

Discovery Communications, Inc.

Form S-4/A

August 01, 2008

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 31, 2008

Registration No. 333-151586

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

**Amendment No. 2
to
Form S-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

DISCOVERY COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

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

4841
*(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification code number)*

35-2333914
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

12300 Liberty Boulevard, Englewood, Colorado 80112, (720) 875-4000
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Joseph A. LaSala, Jr.
**Discovery
Communications, LLC
One Discovery Place
Silver Spring, Maryland
20910
(240) 662-2000**
*(Name, address, including
zip
code, and telephone number,
including area code,
of agent for service)*

Copy to:
**Charles Y. Tanabe
Discovery Holding
Company
12300 Liberty Boulevard
Englewood, Colorado
80112
(720) 875-4000**

Copy to:
**Robert W. Murray Jr.
Renee L. Wilm
Baker Botts L.L.P.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York
10112
(212) 408-2500**

Copy to:
**Meredith B. Cross
Wilmer Cutler Pickering
Hale and Dorr LLP
1875 Pennsylvania
Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 663-6000**

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective and all other conditions to the proposed transaction described herein have been satisfied or waived, as applicable.

If the securities being registered on this form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box:

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier registration statement for the same offering.

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 the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
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The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this proxy statement/prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell the securities offered by this proxy statement/prospectus until the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part is declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission. This proxy statement/prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction where an offer or solicitation is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED JULY 31, 2008

[], 2008

Dear Stockholders,

We are pleased to present for your consideration and approval four related proposals, which, if approved, would result in Discovery Communications, LLC (**Discovery**) becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of our company. Today, Discovery is jointly owned by our company, with a 662/3% interest, and Advance/Newhouse Programming Partnership, with a 331/3% interest.

Pursuant to the first proposal, which we refer to as the **merger proposal**, our company will become a subsidiary of a new public holding company, Discovery Communications, Inc., which we refer to as **New Discovery**, in which you will be entitled to receive, for each share of Series A common stock or Series B common stock of our company owned by you, 0.50 of a share of the same series of common stock of New Discovery *plus* 0.50 of a share of Series C common stock of New Discovery. All three series of New Discovery common stock (Series A, B and C) will have the same rights, powers and preferences except as to voting, with Series B having 10 votes per share, Series A having one vote per share, and Series C not having any voting rights except as required by Delaware law.

Pursuant to the second proposal, which we refer to as the **preferred stock issuance proposal**, New Discovery will issue two series of New Discovery convertible preferred stock (Series A and Series C) to Advance/Newhouse, in exchange for its contribution to New Discovery of its entire interest in Discovery and its interest in Animal Planet, L.P. The convertible preferred stocks will initially be convertible, on an as-converted basis, into one-third of the common equity of New Discovery, with the Series A convertible preferred stock being convertible into shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and the Series C convertible preferred stock being convertible into shares of New Discovery Series C common stock. Advance/Newhouse will be entitled to additional shares of convertible preferred stock following the merger upon exercise of certain options and stock appreciation rights that will be outstanding immediately after the merger. The New Discovery convertible preferred stock will have certain class voting rights and will elect three members of New Discovery's board of directors. Otherwise, the preferred stock will vote with the New Discovery common stock on an as-converted basis, except that it will not vote on directors elected by the holders of New Discovery common stock. We refer to our merger and the contribution by Advance/Newhouse of its interest in Discovery and Animal Planet, L.P. in exchange for the New Discovery convertible preferred stock as the **Transaction**.

Pursuant to the third proposal, which we refer to as the **authorized stock proposal**, we seek your approval of that portion of New Discovery's charter which authorizes the issuance of up to 3.8 billion shares of common stock and 200 million shares of preferred stock. Today, our charter provides for 1.25 billion shares of common stock and 50 million shares of preferred stock. The increased capitalization is sought in order to effectuate the issuance of the convertible preferred stock to Advance/Newhouse and the merger, as well as to provide New Discovery with flexibility in the future by assuring the availability of sufficient authorized but unissued shares for a variety of

corporate purposes, such as financings, stock dividends, and mergers and acquisitions.

Pursuant to the fourth proposal, which we refer to as the **incentive plan proposal**, in connection with the Transaction, the number of shares of common stock with respect to which awards may be granted under the Discovery Holding Company 2005 Incentive Plan, as amended, overall and to any person in any single calendar year will be increased, and other revisions intended to clarify certain terms of the plan will be made. The plan will be assumed by New Discovery in the Transaction, as the successor to DHC. We will not implement the incentive plan proposal unless we complete the Transaction.

Just prior to the Transaction, we will spin off to our current stockholders the businesses of our subsidiary Ascent Media Corporation. We are not seeking stockholder approval for the spin-off.

We believe that the Transaction, together with the spin-off, will create tremendous value for our stockholders by transforming our company into a pure-play high quality programming company. Your board of directors has approved the Transaction, believes it is in the best interests of our stockholders, and recommends that you vote in favor of the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal, the authorized stock proposal and the incentive plan proposal, which we refer collectively to as the **transaction proposals**.

The vote on the transaction proposals will occur at our 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be held at the _____ in _____ on _____, 2008. We will also be attending to annual business matters at the Annual Meeting, including a proposal to re-elect Messrs. John Malone and Robert Bennett as Class III directors, as explained in the accompanying Notice of Annual Meeting. Before voting on any of the proposals submitted for your consideration, please be sure to read the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus because it contains important information about the matters to be acted upon.

New Discovery will have an eleven-member board of directors after completion of the Transaction, which will initially be composed of the existing members of our board of directors, including Messrs. Malone and Bennett, a new independent director, two new directors who are current executives of Discovery and three additional directors who are to be elected by Advance/Newhouse pursuant to the terms of the New Discovery convertible preferred stock. Two of the initial electees of Advance/Newhouse will be Robert J. Miron, Chairman of Advance/Newhouse, and Steven A. Miron, the Chief Executive Officer of Advance/Newhouse. The management team of New Discovery will consist of the current management team of Discovery.

We expect to list the New Discovery Series A and Series B common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbols DISCA and DISCB, the same symbols under which our existing Series A and Series B common stock are listed, and the New Discovery Series C common stock to be listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol DISCK.

We are very excited about the proposed Transaction, and we look forward to obtaining your approval at the Annual Meeting. As discussed in the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus, the Transaction is subject to a number of conditions in addition to approval by our stockholders at the Annual Meeting.

Your vote is very important, regardless of the number of shares you own. Whether or not you plan to attend the Annual Meeting, please vote as soon as possible to make sure that your shares are represented.

Thank you for your continued support and interest in our company.

Sincerely,

John C. Malone
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board

Discovery Holding Company

This letter to stockholders also serves as the cover of the prospectus of New Discovery. Pursuant to the Registration Statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, New Discovery will offer up to 134,633,813 shares of its Series A common stock, 7,433,111 shares of its Series B common stock, and 142,066,922 shares of its Series C common stock in the Transaction, based on the number of outstanding shares of DHC common stock as of June 30, 2008.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the Transaction or the securities being offered in the Transaction, has passed upon the merits of the Transaction or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of the disclosure in this proxy statement/prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Investing in our securities involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 25.

The accompanying proxy statement/prospectus is dated [], 2008 and is first being mailed on or about [], 2008 to our stockholders of record as of 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2008.

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REFERENCES TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Discovery Holding Company is subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, in accordance with the Exchange Act, DHC files periodic reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, this proxy statement/prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about DHC from other documents that are not included in or delivered with this proxy statement/prospectus. This information is available to you without charge upon your written or oral request. You can obtain copies of documents filed by DHC with the SEC, including the documents incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus, through the SEC website at <http://www.sec.gov> or by contacting DHC by writing or telephoning the office of Investor Relations:

Discovery Holding Company
12300 Liberty Boulevard
Englewood, Colorado 80112
Telephone: (877) 772-1518

If you would like to request any documents, please do so by [], 2008 in order to receive them before the Annual Meeting. If you request any documents, they will be mailed to you by first class mail, or another equally prompt means, within one business day after your request is received.

See Additional Information Where You Can Find More Information beginning on page 162.

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DISCOVERY HOLDING COMPANY
a Delaware Company

12300 Liberty Boulevard
Englewood, Colorado 80112
(720) 875-4000

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
To Be Held [], 2008

Dear Discovery Holding Company Stockholder:

You are cordially invited to attend, and notice is hereby given of, the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Discovery Holding Company (**DHC**) to be held at [], on [], 2008 at [] a.m., local time, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 4, 2008, among DHC, Discovery Communications, Inc. (**New Discovery**) and Merger Sub, Inc. (**Merger Sub**), a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Discovery, pursuant to which, among other things, Merger Sub would merge with and into DHC, and each outstanding share of DHC Series A and Series B common stock would be exchanged for 0.50 of a share of the same series of New Discovery common stock *plus* 0.50 of a share of New Discovery Series C common stock. We refer to this proposal as the **merger proposal**.
2. To consider and vote upon a proposal to issue New Discovery Series A and Series C convertible preferred stock to Advance/Newhouse Programming Partnership in exchange for its contribution to New Discovery of its entire indirect interest in Discovery Communications, LLC and Animal Planet, L.P. (**Animal Planet**). We refer to this proposal as the **preferred stock issuance proposal**.
3. To consider and vote upon a proposal to include in the charter of New Discovery, as to the total number of shares which New Discovery shall have authority to issue, 4,000,000,000 shares, of which 3,800,000,000 shall be of a class designated as common stock, and of which 200,000,000 shall be of a class designated as preferred stock. We refer to this proposal as the **authorized stock proposal**.
4. To consider and vote upon a proposal to increase the number of shares of common stock with respect to which awards may be granted under the Discovery Holding Company 2005 Incentive Plan, as amended (as the same is assumed by New Discovery, the **DHC incentive plan**), overall and to any person in any single calendar year and to make other revisions intended to clarify certain terms of the plan. We refer to this proposal as the **incentive plan proposal**.

We refer to the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal, the authorized stock proposal and the incentive plan proposal, collectively, as the **transaction proposals**. *Each of the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal is dependent on the other two, and none will be implemented unless they are all approved at the Annual Meeting. None of the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal or the authorized stock proposal is dependent on the approval of the incentive plan proposal. The incentive plan proposal is, however, dependent on the approval of the merger proposal, preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal and will not be implemented unless all three of these proposals are approved at the Annual Meeting and implemented thereafter.*

In addition to the transaction proposals, at the Annual Meeting you will be asked:

5. To consider and vote upon a proposal to re-elect John C. Malone and Robert R. Bennett to serve as Class III members of our board of directors until the 2011 Annual Meeting of stockholders or until their successors are elected. We refer to this proposal as the **election of directors proposal**.

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6. To consider and vote upon a proposal to ratify the selection of KPMG LLP as our independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008. We refer to this proposal as the **auditors ratification proposal**.

We refer to the election of directors proposal and the auditors ratification proposal together as the **annual business proposals**. We will also transact such other business as may properly be presented at the Annual Meeting or any postponements or adjournments of the meeting.

We describe the transaction proposals and the annual business proposals in more detail in the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus. We encourage you to read the proxy statement/prospectus in its entirety before voting.

Holders of record of DHC common stock as of 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2008, the record date (**record date**) for the Annual Meeting, will be entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof. The affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the shares of both series of DHC common stock outstanding on the record date, voting together as a single class, is required to approve each of the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal. The affirmative vote of the holders of a plurality of the votes of the shares of both series of DHC common stock outstanding on the record date, voting as a single class, that are voted at the Annual Meeting, in person or by proxy, is required to re-elect each of Messrs. Malone and Bennett as a Class III member of our board of directors pursuant to the election of directors proposal. The affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the shares of both series of DHC common stock outstanding on the record date and present at the Annual Meeting, in person or by proxy, voting together as a single class, is required to approve each of the incentive plan proposal and the auditors ratification proposal. A list of stockholders entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting will be available at the office of DHC for review by any DHC stockholder, for any purpose germane to the Annual Meeting, for at least 10 days prior to the Annual Meeting.

The board of directors of DHC unanimously recommends that you vote FOR approval of the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal, the authorized stock proposal and the incentive plan proposal, FOR the re-election of Messrs. Malone and Bennett as Class III directors, and FOR the auditor ratification proposal.

Your vote is very important, regardless of the number of shares you own. To make sure your shares are represented at the Annual Meeting, please vote as soon as possible, whether or not you plan to attend the Annual Meeting. You may vote by proxy in any one of the following ways:

Use the toll-free telephone number shown on the proxy card;

Use the Internet website shown on the proxy card; or

Complete, sign, date and promptly return the enclosed proxy card in the postage-paid envelope. It requires no postage if mailed in the United States.

