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Former US cable telecommunications company Time Warner CableTime Warner Cable's final logo is used for the acquisition with Charter Communications.Former typeSubsidiaryIndustryTelecommunicationsMass mediaFateAcviserd by Charter CommunicationsPredecessorWarner CommunicationsSuccessorCharter SpectrumFounded1962; 58 years ago (1962)(as Television Communications, Inc.) Founders as a division of the merger, then spin-off of Warner Communications and Time, Inc.DefunctMay 18, 2016; 4 years ago (2016-05-18)HeadquartersTime Warner Center, New York City, New York, United StatesArea servedUnited StatesKey peopleRobert D. Marcus(Chairman and CEO)ParentWarner Communications (1962-1992) Time Warner (1992–2009)Independent (2009–2016)Charter Communications (2016-present)SubsidiariesTime Warner Cable LLC Enterprisessitehide Time Warner Center, formerly the headquarters of the Company in New York City. It was shared by his namesake, but now unrelated company, Time Warner. The Time Warner Cable building entrance in Morrisville, North Carolina Time Warner Cable (TWC), also known as Time Warner, was an American cable TV company. In May 2016, it was ranked as the second-largest cable company in the United States by revenue behind only Comcast, which operates in 29 states. [1] The headquarters were located at the Time Warner Center in Midtown Manhattan, New York City,[2] with other corporate offices in Stamford, Connecticut; Charlotte, North Carolina; and Herndon, Virginia. [3] It was controlled by Warner Communications, then by Time Warner. The company spun off the cable business in March 2009 as part of a major restructuring. From 2009 to 2016, Time Warner Cable was a completely independent company, and continued to use the Time Warner name under license from its former parent company (including the Road Runner (the name of its Internet service, now Spectrum Internet). In 2014, the company was the subject of a proposed purchase of Comcast Corporation, valued at $45.2 billion; But after opposition to the deal from various groups, along with plans by the U.S. government to try to block the merger, Comcast canceled the deal in April 2015. [4] The purchase was completed on 18 September 2015. Charter had continued to do business like Time Warner Cable in its previous markets, but has now re-branded these operations under the Spectrum brand in most markets (a brand Charter launched in 2014), although it will continue to use roadrunner.com email addresses and adelphia.net email addresses to new customers. [5] History Time Warner Cable was formed in 1992 by the merger of Time Inc's cable TV company, American Television and Communications Corp. (service areas that had belonged to this company name of Time Warner Communications; Since the 1990s, areas that had used this name have either been renamed Time Warner Cable, Bright House Networks, or have been given to other cable providers), and Warner Cable, a division of Warner Communications, as a result of a merger to form Time Warner; for the two years after the merger, the companies operated separately, but under the umbrella name Time Warner Cable Group (mainly due to the fact that 18% of the ATC has been publicly owned at the time); They were merged into one unit in 1992. It also includes the remnants of the defunct QUBE interactive TV service. In 1995, the company launched the Southern Tier On-Line Community, a cable modem service later known as Road Runner High Speed Online. That year began talks that would later result in Warner's acquisition of Paragon Cable. Glenn Britt (born 1949–2014) was ceo from 2001 to December 2013. Time Warner retained Time Warner Cable as a subsidiary until March 2009, when it was spun out as an independent company. [8] Before the spin-out, Time Warner had held an 84% stake in Time Warner Cable. [9] Non-TW shareholders received 0.083670 shares for each share already owned. This move made Time Warner Cable the largest cable operator in the United States owned exclusively by a single class of shareholders (without super voting stock). [10] Time Warner Cable launched DVR service in the Houston area in 2004. (TWC's Houston-area cable systems are now owned by Comcast, the parent company of NBCUniversal.) When it was first launched, it used Scientific-Atlanta set-top boxes with DVR. In June 2009, Time Warner Cable unveiled a concept known as TV Everywhere- a means of giving multi-platform access to live and on-demand content from TV channels associated with a user's TV subscription. [11] [12] Sales Main article: Attempted purchase of Time Warner Cable by Comcast It was first reported in October 2013 that Time Warner Cable was exploring a sale of the company, possibly to Charter Communications. However, on November 30, 