeding against the Trustees or otherwise under the Declaration unless the Holder has given the Institutional Trustee written notice of default and unless the requisite Holders have joined in the request for such action or proceeding. "Requisite Holders" means the Holders holding

Interests that would be entitled to receive more than fifty percent of a hypothetical \$50 million distribution of the ART, if such distribution were made as of a date for such determination as reasonably fixed by the Trustees.

The Declaration provides that the Holders have no voting rights (except in connection with certain amendments to the Declaration and except for limited rights in connection with the appointment of a successor Institutional Trustee or Delaware Trustee) and no rights to dividends, liquidation preferences or other distributions other than their pro rata share of the net proceeds of the Causes of Action actually distributed by the Trustees pursuant to the Plan and Declaration.

Even if there is a recovery based on the Causes of Action, there can be no assurances that there will be sufficient funds to make any distributions to Holders

Even if the ART obtains a settlement or award based on the Causes of Action, there can be no assurance that the Holders will receive any proceeds from such settlement or award. Prior to Holders receiving any payments, the Trustees will pay all of the expenses of the ART and may set aside funds for future expenses or contingencies of the ART. Furthermore, distributions (if any) to a particular class of Interests is contingent upon payment in full (or in some cases, in part) to classes of Interests with higher distribution priorities.

Potential conflicts of interest exist among the classes of Interests

The existence of separate classes of Interests could give rise to occasions when the interests of the Holders could diverge, conflict or appear to diverge or conflict. Operational and financial decisions by the Trustees regarding the litigation could favor one group of Holders over another, adversely affecting the market value of a particular class of Interests or the distribution to that particular class of Interests.

There is no trading market for the Interests, which could limit liquidity, and it may be difficult to establish a price per Interest

There is no current established trading market for the Interests and the ART does not intend to seek to have the Interests listed on an exchange or a national market. There is minimal trading in the over the counter market on the pink sheets, which has limited liquidity. The price of the Interests may depend on a number of factors, including (but not limited to) the nature of court decisions, speculation about the outcome of the Causes of Action and the sufficiency of the funds available to the ART to prosecute the Causes of Action. There may be wide fluctuations in the price of the Interests. See Item 9 of this Registration Statement.

The outcome of litigation is inherently speculative, and limited information regarding their developments and potential outcomes will be available; therefore, it may be difficult for Holders to assess the amount of recovery

The ART will file annual reports on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q that will include an overview of the status of the pending Causes of Action. The ART will also advise Holders if there is a material final judicial decision in any of the Causes of Action or any material settlements. The ART's ability to disclose details of the Causes of Action in this registration statement or in

future public filings may be limited, however, by the inherent nature and rules of judicial proceedings, including, among other things, proceedings and filings that are sealed by a court, matters involving attorney-client and work product privilege and proceedings that are conducted on a confidential basis by agreement of the parties, such as settlement negotiations. Furthermore, due to the speculative nature of litigation, it may be difficult for holders to make a meaningful determination of the potential outcome on any Cause of Action.

A Holder's tax liability could exceed distributions

If the ART has income for a taxable year, the appropriate portion of that income may be includable in a Holder's taxable income, whether or not any cash is actually distributed to the Holder by the ART. The Plan and Declaration permit the Trustees to reserve certain amounts to fund, among other things, operating and other expenses, and do not contain a mandatory tax distribution provision. Therefore, for any particular year there may be no distribution or a distribution that is less than a Holder's tax liability on its share of the income of the ART.

Item 2. Financial Information

Selected Financial Data

The Selected Financial Data should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes, which are included in Item 13 below, and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Statements and Results of Operations” included in this Item 2.

Summary of Changes in Net Assets

	<u>February 13 to December 31, 2007</u>	<u>February 13 to March 31, 2007</u>	<u>January 1, 2008 to March 31, 2008</u>
Net assets, beginning of period	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 187,988,198
Revenues	192,597,684	165,597	1,950,025
Expenses	<u>30,653,236</u>	<u>6,334,250</u>	<u>6,779,602</u>
Net (Loss) Income	161,944,448	(6,168,654)	(4,829,577)
Contributions from Debtor	26,043,750	26,043,750	0
Cash Distributions per Interest	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net assets, end of period	<u>\$ 187,988,198</u>	<u>\$19,875,096</u>	<u>\$ 183,158,621</u>

Summary of Balance Sheet Items

	<u>As of December 31, 2007</u>	<u>As of March 31, 2007</u>	<u>As of March 31, 2008</u>
Total Assets	\$ 194,808,000	\$26,084,444	\$191,611,248
Total Liabilities	\$ 6,819,802	\$ 6,209,347	\$ 8,452,627

Management’s Discussion and Analysis

Overview

Adelphia and certain of its subsidiaries filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in June 2002. During the bankruptcy, substantially all of the assets of Adelphia were sold to Comcast Corp. and Time Warner NY Cable LLC, for a combination of cash and stock in TWC on July 31, 2006. In December 2006, representatives of various groups of creditors reached agreement on the allocation and distribution of the cash, TWC stock, and relative priorities to any distributions arising from the Causes of Action contributed to the ART. This agreement was embodied in the Plan, which was confirmed on January 5, 2007 and became effective on February 13, 2007. Under the Plan, the creditors and equity holders of Adelphia and certain of its subsidiaries received one or more of the following: cash, TWC stock, rights to future distributions up to payment in full and the Interests.

The ART was formed as a Delaware statutory trust pursuant to the Plan. The purpose of the ART is to prosecute the various Causes of Action transferred from Adelphia and its subsidiaries and distribute to the Holders of the Interests in the ART the net proceeds of such Causes of Action, according to the relative priorities established pursuant to the Plan, subject to the retention of various amounts to fund the prosecution of those Causes of Action and operations of the ART. Pursuant to the Plan, in addition to Causes of Action, Adelphia transferred \$25 million in cash to the ART in order to fund the initial expenses of operation. The ART has no purpose other than to prosecute its Causes of Action and to distribute net proceeds to Holders.

On February 13, 2007 the ART was formed. As of March 31, 2008, the number of Interests outstanding in each series is as follows:

Series of Interest:	
Series RF	115,000,000
Series Arahova	722,639,681
Series FrontierVision	86,600,001
Series FPL	25,575,129
Series Olympus	17,000,001
Series ACC-1	4,839,988,165
Series ACC-2(2)	325,971,544
Series ACC-3(2)	134,176,377
Series ESL(1)	17
Series ACC-4	1,790,968,272
Series ACC-5 (1)	458
Series ACC-6B	150,000,000
Series ACC-6B1(1)	3
Series ACC-6D	575,000,000
Series ACC-6D1(1)	4
Series ACC-6E/F	935,812,456
Series ACC-6E/F1(1)	5
Series ACC-7	219,134,945
Series ACC-7A (1)	1,519,293,603

- (1) For each of these categories of Interests, each holder of a disputed claim was awarded one Interest. It is possible the number of Interests could change based on the resolution of disputed claims.
- (2) For each of these categories of Interests, the number of Interests outstanding could change based on the resolution of disputed claims.

Results of Operations

The ART operates pursuant to the Plan and the Declaration. The ART was formed as a Delaware statutory trust to prosecute various claims originally owned by Adelphia and, if any of the prosecutions are successful or are settled in a manner which provides economic benefit to the ART, to distribute excess proceeds to the Holders. Two material Causes of Action have been settled as of the date of this Registration Statement. All litigation and bankruptcy claims between Leonard Tow, Claire Tow, related entities, David

Rosensweig, Adelphia and the ART were settled. As part of the settlement, the ART received a cash payment of approximately \$15.8 million and an interest bearing note in the principal amount of approximately \$4.9 million. The ART settled all of its claims against Adelphia's former auditor Deloitte & Touche LLP. Pursuant to the settlement, the ART received \$167.5 million. In addition, Adelphia and Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney P.C. agreed to toll the statute of limitations on any claims between them as of March 26, 2004. Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney P.C. was corporate counsel to Adelphia prior to the filing of Adelphia's bankruptcy petition in June 2002. That tolling agreement remains in effect and is terminable by either party upon notice. There is no assurance that any recovery will be obtained from Buchanan Ingersoll. As of the date of this Registration Statement, there remain other Causes of Action such as those described in item 8 of this Registration Statement and other future Causes of Action.

The costs related to the prosecution of the Causes of Action are substantial. Although the ART has received \$188.3 million to date for settled Causes of Action, the ART cannot estimate at this time the ultimate costs in prosecuting the various remaining Causes of Action or the timing and amount of future Causes of Action recoveries. Additionally, the ART's primary expense relates to professional fees that are necessary for the prosecution of the Causes of Action. It is possible that the ART may desire to retain additional professionals, which would increase the ART's expenses. The ART may be negatively impacted if the cost for these services were to change significantly, if a professional providing services needed to be replaced or supplemented or if the cost for these services were to vary from the budgeted amount. Expenses for the period from January 1, 2008 to March 31, 2008 are not (or may not be) indicative of future expenses, which may be significantly higher.