You may revoke your proxy in the manner described in the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus. If you attend the Annual Meeting, you may vote your shares in person even if you have previously submitted a proxy.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Charles Y. Tanabe
Senior Vice President, General Counsel and

Secretary

Englewood, Colorado

[], 2008

PLEASE COMPLETE, EXECUTE AND RETURN THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD PROMPTLY OR VOTE BY TELEPHONE OR OVER THE INTERNET, WHETHER OR NOT YOU INTEND TO BE PRESENT AT THE ANNUAL MEETING. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROPOSALS OR ABOUT VOTING YOUR DHC SHARES, PLEASE CALL DHC'S INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT AT (877) 772-1518.

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<u>APPENDIX A:</u>	Information Concerning Discovery Communications Holding, LLC Including Its Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Discovery Communications, LLC Part 1: Business Description Part 2: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Part 3: Historical Consolidated Financial Statements
<u>APPENDIX B:</u>	Transaction Agreement, dated as of June 4, 2008, by and among Discovery Holding Company, Discovery Communications, Inc., DHC Merger Sub, Inc., Advance/Newhouse Programming Partnership, and with respect to Section 5.14 only Advance Publications, Inc., and Newhouse Broadcasting Corporation
<u>APPENDIX C:</u>	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 4, 2008, by and among Discovery Holding Company, Discovery Communications, Inc., and DHC Merger Sub, Inc.
<u>APPENDIX D:</u>	Form of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Discovery Communications, Inc.
<u>APPENDIX E:</u>	Form of Bylaws of Discovery Communications, Inc.
<u>APPENDIX F:</u>	Ascent Media Corporation Audited Financial Statements
<u>APPENDIX G:</u>	Form of Discovery Communications, Inc. 2005 Incentive Plan (As Amended and Restated)

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The questions and answers below highlight only selected information from this proxy statement/prospectus. They do not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read carefully the entire proxy statement/prospectus, including the appendices included herein, and the additional documents incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus to fully understand the matters being considered at the Annual Meeting.

Concerning the Transaction

Q: What is the proposed Transaction?

A: DHC and Advance/Newhouse have agreed to combine their interests in Discovery pursuant to the terms of a transaction agreement (**Transaction Agreement**). Advance/Newhouse will contribute its entire interest in Discovery and Animal Planet L.P. (**Animal Planet**) to a new parent company named Discovery Communications, Inc. (**New Discovery**), in exchange for two series of convertible preferred stock of New Discovery, and DHC will merge with a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Discovery. After the contribution by Advance/Newhouse in exchange for the convertible preferred stock and the merger of DHC, DHC stockholders and Advance/Newhouse will be stockholders of New Discovery and Discovery will be an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of New Discovery.

Q: What is the purpose of the Transaction?

A: Currently, DHC holds a two-thirds equity interest in Discovery's parent, Discovery Communications Holding, LLC (**Discovery Communications Holding**), and Advance/Newhouse holds the other one-third equity interest and special voting rights. As a result of these special voting rights, DHC is unable to consolidate Discovery for financial reporting purposes. DHC desired to structure a transaction with Advance/Newhouse that would allow DHC to consolidate Discovery for financial reporting and tax purposes while also preserving for its stockholders not less than the level of control over Discovery that DHC currently holds as a two-thirds owner of Discovery Communications Holding. Advance/Newhouse desired to structure a transaction with DHC that would enable Advance/Newhouse to obtain liquidity with respect to its interests in Discovery while also preserving its special voting rights (subject to mutually acceptable modifications appropriate for a public company). Advance/Newhouse also desired that Discovery's ultimate parent company be a pure-play, programming company, which would require the divestiture (**AMC spin-off**) of DHC's interests in Ascent Media Corporation (**AMC**), prior to the completion of the Transaction. At the time of the AMC spin-off, AMC would include all of DHC's Ascent Media Group businesses other than certain businesses that provide sound, music, mixing, sound effects and other related post-production audio services under brand names such as Sound One, POP Sound, Soundelux and Todd A-O (**Ascent Media Sound**). Lastly, both DHC and Advance/Newhouse desired that the Transaction be generally tax-free to each of DHC, DHC's stockholders and Advance/Newhouse. The Transaction was structured to accomplish the foregoing goals.

Q: What will holders of DHC common stock receive as a result of the Transaction?

A: If the Transaction is completed, each share of DHC Series A common stock or DHC Series B common stock owned by a DHC stockholder at the effective time of the merger will be exchanged for 0.50 of a share of the same series of New Discovery common stock and 0.50 of a share of New Discovery Series C common stock. All three series of New Discovery common stock (Series A, B and C) will have the same rights, powers and preferences, except (1) the Series B common stock will be convertible into the Series A common stock and (2) the Series B will have 10 votes per share, the Series A will have one vote per share, and the Series C will not

have any voting rights except as required by Delaware law.

Q: Why will holders of DHC common stock receive Series C common stock of New Discovery?

A: One of the anticipated benefits of the Transaction is the ability of New Discovery to issue equity on more favorable terms in connection with future acquisitions. Using a publicly traded, non-voting series of stock as acquisition currency will enable New Discovery to issue stock without diluting the voting rights of its existing stockholders, including the former DHC stockholders and Advance/Newhouse. Issuing Series C common stock

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of New Discovery in the Transaction will allow a market to develop in this stock prior to the need for its use in an acquisition.

Q: What will Advance/Newhouse receive as a result of the Transaction?

A: In exchange for its contribution to New Discovery of its entire indirect interest in Discovery and Animal Planet in accordance with the Transaction Agreement, Advance/Newhouse will receive shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock and New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock. The convertible preferred stocks will initially be convertible, on an as-converted basis, into one-third of the common equity of New Discovery. Accordingly, the Series A convertible preferred stock will be convertible into a number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock equal to one-half of the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series A and Series B common stock issued in the merger, and the Series C convertible preferred stock will initially be convertible into a number of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock equal to one-half of the shares of New Discovery Series C common stock issued in the merger, in each case, subject to anti-dilution adjustments. Advance/Newhouse is receiving convertible preferred stock rather than shares of common stock because the convertible preferred stock will enable Advance/Newhouse to exercise its special voting rights through a separate class vote in its capacity as a stockholder of New Discovery, which reflects how Advance/Newhouse currently exercises its special voting rights with respect to Discovery.

Advance/Newhouse will also be entitled to additional shares of the same series of convertible preferred stock following the merger upon exercise of certain options and stock appreciation rights in respect of New Discovery common stock that will be outstanding immediately after the merger. These additional shares will be deposited by Advance/Newhouse into an escrow account upon closing for the benefit of Advance/Newhouse and released from escrow contingent upon any such exercise. The shares are being issued and escrowed to avoid dilution to Advance/Newhouse as a result of the rollover of outstanding equity awards at DHC.

The New Discovery preferred stock will vote as a single class with the holders of New Discovery common stock on all matters submitted for a vote to the common stockholders of New Discovery, except for the election of directors. The New Discovery convertible preferred stock will have the right to elect three members of New Discovery's board of directors (who we refer to as the **preferred stock directors**) and will have the special voting rights referenced above on matters such as fundamental changes in the business of New Discovery, certain acquisitions and dispositions and future issuances of New Discovery capital stock.

Q: How will the Transaction affect the proportionate equity interests of the existing stockholders of DHC in Discovery and AMC?

A: Following the completion of the Transaction and the AMC spin-off, former DHC stockholders will own 662/3% of the equity of New Discovery (which will own 100% of the equity of Discovery and 100% of the equity of Ascent Media Sound) and 100% of the equity of AMC. Today, DHC owns 662/3% of the equity of Discovery, 100% of the equity of AMC and 100% of the equity of Ascent Media Sound. Following the completion of the Transaction and the AMC spin-off, Advance/Newhouse will own 331/3% of the equity of New Discovery, which will own 100% of the equity of Discovery and 100% of the equity of Ascent Media Sound. Today, Advance/Newhouse owns 331/3% of the equity of Discovery and no interest in AMC or Ascent Media Sound. For financial information on AMC, see its Audited Financial Statements included as Appendix F to this proxy statement/prospectus. Although no formal valuation was performed with respect to Ascent Media Sound, DHC believes that it would have an enterprise value of up to \$50 million. As a result of the Transaction, the DHC stockholders' equity interest in Ascent Media Sound will be diluted by 331/3%. The DHC board considered the dilutive effect on the DHC stockholders of retaining Ascent Media Sound at New Discovery but determined that the benefits to the Transaction of retaining Ascent Media Sound at New Discovery outweighed the dilution to the

DHC stockholders.

Q: How will the Transaction affect the proportionate voting interests of the existing stockholders of DHC?

A: Following the completion of the Transaction, former DHC stockholders will hold 74% of the aggregate voting power of New Discovery (other than with respect to the election of directors), based upon the number of shares of DHC common stock outstanding on June 30, 2008, and former DHC stockholders will own 100% of the aggregate voting power of New Discovery with respect to the election of the eight directors that are not elected by the holders of the New Discovery convertible preferred stock.

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Immediately following the completion of the Transaction, Advance/Newhouse will hold 26% of the aggregate voting power of New Discovery (other than with respect to the election of directors), based upon the number of shares of DHC common stock outstanding on June 30, 2008. In addition, the New Discovery convertible preferred stock will have the right to elect three directors and special voting rights on select matters for so long as Advance/Newhouse (or a permitted transferee) owns a specified minimum amount of Series A convertible preferred stock.

Although Advance/Newhouse will hold 33 1/3% of the equity of New Discovery, its aggregate voting power is less than this percentage (and, conversely, former DHC stockholders will hold 66 2/3% of the equity of New Discovery but their aggregate voting power will exceed this percentage) because the holders of DHC Series B common stock will receive shares of Series B common stock of New Discovery in the Transaction, which have the same per share voting rights as the DHC Series B shares.

Q: What is the incentive plan proposal?

A: The DHC incentive plan provides the compensation committee of the DHC board with the ability to grant equity based incentive awards and certain cash awards to employees and consultants. Under the current DHC incentive plan, the aggregate number of shares with respect to which awards may be granted is 20 million and the aggregate number of shares with respect to which awards may be granted to a person in a single calendar year is 2 million. New Discovery will assume the DHC incentive plan upon the consummation of the Transaction and going forward New Discovery's compensation committee will be responsible for the administration of the DHC incentive plan.

The DHC board has determined that the limits described above should be increased in connection with New Discovery's assumption of the DHC incentive plan in the Transaction because it is the expectation of DHC and Advance/Newhouse that, as a result of the Transaction, participants under the Discovery Appreciation Program (DAP), the current incentive plan of Discovery, and other current and future employees of Discovery will become grantees under the DHC incentive plan and, generally, new awards under the DAP will not be made after completion of the Transaction. The terms of the future grants under the DHC incentive plan (other than those contemplated by (i) a term sheet entered into between the compensation committee of Discovery and John Hendricks, the Founder and Chairman of Discovery, on July 29, 2008 and (ii) the employment agreement with Discovery's new chief financial officer, Bradley Singer) have not yet been determined; rather, it is the expectation of DHC and Advance/Newhouse that the compensation committee of the New Discovery board will be tasked with making those determinations. In determining that the limits under the DHC incentive plan should be increased in connection with the Transaction, DHC and Advance/Newhouse also took into account that, pursuant to the term sheet relating to Mr. Hendricks' awards, he would receive a grant of stock options under the DHC incentive plan relating to approximately 4.8 million DAP units that are vesting in 2008, thereby requiring an increase in the DHC incentive plan's per-person, per year grant cap. For a description of the term sheet relating to Mr. Hendricks' awards and Mr. Singer's employment agreement, please see Management of New Discovery Executive Compensation Arrangements John Hendricks Equity Stake Transition Term Sheet and Executive Compensation Arrangements Singer Employment Agreement, respectively. The DHC Board also noted that:

New Discovery's outstanding equity will be significantly larger than DHC's due to the preferred stock issuance in the contribution;

New Discovery will have a much larger base of potential grantees because the Discovery organization has many more employees than DHC;

there are 5 years remaining under the original term of the DHC incentive plan, during which time New Discovery's compensation committee may continue to grant awards thereunder; and

to change the name of the DHC incentive plan.

In addition, in order to facilitate the transition of the DHC incentive plan from DHC to New Discovery, the DHC board decided to make various clarifying revisions to the DHC incentive plan.

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For these reasons, the DHC board and its compensation committee determined that it would seek the approval of the DHC stockholders to amend and restate the DHC incentive plan to: (i) increase the aggregate number of shares with respect to which awards may be granted during the term of the DHC incentive plan to 42 million, (ii) increase the aggregate number of shares with respect to which awards may be granted to a person in a single calendar year to 6 million, and (iii) make other clarifying revisions as described in The DHC Incentive Plan Proposal Background and Purpose below.