2013, there were reports that Comcast was expressing interest in acquiring Time Warner Cable. Both companies were said to place bids for the company. [14] Charter reiterated its interest in buying Time Warner Cable and increased its bid on February 14, 2014, it was reported that Comcast had entered into an agreement to buy TWC in a combined deal valued at $45.2 billion, pending regulatory approval. [15] The proposed merger was met with prominent opposition from various groups, raising concerns that the size of the combined company would reduce competition and would give Comcast an unprecedented level of control over America's internet and TV industries, increase influence in the distribution of NBCUniversal content, hamper over-the-top services and lead to higher prices for its services. [16] [17] In April 2015, it was reported that the US Department of Justice was preparing to file an antitrust investigation. against the companies in an effort to stop the merger, primarily because the merged company would have controlled 57 percent of the country's broadband capacity. On April 24, 2015, Comcast officially announced that it had canceled the merger. [20] In May 2015, Bloomberg News reported that Charter was close to a deal to buy TWC for $195 per share. [22] Charter had been involved in the Comcast/TWC merger, as the companies planned to sell about 4 million subscribers to Charter to reduce the combined company's market share to an acceptable level. [23] The following day, Charter officially announced its intention to buy Time Warner Cable in a deal valued at $78.7 billion, and confirmed that it would also proceed with its proposed, $10.1 billion acquisition of Bright House Networks. The deal was subject to regulatory approval, but due to the relatively smaller size of the companies and their media holdings, the deal was expected to face less resistance than the Comcast/TWC merger. [24] The acquisition was completed on 18 September 2015. The Time Warner Cable brand was phased out in favor of Spectrum to differentiate itself from Time Warner, which was acquired by AT&& T on June 14th 2018 and renamed to WarnerMedia on June 15th 2018, the Spectrum brand debuted in 2014 to promote Charter's services. [25] [5] [26] Residential services As of the second quarter of 2009, there were 14.6 million basic cable subscribers, 8.8 million digital cable subscribers, 8.7 million Road Runner residential subscribers, 2.5 million DVR subscribers,[27] and 4.5 million residential subscribers on digital phone, making it the fifth-largest landline provider in the United States. [28] Business services As of 2013, Time Warner Cable's business division had the second-largest business by revenue (of cable providers offering business services), with $1.7 billion in revenue as of the third quarter of 2013. Total revenue for 2012 was $1.9 billion. [29] Cable Internet Service Main article: Spectrum Internet Prior to Time Warner Cable merger with Charter Communications, they offered a total of 5 levels of Internet speeds, which are listed below: ELP (Everyday Low Price, $14.99) - Up to 2MB/s (had to ask to get, not actively offered / advertised) Standard - Up to 10MB / s Turbo - Up to 20MB / s Extreme - Up to 30MB / s Ultra - Up to 50MB / s Previous Time Warner Cable Internet Costs / Fees: Time Warner Cable charged a modem rental fee what was $10 /month and offered free WiFi with its service if requested instead of what Spectrum does today, what gives the modem free and charging $5 / month for WiFi service. For Time Warner Cable, customers can buy their own modem to alleviate this strain, along with today, allowing Spectrum customers to buy their own router to alleviate the WiFi charge. Naming rights Current Arena Spectrum Center, formerly Time Warner Cable Arena, is located in Charlotte, North Carolina, home to the NBA's Charlotte Hornets. In April 2008, the bobcats reached a naming rights agreement with Time Warner Cable, the Charlotte area's major cable TV provider; The arena was named after the cable provider in exchange for the release of the team's TV rights, which had been at TWC co-owned Carolina's Sports Entertainment Television for its first season, which failed to find much cable coverage in the Charlotte market outside of Time Warner Cable systems and went dark after a year, and then News 14 Carolina that was limited to only the North Carolina side of the market , until the arena naming rights deal was made. The team moved to the new Fox Sports South subfeed Fox Sports Carolinas and SportSouth (now Fox Sports Southeast) with the 2008-09 season, providing coverage through both Carolinas. [30] Shortly after he was acquired by Charter, the arena was renamed the Spectrum Center. In March 2007, Time Warner Cable, which offers service to the northeastern