The ART Trustees have determined to retain the total current cash balances to fund the ongoing professional fees and operating expenses of the ART. The ART Trustees will continue to assess the adequacy of funds held and may distribute ART excess assets to Holders. Such distribution will be made according to the waterfall established in the Plan.

For the period of February 13, 2007 through December 31, 2007, the ART had net income of \$161.9 million. Included in this net income are settlement revenues of \$188.3 million and interest income of \$4.3 million. This was partially offset by \$28.8 million in legal and professional fees and \$1.9 million of other operating expenses.

For the period of January 1, 2008 through March 31, 2008, the ART incurred a net loss of \$4.8 million versus a loss of \$6.2 million for the same period in the prior year. The reduced net loss of \$1.4 million is due primarily to increases in investment income of \$1.7 million in the first quarter of 2008 versus \$0.2 million in the first quarter of 2007, which was higher due to substantially higher cash balances in 2008. Operating expenses increased to \$6.8 million in the first quarter of 2008 from \$6.3 million for the same period in 2007 due to slightly higher professional and general and administrative expenses as activity concerning the Causes of Action increases.

Financial Condition

The ART's sources of liquidity are from (a) the \$25 million transferred to the ART by Adelpia pursuant to the Plan, (b) the successful resolution of Causes of Action and (c) earnings on invested cash balances. Receipts from these sources will be used to pay professional and operating expenses of the ART and as distributions to the Holders after setting aside appropriate cash reserves required to pay future professional and operating expenses of the ART.

Given current cash balances and expected expenses and other potential disbursements and distributions, the ART does not expect a deficiency in liquidity in the next twelve months. Due to the uncertain nature of future revenues and expenses beyond twelve months, it is not possible to be certain that current liquidity will be adequate to cover all the future financial needs of the ART. Incurring debt, creating contingent obligation agreements and or seeking methods to reduce legal professional and administrative costs are all strategies that could be undertaken to address liquidity issues should they arise. These strategies could impact the ART's ability to maximize recoveries from settlements.

The nature of the ART's operation does not give rise to capital expenditures and there are no current or expected commitments for capital expenditures in the next twelve months. Should a need for capital expenditures arise, the ART would fund the requirement from current assets. Additionally, the ART currently has no long-term contracts or other long-term obligations that would have a material impact on liquidity.

Cash balances at March 31, 2008 of \$185.7 million are \$160.5 million higher than March 31, 2007 due to the settlement of the Tow / Rosensweig and Deloitte and Touche Causes of Action for \$188.2 million offset by operating expenses. Note receivable balances also were increased \$5.1 million from March 31, 2007 to March 31, 2008 due to the settlement of the Tow / Rosensweig Cause of Action. Accrued expenses increased from \$6.2 million in the first quarter of 2007 to \$8.4 million in the first quarter of 2008 as costs associated with the Causes of Action are increasing.

Debt and Other Long-term Obligations

The ART has no debt, capital or operating lease or other long-term obligations and has no current plans to incur such obligations.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Risks and Uncertainties That May Affect Future Results

This Registration Statement on Form 10 contains forward-looking statements about the business, financial condition and prospects of the ART. The actual results of the ART could differ materially from those indicated by the forward-looking statements because of various risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, the number and amounts of litigations and/or settlements which are successful, the amount of funding required to continue the litigations, economic conditions, changes in tax and other governmental rules and regulations applicable to the ART, and other risks identified and described in Item 1A-Risk Factors. These

risks and uncertainties are beyond the ability of the ART to control, and in many cases, the ART cannot predict the risks and uncertainties that could cause its actual results to differ materially from those indicated by the forward-looking statements. When used in this Registration Statement, the words “believes,” “estimates,” “plans,” “expects,” and “anticipates” and similar expressions as they relate to the ART or its management are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Item 3. Properties

The ART does not own or lease any physical properties.

Item 4. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The ART does not have any securities that vote for the election of the Trustees and, consequently does not have any “voting securities” within the meaning of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the regulations thereunder applicable to the disclosure of 5% holders of voting securities.

Item 5. Directors and Executive Officers

There are five Trustees of the ART, each of whom has served since the inception of the ART:

Bryan Bloom, age 49, presently serves as in-house counsel, analyst and portfolio manager at W.R. Huff Asset Management Co., L.L.C., an investment management firm, and its various affiliates. Mr. Bloom joined Huff in 1994. Prior to that time, he was a tax partner at the law firm of Shanley & Fisher. Mr. Bloom is currently an observer to the board of directors for CKX, Inc. and FXRE, Inc. Mr. Bloom serves on the Audit Committee of the ART.

Lee S. Hillman, age 52, presently serves as Executive Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Power Plate International, a global manufacturer, distributor and licensor of health and exercise equipment. Mr. Hillman previously served as President of Power Plate North America since 2005, which merged into Power Plate International in February 2006. From 2003 to present, Mr. Hillman also serves as President of Liberation Investment Advisory Group, LLC and Liberation Management Services, LLC, a private management and advisory services consultant to commercial and investment banks, private equity and hedge funds and growth stage businesses. Mr. Hillman also serves on the boards of directors for Lawson Products, Inc. and RCN Corporation. Mr. Hillman serves on the Audit Committee of the ART.

David P. Stowell, age 55, presently serves as a professor in the Department of Finance at Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University, which he joined in March 2005. Prior to this position, Mr. Stowell was a managing director in JP Morgan’s investment banking division.

Ralph J. Takala, age 68, is an independent financial consultant and Certified Public Accountant. Presently he is Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Cumberland Farms, Inc. Mr. Takala is chairman of the Audit Committee of the ART.

Dean Ziehl, age 55, presently is a partner in the law firm of Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP, which he joined in 1983. Mr. Ziehl serves on the board of directors for *PlanMember Services Corporation*. Mr. Ziehl is the Chairman of the Trustees.

Trust Administrator

Quest Turnaround Advisor, LLC, a Connecticut limited liability company, serves as Plan Administrator of the Debtors and as Trust Administrator of the ART. Quest is in the business of providing interim management, turnaround, crisis management and advisory services to Boards of Directors, management and creditors committees. The principals of Quest who are currently actively engaged in providing services to the ART include:

Jeffrey A. Brodsky, age 49, is the co-founder and a Managing Director of Quest. In that capacity, Mr. Brodsky serves as the Chairman of the Board and CEO of PTV, Inc. PTV, Inc. was one of two companies created on January 10, 2003 upon the emergence of NTL Incorporated from Chapter 11 reorganization. PTV held NTL's portfolio of 18 troubled cable assets in continental Europe as well as non-cable businesses in the United Kingdom. Over the past five years these businesses have been restructured and sold. PTV has filed a certificate of dissolution and is currently being liquidated. In addition, Mr. Brodsky serves on the Board of Directors of AboveNet, Inc. (formerly Metromedia Fiber Network, Inc.) and TVMAX, Inc.

Barry D. Shalov, age 66, is a Managing Director of Quest, which he joined in 2007. Prior to that time, Mr. Shalov was a senior partner in the law firm of DLA Piper US LLP, which he joined in 2000. Previously, Mr. Shalov was a senior partner with the law firm of Gordon Altman Butowsky Weitzen Shalov & Wein. Currently, Mr. Shalov serves on the board of Cytokine Pharmasciences, Inc.

Item 6. Executive Compensation

<u>Name</u>	<u>Fees Earned or Paid in Cash in 2007</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bryan Bloom	\$ 175,000	\$175,000
Lee S. Hillman	\$ 175,000	\$175,000
David P. Stowell	\$ 175,000	\$175,000
Ralph Takala	\$ 175,000	\$175,000
Dean Ziehl (1)	\$ 425,000	\$425,000

(1) Dean Ziehl received \$175,000 in Base Compensation and \$250,000 in Additional Compensation

Each Trustee receives annual base compensation of \$175,000 ("Base Compensation"). Each of the five Trustees was paid \$150,000 as base compensation for services performed in 2007 on an interim basis. The compensation was paid quarterly at the beginning of each calendar quarter in the amount of \$37,500 per Trustee. After December 31, 2007, the Creditors Committee reached

agreement with the Trustees on Trustee compensation, which set the Trustee's Base Compensation at \$43,750 per quarter retroactive to January 1, 2007. The incremental annual compensation of \$25,000 per Trustee earned in 2007 will be paid in 2008.

In addition, under the compensation agreement, The Trustees may award, in their sole discretion, additional reasonable compensation to any Trustee for additional service to the ART ("Additional Service Compensation"). The aggregate amount of Additional Service Compensation distributed to all Trustees as a group in a year may not exceed \$350,000. Any Additional Service Compensation must be approved by a vote of a majority of the Trustees. Additional Service Compensation may be awarded to Trustees for service on the Audit Committee and for other services above and beyond the expected level of service, such as for close supervision of the Causes of Action. Dean Ziehl was awarded \$250,000 for his services in 2007 related to supervision of the Causes of Action.