Q: Why do you want New Discovery to have a greater number of authorized shares of capital stock than DHC has?

A: If the authorized stock proposal is approved, New Discovery will be authorized by its restated charter to issue 3.8 billion shares of common stock and 200 million shares of preferred stock. By comparison, DHC today has authorized stock of 1.25 billion shares of common stock and 50 million shares of preferred stock. We estimate that approximately 281.2 million shares of common stock and 142 million shares of preferred stock (including preferred shares to be deposited in escrow) will be issued in connection with the Transaction, based on the number of shares of DHC common stock and DHC options outstanding on June 30, 2008. An estimated 144.8 million additional shares of common stock will be reserved for issuance upon potential conversion of the convertible preferred stock to be issued to Advance/Newhouse and upon potential exercise of New Discovery options and SARs. The greater number of authorized shares at New Discovery is also necessary in the event of a rights distribution date under the rights plan adopted by New Discovery, and to provide flexibility to New Discovery in the future by assuring the availability of sufficient authorized but unissued shares for a variety of other corporate purposes, such as financings, stock dividends, incentive compensation plans, and mergers and acquisitions. The authorized stock of New Discovery is set forth in Article IV of its restated charter, a copy of which is included as Appendix D to this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: Where will New Discovery common stock trade?

A: We expect the New Discovery Series A and Series B common stock to be listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under DISCA and DISCB, the same symbols under which DHC Series A and Series B common stock currently trade, and the New Discovery Series C common stock to be listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol DISCK .

Q: What do I need to do to vote on the transaction proposals?

A: After carefully reading and considering the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus, you should complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card by mail, or vote by the telephone or through the Internet, in each case as soon as possible so that your shares are represented and voted at the Annual Meeting. Instructions for voting by using the telephone or the Internet are printed on the proxy voting instructions attached to the proxy card. In order to vote via the Internet, have your proxy card available so you can input the required information from the card, and log into the Internet website address shown on the proxy card. When you log on to the Internet website address, you will receive instructions on how to vote your shares. The telephone and Internet voting procedures are designed to authenticate votes cast by use of a personal identification number, which will be provided to each voting shareholder separately.

Stockholders who have shares registered in the name of a broker, bank or other nominee should follow the voting instruction card provided by their broker, bank or other nominee in instructing them how to vote their shares. We recommend that you vote by proxy even if you plan to attend the Annual Meeting. You may change your vote at the Annual Meeting.

Q: What stockholder approvals are required before the Transaction can be completed?

A: In order for the Transaction to be completed, the DHC stockholders must approve each of the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal at the Annual Meeting. If any of these three proposals are not approved, then the Transaction will not happen. The approval of the merger proposal, preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal each require the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the shares of both series of DHC common stock

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outstanding on the record date for the Annual Meeting, voting together as a single class. The completion of the Transaction is not dependent on the approval of the incentive plan proposal at the Annual Meeting.

Q: What stockholder approval is required to approve the incentive plan proposal?

A: The incentive plan proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the shares of DHC common stock outstanding on the record date for the Annual Meeting and present at the Annual Meeting, in person or by proxy, voting together as a single class.

Q: If my DHC shares are held in street name by a broker, bank or other nominee, will the broker, bank or other nominee vote those shares for me on any of the transaction proposals?

A: If you hold your shares in street name and do not provide voting instructions to your broker, bank or other nominee, your shares will not be voted on any of the transaction proposals. Accordingly, your broker, bank or other nominee will vote your shares held in street name only if you provide instructions on how to vote. If a broker, who is a record holder of shares, indicates on a form of proxy that the broker does not have discretionary authority to vote those shares on any proposal, or if those shares are voted in circumstances in which proxy authority is defective or has been withheld with respect to any proposal, these shares are considered **broker non-votes**. Broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** the merger proposal, preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal but will have no effect on the incentive plan proposal. You should follow the directions your broker, bank or other nominee provides to you regarding how to vote your shares.

Q: What if I do not vote on the transaction proposals?

A: If you fail to respond with a vote on the transaction proposals, it will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** the merger proposal, preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal but will have no effect on the incentive plan proposal. If you respond but do not indicate how you want to vote, your proxy will be counted as a vote **FOR** each of the transaction proposals. If you respond and indicate that you are abstaining from voting, your proxy will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** each of the transaction proposals.

Q: May I change my vote on the transaction proposals after returning a proxy card or voting by telephone or over the Internet?

A: *Yes.* Before your proxy is voted at the Annual Meeting, you may change your vote on the transaction proposals by telephone or over the Internet (if you originally voted by telephone or over the Internet), by voting in person at the Annual Meeting or by delivering a signed proxy revocation or a new signed proxy with a later date to: Discovery Holding Company, c/o Computershare Trust Company, N.A., P.O. Box 43102, Providence, Rhode Island 02940.

Any signed proxy revocation or new signed proxy must be received before the start of the Annual Meeting. Your attendance at the Annual Meeting will not, by itself, revoke your proxy.

If your shares are held in an account by a broker, bank or other nominee who you previously contacted with voting instructions, you should contact your broker, bank or other nominee to change your vote.

Q: When do you expect to complete the Transaction?

A:

We expect to complete the Transaction as quickly as possible once all the conditions to the Transaction, including obtaining the approvals of each of the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal at the Annual Meeting, are satisfied or, if applicable, waived. We currently expect to complete the Transaction within a few days following the Annual Meeting.

Q: If the Transaction is completed, what should I do with my shares?

A: If you are a holder of certificated shares of DHC common stock, you will receive written instructions from the stock transfer agent after the Transaction is completed on how to exchange your shares of DHC common stock for shares of New Discovery common stock.

If you hold shares of DHC common stock through book-entry (whether through a bank, broker or nominee or through the transfer agent's book-entry registry), those shares will be debited from your account, and your

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account will be credited with the applicable number and series of shares of New Discovery and cash in lieu of any fractional share interest you are entitled to receive with respect to such shares of DHC common stock.

Q: Who can help answer my questions about the voting procedures and the Transaction?

A: DHC stockholders who have questions about the Annual Meeting, including the voting procedures, or the transaction proposals should call DHC's Investor Relations Department at (877) 772-1518 with their questions.

Concerning the AMC Spin-off

Q: What is the AMC spin-off?

A: In the AMC spin-off, DHC will distribute to its current stockholders, on a pro rata basis, all of the issued and outstanding shares of stock of a newly formed, wholly-owned subsidiary, AMC, which will hold cash and all of the businesses of DHC's wholly-owned subsidiaries, Ascent Media CANS, LLC (dba AccentHealth) and Ascent Media Group, LLC (collectively, **Ascent Media**), except for Ascent Media Sound. Ascent Media Sound, which provides sound supervision, sound design, sound editorial, music, mixing and sound effects services for the production and post-production of feature films, television programs and commercials, is not a necessary or integral component of the other businesses of Ascent Media and is being retained by DHC to address, among other things, certain tax considerations. For financial information on AMC, see its Audited Financial Statements included as Appendix F to this proxy statement/prospectus. Although no formal valuation was performed with respect to Ascent Media Sound, DHC believes that it would have an enterprise value of up to \$50 million. As a result of the Transaction, the DHC stockholders' equity interest in Ascent Media Sound will be diluted by 33 1/3%. The DHC board considered this dilution to the DHC stockholders but determined that it was outweighed by the benefits to the Transaction of retaining Ascent Media Sound at New Discovery. For more information regarding Ascent Media Sound, see *The Companies* Discovery Communications, Inc.

Q: Is the AMC spin-off conditioned on the completion of the Transaction?

A: Yes, the AMC spin-off is conditioned on all of the conditions precedent to the Transaction (other than the spin-off itself, and other matters that will be completed at the closing of the Transaction) having been satisfied or, to the extent waivable, waived.

Q: Why is the AMC spin-off happening?

A: The obligations of DHC and Advance/Newhouse to complete the Transaction are subject to the completion of the AMC spin-off. The AMC spin-off will facilitate the Transaction by resolving differing views with respect to the value of Ascent Media that could otherwise preclude the consummation of the Transaction on terms acceptable to both DHC and Advance/Newhouse. DHC wishes to complete the Transaction for the reasons summarized above.

Further, the AMC spin-off will provide certain benefits for investors in AMC, including making it easier for investors to understand and value the Ascent Media assets (other than Ascent Media Sound), which DHC's board of directors believes may currently be overshadowed by DHC's interest in Discovery.

Q: Where can I find more information about the AMC spin-off?

A: An information statement concerning the AMC spin-off will be mailed to all DHC stockholders in advance of the distribution date for the AMC spin-off and as of a record date to be determined by the DHC board. You should read the information statement when you receive it carefully as it will contain important information about the

mechanics of the AMC spin-off as well as detailed information about the assets of Ascent Media that are involved in the AMC spin-off.

Concerning the DHC Annual Meeting and the Annual Business Proposals

Q: Why is DHC having its Annual Meeting instead of a Special Meeting at this time?

A: DHC's common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, and it is a requirement of The Nasdaq Stock Market that all issuers of securities traded on that market hold an annual meeting once a year. The Annual Meeting will satisfy this requirement. If the merger proposal, preferred stock issuance proposal and authorized

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stock proposal are approved and the Transaction is completed, New Discovery, as the successor to DHC, will not be required to hold an annual meeting until 2009.

Q: In addition to the transaction proposals, what other proposals are to be considered and voted upon at the Annual Meeting?

A: DHC stockholders will be attending to annual business matters and are being asked to consider and vote on the following two proposals, in addition to the transaction proposals:

the *election of directors proposal*, a proposal to re-elect John C. Malone and Robert R. Bennett to serve as Class III members of DHC's board of directors until DHC's 2011 annual meeting of stockholders or until their successors are elected; and

the *auditors ratification proposal*, a proposal to approve the selection of KPMG LLP as DHC's independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008.

We will also transact such other business as may properly be presented at the meeting or at any postponements or adjournments of the meeting. However, we are not aware of any other matters to be acted upon at the Annual Meeting.

Q: What stockholder approval is required to approve the election of directors proposal?

A: The election of Messrs. Malone and Bennett requires a plurality of the affirmative votes of the shares of DHC's Series A and Series B common stock outstanding on the record date, voting together as a single class, that are voted in person or by proxy at the Annual Meeting. This means that the nominees will be elected if they receive more affirmative votes than any other person.

If you submitted a proxy card on which you indicate that you abstain from voting, it will have no effect on the election of directors proposal.

Broker non-votes will have no effect on the election of directors proposal.

Q: How will the vote on the transaction proposals impact the DHC directors elected pursuant to the election of directors proposal?

A: If the merger proposal, preferred stock issuance proposal and authorized stock proposal receive the requisite stockholder approval at the Annual Meeting, the DHC directors elected pursuant to the election of directors proposal will serve, together with DHC's other directors, until the closing of the Transaction. At that time, the board of directors of New Discovery will be comprised of common stock directors and preferred stock directors, with the current DHC board of directors (including Messrs. Malone and Bennett, regardless of whether or not they are elected at the Annual Meeting) constituting the common stock directors of New Discovery, along with one new independent director and two executive officers of Discovery. Advance/Newhouse, as the holder of the New Discovery convertible preferred stock, will appoint the three preferred stock directors, but will not vote on the election of any common stock director. Two of the initial preferred stock directors will be Robert J. Miron, Chairman of Advance/Newhouse, and Steven A. Miron, Chief Executive Officer of Advance/Newhouse.

If the merger proposal, preferred stock issuance proposal and authorized stock proposal do not receive the requisite stockholder approval, or if for any other reason the Transaction is not completed, then the persons elected as Class III directors at the Annual Meeting will serve until the 2011 annual meeting of DHC

stockholders or until their successors are elected.

Q: What stockholder approval is required to approve the auditors ratification proposal?

A: The auditors ratification proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the shares of DHC common stock outstanding on the record date for the Annual Meeting and present at the Annual Meeting, in person or by proxy, voting together as a single class.

If you submit a proxy card on which you indicate that you abstain from voting, it will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** the auditors ratification proposal.

Broker non-votes will have no effect on the auditors ratification proposal.

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Q: What do I need to do to vote on the annual business proposals?

A: After carefully reading and considering the information relating to the annual business proposals contained in this proxy statement/prospectus, you should complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card, or vote by the telephone or through the Internet, in each case as soon as possible so that your shares are represented and voted at the Annual Meeting. Instructions for voting by using the telephone or the Internet are printed on the proxy voting instructions attached to the proxy card. In order to vote via the Internet, have your proxy card available so you can input the required information from the card, and log into the Internet website address shown on the proxy card. When you log on to the Internet website address, you will receive instructions on how to vote your shares. The telephone and Internet voting procedures are designed to authenticate votes cast by use of a personal identification number, which will be provided to each voting shareholder separately.