Wisconsin area, signed a 10-year naming rights agreement. The field is home to wisconsin timber rattlers, a local baseball team in the Big League and the subsidiary of the Milwaukee Brewers, based in Grand Chute, a suburb of Appleton. The team and Time Warner Cable agreed to terminate the rights agreement after the 2013 season, and the arena is now known as Neuroscience Group Field at Fox Cities Stadium, named after a local neurology practice. Acquisitions Adelphia July 31, 2006, Time Warner Cable and Comcast completed a deal to buy virtually all of Adelphia's assets for $17 billion. Time Warner Cable received 3.3 million of Adelphia's subscribers, up 29 percent, while Comcast gained nearly 1.7 million subscribers. Adelphia shareholders received 16% of Time Warner Cable. Time Warner Cable went public on February 13, 2007, and the company began trading on the New York Stock Exchange on March 1, 2007. An example of this is the Los Angeles market, which was mostly covered by Comcast and Adelphia (and some areas of the region already served by TWC), is now under Time Warner Cable. Philadelphia had been split between Time Warner Cable and Comcast, with most cable subscribers belonging to Comcast. Time Warner Cable subscribers in Philadelphia were traded with Comcast in early 2007. Similarly, the Houston area, which was under Time Warner, was switched to Comcast, while the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex was changed to Time Warner Cable (RR). [34] In the Twin Cities, Minneapolis was Time Warner Cable and Saint Paul was Comcast. The whole market is now Comcast. NaviSite Time Warner Cable acquired NaviSite (NAVI), a company that offers cloud and hosting services, on July 1, 2015. to $5.50 per share. On August 13, 2011, Time Warner Cable announced its $3 billion acquisition of Insight Communications by acquiring Insights 760,000 subscribers nationwide. The merger was completed on February 29, 2012, and as of June 2013, all Insight Communications was absorbed into Time Warner Cable. On October 30, 2013, Time Warner Cable announced that it has agreed to buy DukeNet Communications LLC for $600 million. DukeNet provides data and high-capacity bandwidth services to mobile operator, data center, government, and corporate customers in southeast. [37] Advance/Newhouse and Time Warner Entertainment (Bright House Networks spin off) Some of the regional cable system clusters operated by Time Warner Cable are owned by Time Warner Entertainment – Advance/Newhouse Partnership (TWEAN). In 2002, Advance/Newhouse Communications, unhappy with some of the operating policies of Time Warner Cable in the AOL Time Warner era, forced a restructuring of the TWEAN partnership so that Advance/Newhouse would actively manage and operate a portion of the jointly owned cable systems that correspond to their percentage of equity. Under this scheme, Advance/Newhouse enjoys the proceeds from its actively managed systems instead of just a percentage of the partnership's total earnings. Most of the affected systems were in the Indianapolis, Tampa and Orlando markets under the Bright House Networks brand. The value of this agreement is that it allows Advance/Newhouse to more directly control its cable investments without having to completely resolve the TWEAN partnership, providing some benefits via Time Warner Cable's development and purchase of leverage. The transactions proposed by Charter were approved, TWC and Bright House Networks have been absorbed into Charter. [24] Venture with Sprint Nextel In late 2005, TWC and several other cable companies formed a venture with Sprint Nextel. This joint venture enables TWC customers to receive a complete suite of products, which connect at home and outside of home entertainment, information and communication services. All of this was included in the new Triple Play on the Go, similar to Triple Play[discuss] but an addition of new services through Sprint Nextel. Controversy Bandwidth Measurement In Beaumont, Texas, during 2008, Time Warner Cable began testing tier-based metered data plans that effectively placed customers in a price hierarchy based on the amount of data they used. [38] In 2009, Time Warner Cable announced that several cities, including Rochester, New York, will become more testing sites. Especially in Rochester groups have formed to stop TWC. Several groups, including Stop TWC[39] and Stop The Cap[40] are currently working to oppose this work. On April 7, 2009, U.S. Congressman Eric Massa called on TWC to eliminate the broadband limit. [41] Signal intrusion and accidental transmission of pornography in March 2010, Time Warner Cable's transmission of its Kids on Demand and Kids Pre-School on Demand channels on systems in eastern North Carolina was interrupted by programming