As soon as practicable after the termination of the ART, but no later than 2.5 months after the end of the calendar year in which it terminates, each Trustee may receive additional compensation ("Incentive Compensation"). The Incentive Compensation for each Trustee shall equal $(A + B - (C))$ divided by 5, where:

(A) equals 60 basis points of the amount distributable to the Holders in an aggregate amount of distributions to Holders of up to \$1,500,000,000;

(B) equals 110 basis points of the amount distributable to Holders in an aggregate amount of distributions to Holders of \$1,500,000,000 or more; and

(C) equals the amounts paid or attributable to the Trustees as Base Compensation and Additional Service Compensation in total (for the avoidance of doubt, the sum of the Base Compensation and Additional Service Compensation during the existence of the ART shall be applied as a credit and deducted from any sums payable to any Trustee under (A) and (B) above).

Incentive Compensation for a Trustee shall never be less than zero. That is, the Base Compensation and the Additional Service Compensation shall be retained by the Trustees regardless of whether any Incentive Compensation is due.

For its role as Plan Administrator, Quest is compensated exclusively by the Debtors. The ART does not pay Quest any additional amounts of compensation for service as either Plan Administrator or Trust Administrator. The ART is required to reimburse Quest and the Debtors for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in performance of services on behalf of the ART.

Item 7. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Board Member Independence

The ART has chosen to apply the independence standards of the NYSE and the SEC's independence standards set forth in Rule 10A-3 applicable to audit committee members to both the Trustees and the Audit Committee members. The Trustees have determined that Messrs. Hillman, Stowell, Takala and Ziehl are independent. The independent Trustees have determined that Mr. Bloom is not independent based on his affiliation with Huff Asset Management Co., L.L.C. and its affiliates, which controls Interests in the ART. Additionally, Huff, on behalf of certain of its clients, former clients and affiliates, had, prior to the commencement of the litigation by the Adelpia bankruptcy estate, commenced litigation alleging securities law violations and other claims against some of the same defendants as the ART.

Item 8. Legal Proceedings

The following is a description of the litigation claims (i) pending as of the date of this registration statement or (ii) settled during the period prior to the date of this registration statement.

Pending Litigation

Bank Litigation

On July 6, 2003, the Creditors Committee filed a complaint (the "Creditors Committee Complaint") in the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against Adelpia's pre-petition commercial banks and lenders, Adelpia's former investment bankers and financial advisors, and assignees of Adelpia's pre-petition bank debt. The Creditors Committee Complaint asserted 52 Causes of Action seeking (a) recovery as fraudulent transfers the principal and interest paid by Adelpia to defendants, (b) avoidance as fraudulent obligations Adelpia's obligations, if any, to repay the defendants, (c) recovery of damages for fraud and breaches of fiduciary duties to Adelpia and for aiding and abetting fraud and breaches of fiduciary duties by members of the Rigas family relating to Adelpia's credit facilities, (d) equitable disallowance, subordination or recharacterization of each of the defendants' claims in Adelpia's bankruptcy cases, (e) avoidance and recovery of preferential transfers made to certain defendants shortly prior to Adelpia's bankruptcy filing, and (f) recovery of damages for violations of the Bank Holding Company Act. In addition, the Creditors Committee and Adelpia moved in the Bankruptcy Court seeking authority for the Committee to prosecute these claims together with Adelpia (the "Standing Motion"). On July 31, 2003, the Official Committee of Equity Security Holders for Adelpia filed a motion with the Bankruptcy Court to assert additional claims against the defendants in the form of an intervenor complaint. The Equity Committee was granted leave to file its complaint (the "Equity Committee Complaint"), which joined certain of the claims asserted in the Creditors Committee Complaint and also asserted new claims against the investment bank defendants for fraudulent concealment and against the agent bank and investment bank defendants for fraud and RICO violations.

In October 2003, various defendants moved to dismiss both complaints and filed objections to the Standing Motion. On August 30, 2005, the Bankruptcy Court granted the Standing Motion, holding that the Creditors Committee had standing to pursue the

claims in the Original Complaint on behalf of, and together with, Adelpia. On February 9, 2006, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York granted a motion filed by certain defendants to withdraw the reference to the Bankruptcy Court, subject to the proviso, with the consent of all parties, that the motions to dismiss would remain with the Bankruptcy Court. No decision was rendered on the motions to dismiss during the Adelpia bankruptcy proceedings. The claims asserted in the Creditors Committee Complaint and the Equity Committee Complaint were transferred to the ART pursuant to the Plan.

In 2007, the Bankruptcy Court issued separate decisions with respect to each of the two complaints. *In re Adelpia Commc'ns Corp.*, 365 B.R. 24, 62 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2007); *In re Adelpia Commc'ns Corp.*, Adversary No. 03-04942 (REG), 2007 WL 2403553 at *11 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Aug. 17, 2007). In the first decision, the Bankruptcy Court sustained the fraudulent transfer claims, the aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty claims, the breach of fiduciary duty claims against certain defendants, the equitable subordination and disallowance claims, the Bank Holding Company Act claims, and the voidable preference claims in the Creditors Committee Complaint, but dismissed, with leave to replead, the claims for aiding and abetting fraud. In the second decision, the Bankruptcy Court dismissed the additional claims asserted in the Equity Committee's Complaint, but granted leave to replead the claims for fraud and fraudulent concealment.

On July 10, 2007, all of the original moving defendants sought leave to appeal with respect to all the claims in the Creditors Committee's Complaint that the Bankruptcy Court had declined to dismiss. The District Court denied leave to appeal from the rulings that sustained the fraudulent transfer claims, the voidable preference claims, and the equitable subordination claims, but granted leave to appeal on certain discrete issues of law concerning the ART's standing, application of the Bank Holding Company Act, the existence of equitable disallowance under the Bankruptcy Code, and the existence of aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty liability under Pennsylvania law as well as the adequacy of the pleadings on that claim. *Adelpia Recovery Trust v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. 05 Civ 9050 (LMM), 2007 WL 2585065 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 05, 2007); *Adelpia Recovery Trust v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. 05 Civ. 9050 (LMM), 2007 WL 2890220 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 28, 2007).

On October 31, 2007, while the appeal was pending, the ART filed an Amended Complaint. The Amended Complaint (i) consolidated the earlier complaints into a single complaint; (ii) added additional allegations to support the claims on which the Bankruptcy Court granted leave to replead (aiding and abetting fraud, fraudulent concealment, and fraud); and (iii) added as defendants approximately 380 new entities that became assignees of the Adelpia bank debt after the original complaints were filed. Certain defendants filed motions to dismiss the Amended Complaint and certain defendants filed answers to the Amended Complaint.

In its January 17, 2008 decision on appeal, the District Court concluded, *inter alia*, that the ART had standing and the Bankruptcy Court properly had sustained the claims for aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty and equitable disallowance. The Court dismissed the Bank Holding Company Act claim with leave to replead to cure an ambiguity in the original allegations. *Adelpia Recovery Trust v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. 05 Civ 9050 (LMM), 2008 WL 217057 at *6, 13 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 17, 2008). The

Bank Holding Company Act claims subsequently were repleaded in a Second Amended Complaint filed March 4, 2008. Certain defendants filed motions to dismiss the repleaded Bank Holding Company Act claims set forth in the Second Amended Complaint.

The motions to dismiss the Amended Complaint and the Second Amended Complaint are pending. Under the current scheduling order, the trial will commence no earlier than March 2009.

At this time, the ART cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings or estimate the possible financial effect of these proceedings on the ART.

Motorola Litigation

On June 22, 2006, Adelphia filed an adversary complaint against Motorola, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries, as well as transferees of claims filed by Motorola in the Adelphia bankruptcy cases in the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. The complaint seeks recovery for (a) Motorola's aiding and abetting breaches of fiduciary duty by members of the Rigas family in manipulating Adelphia's financial statements and performance results for the fiscal years 2000 and 2001; (b) avoidance and recovery of preferential and fraudulent transfers made to Motorola of more than \$60 million; (c) avoidance of purported (but unperfected) liens asserted by Motorola; and (d) equitable disallowance or subordination of Motorola's claims in the Adelphia bankruptcy cases (the total face amount of which is approximately \$66.6 million).

The ART and Adelphia are co-plaintiffs in this litigation. On September 11, 2007, Adelphia and the ART amended the complaint against Motorola to add a cause of action for equitable disallowance and additional factual allegations. If Adelphia and the ART do not prevail on the claim for equitable disallowance, Adelphia has an interest senior to the ART to receive the amount necessary to offset any of Motorola's claims allowed by the Bankruptcy Court.

On August 22, 2007, plaintiffs moved for summary judgment to disallow a portion of the defendants' claims against certain Adelphia debtors. Plaintiffs' motion is pending. Discovery is ongoing, and no trial date has been set.

At this time, the ART cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings or estimate the possible financial effect of these proceedings on the ART.

Prestige and FPL Litigation

On June 24, 2004, the Unsecured Creditors' Committee filed two separate fraudulent conveyance complaints, one against FPL Group, Inc. and West Boca Security, Inc. ("FPL") and the other against Prestige Communications of NC, Inc., Jonathan J. Oscher, Lorraine Oscher McClain, Robert F. Buckfelder, Buckfelder Investment Trust, and Anverse, Inc. Both actions were filed in the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and relate to pre-petition transactions. In a decision dated January 7, 2008, the District Court withdrew the reference in the Prestige action and transferred the case to the District Court. The FPL action remains pending in the Bankruptcy Court. Discovery is ongoing in both actions.