Stockholders who have shares registered in the name of a broker, bank or other nominee should follow the voting instruction card provided by their broker, bank or other nominee in instructing them how to vote their shares on each of the annual business proposals. We recommend that you vote by proxy even if you plan to attend the Annual Meeting. You may change your vote at the Annual Meeting.

Q: If my DHC shares are held in street name by a broker, bank or other nominee, will the broker, bank or other nominee vote my shares on each of the annual business proposals?

A: If you hold your shares in street name and do not provide voting instructions to your broker, bank or other nominee, your shares may, in the discretion of the broker, bank or other nominee, be voted on the election of directors proposal and the auditors ratification proposal.

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SUMMARY

*The following summary includes information contained elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. This summary does not purport to contain a complete statement of all material information relating to the Transaction and the other matters discussed herein and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the more detailed information and financial statements contained or incorporated in this proxy statement/prospectus, including the appendices included herein. You may obtain the information about DHC that we incorporate by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus without charge by following the instructions in the section entitled *Additional Information Where You Can Find More Information*. You should carefully read this proxy statement/prospectus in its entirety, as well as the Transaction Agreement included with this proxy statement/prospectus as Appendix B and the other Appendices included herein.*

The Companies

(see page 38)

*Discovery Holding Company
12300 Liberty Boulevard
Englewood, Colorado 80112
Telephone: (720) 875-4000*

Discovery Holding Company (**DHC**) is a holding company. Through its two wholly-owned operating subsidiaries, Ascent Media Group, LLC and Ascent Media CANS, LLC (dba AccentHealth), and through its 662/3% owned equity affiliate Discovery Communications Holding, DHC is engaged primarily in (1) the provision of creative and network services to the media and entertainment industries and (2) the production, acquisition and distribution of entertainment, educational and informational programming and software. DHC's subsidiaries and affiliates operate in the United States, Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa and Australia. Discovery Communications Holding is an intermediary holding company that owns 100% of the operating company Discovery Communications, LLC (**Discovery**). DHC's company website is www.discoveryholdingcompany.com.

*Discovery Communications, LLC
One Discovery Place
Silver Spring, MD 20910
(240) 662-2000*

Discovery is a leading global media and entertainment company that provides original and purchased programming across multiple distribution platforms in the United States and more than 170 other countries, including television networks offering customized programming in 35 languages. Discovery also develops and sells consumer and educational products and services in the United States and internationally, and owns and operates a diversified portfolio of website properties and other digital services. Discovery operates through three divisions: (1) Discovery networks U.S., (2) Discovery networks international and (3) Discovery commerce and education. Upon consummation of the Transaction, Discovery will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Discovery. Discovery is not a party to the Transaction Agreement. Discovery's website is www.discoverycommunications.com.

*Discovery Communications, Inc.
Prior to the Transaction:
12300 Liberty Boulevard
Englewood, Colorado 80112*

Telephone: (720) 875-4000

Following the Transaction:

One Discovery Place

Silver Spring, MD 20910

Telephone: (240) 662-2000

New Discovery is a newly-formed corporation. New Discovery has not conducted any activities other than those incident to its formation, the matters contemplated by the Transaction Agreement and the preparation of

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applicable filings under the federal securities laws. Upon completion of the Transaction, New Discovery will become the new publicly-traded parent of DHC, Discovery and Ascent Media Sound.

Ascent Media Sound, which is currently part of the creative services division of the Ascent Media Group, provides facilities and support services for sound supervision, sound design, sound editorial, music mixing and sound effects for the production and post-production of feature films, television programming, commercials and multimedia games. Through its Soundelux brand, Ascent Media Sound maintains an extensive sound effects library with over 3,000 unique sounds.

*Merger Sub, Inc.
12300 Liberty Boulevard
Englewood, Colorado 80112
Telephone: (720) 875-4000*

Merger Sub, Inc. (which we refer to as **Merger Sub**) is a wholly-owned transitory merger subsidiary of New Discovery, recently formed solely for the purpose of merging with and into DHC.

*Advance/Newhouse Programming Partnership
5000 Campuswood Drive
E. Syracuse, NY 13057
Telephone: (315) 438-4100*

Advance/Newhouse is a privately held partnership headquartered in Syracuse, New York. The owners of Advance/Newhouse operate Bright House Networks, the sixth largest U.S. cable company serving over two million customers. Their other interests include Conde Nast magazines such as the *New Yorker*, *Vogue*, *Vanity Fair*, and *Wired*; *PARADE* magazine; daily newspapers serving 26 cities; American City Business Journals, which publishes business journals in over 45 cities; and a direct 33 1/3% interest in Discovery Communications Holding.

Purpose of the Transaction (see page 43)

Currently, DHC holds a two-thirds equity interest in Discovery's parent, Discovery Communications Holding, and Advance/Newhouse holds the other one-third equity interest and special voting rights. As a result of these special voting rights, DHC is unable to consolidate Discovery for financial reporting purposes. DHC desired to structure a transaction with Advance/Newhouse that would allow DHC to consolidate Discovery for financial reporting and tax purposes while also preserving for its stockholders not less than the level of control over Discovery that DHC currently holds as a two-thirds owner of Discovery Communications Holding. Advance/Newhouse desired to structure a transaction with DHC that would enable Advance/Newhouse to obtain liquidity with respect to its interests in Discovery while also preserving its special voting rights (subject to mutually acceptable modifications appropriate for a public company). Advance/Newhouse also desired that Discovery's ultimate parent company be a pure-play, programming company, which would be effected by spinning off DHC's interests in Ascent Media, except for Ascent Media Sound, prior to the completion of the Transaction. Lastly, both DHC and Advance/Newhouse desired that the Transaction be generally tax-free to each of DHC, DHC's stockholders and Advance/Newhouse. The Transaction was structured to accomplish the foregoing goals.

Structure of The Transaction (see page 42)

Upon satisfaction (or waiver, where permissible) of all conditions to the Transaction set forth in the Transaction Agreement (other than the AMC spin-off and other conditions to be satisfied at closing), DHC will effect the AMC spin-off. Immediately after completion of the AMC spin-off, Advance/Newhouse will contribute to New Discovery all of its indirect interests in Discovery and Animal Planet in exchange for shares of New Discovery Series A and Series C convertible preferred stock, initially convertible into one-third of the common equity of New Discovery, on an as-converted basis. Immediately upon completion of the Advance/Newhouse contribution, Merger

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Sub with merge with and into DHC with DHC surviving the merger. In the merger, each outstanding share of DHC common stock will automatically be converted as follows:

each share of DHC Series A common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be converted into the right to receive 0.50 shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and 0.50 shares of New Discovery Series C common stock; and

each share of DHC Series B common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be converted into the right to receive 0.50 shares of New Discovery Series B common stock and 0.50 shares of New Discovery Series C common stock.

Structure Charts

The following diagrams illustrate the Transaction in general terms and are not comprehensive. They reflect the economic substance of the Transaction, but do not precisely reflect the legal and corporate entities used to implement the Transaction. The contribution of Advance/Newhouse's interest in Animal Planet is not reflected in the following diagrams because the value of this contribution is insignificant relative to the value of the overall Transaction. Currently, Animal Planet is 85% owned by Discovery, 10% owned by DHC and 5% owned by Advance/Newhouse. Upon the consummation of the Transaction and the AMC spin-off, New Discovery will indirectly own 100% of Animal Planet. For a more complete description of the Transaction, see The Transaction starting on page 40 and The Transaction Agreements starting on page 51.

Current Structure

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Post-Transaction and AMC Spin-Off Structure

What Will DHC Stockholders Receive in the Transaction

(see page 51)

If the Transaction is completed, each share of DHC Series A common stock or DHC Series B common stock owned by a DHC stockholder at the effective time of the merger will be exchanged for 0.50 of a share of the same series of New Discovery common stock *and* 0.50 of a share of New Discovery Series C common stock. All three series of New Discovery common stock (Series A, B and C) will have the same rights powers and preferences, except (1) the Series B common stock will be convertible into the Series A common stock, and (2) the Series B common stock will have 10 votes per share, the Series A common stock will have one vote per share, and the Series C common stock will not have any voting rights except as required by Delaware law.

The AMC spin-off will occur shortly before the effective time of the merger and the consummation of the Transaction. A separate information statement describing the AMC spin-off will be mailed in advance of the distribution date for the AMC spin-off to those DHC stockholders of record as of a separate record date to be set by the DHC board. For financial information on AMC, see its Audited Financial Statements included as Appendix F to this proxy statement/prospectus.

Following the completion of the Transaction, former DHC stockholders will own 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the equity of New Discovery and 74% of the aggregate voting power of New Discovery (other than with respect to the election of directors), based upon the number of shares of DHC common stock outstanding on June 30, 2008, and former DHC stockholders will own 100% of the aggregate voting power of New Discovery with respect to the election of the eight directors (**common stock directors**) that are not elected by the holders of the New Discovery convertible preferred stocks described below.

What Will Advance/Newhouse Receive in the Transaction

(see page 51)

In exchange for its contribution to New Discovery of its entire interest in Discovery and Animal Planet, Advance/Newhouse will receive shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock and New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock, representing 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the equity of New Discovery and 26% of the aggregate voting power of New Discovery (other than with respect to the election of directors), in each case, immediately following the Transaction, based upon the number of shares of DHC common stock outstanding on June 30, 2008.

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The Series A convertible preferred stock will be convertible into a number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock equal to one-half of the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series A and Series B common stock issued in the merger, and the Series C convertible preferred stock will initially be convertible into a number of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock equal to one-half of the shares of New Discovery Series C common stock issued in the merger, in each case subject to anti-dilution adjustments. Advance/Newhouse is receiving convertible preferred stock rather than shares of common stock because the convertible preferred stock will enable Advance/Newhouse to exercise its special voting rights through a separate class vote in its capacity as a stockholder of New Discovery, which reflects how Advance/Newhouse currently exercises its special voting rights with respect to Discovery.

Advance/Newhouse will also be entitled to additional shares of the same series of convertible preferred stocks following the Transaction upon exercise of certain stock options and stock appreciation rights in respect of New Discovery common stock that will be outstanding immediately after the Transaction. These additional shares will be deposited by Advance/Newhouse into an escrow account upon closing for the benefit of Advance/Newhouse and released from escrow contingent upon any such exercise. The shares are being issued and escrowed to avoid dilution to Advance/Newhouse as a result of the rollover of outstanding equity awards at DHC.

The New Discovery preferred stock will vote as a single class with the holders of New Discovery common stock on all matters submitted for vote to the common stockholders of New Discovery, except for the election of directors. The New Discovery preferred stock will have the right to elect three directors (**preferred stock directors**), and will have special voting rights on select matters for so long as Advance/Newhouse or its permitted transferee owns at least 80% of the shares of Series A convertible preferred stock outstanding immediately following the closing of the Transaction, including fundamental changes in the business of New Discovery, mergers and business combinations, certain acquisitions and dispositions and future issuances of New Discovery capital stock.

Effect of Transaction on Relative Ownership Percentages (page 51)

Equity Interests

Following the completion of the Transaction and the AMC spin-off, the former DHC stockholders will own 662/3% of the equity of New Discovery (which will own 100% of the equity of Discovery and 100% of the equity of Ascent Media Sound) and 100% of the equity of AMC. Today, DHC owns 662/3% of the equity of Discovery and 100% of the equity of Ascent Media (which is comprised of both AMC and Ascent Media Sound). Following the completion of the Transaction and the AMC spin-off, Advance/Newhouse will own 331/3% of the equity of New Discovery, which will own 100% of the equity of Discovery and 100% of the equity of Ascent Media Sound. Today, Advance/Newhouse owns 331/3% of the equity of Discovery and no interest in AMC or Ascent Media Sound. For financial information on AMC, see its Audited Financial Statements included as Appendix F to this proxy statement/prospectus. Although no formal valuation was performed with respect to Ascent Media Sound, DHC believes that it would have an enterprise value of up to \$50 million. As a result of the Transaction, the DHC stockholders' equity interest in Ascent Media Sound will be diluted by 331/3%. The DHC board considered the dilutive effect on the DHC stockholders of retaining Ascent Media Sound at New Discovery but determined that the benefits to the Transaction of retaining Ascent Media Sound at New Discovery outweighed the dilution to the DHC stockholders. For more information regarding Ascent Media Sound, see The Companies' Discovery Communications, Inc.

Voting Interests

As described above, following the completion of the Transaction, former DHC stockholders and Advance/Newhouse will hold 74% and 26%, respectively, of the aggregate voting power of New Discovery (other than with respect to the election of directors), based upon the number of shares of DHC common stock outstanding on June 30, 2008.