from adult pay-TV channel Playboy TV for about two hours between 6:15 a.m. and 8:15 a.m., where a group of spoke and posed in a sexually suggestive manner. [42] This random display affected Time Warner Cable's digital cable subscribers in four cities in the system's eastern North Carolina cluster, while other areas displayed a black screen. A Time Warner Cable spokesperson said in a statement to Raleigh CBS affiliate WRAL, it was a technical error that caused incorrect previews to appear on our children's on-demand channels. Unfortunately, it hit at the worst possible time on the worst possible channels. [43] A Time Warner Cable executive said normal monitoring procedures did not take effect because the fault affected only a few areas. [44] Cable clusters The Time Warner Cable logo was used until 2010. The Business Class division continued to use this logo until the charter acquisition. West Coast Cluster California – Barstow, Desert Cities, Orange County, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego Hawaii (operates as Oceanic Time Warner Cable) Midwest cluster Kansas – Kansas City, Overland Park, Olathe, Shawnee Missouri – Kansas City, Independence, Lee's Summit Nebraska Ohio – Akron, Bowling Green/North Baltimore, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Findlay/Lima and Youngstown Kentucky - Lexington, Louisville, Northern Kentucky, Ashland Pennsylvania - Erie County, Sharon, Franklin Wisconsin - Green Bay and Milwaukee Northeast cluster Maine New Hampshire - Berlin, Keene Massachusetts - Athol, Pittsfield Upstate New York Carolinas cluster North Carolina - Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro and Wilmington South Carolina - Columbia, Sumter, Florence, Summerville, Hilton Head and Myrtle Beach. New York cluster New Jersey – Bergen County, Hudson County New York – New York City (Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island, mostly western Brooklyn); Mount Vernon (Westchester County, the rest of the county is served by Cablevision) Texas cluster Texas – Arlington, Austin, Beaumont / Port Arthur, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fredericksburg, Harlingen, Killeen / Temple, Laredo, Rio Grande Valley, San Antonio, Waco, and Wichita Falls coincidentally, the Irving-vine Grape-Coppell-Lewisville cluster had been under Time Warner Cable control at the acquisition of Paragon Cable. This was before AT& T Broadband's full absorption of the cluster. Not in a cluster (National) Alabama - Dothan, Enterprise Arizona - Yuma California - El Centro Colorado - Gunnison, Telluride Idaho - Coeur d'Alene, Moscow Indiana - Terre Haute Maryland - Crisfield Virginia - Accomac, Chincoteague, Franklin, Richlands, Virginia Beach Washington - Kennewick, Pullman, Yakima West Virginia - Clarksburg Divisions Time Warner Cable divisions, from official website: West Region logo Former Oceanic Time Warner Cable divisjon PAC West Region Oceanic Time Warner Cable (Hawaii) Time Warner Cable Desert Cities Time Warner Cable San Diego Time Warner Cable Southern California (SoCal) Midtvesten Region Time Warner Cable Kansas City Time Warner Cable Nebraska Time Warner Cable Nordøst Ohio & Western Pennsylvania (Akron, Canton, Cleveland & Youngstown; Erie County & Sharon, PA) Time Warner Cable Mid-Ohio (Columbus) Time Warner Cable Sørvest Ohio (Dayton; I 1999 ble det I 1999 ble det gjennomført en Louisville, KY; Terre Haute, I; Clarksburg, WV) Time Warner Cable Wisconsin (Milwaukee & Green Bay) Texas Region Time Warner Cable National (ikke-grupperte systemer) Øst-regionen Time Warner Cable Spectrum logo Nordøst-regionen Time Warner Cable Albany Time Warner Cable Buffalo Time Warner Cable Rochester Time Warner Cable Central New York / Syracuse Time Warner Cable New England Time Warner Cable New York City Carolinas Region Time Warner Cable Charlotte Time Warner Cable Greensboro Time Warner Cable Eastern Carolina Time Warner Cable Raleigh Time Warner Cable South Carolina (Columbia) Time Warner Cable Fayetteville / Sandhills Tidligere divisjoner Solgt til Comcast Time Warner Cable Houma Time Warner Cable Houston Time Warner Cable Lake City / Live Oak Time Warner Cable Mid-South (Memphis, TN, AR, og MS) Time Warner Cable Minnesota Time Warner Cable Shreveport Time Warner Cable St. Augustine /Palatka Time Warner Cable Cape Coral / Naples Divisjoner som ble Bright House Networks Time Warner Cable Central Florida [45] Time Warner Cable Tampa Bay Time Warner Cable Bakersfield Time Warner Cable Birmingham Time Warner Cable Indianapolis Rankings The American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) rangerte Time Warner Cable som et av de minst likte selskapene når det gjelder kundetilfredshet i 2011,[46] 2012,[47] 2013,[7][48] og 2014. 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