The Prestige action seeks to recover fraudulent transfers in connection with Adelphia's purchase of the assets of Prestige Communications of N.C., Inc., an acquisition that closed on July 5, 2000, as well as a claim that the owners of the Prestige cable systems aided and abetted breaches of fiduciary duty on the part of the Rigas family in connection with the transaction. The trial in the Prestige action is scheduled to begin January 20, 2009.

The FPL action seeks to recover an alleged fraudulent transfer arising out of Adelphia's repurchase of certain of its stock from FPL in January 1999 for \$149.5 million. The trial date in the FPL action is December 1, 2009.

At this time, the ART cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings or estimate the possible financial effect of these proceedings on the ART.

Avoidance Actions

On July 31, 2003, Adelphia and its debtor affiliates filed with the Bankruptcy Court their Statements of Financial Affairs, which included a schedule of payments to insider entities made within one year prior to Adelphia's filing for bankruptcy and payments to non-insider entities made within ninety days prior to Adelphia's filing for bankruptcy. Subsequently, Adelphia engaged in extensive analysis of all such payments to determine if they could be avoided pursuant to provisions of the Bankruptcy Code.

On April 20, 2004, Adelphia filed a motion seeking to abandon most of the potential actions to avoid the pre-petition payments because, among other reasons, (i) Adelphia believed that pursuing certain of such actions against parties with whom Adelphia was continuing to do business could have a significant, adverse impact on important, ongoing business relationships, and (ii) the costs associated with pursuing such actions far outweighed any potential benefit to the Adelphia debtors' estates that might otherwise result from bringing such actions. In response to certain objections to Adelphia's motion, Adelphia amended its initial motion.

On May 27, 2004, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order tolling all claims to avoid inter-debtor payments and authorizing the abandonment of potential actions to avoid (i) transfers to taxing authorities; (ii) transfers to human resource providers engaged in business with Adelphia; (iii) transfers determined to have been made in the ordinary course of business; and (iv) certain transfers deemed *de minimis*. As to the remainder of the transfers made by Adelphia during the relevant one-year and ninety-day periods prior to the bankruptcy filing, Adelphia either (i) entered into tolling agreements with the transferee extending Adelphia's time to initiate an action, or (ii) filed a complaint and initiated an adversary proceeding against the transferee.

As of June 25, 2004, Adelphia secured approximately 250 tolling agreements with various transferees, including members of the Rigas family, the Rigas family entities, former executives James Brown and Michael Mulcahey, and former directors Erland Kailbourne, Dennis Coyle, Leslie Gelber, and Peter Metros, among others. Certain of these tolling agreements have been amended

from time to time. In addition, Adelphia filed approximately 150 complaints in the Bankruptcy Court commencing actions to avoid certain pre-petition transfers and payments. Some of those complaints have since been dismissed after further investigation.

On July 21, 2004, the Bankruptcy Court temporarily stayed all activity in the avoidance actions commenced by Adelphia and approved notice and service procedures in connection therewith.

At this time, the ART cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings or estimate the possible financial effect of these proceedings on the ART.

Litigation Settled Prior to Date of Registration Statement

Deloitte & Touche Litigation

On November 6, 2002, Adelphia filed a lawsuit against Deloitte & Touche LLP (“Deloitte”), Adelphia’s former independent auditor, for accounting malpractice in Pennsylvania state court. Adelphia alleged that Deloitte (i) failed to conduct an audit in compliance with generally accepted auditing standards and (ii) provided an opinion that Adelphia’s financial statements conformed with generally accepted accounting principles when Deloitte allegedly knew or should have known that those financial statements did not so conform.

On August 3, 2007, the ART announced that it had reached a settlement with Deloitte to resolve the claims between Adelphia, the ART, and Deloitte in exchange for consideration of \$167.5 million, subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court. The Bankruptcy Court entered an order approving the settlement on August 16, 2007.

Rosensweig and Tow Litigation

On August 3, 2007, the ART announced the settlement of various pending adversary actions and bankruptcy claims pending in the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York involving Leonard Tow, his wife, and David Rosensweig, the Trustee of two trusts created in connection with Tow’s exercise of his right to terminate his employment as the Chief Executive Officer of the Century Communications Corporation when Adelphia acquired Century in 1999. The settlement provided for a cash payment to the ART of approximately \$15.8 million and an interest-bearing note in the principal amount of approximately \$4.9 million issued by Adelphia with simple, non-compounding, interest thereon at the rate of 8%. That note is recourse only to the proceeds of a \$28 million life insurance policy on the lives of Mr. Tow and his wife, the proceeds of which policy shall not be paid until the death of the last to die of Mr. Tow and his wife. The Bankruptcy Court entered an order approving the settlement on September 6, 2007.

Item 9. Market Price of and Distributions on the Registrant's Interests and Related Shareholder Matters

There is currently a pending motion before the Bankruptcy Court dated April 29, 2008, to amend the Declaration to remove the ART's obligation to list the Interests on any national exchange. The amendment is necessary as a condition to the ART's receipt of a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Services confirming the ART's treatment for tax purposes as a pass-through grantor trust so that litigation proceeds generally will not be subject to taxation at the trust level.

There is no established market for any class of Interests. The Interests have not been quoted in the automated quotation system of a registered securities association nor have there been any quotations of any bids for the Interests.

As of March 31, 2008, there were 1,587 record holders of Interests.

Item 10. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

The Interests were issued pursuant to the Plan and their issuance was exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to Section 1145 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Item 11. Description of Securities to be Registered

The securities being registered are beneficial interests in a grantor trust. Nineteen classes of claimants and equity groups received Interests in the ART, or may receive Interests upon resolution of their claims. A description of the 19 classes that received Interests is set forth in the table below.

Description of Classes of Interests in the Adelpia Recovery Trust

Series	Description	
RF	Restitution Fund	Restitution Fund administered by US Attorney General and the SEC for investors harmed by the activities of prior management
Subsidiary Debtor Claims	Arahova	Senior Notes issued by Century Communications prior to an assumption of the Century Communications' debt by Adelpia Communications Corporation ("ACC") in an acquisition of Century Communications
	FrontierVision	Senior Notes issued by FrontierVision Holdings prior to the assumption of FrontierVision's debt by ACC in an acquisition of FrontierVision
	FPL	Note issued by Ft. Myers Acquisition Limited Partnership to Olympus Communications, L.P., assigned to West Boca Security, Inc., and further assigned to Lehman Commercial Paper, Inc.
	Olympus	Senior Notes issued by Olympus Communications, L.P. (a joint venture between ACC and unaffiliated third parties that was eventually wholly-owned by ACC) and Olympus Capital Corporation
**	ESL	Subsidiary debtor Existing Securities Law claims
ACC Debtor Claims	ACC - 1	Senior Notes issued by ACC
	ACC - 2	ACC Trade claims
	ACC - 3	ACC Other Unsecured claims
	ACC - 4	Convertible Subordinated Notes issued by ACC
ACC Equity Interests	ACC-5	ACC Existing Securities Law claims
	ACC-6B	ACC Series B Preferred Stock
	ACC-6B1	ACC Series B Preferred Stock Existing Securities Law claims
	ACC-6D	ACC Series D Preferred Stock
	ACC-6D1	ACC Series D Preferred Stock Existing Securities Law claims
	ACC-6EF	ACC Series E/F Preferred Stock
	ACC-6EF1	ACC Series E/F Preferred Stock Existing Securities Law claims
	ACC-7	ACC Common Stock
	ACC-7A	ACC Common Stock Existing Securities Law claims

** Subsidiary equity claims

Each class of Interest has a different distribution priority. Moreover, there are “vertical” as well as “horizontal” classes of Interests in the ART. As set forth in the distribution priority waterfall below, distributions (if any) to certain classes of Interests are contingent upon payment in full (or in some cases, in part) to classes of Interests with higher distribution priorities. In connection with a distribution, Holders are entitled to receive their pro rata portion of a stated amount and dividends on such stated amount, the rate of which is set forth in the Plan for each class of Interests. However, Holders of CVV Series RF, CVV Series ACC-6B, CVV Series ACC-6B1, CVV Series ACC-6D, CVV Series ACC-6D1, CVV Series ACC-6E/F, CVV Series ACC-6E/F1, CVV Series ACC-7 and CVV Series ACC-7A Interests do not earn dividends on their stated amount. A graphical representation of the distribution priority waterfall is set forth below.