Although Advance/Newhouse will hold 33 1/3% of the equity of New Discovery, its aggregate voting power is less than this percentage (and, conversely, former DHC stockholders will hold 66 2/3% of the equity of New Discovery but their aggregate voting power will exceed this percentage) because the holders of DHC Series B

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common stock will receive shares of Series B common stock of New Discovery in the Transaction, which have the same per share voting rights (10 votes per share) as the DHC Series B shares.

The Annual Meeting and Proxy Solicitations

(see page 141)

Where and When. The Annual Meeting will take place at [], [], [], on [], 2008, at [] a.m., local time.

What You Are Being Asked to Vote on. At the Annual Meeting, DHC stockholders will vote on the transaction proposals and the annual business proposals. DHC stockholders also may be asked to consider other matters that properly come before the Annual Meeting. At the present time, DHC knows of no other matters that will be presented for consideration at the Annual Meeting.

Who May Vote. You may vote at the Annual Meeting if you were the record holder of DHC Series A common stock or DHC Series B common stock as of 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2008, the record date for the Annual Meeting. On that date, there were [] shares of DHC Series A common stock and [] shares of DHC Series B common stock outstanding and entitled to vote. The holders of DHC Series A common stock and the holders of DHC Series B common stock will vote together as a single class. You may cast one vote for each share of DHC Series A common stock that you owned on that date and ten votes for each share of DHC Series B common stock that you owned on that date.

What Vote is Needed on the Transaction Proposals The affirmative vote, cast in person or by proxy, of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the shares of DHC Series A common stock and DHC Series B common stock outstanding on the record date for the Annual Meeting, voting together as a single class, is required to approve each of the merger proposal, preferred stock issuance proposal and authorized stock proposal.

The affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the shares of DHC common stock outstanding on the record date for the Annual Meeting and present at the Annual Meeting, in person or by proxy, voting together as a single class, is required to approve the incentive plan proposal.

The directors and executive officers of DHC, who together beneficially own shares of DHC common stock representing approximately 34.4% of DHC's aggregate voting power as of June 30, 2008, have indicated to DHC that they intend to vote **FOR** all of the transaction proposals at the Annual Meeting.

What Vote is Needed on the Annual Business Proposals. The affirmative vote of the holders of a plurality of the votes of the shares of DHC Series A common stock and DHC Series B common stock outstanding on the record date, voting as a single class, that are voted at the Annual Meeting, in person or by proxy, is required to re-elect Messrs. Malone and Bennett as Class III directors pursuant to the election of directors proposal. The affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the shares of DHC Series A common stock and DHC Series B common stock outstanding on the record date and present at the Annual Meeting, in person or by proxy, voting together as a single class, is required to approve the auditors ratification proposal.

Recommendations to Stockholders

DHC's board of directors (and, with respect to DHC incentive plan concerns, the compensation committee of the DHC board) unanimously approved the Transaction, including the Transaction Agreement and the merger agreement, the merger, the preferred stock issuance, the New Discovery charter (including the provisions for the authorized capital stock of New Discovery) and the amendment and restatement of the DHC incentive plan, and determined that the

Transaction is advisable and in the best interests of DHC and its stockholders. Accordingly, DHC's board of directors recommends that DHC stockholders vote **FOR** each of the transaction proposals at the Annual Meeting.

DHC's board of directors has also approved each of the annual business proposals and recommends that the DHC stockholders vote **FOR** the election of each of Messrs. Malone and Bennett as Class III directors pursuant to the election of directors proposal and **FOR** the auditors ratification proposal.

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Reasons for the Transaction

DHC's Reasons for the Transaction (see page 43)

DHC's board of directors considered various beneficial factors in approving the Transaction, the Transaction Agreement, the merger agreement and the preferred stock issuance to Advance/Newhouse, including, among others:

that the Transaction will provide DHC stockholders with a direct interest in Discovery, which will effectively become a public company;

that the Transaction will create a pure-play programming company, New Discovery, in a manner that is generally expected to be tax-free to both DHC and its stockholders and Advance/Newhouse, and completion of the Transaction will allow the board of directors and management of New Discovery to focus almost entirely on the programming businesses of Discovery;

that the Transaction will enable DHC stockholders, as well as potential investors and analysts, to obtain significantly improved disclosure regarding Discovery, including more transparent financial information;

that the stock of New Discovery is expected to constitute an improved currency, when compared with current alternatives, in connection with issuing equity to raise capital and in acquisitions of other media and entertainment businesses;

that the Transaction, together with the AMC spin-off, will enable New Discovery to more effectively tailor employee benefit plans and retention programs, when compared with current alternatives, to provide improved incentives to the employees and future hires of Discovery that will better and more directly align the incentives for management at DHC and Discovery with their performance; and

the other matters referred to under "The Transaction - Purposes and Reasons for the Transaction; Recommendation of the DHC Board."

DHC's board also considered various risks in approving the Transaction, the Transaction Agreement, the merger agreement and the preferred stock issuance to Advance/Newhouse, including, among other things:

the risk that the market overhang resulting from the outstanding shares of convertible preferred stock may depress the public market price of New Discovery's equity;

the risk that Advance/Newhouse could transfer its entire block of stock to a third party without the approval of the New Discovery board, which could diminish the effectiveness of New Discovery's rights plan;

the potentially significant indemnification obligation of New Discovery to Advance/Newhouse with respect to all liabilities incurred by DHC (but not Discovery) prior to the closing of the Transaction; and

the risk that Advance/Newhouse could exercise its registration rights at inopportune times.

The DHC board evaluated the positive and negative aspects fully and, after careful deliberation, determined that the benefits of the Transactions outweighed the risks.

Management of New Discovery

(see page 103)

Following the closing of the Transaction, the board of directors of New Discovery will consist of eight common stock directors and three preferred stock directors. The members of the New Discovery board of directors will be:

Common Stock Directors:

John S. Hendricks, currently Chairman of Discovery;

David M. Zaslav, currently President and Chief Executive Officer of Discovery;

John C. Malone, currently Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of DHC;

Robert R. Bennett, currently President and a director of DHC;

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Paul A. Gould, currently a director of DHC;

M. LaVoy Robison, currently a director of DHC;

J. David Wargo, currently a director of DHC; and

Robert R. Beck, a new independent director.

Preferred Stock Directors:

Robert J. Miron, Chairman of Advance/Newhouse;

Steven A. Miron, Chief Executive Officer of Advance/Newhouse; and

Lawrence S. Kramer, a new independent director.

The management of New Discovery will be comprised of the management of Discovery, including Mr. Zaslav who will serve as the Chief Executive Officer and President of New Discovery. For more information on those individuals who will be the directors and executive officers of New Discovery immediately following the completion of the Transaction, see Management of New Discovery and Management of DHC. Mr. Malone and Mr. Bennett will serve on the New Discovery board of directors regardless of whether they are re-elected as Class III directors of DHC at the Annual Meeting.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Transaction

(see page 46)

In considering the recommendation of DHC's board of directors to vote to approve the transaction proposals, stockholders of DHC should be aware that members of DHC's board of directors and members of DHC's executive management teams have relationships, agreements or arrangements that provide them with interests in the Transaction that may be in addition to or different from those of DHC's public stockholders. Upon the consummation of the Transaction, directors of DHC will receive options to purchase shares of New Discovery common stock and, in the case of Mr. Bennett, options to purchase shares of AMC common stock (in addition to options to purchase New Discovery common stock), and DHC executive officers (other than those who are also directors of DHC) will receive share appreciation rights relating to shares of New Discovery common stock. In addition, as of June 30, 2008, the DHC executive officers and directors beneficially owned shares of DHC common stock representing in the aggregate approximately 34.4% of the aggregate voting power of DHC. DHC's board of directors were aware of these interests and considered them when approving the transaction proposals.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transaction

(see page 48)

In connection with the filing of this proxy statement/prospectus, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, tax counsel to DHC, has provided an opinion as to the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger and the AMC spin-off. Generally, as set forth in further detail in Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger and the AMC spin-off, Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger and Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger and the AMC spin-off, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (x) DHC stockholders will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the exchange of DHC stock for New

Discovery stock pursuant to the merger, other than with respect to fractional shares of common stock of New Discovery for which cash is received, and (y) no gain or loss should be recognized by, and no amount should be included in the income of, a DHC stockholder upon the receipt of shares of the common stock of AMC in the AMC spin-off, other than with respect to fractional shares of common stock of AMC for which cash is received.

Tax matters are very complicated and the tax consequences of the merger and the AMC spin-off to each DHC stockholder may depend on such stockholder's particular facts and circumstances. Please see Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger and the AMC Spin-Off. **DHC stockholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors to understand fully the tax consequences to them of the merger and the AMC spin-off.**

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Transaction Agreement and Merger Agreement

(see pages 51 and 58 and Appendices B and C)

The Transaction Agreement and the merger agreement are included as Appendix B and Appendix C, respectively, to this proxy statement/prospectus. We encourage you to read both agreements because they are the legal documents that govern the Transaction.

Conditions to Completion of the Transaction

The respective obligations of DHC and Advance/Newhouse under the Transaction Agreement and the merger agreement are subject to the satisfaction or waiver (if applicable) of a number of conditions, including, among others:

the requisite stockholder approval of the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal having been obtained at the Annual Meeting;

the shares of New Discovery common stock having been approved for listing on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, subject only to official notice of issuance;

the registration statement on Form 10, as amended, for the AMC spin-off having been declared effective under the Exchange Act, and no stop order suspending the effectiveness thereof having been issued or threatened by the SEC;

the receipt by DHC of the opinion of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, tax counsel to DHC (which opinion will confirm the conclusions set forth in the opinion of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP in *Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger and the AMC Spin-Off*), substantially to the effect that, on the basis of facts and representations and assumptions as to factual matters set forth or referred to in such opinion, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (1) the merger (in conjunction with the contribution by Advance/Newhouse) will qualify as a tax-free exchange within the meaning of Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the **Code**), and (2) the AMC spin-off should qualify as a transaction under Sections 368(a) and 355 of the Code;

the receipt by Advance/Newhouse of the opinion of its tax counsel substantially to the effect that, on the basis of facts and representations and assumptions as to factual matters set forth or referred to in such opinion, the contribution of its entire interest in Discovery and its interest in Animal Planet in exchange for New Discovery convertible preferred stock (in conjunction with the merger) will qualify as a tax-free exchange within the meaning of Section 351 of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes; and

the New Discovery rights agreement being in full force and effect.

We expect to consummate the Transaction, including the Advance/Newhouse contribution and the merger, promptly after (i) all conditions to the Transaction have been satisfied or, if applicable, waived and (ii) the completion of the AMC spin-off. The condition relating to stockholder approval may *not* be waived.

Termination of the Transaction Agreement and the Merger Agreement

DHC and Advance/Newhouse may jointly agree to terminate the Transaction Agreement at any time without completing the Transaction, even after receiving the requisite stockholder approval of the transaction proposals. If the

Transaction is not completed, DHC will not effect the AMC spin-off. Either DHC or Advance/Newhouse may terminate the Transaction Agreement if, among other things:

all conditions precedent to consummation of the Transaction have not been obtained by December 31, 2008; or

any court or governmental authority issues an order, decree or ruling, or takes other action, permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the Transaction.

The merger agreement will automatically be terminated if the Transaction Agreement is terminated. No termination or other fee is payable if the Transaction Agreement or the merger agreement is terminated.

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Restated Certificate of Incorporation

(see pages 76 and 90 and Appendix D)

The restated certificate of incorporation of New Discovery (**restated charter**) is included as Appendix D to this proxy statement/prospectus. We encourage you to read the restated charter because it is the legal document that governs the rights of the holders of New Discovery common stock.

Appraisal or Dissenters' Rights

(see page 47)

Under Delaware law, DHC stockholders are not entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the Transaction.

Regulatory Matters

(see page 47)

The parties have obtained all regulatory consents and approvals required by the Transaction Agreement with respect to the Transaction.