ART DISTRIBUTION WATERFALL (1)

Aggregate Distributions(2)	Distribution Description (3)	ART DISTRIBUTION RECIPIENT	
Up to 230,000,000	Until RF holders have received an aggregate \$115 million	Series RF - 50% Series Arahova - 22.94% Series FrontierVision - 1.25% Series FPL - .376%	Series ACC 1 - 21.35% Series ACC 2 - 1.08% Series ACC 3 - 0.50% Series Olympus - 2.5%
230,000,001-489,000,000	Until Series Olympus has received aggregate distributions of \$16 million plus the Olympus Fees, plus accrued post-Effective Date dividends	Series Arahova - 45.87% Series FrontierVision - 2.5% Series FPL - .752% Series Olympus - 5%	Series ACC 1 - 42.71% Series ACC 2 - 2.16% Series ACC 3 - 1.01%
489,000,001-1,165,000,000	Until cumulative distribution is \$1,165 million	Series Arahova - 48.37% Series FrontierVision - 2.5% Series FPL - .752%	Series ACC 1 - 45.04% Series ACC 2 - 2.27% Series ACC 3 - 1.06%
1,165,000,001-2,832,000,000	Until Series Arahova has received \$625 million plus the Arahova Fees plus accrued post-Effective Date dividends	Series Arahova - 14.51% Series FrontierVision - 2.5% Series FPL - .752%	Series ACC 1 - 76.56% Series ACC 2 - 3.86% Series ACC 3 - 1.81%
2,832,000,001-3,858,000,000	Until Series FPL has received aggregate distributions of \$6.2 million plus Default Interest, plus accrued post-Effective Date dividends	Series FrontierVision - 2.5% Series FPL - .752%	Series ACC 1 - 90.07% Series ACC 2 - 4.55% Series ACC 3 - 2.13%
3,858,000,001-3,928,000,000	Until Series FrontierVision has received aggregate distributions of \$85 million plus 80% of the FrontierVision Fees, plus accrued post-Effective Date dividends.	Series FrontierVision - 2.5% Series ACC 1 - 90.77%	Series ACC 2 - 4.58% Series ACC 3 - 2.14%
3,928,000,001-4,316,000,000	Until the holders of Claims in Class ACC Notes and in Classes ACC Trade and ACC Other Unsecured have been paid in full including Case Contract Interest (ACC Notes) and Case 8% Interest (ACC Trade and ACC Other Unsecured) and accrued post-Effective Date dividends	Series ACC 1 - 93.1%	Series ACC-2 - 4.7% Series ACC-3 - 2.2%
4,316,000,001-4,369,000,000	Until the additional distribution to the Series Arahova Interests equals \$50 million plus accrued post-Effective Date dividends at a rate of 5% per annum	Series Arahova - 100%	
Not Quantifiable	Until ESL holders have received Payment in Full of their Claims and Case 8% Interest plus accrued post-Effective Date dividends		
Not Quantifiable	Until ACC-4 holders have received the full amount of their Allowed Claims plus Case Contract Interest plus post-Effective Date dividends		
Not Quantifiable	Until ACC-5 holders have received the full amount of their Allowed Claims plus Case 8% Interest plus post-Effective Date dividends		
Not Quantifiable	Until ACC-6 holders receive distributions in accordance with the relative priorities established by the Liquidation Preferences governing the shares of		

	ACC Preferred Stock and the Bankruptcy Code.	
Not Quantifiable	Each ACC-7 holder is entitled to receive a pro rata share of any distributions remaining	

- (1) Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined have the respective meaning given to them under the Plan. Aggregate distributions and ART distribution percentages are as of March 31, 2008.
- (2) Pursuant to the terms of the Plan, certain series of Interests are entitled to post-Effective Date dividends on certain amounts due to the corresponding class of claims. For purposes of calculating the reference amount on which post-Effective Date dividends accrue, the distribution of the True Up Holdback is treated as if it occurred on the Effective Date.
- (3) Unless otherwise stated, post-Effective Date dividends accrue at a rate of 8.9% per annum.

The Declaration does not provide the Holders any voting rights (except in connection with certain amendments to the Declaration and except for limited rights in connection with the appointment of a successor Institutional Trustee or Delaware Trustee). The beneficial interests are freely transferable and tradable.

Distributions will be made to the Holders from amounts recovered through resolution of the Causes of Action, and any other cash held by the ART, subject to, among other things, the establishment of reasonable reserves for contingent liabilities and future costs and expenses. Pursuant to the Plan and the Declaration, all distributions are net of any costs and expenses incurred by the ART in connection with administering, litigating or otherwise resolving the various Causes of Action of the ART and operating the ART. Amounts withheld and not distributed may also include fees and expenses of the Trustees, premiums for directors and officers insurance, and other insurance and fees and expenses of attorneys and consultants. Distributions will be made only from assets of the ART and only to the extent that the ART has sufficient assets (over reserves for contingent liabilities and future costs and expenses, among other things) to make such payments in accordance with the Plan and the Declaration. No distribution is required to be made to any Holder unless such Holder is to receive in such distribution at least \$25.00 per ART certificate held or unless such distribution is the final distribution to such Holder pursuant to the Plan and the Declaration.

The Interests only represent a right to receive a pro rata portion of the distributions from the ART to each respective class of Interests, pursuant to the terms of the Plan and the Declaration. The Holders have no right with respect to, or interest in, (i) the Causes of Action, (ii) the Debtors or (iii) any amount with respect to the Causes of Action, including any judgment or settlement proceeds.

Distributions will be made at the sole discretion of the Trustees in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and the Declaration. As of the date of this Registration Statement, the Trustees have determined the present best course of action is to retain the existing cash in reserve to administer the ART and resolve the Causes of Action. Consequently, there have been no distributions through the date of this Registration Statement and none have been announced.

Item 12. Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Indemnification of the Trustees

The Declaration states that the ART shall indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the Trustees in connection with any threatened, pending or completed action, suit, proceeding or claim, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, arising out of or relating to the ART, the Interests, the issuance or distribution of the Interest certificates, the Causes of Action, including, but not limited to, (i) in connection with the prosecution or settlement of such Causes of Action or the enforcement of any determination, judgment or order with respect thereto and (ii) any decision, determination or approval by the Trustees regarding the prosecution, disposition, settlement, resolution or liquidation of any such cause of action, or any acts or omissions of the ART, or actions taken by the Trustees in their capacity or purportedly in their capacity as Trustees, against any and all losses, liabilities, damages, judgments, demands, suits, claims, assessments, charges, fines, penalties and other costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees and expenses and other fees and expenses associated with the defense of a claim or incurred by the Trustees in obtaining indemnification under the Declaration, whether or not in a formal proceeding (collectively, "Damages").

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, the ART shall not be required to indemnify a Trustee if it is established in a final judicial determination by clear and convincing evidence that such Damages arose as the result of acts or omissions of the Trustee with deliberate intent to injure the Holders or with reckless disregard for the best interests of such Holders. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the Trustee acted or decided with deliberate intent to injure the Holders or with reckless disregard for the best interests of such Holders.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, expenses (including attorneys' fees and expenses) incurred by a Trustee in defending a civil, criminal, administrative or investigative action, suit, proceeding or claim referred to above shall be paid by the ART in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit, proceeding or claim promptly upon receipt of an undertaking (without bond or security) by or on behalf of such Trustee to repay such amount if it shall ultimately be determined that he is not entitled to be indemnified by the ART as authorized in the Declaration.

The Declaration also authorizes the ART to purchase and maintain insurance to cover its indemnification obligations and any other liabilities of the Trustees. The ART maintains applicable policies insuring the ART and the Trustees against certain claims.

Indemnification of the Plan Administrator

Under the Plan Administrator Agreement, if the Plan Administrator or any Plan Administrator staff member (collectively, "Plan Administrator Person") becomes involved in any capacity in any claim, suit, action, proceeding, or investigation (including, without limitation, any shareholder or derivative action or arbitration proceeding) (collectively, a "Proceeding") in connection with any matter in any way relating to, or arising out of the services to be performed by the Plan Administrator under the Plan Administrator Agreement (including, but not limited to, its role as Plan Administrator or the role of any staff member as a governor, officer or director of any of the Debtors), the Debtors (to the extent services are not services for the ART described in the immediately succeeding parenthetical) and the ART (to the extent services are administrative services or other services being performed for the

ART pursuant to a written request therefor by the Trustees) shall indemnify, defend and hold such Plan Administrator Person harmless to the fullest extent permitted by law, from and against any losses, claims, damages, liabilities and expenses, except to the extent that it shall be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a judgment that has become final in that it is no longer subject to appeal or other review that such losses, claims, damages, liabilities and/or expenses resulted primarily from the willful misconduct, gross negligence, bad faith, or fraud of the Plan Administrator Person.

In addition, in the event that any Plan Administrator Person becomes involved in any capacity in any Proceeding in connection with any matter in any way relating to, or arising out of the services to be performed by the Plan Administrator under the Plan Administrator Agreement (except to the extent such Proceeding is a result of or related to a Plan Administrator Person's violation or breach of any of the terms of the Plan, the Plan Administrator Agreement or other applicable order as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a judgment or finding, as applicable, that has become final in that it is no longer subject to appeal or other review) the Debtors and the ART (to the extent services are being performed for the ART) shall reimburse such Plan Administrator Person for its reasonable legal and other expenses (including the cost of any investigation and preparation) as such expenses are incurred by such Plan Administrator Person in connection therewith, subject to the obligation of such Plan Administrator Person to repay such reimbursement if it is ultimately determined that such Plan Administrator Person is not entitled to such reimbursement.