Risk Factors

(see page 25)

If the Transaction is completed, stockholders of New Discovery will face a number of risks and uncertainties including, among others:

New Discovery has no financial or operating history on which to evaluate its future performance;

It will be difficult for a third party to acquire New Discovery, as the restated charter and bylaws of New Discovery include a number of provisions that could prevent or delay a change of control of New Discovery;

Mr. John Malone, a director of New Discovery, and Advance/Newhouse will each have significant voting power with respect to any matters considered by New Discovery stockholders, and Advance/Newhouse will have significant special class voting rights over certain corporate actions by New Discovery by virtue of its ownership of the Series A convertible preferred stock;

the entertainment and media programming businesses in which New Discovery will operate are highly competitive;

the business of New Discovery will be inherently risky, as its revenues will be derived, and its ability to distribute its content will depend, primarily on shifting consumer tastes and preferences; and

the various other risks and uncertainties described under **Risk Factors** and elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Please carefully read the information included under the heading **Risk Factors.**

DHC Annual Business Proposals

(see page 145)

At the Annual Meeting, DHC stockholders are also being asked to vote on the following proposals:

Election of directors proposal: a proposal to re-elect John C. Malone and Robert R. Bennett to serve as Class III members of DHC's board of directors until the 2011 annual meeting of DHC (or New Discovery) stockholders or until their successors are elected; and

Auditors ratification proposal: a proposal to ratify the selection of KPMG LLP as DHC's independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents**Selected Summary Historical Financial Data of DHC**

The following tables present selected historical information relating to DHC's financial condition and results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2007. The financial data for the quarterly periods has been derived from DHC's unaudited financial statements for such periods, and the financial data for the annual periods has been derived from DHC's audited financial statements for the corresponding periods. The data should be read in conjunction with DHC's financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in DHC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and DHC's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the year ended December 31, 2007, as filed with the SEC, which are incorporated by reference herein.

	March 31, 2008	2007	2006	December 31, 2005	2004	2003
	amounts in thousands					
<i>Summary Balance Sheet Data:</i>						
Current assets	\$ 414,277	371,707	317,362	400,386	198,969	131,437
Investment in Discovery	\$ 3,330,030	3,271,553	3,129,157	3,018,622	2,945,782	2,863,0003
Goodwill	\$ 1,909,823	1,909,823	2,074,789	2,133,518	2,135,446	2,130,897
Total assets	\$ 5,935,838	5,865,752	5,870,982	5,819,236	5,564,828	5,396,627
Current liabilities	\$ 137,402	120,137	121,887	93,773	108,527	60,595
Stockholders' equity	\$ 4,524,573	4,494,321	4,549,264	4,575,425	4,347,279	4,260,269

	Three Months Ended March 31,			Years Ended December 31,			
	2008	2007	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	amounts in thousands, except per share amounts						
<i>Summary Statement of Operations Data:</i>							
Net revenue	\$ 189,305	173,882	707,214	688,087	694,509	631,215	506,103
Operating income (loss)(1)	\$ (7,629)	(1,201)	(167,643)	(115,137)	(1,402)	16,935	(2,404)
Share of earnings of Discovery	\$ 66,402	21,557	141,781	103,588	79,810	84,011	37,271
Net earnings (loss)(1)	\$ 33,991	20,464	(68,392)	(46,010)	33,276	66,108	(52,394)
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per common share Series A and Series B	\$.12	.07	(.24)	(.16)	.12		

Unaudited pro forma basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per common share Series A and Series B(2)	\$.24	(.19)
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(1) Includes impairment of goodwill and other long-lived assets of \$165,347,000, \$93,402,000, \$51,000 and \$562,000 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

(2) Unaudited pro forma basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per common share for the periods prior to DHC's July 21, 2005 spin-off (**DHC spin-off**) from Liberty Media Corporation (**Liberty**) is based on 280,199,000 common shares which is the number of shares of DHC common stock issued in the DHC spin-off.

Table of Contents**Selected Summary Historical Financial Data of Discovery Communications Holding**

The following tables present selected historical information relating to Discovery Communications Holding's financial condition and results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2007. The financial data for the quarterly periods has been derived from Discovery Communications Holding's unaudited financial statements for such periods, and the financial data for the annual periods has been derived from Discovery Communications Holding's audited financial statements for the corresponding periods. The data should be read in conjunction with Discovery Communications Holding's financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Appendix A-2 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

	Successor(1)		Predecessor (1)			
	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	2006	December 31, 2005	2004	2003
amounts in thousands						
<i>Summary Balance Sheet Data:</i>						
Current assets	\$ 1,090,312	1,077,233	970,636	831,369	835,450	858,383
Goodwill and intangible assets, net	\$ 5,041,554	5,051,843	472,939	397,927	445,221	466,968
Programming rights, long term	\$ 1,045,593	1,048,193	1,253,553	1,175,988	1,027,379	881,735
Total assets	\$ 7,921,337	7,960,430	3,376,553	3,174,620	3,235,686	3,194,211
Current liabilities	\$ 681,805	850,495	734,524	692,465	880,561	1,538,798
Long-term debt	\$ 4,088,607	4,109,085	2,633,237	2,590,440	2,498,287	1,833,942
Mandatorily redeemable interest in subsidiaries	\$ 48,721	48,721	94,825	272,502	319,567	410,252
Members equity/stockholders (deficit)	\$ 2,801,594	2,708,262	(261,288)	(482,358)	(627,926)	(801,765)

	Successor(1)		Predecessor(1)			
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008	Period from May 15, 2007 through December 31, 2007	Period from January 1, 2007 through May 14, 2007	2006	Years Ended December 31, 2005	2004
amounts in thousands						
<i>Summary Statement of Operations Data:</i>						

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Revenue	\$ 794,578	710,198	2,027,906	1,099,427	2,883,671	2,544,358	2,240,670	1,863,670
Operating income	\$ 284,069	135,275	456,136	166,164	585,497	545,626	523,249	375,290
Interest expense	\$ (68,720)	(44,558)	(180,157)	(68,600)	(194,255)	(184,585)	(167,429)	(159,420)
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 105,218	51,414	237,202	49,812	229,494	180,188	192,350	100,310

- (1) Discovery Communications Holding was formed in the second quarter of 2007 as part of a restructuring (the **Restructuring**) completed by Discovery, in which Discovery was converted from a corporation into a limited liability company and became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Discovery Communications Holding, and the former shareholders of Discovery, including DHC and Advance/Newhouse, became members of Discovery Communications Holding. Discovery Communications Holding is the successor reporting entity to Discovery. In connection with the Restructuring, Discovery Communications Holding applied pushdown accounting and each shareholder's basis in Discovery as of May 14, 2007 has been pushed down to Discovery Communications Holding. The result was \$4.3 billion in goodwill being recorded by Discovery Communications Holding. Since goodwill is not amortizable, there is no income statement impact for this change in basis.

Table of Contents**Selected Unaudited Condensed Pro Forma Combined Financial Data of New Discovery**

The following table presents (i) New Discovery's unaudited pro forma combined financial position as of March 31, 2008, after giving effect to the AMC spin-off and the Transaction as though they had occurred as of such date and (ii) New Discovery's unaudited pro forma combined results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and for the year ended December 31, 2007, after giving effect to the AMC spin-off and the Transaction as though they had occurred as of January 1, 2007. The unaudited pro forma combined data does not purport to be indicative of the results of operations or financial position that may be obtained in the future or that actually would have been obtained had such transactions occurred on such dates. The following information should be read in conjunction with the

Selected Financial Data and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of DHC and Discovery and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Unaudited Condensed Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements of New Discovery included elsewhere herein.

Summary Pro Forma Balance Sheet Data:

	March 31, 2008
	(amounts in thousands)
<u>ASSETS</u>	
Cash	\$ 72,606
Other current assets	1,032,836
Property and equipment, net	383,357
Content rights	1,091,022
Goodwill	7,130,994
Other assets	802,792
Total assets	\$ 10,513,607
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>	
Current liabilities	\$ 691,950
Long-term debt	4,088,607
Deferred tax liabilities	133,676
Other liabilities	284,905
Total liabilities	5,199,138
Minority interest	48,721
Stockholders' equity	
Preferred stock	143,993
Common stock	2,811
Additional paid-in capital	6,337,364
Accumulated deficit	(1,219,492)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,072
Total equity	5,265,748
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 10,513,607

Table of Contents***Summary Pro Forma Statement of Operations Data:***

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
	(amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Revenue	\$ 810,040	3,152,929
Cost of sales	(243,632)	(1,210,617)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(250,714)	(1,317,514)
Depreciation and amortization	(46,502)	(192,766)
Gain from dispositions		283
Operating income	269,192	432,315
Interest expense	(68,720)	(291,857)
Other expense, net	(22,439)	(2,891)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	178,033	137,567
Income tax expense	(80,172)	(29,229)
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 97,861	108,338
Basic and fully diluted pro forma earnings from continuing operations per common share	\$ 0.23	0.26

Comparative Per Share Financial Data

The following table shows (1) the basic and diluted loss per common share and book value per share data for each of DHC and Discovery Communications Holding on a historical basis, (2) the basic and diluted loss per common share and book value per share for New Discovery on a pro forma basis and (3) the equivalent pro forma net income and book value per share attributable to the shares of New Discovery common stock issuable for outstanding Discovery Communications Holding member units. The historical Discovery Communications Holding earnings per common share for the Predecessor period and the Successor period is based on 50,400 and 37,800 weighted average shares/units, respectively.

The following information should be read in conjunction with (1) the separate historical financial statements and related notes of DHC incorporated by reference to DHC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and DHC's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the year ended December 31, 2007, (2) the separate historical financial statements and related notes of Discovery Communications Holding included elsewhere herein and (3) the unaudited condensed pro forma combined financial statements of New Discovery included elsewhere herein. The pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have resulted if the Transaction and the AMC spin-off had been completed as of the assumed dates or of the results that will be achieved in the future.

We calculate historical book value per share by dividing stockholders' equity by the number of shares of common stock outstanding at March 31, 2008. We calculate pro forma book value per share by dividing pro forma stockholders' equity by the pro forma number of shares of New Discovery common stock that would have been outstanding had the Transaction and the AMC spin-off been completed as of March 31, 2008.

New Discovery pro forma combined loss applicable to common stockholders, pro forma stockholders' equity and the pro forma number of shares of New Discovery common stock outstanding have been derived from the unaudited condensed pro forma combined financial information for New Discovery appearing elsewhere herein.

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We calculate the Discovery Communications Holding equivalent pro forma per unit data by multiplying the pro forma per share amounts by the imputed exchange ratio of 11,153 shares of New Discovery common stock for each unit of Discovery Communications Holding.

	Discovery Communications Holding			
	DHC Historical	New Discovery Pro Forma	Historical	Pro Forma Equivalent
Basic and fully diluted net earnings (loss) per common share:				
Three months ended March 31, 2008	\$.12	.23	2,783.54	2,565.19
Year ended December 31, 2007	\$ (.24)	.26		2,899.78
Period from January 1, 2007 through May 14, 2007 (Predecessor period)	\$		739.66	
Period from May 15, 2007 through December 31, 2007 (Successor period)	\$		4,886.56	
Book value per common share as of:				
March 31, 2008	\$ 16.10	12.49	74,116.24	139,300.97
Cash dividends	\$			

Comparative Per Share Market Price and Dividend Information**Market Price**

The following table sets forth high and low sales prices for the DHC Series A common stock and DHC Series B common stock for the periods indicated.

DHC Series A common stock and DHC Series B common stock trade on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbols DISCA and DISCB, respectively.

	DHC			
	Series A		Series B	
	High	Low	High	Low
2006				
First quarter	\$ 15.65	\$ 13.88	\$ 15.96	\$ 13.58
Second quarter	\$ 15.18	\$ 13.61	\$ 15.21	\$ 13.73
Third quarter	\$ 14.82	\$ 12.81	\$ 14.54	\$ 12.97
Fourth quarter	\$ 16.96	\$ 14.18	\$ 16.85	\$ 13.97
2007				
First quarter	\$ 19.48	\$ 15.52	\$ 19.46	\$ 15.70
Second quarter	\$ 24.70	\$ 19.12	\$ 24.70	\$ 19.25
Third quarter	\$ 29.33	\$ 21.92	\$ 29.25	\$ 21.98
Fourth quarter	\$ 29.81	\$ 22.55	\$ 30.25	\$ 25.40
2008				

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First quarter	\$ 25.51	\$ 19.57	\$ 31.00	\$ 21.85
Second quarter	\$ 26.83	\$ 21.14	\$ 28.00	\$ 22.10
Third quarter through July []	\$ []	\$ []	\$ []	\$ []

On December 12, 2007, the last trading day before the public announcement of the Transaction, DHC Series A common stock closed at \$27.42 per share and DHC Series B common stock closed at \$28.24 per share. On June 3, 2008, the last trading day before the execution of the Transaction Agreement, DHC Series A common stock closed at \$25.95 per share and DHC Series B common stock closed at \$26.33 per share.

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New Discovery has applied to retain the symbols DISCA and DISCB for its Series A and Series B common stock, respectively, which will trade on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. It has also applied to list its Series C common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol DISCK .

Dividends

DHC

DHC has never paid any cash dividends on its Series A common stock and Series B common stock, and has no present intention of so doing.