The ART maintains applicable policies insuring Quest as the Trust Administrator against certain claims in connection with its services to the ART.

Item 13. Financial Statements and Supplemental Data

Adelphia Recovery Trust

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Trustees of the
Adelphia Recovery Trust

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of the Adelphia Recovery Trust (the "ART") as of December 31, 2007, and the related statements of operations and changes in net assets, and cash flows for the period from February 13, 2007 (date established) to December 31, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the ART's Trustees. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The ART is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of the ART's internal control over financial reporting. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the ART's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the ART's Trustees, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the ART as of December 31, 2007 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period from February 13, 2007 to December 31, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ UHY LLP

New Haven, Connecticut
April 28, 2008

**Adelphia Recovery Trust
Balance Sheet**

	<u>December 31, 2007</u>
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 189,684,573
Prepaid insurance	124,670
Note and accrued interest receivable	4,998,757
Total assets	<u>\$ 194,808,000</u>
Liabilities and net assets	
Accrued expenses	\$ 6,819,802
Total liabilities	6,819,802
Net assets	187,988,198
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 194,808,000</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Adelphia Recovery Trust
Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

	For the period from February 13, 2007 (date established) to December 31, 2007
Revenues	
Litigation—court approved settlements	\$ 188,196,702
Litigation—settlements	100,000
Interest income	<u>4,300,982</u>
Total revenues	192,597,684
Operating expenses	
General and administrative expenses	1,854,119
Professional expenses—litigation	26,417,616
Professional expenses—administrative	<u>2,381,501</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>30,653,236</u>
Net income	161,944,448
Contributions from Debtor	
Cash	25,000,000
Non-cash	<u>1,043,750</u>
Net assets, end of period	<u>\$ 187,988,198</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Adelphia Recovery Trust
Statement of Cash Flows

	For the period from February 13, 2007 (date established) to December 31, 2007
Operating activities	
Net income	\$ 161,944,448
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities	
Insurance funded by Debtor	1,043,750
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Prepaid insurance	(124,670)
Note and accrued interest receivable	(4,998,757)
Accrued expenses	6,819,802
Net cash provided by operating activities	164,684,573
Financing activities	
Contribution from Debtor—cash	25,000,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	25,000,000
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	189,684,573
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 189,684,573

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Adelphia Recovery Trust
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

1. Nature and Purpose

The Adelphia Recovery Trust (the “ART”) is a Delaware statutory trust. The ART was created at the expense of Adelphia Communications Corporation (“Adelphia”) and certain of its subsidiaries (together with Adelphia the “Debtors”). The ART was established on February 13, 2007 pursuant to the First Modified Fifth Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization of Adelphia Communications Corporation and Certain Affiliated Debtors (the “Plan”), which was confirmed by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the “Bankruptcy Court”) by an order dated January 5, 2007. The ART became effective February 13, 2007 (the “Effective Date”). The ART holds certain litigation claims transferred to it pursuant to the Plan against various third parties (the “Causes of Action”). The Causes of Action transferred to the ART for resolution were recorded at the nominal amount of \$1. The ART exists to resolve the Causes of Action through litigation or settlement for the holders of interests (the “Holders”) in the ART. The Holders on the Effective Date were the restitution fund established under the Plan by the U.S. Treasury (the “Restitution Fund”) and certain creditors and equity holders of the Debtors. The ART will distribute to the Holders, the net proceeds from resolving the Causes of Action, less amounts withheld for the costs of administering the ART and prosecuting the remaining Causes of Action.

The ART will dissolve upon the earlier of the distribution of all of its assets to the Holders or the fifth anniversary of its creation. However, an extension of the term may be granted by the Bankruptcy Court if deemed necessary to resolve the remaining Causes of Action and or for distributing the net proceeds to the Holders. Each such extension must be approved by the Bankruptcy Court within six months of the beginning of each such extension.

The ART is administered by five individual trustees (the “Trustees”) appointed by various creditors of the Adelphia estate and approved by the Bankruptcy Court. The ART has no employees as of December 31, 2007. The Trustees engage third party professionals and others including a trust administrator (the “Trust Administrator”), which along with Adelphia, assist the Trustees in administering the activities of the ART. The Trustees have the duty and authority to take actions necessary to protect, maintain, liquidate to cash and maximize the Causes of Action, whether by litigation, settlement or otherwise. The time frame for ultimate resolution of any of the Causes of Action cannot be estimated. For a description of the ongoing Causes of Action see Note 7.

On the Effective Date, Adelphia contributed \$25,000,000 to the ART to fund the costs of resolving the Causes of Action pursuant to the Plan. Additional amounts appropriate to prosecute outstanding Causes of Action or otherwise fund the activities of the ART will be obtained from any proceeds received from resolved Causes of Action, through earnings on ART investments or through loans from third parties including Adelphia. These amounts, and any amounts held pending distribution to the Holders, will be the only amounts held by the ART.

Pursuant to the Plan and the Declaration of Trust as amended (the “Declaration”), the Trustees are permitted to retain amounts for contingent and future costs and expenses. Pursuant to the Plan and the Declaration, all distributions are net of any costs and expenses incurred by the ART in connection with administering, litigating or otherwise resolving the various Causes of Action of the ART. The distribution of any net proceeds from settlements or judgments will be made at the sole discretion of the Trustees in accordance with the Plan and the Declaration. As of the date hereof, the Trustees have determined to retain the existing cash and cash equivalents to administer the ART and fund the prosecution of the pending Causes of Action. Therefore, there have been no distributions as of December 31, 2007.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the ART to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results are likely to differ from those estimates and those differences may be significant.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The ART considers all highly liquid investments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Substantially all cash and cash equivalents are held in the trust department of a reputable financial institution. The amount on deposit exceeds the federally insured limit. As of December 31, 2007 substantially all cash equivalents consist of money market funds which are invested in US Government Treasury obligations in accordance with the ART investment policy.

Income Taxes

The ART is not subject to federal or state income taxes. The ART is not aware of any transactions or events up to and including December 31, 2007 that would subject it to federal or state income taxes. Further, the ART has no unrecognized income tax benefits as of December 31, 2007 nor are there any amounts required to be included in the financial statements for interest or penalties on unrecognized income tax benefits.

The Plan and Declaration provide that, for federal income tax purposes, the ART was deemed to be formed in two steps. The contribution by Adelpia of \$25 million for the purpose of pursuing the Causes of Action, the Causes of Action and any and all other property transferred to the ART (together, the “ART Property”) were treated first as a deemed transfer of the ART Property to the holders of claims and equity interests who receive interests in the ART (“Interests”) (in proportion to the fair market values of the Interests they receive). This was followed by a deemed transfer by each such holder of its interest in the ART Property to the ART, in exchange for Interests. All Interests allocated to holders of disputed claims and equity interests (“DC/EI Holders”) are deemed transferred to a reserve and an election will be made pursuant to the Plan and U.S. Treasury Regulations Section 1.468B-9(c) to treat such reserve as a “disputed ownership fund” (the “ART DOF”). The ART DOF and not the DC/EI Holders will be treated as the owner of these reserved Interests.

The ART DOF will be treated for United States federal income tax purposes as a taxable entity separate from the ART. The ART DOF will be responsible for the payment of any taxes (including withholding taxes) resulting from holding Interests (including, without limitation, any allocation of income to holders of Interests), but the only source of payment therefor will be the amounts distributed to the DOF on behalf of the holders of such Interests (and funds, if any, transferred to the ART DOF by DC/EI Holders).

The Holders will be treated as the grantors of the ART and the Trustees will file tax returns for the ART as a “grantor trust” pursuant to Section 1.671-4(a) of the U.S. Treasury Regulations. The ART obtained a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service confirming the ART’s treatment for tax purposes as a pass-through grantor trust. As a condition to receiving that private letter ruling, the ART must amend its Declaration to eliminate the Trustees’ obligation under the Declaration of Trust to “use reasonable best efforts to have the [ART] interests ... listed on a national securities exchange.” The Trust has filed a motion with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York seeking approval of that amendment to the ART’s Declaration.

Items of income, gain, loss, deduction and other tax items will be allocated to the Holders that would be entitled to receive such items if they constituted cash distributions or reductions therefrom. The Holders will be responsible for the payment of taxes on a current basis that result from such allocations whether or not cash is distributed.

As of December 31, 2007 the net tax basis of the ART is approximately \$490 million higher than the reported amount of net assets in the ART financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Causes of Action is recognized when collection is reasonably assured:

For settlements that are not submitted to the Bankruptcy Court for approval, revenue is recognized when the settlement agreement is fully executed by all parties to the agreement.

For settlements that are submitted for Bankruptcy Court approval, revenue is recognized when an order entered by the Bankruptcy Court approving the settlement becomes a final order and is not subject to appeal. Settlements collected but subject to appeal are recorded as deferred settlement revenue until the time for appeal expires.