New Discovery

New Discovery has no present intention to pay cash dividends on its stock. Following the consummation of the Transaction, all decisions regarding the payment of dividends by New Discovery will be made by its board of directors, from time to time, in accordance with applicable law after taking into account various factors, including its financial condition, operating results, current and anticipated cash needs, plans for expansion and possible loan covenants which may restrict or prohibit its payment of dividends. In addition, under the terms of the New Discovery convertible preferred stock held by Advance/Newhouse, Advance/Newhouse will have consent rights with respect to certain dividends.

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RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information contained in, incorporated by reference in or included as an appendix to this proxy statement/prospectus, you should carefully consider the following risk factors in deciding whether to vote to approve the transaction proposals.

Factors Relating to New Discovery and Ownership of New Discovery Common Stock

New Discovery will be a holding company and could be unable in the future to obtain cash in amounts sufficient to service its financial obligations or meet its other commitments.

New Discovery's ability to meet its financial obligations and other contractual commitments will depend upon its ability to access cash. New Discovery will be a holding company, and its sources of cash will include its available cash balances, net cash from the operating activities of its subsidiaries, any dividends and interest New Discovery may receive from its investments, availability under any credit facilities that New Discovery may obtain in the future and proceeds from any asset sales New Discovery may undertake in the future. The ability of New Discovery's operating subsidiaries, including Discovery, to pay dividends or to make other payments or advances to New Discovery will depend on their individual operating results and any statutory, regulatory or contractual restrictions to which they may be or may become subject.

New Discovery has no financial or operating history as a separate company upon which you can evaluate its performance.

New Discovery will first become a public company, and the successor issuer to DHC, at the time the Transaction is completed. You will not be able to evaluate the future performance of New Discovery based on the historical financial information included in this proxy statement/prospectus for DHC, as substantially all of DHC's consolidated businesses will be disposed of in the AMC spin-off. New Discovery's results of operations will be almost entirely attributable to the results of operations of its wholly-owned subsidiary Discovery, which is currently accounted for by DHC as an equity affiliate. While the Transaction, if implemented, will result in greater disclosure regarding Discovery than the limited financial information previously disclosed regarding Discovery, no assurance can be given that such increased disclosure will not reveal new information that is poorly received by investors or analysts.

New Discovery cannot be certain that it will be successful in integrating any businesses it may acquire in the future.

New Discovery's business strategy includes growth through acquisitions in selected markets. Integration of new businesses may present significant challenges, including: realizing economies of scale in programming and network operations; eliminating duplicative overheads; and integrating networks, financial systems and operational systems. We cannot assure you that, with respect to any acquisition, New Discovery will realize anticipated benefits or successfully integrate any acquired business with existing operations. In addition, while we intend to implement appropriate controls and procedures as acquired companies are integrated, New Discovery may not be able to certify as to the effectiveness of these companies' disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting (as required by U.S. federal securities laws and regulations) until it has fully integrated them.

New Discovery's businesses are subject to risks of adverse government regulation.

Programming services, satellite carriers, television stations and Internet and data transmission companies are subject to varying degrees of regulation in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission and other entities and in foreign countries by similar entities. Such regulation and legislation are subject to the political process and have been in constant flux over the past decade. Moreover, substantially every foreign country in which New Discovery's subsidiaries may have an investment regulates, in varying degrees, the distribution, content and ownership of programming services and foreign investment in programming companies. Further material changes in the law and regulatory requirements must be anticipated, and there can be no assurance that New Discovery's business will not be adversely affected by future legislation, new regulation or deregulation.

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New Discovery's directors will overlap with those of Liberty Media Corporation and certain related persons of Advance/Newhouse, which may lead to conflicting interests.

New Discovery's eleven-person board of directors will include five persons who are currently members of the board of directors of Liberty and three designees of Advance/Newhouse, including Robert J. Miron, the Chairman of Advance/Newhouse, and Steven A. Miron, the Chief Executive Officer of Advance/Newhouse. Both Liberty and the parent company of Advance/Newhouse own interests in a range of media, communications and entertainment businesses. DHC does not own any interest in Liberty or Advance/Newhouse, and, to New Discovery's knowledge, neither Liberty nor Advance/Newhouse owns any interest in DHC and, following the Transaction, Liberty will not own any interest in New Discovery. Mr. John C. Malone will be a director of New Discovery and is Chairman of the board of Liberty, and he beneficially owns stock of Liberty representing approximately 33% of the aggregate voting power of its outstanding stock. Mr. Malone is expected to beneficially own stock of New Discovery representing approximately 23% of the aggregate voting power (other than with respect to the election of the common stock directors) of the outstanding stock of New Discovery immediately after completion of the Transaction. Those of the other directors of New Discovery who are also directors of Liberty own Liberty stock and stock incentives and will own New Discovery stock and stock incentives. Advance/Newhouse will elect three directors annually for so long as it owns a specified minimum amount of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock, and its initial designees to the board include its Chairman, Robert J. Miron, and its Chief Executive Officer, Steven A. Miron. The Advance/Newhouse Series A convertible preferred stock, which votes with New Discovery common stock on all matters other than the election of directors, will represent approximately 26% of the voting power of the outstanding shares of New Discovery immediately after the Transaction. The Series A convertible preferred stock also grants Advance/Newhouse consent rights over a range of corporate actions by New Discovery, including fundamental changes to its business, the issuance of additional capital stock, mergers and business combinations and certain acquisitions and dispositions. These ownership interests and/or business positions could create, or appear to create, potential conflicts of interest when these individuals are faced with decisions that could have different implications for New Discovery, Liberty and/or Advance/Newhouse. For example, there may be the potential for a conflict of interest when New Discovery, on the one hand, or Liberty and/or Advance/Newhouse, on the other hand, look at acquisitions and other corporate opportunities that may be suitable for the other.

The members of New Discovery's board of directors will have fiduciary duties to New Discovery's stockholders. Likewise, those persons who serve in similar capacities at Liberty or Advance/Newhouse have fiduciary duties to those companies. Therefore, such persons may have conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest with respect to matters involving or affecting both respective companies. From time to time, Liberty or its affiliates and Advance/Newhouse or its affiliates may enter into transactions with New Discovery or its subsidiaries. Although the terms of any such transactions or agreements will be established based upon negotiations between employees of the companies involved, there can be no assurance that the terms of any such transactions will be as favorable to New Discovery or its subsidiaries as would be the case where the parties are at arms' length.

New Discovery and Liberty may compete for business opportunities.

Liberty owns interests in various U.S. and international programming companies that have subsidiaries that own or operate domestic or foreign programming services that may compete with the programming services offered by New Discovery's businesses. New Discovery has no rights in respect of U.S. or international programming opportunities developed by or presented to the subsidiaries or Liberty, and the pursuit of these opportunities by such subsidiaries may adversely affect the interests of New Discovery and its stockholders. Because New Discovery and Liberty have overlapping directors, the pursuit of business opportunities may serve to intensify the conflicts of interest or appearance of conflicts of interest faced by the respective management teams. New Discovery's restated charter provides that no director or officer of New Discovery will be liable to New Discovery or any of its subsidiaries for breach of any fiduciary duty by reason of the fact that such individual directs a corporate opportunity to another

person or entity (including Liberty), for which such individual serves as a director or officer, or does not refer or communicate information regarding such corporate opportunity to New Discovery or any of its subsidiaries, unless (x) such opportunity was expressly offered to such individual solely in his or her capacity as a

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director or officer of New Discovery or any of its subsidiaries and (y) such opportunity relates to a line of business in which New Discovery or any of its subsidiaries is then directly engaged.

The personal educational media, lifelong learning, and travel industry investments by John S. Hendricks, a common stock Director of New Discovery and the Founder of Discovery, may conflict with or compete with the business activities of New Discovery.

John S. Hendricks manages his non-Discovery, personal business investments through Hendricks Investment Holdings LLC (HIH), a Delaware limited liability company of which he is the sole owner and member. HIH owns a travel club and travel-related properties including a resort in Gateway, Colorado with plans to create a learning academy for guests that includes online and advanced media offerings in the area of informal and lifelong learning. Certain video productions and offerings of this academy may compete with the educational media offerings of New Discovery. The academy and New Discovery may enter into a business arrangement for the offering of New Discovery video products for sale by the academy and/or for the joint-production of new educational media products.

Through HIH, Mr. Hendricks owns a number of business interests in the automotive field some of which are involved in programming offered by Discovery, in particular the Turbo programming series offered by Discovery.

From time to time, HIH or its subsidiaries may enter into transactions with New Discovery or its subsidiaries. Although the terms of any such transactions or agreements will be established based upon negotiations between employees of the companies involved, there can be no assurance that the terms of any such transactions will be as favorable to New Discovery or its subsidiaries as would be the case where the parties are at arms length.

It may be difficult for a third party to acquire New Discovery, even if doing so may be beneficial to its stockholders.

Certain provisions of New Discovery's restated charter and bylaws may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of New Discovery that a stockholder may consider favorable. These provisions include the following:

authorizing a capital structure with multiple series of common stock: a Series B that entitles the holders to ten votes per share, a Series A that entitles the holders to one vote per share and a Series C that, except as otherwise required by applicable law, entitles the holders to no voting rights;

authorizing the Series A convertible preferred stock with special voting rights, which prohibits New Discovery from taking any of the following actions, among others, without the prior approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of such stock:

increasing the number of members of the Board of Directors above 11;

making any material amendment to the restated charter or bylaws of New Discovery;

engaging in a merger, consolidation or other business combination with any other entity; or

appointing or removing the Chairman of the Board or the CEO of New Discovery.

authorizing the issuance of blank check preferred stock, which could be issued by New Discovery's board of directors to increase the number of outstanding shares and thwart a takeover attempt;

classifying New Discovery's common stock directors with staggered three year terms and having three directors elected by the holders of the Series A convertible preferred stock, which may lengthen the time required to gain

control of New Discovery's board of directors;

limiting who may call special meetings of stockholders;

prohibiting stockholder action by written consent (subject to certain exceptions), thereby requiring stockholder action to be taken at a meeting of the stockholders;

establishing advance notice requirements for nominations of candidates for election to New Discovery's board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings;

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requiring stockholder approval by holders of at least 80% of New Discovery's voting power or the approval by at least 75% of New Discovery's board of directors with respect to certain extraordinary matters, such as a merger or consolidation of New Discovery, a sale of all or substantially all of New Discovery's assets or an amendment to New Discovery's restated charter;

requiring the consent of the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding Series B common stock (voting as a separate class) to certain share distributions and other corporate actions in which the voting power of the Series B common stock would be diluted by, for example, issuing shares having multiple votes per share as a dividend to holders of Series A common stock; and

the existence of authorized and unissued stock which would allow New Discovery's board of directors to issue shares to persons friendly to current management, thereby protecting the continuity of its management, or which could be used to dilute the stock ownership of persons seeking to obtain control of New Discovery.

As a condition to and immediately preceding the consummation of the Transaction, New Discovery will adopt a shareholder rights plan in order to encourage anyone seeking to acquire New Discovery to negotiate with its board of directors prior to attempting a takeover. While the plan is designed to guard against coercive or unfair tactics to gain control of New Discovery, the plan may have the effect of making more difficult or delaying any attempts by others to obtain control of New Discovery.

Holders of any single series of New Discovery common stock may not have any remedies if any action by New Discovery's directors or officers has an adverse effect on only that series of New Discovery common stock.

Principles of Delaware law and the provisions of New Discovery's restated charter may protect decisions of New Discovery's board of directors that have a disparate impact upon holders of any single series of New Discovery common stock. Under Delaware law, the board of directors has a duty to act with due care and in the best interests of all of the stockholders of New Discovery, including the holders of all series of its common stock. Principles of Delaware law established in cases involving differing treatment of multiple classes or series of stock provide that a board of directors owes an equal duty to all common stockholders regardless of class or series and does not have separate or additional duties to any group of stockholders. As a result, in some circumstances, New Discovery's directors may be required to make a decision that is adverse to the holders of one series of New Discovery common stock. Under the principles of Delaware law referred to above, New Discovery stockholders may not be able to challenge these decisions if New Discovery's board of directors is disinterested and adequately informed with respect to these decisions and acts in good faith and in the honest belief that it is acting in the best interests of all of New Discovery's stockholders.

The exercise by Advance/Newhouse of its registration rights could adversely affect the market price of New Discovery's common stock.

As part of the Transaction, Advance/Newhouse has been granted registration rights covering all of the shares of New Discovery common stock issuable upon conversion of the convertible preferred stock being issued to Advance/Newhouse in the Transaction. Advance/Newhouse's preferred stock will be convertible into a number of shares equal to one-half of the number of shares of common stock that are issued to former DHC stockholders in the merger, subject to anti-dilution adjustments. The registration rights, which are immediately exercisable, are transferrable with the sale or transfer by Advance/Newhouse of blocks of shares representing 10% or more of the preferred stock received by it in the Transaction. The exercise of the registration rights, and subsequent sale of possibly large amounts of New Discovery common stock in the public market, could materially and adversely affect the market price of the New Discovery common stock.