For judgments, revenue is recognized when a judgment entered by the Bankruptcy Court becomes a final judgment and is not subject to appeal or such appeal when made is determined to be frivolous or have a remote chance of success.

The ART is currently in the process of prosecuting numerous Causes of Action as discussed in Note 7.

3. Notes Receivable

On August 3, 2007 the ART settled a Cause of Action and received an unsecured note bearing simple (non-compounding) interest, at a rate of 8%, in the principal amount of \$4,875,250. The Court approved the settlement of that Cause of Action on September 6, 2007. The note is recourse only to the proceeds of a \$28 million life insurance policy on the lives of Mr. Lawrence Tow and his wife, the proceeds of which policy shall not be paid until the death of the last to die of Mr. Tow and his wife. Payment of the principal and interest is not expected before December 31, 2008. As of December 31, 2007, the balance under the note was \$4,998,757 comprised of the principal amount of the note and accrued interest of \$123,507.

4. Other Related Party Transactions

In 2007, Adelpia was directed by the ART Trustees to pre-pay director and officer insurance premiums on behalf of the ART in the amount of \$1,043,750. The ART has characterized the payment as a non-cash contribution from Adelpia. All future insurance costs will be paid for by the ART. There remains a prepaid insurance balance of \$124,670 as of December 31, 2007.

The Trust Administrator and Adelpia continue to provide administrative support to the ART including maintaining electronic data and paper documents used in prosecuting the Causes of Action, support for Holder distributions when they might occur (including maintenance of data related to the implementation of Plan provisions) and financial reporting. These services have and will continue to be provided at no cost to the ART under the terms of various agreements between the Trust Administrator and Adelpia. The ART financial statements do not reflect any amounts for these services.

5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of all the ART's financial instruments as of December 31, 2007, including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accrued interest receivable, and accrued expenses approximate their carrying value.

6. Trustee Compensation

Each Trustee receives annual base compensation of \$175,000. Each of the five Trustees were paid \$150,000 as base compensation in 2007 on an interim basis for carrying out the purpose of the ART. The compensation was paid quarterly at the beginning of each calendar quarter in the amount of \$37,500 per Trustee. After December 31, 2007 the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of Adelpia Communications Corporation and all of its Affiliated Debtors-In-Possession (the "Creditors Committee") agreed to increase Trustee compensation to \$43,750 per quarter retroactive to January 1, 2007. The incremental annual compensation of \$25,000 per Trustee for 2007 will be paid and recognized as expense in 2008.

The Trustees may award additional reasonable service compensation to any Trustee for additional service to the ART. The aggregate amount of additional service compensation distributed to all Trustees as a group in a year may not exceed \$350,000. As of the date of this report \$250,000 of additional service compensation was awarded for 2007 service. The decision to award the additional service compensation and the related payment were both finalized after December 31, 2007 and will be expensed in 2008.

Incentive compensation is also possible in conjunction with the termination of the ART, based on the amount of aggregate distributions to the Holders over the existence of the ART. The incentive compensation is based on a percentage scale related to aggregate distributions, and is reduced by amounts paid in base and additional service compensation and cannot be less than zero in any event.

7. Causes of Action and Contingencies

Court Approved Settlements

Court approved settlements of Causes of Action for the period from February 13, 2007 to December 31, 2007 follow:

Defendant

Deloitte and Touche LLP	\$167,500,000
Tow & Rosensweig	<u>20,696,702</u>
Total	<u><u>\$188,196,702</u></u>

Pending Causes of Action

Bank Litigation

On July 6, 2003, the Creditors Committee filed a complaint (the “Creditors Committee Complaint”) in the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against Adelpia’s pre-petition commercial banks and lenders, Adelpia’s former investment bankers and financial advisors, and assignees of Adelpia’s pre-petition bank debt. The Creditors Committee Complaint asserted 52 Causes of Action seeking (a) recovery as fraudulent transfers the principal and interest paid by Adelpia to defendants, (b) avoidance as fraudulent obligations Adelpia’s obligations, if any, to repay the defendants, (c) recovery of damages for fraud and breaches of fiduciary duties to Adelpia and for aiding and abetting fraud and breaches of fiduciary duties by members of the Rigas family relating to Adelpia’s credit facilities, (d) equitable disallowance, subordination or recharacterization of each of the defendants’ claims in Adelpia’s bankruptcy cases, (e) avoidance and recovery of preferential transfers made to certain defendants shortly prior to Adelpia’s bankruptcy filing, and (f) recovery of damages for violations of the Bank Holding Company Act. In addition, the Creditors Committee and Adelpia moved in the Bankruptcy Court seeking authority for the Committee to prosecute these claims together with Adelpia (the “Standing Motion”). On July 31, 2003, the Official Committee of Equity Security Holders for Adelpia filed a motion with the Bankruptcy Court to assert additional claims against the defendants in the form of an intervenor complaint. The Equity

Committee was granted leave to file its complaint (the “Equity Committee Complaint”), which joined certain of the claims asserted in the Creditors Committee Complaint and also asserted new claims against the investment bank defendants for fraudulent concealment and against the agent bank and investment bank defendants for fraud and RICO violations.

In October 2003, various defendants moved to dismiss both complaints and filed objections to the Standing Motion. On August 30, 2005, the Bankruptcy Court granted the Standing Motion, holding that the Creditors Committee had standing to pursue the claims in the Original Complaint on behalf of, and together with, Adelpia. On February 9, 2006, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York granted a motion filed by certain defendants to withdraw the reference to the Bankruptcy Court, subject to the proviso, with the consent of all parties, that the motions to dismiss would remain with the Bankruptcy Court. No decision was rendered on the motions to dismiss during the Adelpia bankruptcy proceedings. The claims asserted in the Creditors Committee Complaint and the Equity Committee Complaint were transferred to the ART pursuant to the Plan.

In 2007, the Bankruptcy Court issued separate decisions with respect to each of the two complaints. In re Adelpia Commc’ns Corp., 365 B.R. 24, 62 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2007); In re Adelpia Commc’ns Corp., Adversary No. 03-04942 (REG), 2007 WL 2403553 at *11 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Aug. 17, 2007). In the first decision, the Bankruptcy Court sustained the fraudulent transfer claims, the aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty claims, the breach of fiduciary duty claims against certain defendants, the equitable subordination and disallowance claims, the Bank Holding Company Act claims, and the voidable preference claims in the Creditors Committee Complaint, but dismissed, with leave to replead, the claims for aiding and abetting fraud. In the second decision, the Bankruptcy Court dismissed the additional claims asserted in the Equity Committee’s Complaint, but granted leave to replead the claims for fraud and fraudulent concealment.

On July 10, 2007, all of the original moving defendants sought leave to appeal with respect to all the claims in the Creditors Committee’s Complaint that the Bankruptcy Court had declined to dismiss. The District Court denied leave to appeal from the rulings that sustained the fraudulent transfer claims, the voidable preference claims, and the equitable subordination claims, but granted leave to appeal on certain discrete issues of law concerning the ART’s standing, application of the Bank Holding Company Act, the existence of equitable disallowance under the Bankruptcy Code, and the existence of aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty liability under Pennsylvania law as well as the adequacy of the pleadings on that claim. Adelpia Recovery Trust v. Bank of Am., N.A., No. 05 Civ 9050 (LMM), 2007 WL 2585065 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 05, 2007); Adelpia Recovery Trust v. Bank of Am., N.A., No. 05 Civ. 9050 (LMM), 2007 WL 2890220 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 28, 2007).

On October 31, 2007, while the appeal was pending, the ART filed an Amended Complaint. The Amended Complaint (i) consolidated the earlier complaints into a single complaint; (ii) added additional allegations to support the claims on which the Bankruptcy Court granted leave to replead (aiding and abetting fraud, fraudulent concealment, and fraud); and (iii) added as

defendants approximately 380 new entities that became assignees of the Adelphia bank debt after the original complaints were filed. Certain defendants filed motions to dismiss the Amended Complaint and certain defendants filed answers to the Amended Complaint.

In its January 17, 2008 decision on appeal, the District Court concluded, inter alia, that the ART had standing and the Bankruptcy Court properly had sustained the claims for aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty and equitable disallowance. The Court dismissed the Bank Holding Company Act claim with leave to replead to cure an ambiguity in the original allegations. *Adelphia Recovery Trust v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. 05 Civ 9050 (LMM), 2008 WL 217057 at *6, 13 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 17, 2008). The Bank Holding Company Act claims subsequently were repleaded in a Second Amended Complaint filed March 4, 2008. Certain defendants filed motions to dismiss the repleaded Bank Holding Company Act claims set forth in the Second Amended Complaint.

The motions to dismiss the Amended Complaint and the Second Amended Complaint are pending. Under the current scheduling order, the trial will commence no earlier than March 2009.

At this time, the ART cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings or estimate the possible financial effect of these proceedings on the ART.

Motorola Litigation

On June 22, 2006, Adelphia filed an adversary complaint against Motorola, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries, as well as transferees of claims filed by Motorola in the Adelphia bankruptcy cases in the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. The complaint seeks recovery for (a) Motorola's aiding and abetting breaches of fiduciary duty by members of the Rigas family in manipulating Adelphia's financial statements and performance results for the fiscal years 2000 and 2001; (b) avoidance and recovery of preferential and fraudulent transfers made to Motorola of more than \$60 million; (c) avoidance of purported (but unperfected) liens asserted by Motorola; and (d) equitable disallowance or subordination of Motorola's claims in the Adelphia bankruptcy cases (the total face amount of which is approximately \$66.6 million).

The ART and Adelphia are co-plaintiffs in this litigation. On September 11, 2007, Adelphia and the ART amended the complaint against Motorola to add a cause of action for equitable disallowance and additional factual allegations. If Adelphia and the ART do not prevail on the claim for equitable disallowance, Adelphia has an interest senior to the ART to receive the amount necessary to offset any of Motorola's claims allowed by the Bankruptcy Court.

On August 22, 2007, plaintiffs moved for summary judgment to disallow a portion of the defendants' claims against certain Adelphia debtors. Plaintiffs' motion is pending. Discovery is ongoing, and no trial date has been set.

At this time, the ART cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings or estimate the possible financial effect of these proceedings on the ART.

Prestige and FPL Litigation

On June 24, 2004, the Unsecured Creditors' Committee filed two separate fraudulent conveyance complaints, one against FPL Group, Inc. and West Boca Security, Inc. ("FPL") and the other against Prestige Communications of NC, Inc., Jonathan J. Oscher, Lorraine Oscher McClain, Robert F. Buckfelder, Buckfelder Investment Trust, and Anverse, Inc. Both actions were filed in the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and relate to pre-petition transactions. In a decision dated January 7, 2008, the District Court withdrew the reference in the Prestige action and transferred the case to the District Court. The FPL action remains pending in the Bankruptcy Court. Discovery is ongoing in both actions.

The Prestige action seeks to recover fraudulent transfers in connection with Adelphia's purchase of the assets of Prestige Communications of N.C., Inc., an acquisition that closed on July 5, 2000, as well as a claim that the owners of the Prestige cable systems aided and abetted breaches of fiduciary duty on the part of the Rigas family in connection with the transaction. The trial in the Prestige action is scheduled to begin January 20, 2009.

The FPL action seeks to recover an alleged fraudulent transfer arising out of Adelphia's repurchase of certain of its stock from FPL in January 1999 for \$149.5 million. The trial date in the FPL action is December 1, 2009.

At this time, the ART cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings or estimate the possible financial effect of these proceedings on the ART.

Avoidance Actions

On July 31, 2003, Adelphia and its debtor affiliates filed with the Bankruptcy Court their Statements of Financial Affairs, which included a schedule of payments to insider entities made within one year prior to Adelphia's filing for bankruptcy and payments to non-insider entities made within ninety days prior to Adelphia's filing for bankruptcy. Subsequently, Adelphia engaged in extensive analysis of all such payments to determine if they could be avoided pursuant to provisions of the Bankruptcy Code.

On April 20, 2004, Adelphia filed a motion seeking to abandon most of the potential actions to avoid the pre-petition payments because, among other reasons, (i) Adelphia believed that pursuing certain of such actions against parties with whom Adelphia was continuing to do business could have a significant, adverse impact on important, ongoing business relationships, and (ii) the costs associated with pursuing such actions far outweighed any potential benefit to the Adelphia debtors' estates that might otherwise result from bringing such actions. In response to certain objections to Adelphia's motion, Adelphia amended its initial motion.

On May 27, 2004, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order tolling all claims to avoid inter-debtor payments and authorizing the abandonment of potential actions to avoid (i) transfers to taxing authorities; (ii) transfers to human resource providers engaged in business with Adelphia; (iii) transfers determined to have been made in the ordinary course of business; and (iv) certain transfers deemed de minimis. As to the remainder of the transfers made by Adelphia during the relevant one-year and ninety-day periods prior to the bankruptcy filing, Adelphia either (i) entered into tolling agreements with the transferee extending Adelphia's time to initiate an action, or (ii) filed a complaint and initiated an adversary proceeding against the transferee.

As of June 25, 2004, Adelphia secured approximately 250 tolling agreements with various transferees, including members of the Rigas family, the Rigas family entities, former executives James Brown and Michael Mulcahey, and former directors Erland Kailbourne, Dennis Coyle, Leslie Gelber, and Peter Metros, among others. Certain of these tolling agreements have been amended from time to time. In addition, Adelphia filed approximately 150 complaints in the Bankruptcy Court commencing actions to avoid certain pre-petition transfers and payments. Some of those complaints have since been dismissed after further investigation.

On July 21, 2004, the Bankruptcy Court temporarily stayed all activity in the avoidance actions commenced by Adelpia and approved notice and service procedures in connection therewith.

At this time, the ART cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings or estimate the possible financial effect of these proceedings on the ART.

8. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to December 31, 2007 and to April 28, 2008 there have been no events that would be material to the financial statements of the ART including Cause of Action settlements or judgments or Holder distributions or decisions concerning future Holder distributions.

9. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Adelphia Recovery Trust
Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

	For the period from February 13, 2007 (date established) to March 31, 2007	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007	For the quarter ended September 30, 2007	For the quarter ended December 31, 2007	For the period from February 13, 2007 (date established) to December 31, 2007
Revenues					
Litigation - court approved settlements	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 172,375,250	\$ 15,821,452	\$ 188,196,702
Litigation - settlements	—	—	—	100,000	100,000
Interest income	165,597	309,304	1,649,145	2,176,936	4,300,982
Total revenues	<u>165,597</u>	<u>309,304</u>	<u>174,024,395</u>	<u>18,098,388</u>	<u>192,597,684</u>
Operating expenses					
General and administrative expenses	333,605	477,634	509,358	533,522	1,854,119
Professional expenses - litigation	5,224,370	8,397,410	5,809,634	6,986,202	26,417,616
Professional expenses - administrative	776,275	614,312	466,531	524,383	2,381,501
Total operating expenses	<u>6,334,250</u>	<u>9,489,356</u>	<u>6,785,523</u>	<u>8,044,107</u>	<u>30,653,236</u>
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (6,168,653)</u>	<u>\$ (9,180,052)</u>	<u>\$ 167,238,872</u>	<u>\$ 10,054,281</u>	<u>\$ 161,944,448</u>

Item 14. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 15. Financial Statements and Exhibits

(a) An index to and description of the financial statements filed as part of this Registration Statement are set forth above in Item 13.

(b) Exhibits

- 2.1 First Modified Fifth Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization of Adelpia Communications Corporation and Certain of its Affiliated Debtors, effective February 13, 2007
- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Trust, dated February 13, 2007
- 3.2 Amendment to Restated Certificate of Trust, dated March 15, 2007
- 3.3 Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, dated February 13, 2007
- 3.4 Rules and Procedures of Adelpia Recovery Trust
- 4.1 Form of Certificate Evidencing Undivided Beneficial Interests in the Assets of the Adelpia Recovery Trust (Global Certificate)
- 4.2 Form of Certificate Evidencing Undivided Beneficial Interests in the Assets of the Adelpia Recovery Trust (Book Entry Certificate)
- 10.1 Plan Administrator Agreement, dated February 12, 2007
- 10.2 Trustee Compensation Agreement
- 24.1 Power of Attorney (included on signature page)

SIGNATURES

Each of the undersigned Trustees constitutes and appoints RALPH J. TAKALA, with full power to act alone, as the true and lawful attorney and agent for the undersigned. In the undersigned's name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, said attorney or agent is authorized to sign, execute, file and deliver any and all instruments and to do any and all acts and things which said attorney and agent may deem necessary or advisable or which may be required to enable the ART to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and any rules, regulations or requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect thereof, in connection with the filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission of a Registration Statement on Form 10 relating to the registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, of interests in the ART, including specifically but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the power and authority to sign in the name of and on behalf of the undersigned, in his capacity as a trustee of the ART any such Registration Statement and any and all amendments, including any or all post-effective amendments, and supplements to the Registration Statement, whether on Form 10 or otherwise, and any other instruments or documents filed as a part of or in connection therewith, and each of the undersigned does hereby ratify and confirm all that said attorney and agent may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, this 30th day of April 2008.

By: /s/ Bryan Bloom

Name: **Bryan Bloom**

Title: CVV Trustee

By: /s/ Lee S. Hillman

Name: **Lee S. Hillman**

Title: CVV Trustee

By: /s/ David P. Stowell

Name: **David P. Stowell**

Title: CVV Trustee

By: /s/ Ralph J. Takala

Name: **Ralph J. Takala**

Title: CVV Trustee

By: /s/ Dean A. Ziehl
Name: **Dean A. Ziehl**
Title: CVV Trustee

**Quest Turnaround Advisors, L.L.C., as Trust
Administrator**

By: /s/ Jeffrey A. Brodsky
Its: Member

By: /s/ Barry D. Shalov
Its: Member