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New Discovery will not be fully subject to the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 until the end of 2008 at the earliest. If New Discovery fails to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, New Discovery's management may not be able to provide the requisite certifications and its auditors may issue adverse attestations, which could, among other things, jeopardize the market's confidence in New Discovery's financial results.

As DHC accounts for Discovery as an equity affiliate, Discovery to date has not been subject to the disclosure and internal controls for financial reporting requirements of Section 404 of The Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002. We do not expect Discovery to be subject to those requirements until the end of 2008 at the earliest. In the interim, Discovery will be required to document, evaluate and test (and possibly remediate) its system of internal control over financial reporting in order for New Discovery to comply with the management certification and auditor attestation requirements of Section 404. As a result, New Discovery expects to incur substantial expenses and diversion of management's time throughout this coming year. New Discovery cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of its evaluation, testing and remediation actions or their effect on Discovery's operations. If New Discovery is not able to implement the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, its management may not be able to provide the requisite certifications and its auditors may issue adverse attestations, which could harm investors' confidence in New Discovery's financial results and subject New Discovery to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the SEC or the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. Any such action could cause New Discovery's stock price to fall.

John C. Malone and Advance/Newhouse will each have significant voting power with respect to corporate matters considered by New Discovery's stockholders.

Following the completion of the Transaction, John C. Malone and Advance/Newhouse are expected to beneficially own shares of New Discovery stock representing approximately 23% and 26%, respectively, of the aggregate voting power represented by New Discovery's outstanding stock (other than voting power relating to the election of directors), based, in each case, on the number of shares of DHC common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2008. With respect to the election of directors, Mr. Malone is expected to control approximately 31% of the aggregate voting power relating to the election of the eight common stock directors, based on the number of shares of DHC common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2008 (and assuming that the convertible preferred stock of New Discovery to be owned by Advance/Newhouse (the **A/N Preferred Stock**) has not been converted into New Discovery common stock). The A/N Preferred Stock will carry with it the right to designate the three preferred stock directors to the board of New Discovery (subject to certain conditions), but will not vote with respect to the election of the eight common stock directors. Also, under the terms of the A/N Preferred Stock, Advance/Newhouse will have special voting rights with respect to certain enumerated matters, including material amendments to the restated charter and bylaws, fundamental changes in the business of New Discovery, mergers and other business combinations involving New Discovery, certain acquisitions and dispositions and future issuances of New Discovery capital stock. Although there is no stockholder agreement, voting agreement or any similar arrangement between Mr. Malone and Advance/Newhouse with respect to New Discovery, by virtue of their respective anticipated New Discovery holdings, each of Mr. Malone and Advance/Newhouse may have significant influence over the outcome of any corporate transaction or other matter submitted to the stockholders of New Discovery.

The AMC spin-off could result in significant tax liability.

At the effective time of the AMC spin-off, DHC expects to have received the tax opinions of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, tax counsel to DHC, to the effect that, taking into account, among other things, the issuance of the A/N Preferred Stock to Advance/Newhouse and the special voting rights associated with such A/N Preferred Stock, the AMC spin-off should qualify as a transaction under Sections 368(a) and 355 of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The conclusions in the tax opinions are and will be based on existing legal authority and the lack of any authority directly on point. The tax opinions also are and will be based on, among other things, assumptions and representations as to factual matters and certain undertakings that have been and will be received from DHC, AMC and certain DHC stockholders, including those contained in certificates of officers of DHC and AMC and certain DHC stockholders, as requested by counsel. If any of those factual representations or assumptions were to be untrue

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or incomplete in any material respect, any undertaking was not complied with, or the facts upon which the opinions are and will be based were to be materially different from the facts at the time of the AMC spin-off, the AMC spin-off may not qualify for tax-free treatment. Opinions of counsel are not binding on the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the **IRS**). As a result, the conclusions expressed in the opinions of tax counsel could be challenged by the IRS, and if the IRS were to prevail in such challenge, the tax consequences to DHC stockholders could be materially less favorable.

If the AMC spin-off did not qualify as a transaction under Sections 368(a) and 355 of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes, then DHC would recognize taxable gain in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the shares of common stock of AMC held by DHC immediately prior to the AMC spin-off over DHC's tax basis in such shares. In addition, a DHC stockholder that received shares of common stock of AMC in the AMC spin-off would be treated as having received a distribution of property in an amount equal to the fair market value of such shares (including any fractional shares sold on behalf of the stockholder) on the distribution date. That distribution would be taxable to such stockholder as a dividend to the extent of DHC's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Any amount that exceeded DHC's earnings and profits would be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of such stockholder's tax basis in its shares of DHC stock with any remaining amount being taxed as a capital gain. See Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger and the AMC spin-off Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the AMC spin-off for more information regarding the tax consequences of the AMC spin-off.

In connection with the AMC spin-off, AMC will indemnify New Discovery and DHC for certain liabilities. There can be no assurance that the indemnity will be sufficient to insure New Discovery and DHC against the full amount of such liabilities, or that AMC's ability to satisfy its indemnification obligations will not be impaired in the future.

Pursuant to the reorganization agreement, AMC agreed to indemnify New Discovery and DHC, which indemnity is designed to make AMC financially responsible for all liabilities that may exist relating to the business of AMC, whether incurred prior to or after the AMC spin-off, as well as those obligations of DHC assumed by AMC pursuant to the reorganization agreement, as discussed further in the section entitled The Transaction Agreements Reorganization Agreement. The potential liabilities subject to such indemnity from AMC cannot be predicted or quantified, and such indemnification obligation of AMC is not limited to any maximum amount. Third parties (including Advance/Newhouse who is indemnified by New Discovery under the Transaction Agreement for all liabilities incurred by DHC (but not Discovery) prior to the closing of the Transaction) could seek to hold New Discovery or DHC responsible for any of the liabilities that AMC has agreed to retain, and there can be no assurance that the indemnity from AMC will be sufficient to protect New Discovery or DHC against the full amount of such liabilities, or that AMC will be able to fully satisfy its indemnification obligations. Moreover, even if New Discovery or DHC ultimately succeed in recovering from AMC any amounts for which either such company is held liable, New Discovery and/or DHC, as applicable, will be temporarily required to bear those losses until such recovery. Each of these risks could adversely affect New Discovery's business, results of operations and financial condition.

New Discovery will be required to indemnify Advance/Newhouse for liabilities incurred by DHC and its subsidiaries (other than Discovery and its subsidiaries) prior to the closing of the Transaction. The extent of this potential obligation cannot be predicted or quantified.

New Discovery has agreed, under the transaction agreement, to indemnify Advance/Newhouse against any direct or indirect loss it incurs arising out of or relating to any claim made by a third party that arises out of the operation of DHC and its subsidiaries (other than Discovery and its subsidiaries) prior to the closing or, as to AMC, after the closing of the Transaction. The potential amount of such liability is not subject to any maximum amount and cannot be predicted or quantified at this time. No assurance can be given that any such liability will not be substantial. While New Discovery's indemnification obligation would be reduced by any amount recovered from AMC under its

indemnification obligation under the reorganization agreement, no assurance can be given as to the extent to which AMC will be able to satisfy any indemnification obligations which it may incur.

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Factors Relating to Discovery

Discovery's success is dependent upon U.S. and foreign audience acceptance of its programming and other entertainment content which is difficult to predict.

The production and distribution of pay television programs and other entertainment content are inherently risky businesses because the revenue Discovery derives and its ability to distribute its content depend primarily on consumer tastes and preferences that change in often unpredictable ways. The success of Discovery's businesses depends on its ability to consistently create and acquire content and programming that meets the changing preferences of viewers in general, viewers in special interest groups, viewers in specific demographic categories and viewers in various overseas marketplaces. The commercial success of its programming and other content also depends upon the quality and acceptance of competing programs and other content available in the applicable marketplace at the same time. Other factors, including the availability of alternative forms of entertainment and leisure time activities, general economic conditions, piracy, digital and on-demand distribution and growing competition for consumer discretionary spending may also affect the audience for its content. Audience sizes for its media networks are critical factors affecting both (i) the volume and pricing of advertising revenue that Discovery receives, and (ii) the extent of distribution and the license fees Discovery receives under agreements with its distributors. Consequently, reduced public acceptance of its entertainment content may decrease its audience share and adversely affect all of its revenue streams.

The loss of Discovery's affiliation agreements, or renewals with less advantageous terms, could cause its revenue to decline.

Because Discovery's media networks are licensed on a wholesale basis to distributors such as cable and satellite operators which in turn distribute them to consumers, Discovery is dependent upon the maintenance of affiliation agreements with these operators. These affiliation agreements generally provide for the level of carriage Discovery's networks will receive, such as channel placement and programming package inclusion (widely distributed, broader programming packages compared to lesser distributed, specialized programming packages), and for payment of a license fee to Discovery based on the numbers of subscribers that receive its networks. These per-subscriber payments represent a significant portion of Discovery's revenue. These affiliation agreements generally have a limited term which varies from market to market and from distributor to distributor, and there can be no assurance that these affiliation agreements will be renewed in the future, or renewed on terms that are as favorable to Discovery as those in effect today. A reduction in the license fees that Discovery receives per subscriber or in the number of subscribers for which Discovery is paid, including as a result of a loss or reduction in carriage for Discovery's media networks, could adversely affect its distribution revenue. Such a loss or reduction in carriage could also decrease the potential audience for Discovery's programs thereby adversely affecting its advertising revenue.

Consolidation among cable and satellite operators has given the largest operators considerable leverage in their relationship with programmers, including Discovery. The two largest U.S. cable television system operators provide service to approximately 35% of U.S. households receiving cable or satellite television service and the two largest satellite television operators provide service to an additional 26% of such households. Discovery currently has agreements in place with the major U.S. cable and satellite operators which expire at various times beginning in 2008 through 2014. Discovery is currently in negotiations to renew affiliation agreements for carriage of its networks involving a substantial portion of its domestic subscribers. A failure to secure a renewal or a renewal on less favorable terms may have a material adverse effect on Discovery's results of operations and financial position. In addition, many of the overseas markets in which Discovery distributes its networks also have a small number of dominant distributors. Continued consolidation within the industry could further reduce the number of distributors available to

carry Discovery's programming and increase the negotiating leverage of its distributors which could adversely affect Discovery's revenue.

Discovery operates in increasingly competitive industries.

The entertainment and media programming industries in which Discovery operates are highly competitive. Discovery competes with other programming networks for advertising, distribution and viewers. Discovery also

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competes for viewers with other forms of media entertainment, such as home video, movies, periodicals and online and mobile activities. In particular, online websites and search engines have seen significant advertising growth, a portion of which is derived from traditional cable network and satellite advertisers. In addition, there has been consolidation in the media industry and Discovery's competitors include market participants with interests in multiple media businesses which are often vertically integrated. Discovery's online businesses compete for users and advertising in the enormously broad and diverse market of free internet-delivered services. Discovery's commerce business competes against a wide range of competitive retailers selling similar products. Its educational video business competes with other providers of educational products to schools. Discovery's ability to compete successfully depends on a number of factors, including its ability to consistently supply high quality and popular content, access its niche viewerships with appealing category-specific programming, adapt to new technologies and distribution platforms and achieve widespread distribution. There can be no assurance that Discovery will be able to compete successfully in the future against existing or new competitors, or that increasing competition will not have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations.

Discovery's business is subject to risks of adverse laws and regulations, both domestic and foreign.

Programming services like Discovery's, and the distributors of its services, including cable operators, satellite operators and Internet companies, are highly regulated by U.S. federal laws and regulations issued and administered by various federal agencies, including the FCC, as well as by state and local governments. The U.S. Congress and the FCC currently have under consideration, and may in the future adopt, new laws, regulations and policies regarding a wide variety of matters that could, directly or indirectly, affect the operations of Discovery's U.S. media properties. For example, legislators and regulators continue to consider rules that would effectively require cable television operators to offer all programming on an à la carte basis (which would allow viewers to subscribe for individual networks rather than a package of channels) and/or require programmers to sell channels to distributors on an à la carte basis. Certain cable television operators and other distributors have already introduced tiers, or more targeted channel packages, to their customers that may or may not include some or all of Discovery's networks. The unbundling of program services at the retail and/or wholesale level could reduce distribution of certain of Discovery's program services, thereby leading to reduced viewership and increased marketing expenses, and could affect its ability to compete for or attract the same level of advertising dollars or distribution fees. If the number of channels occupied by leased access programmers expands, it could have an adverse effect on Discovery's ability to obtain carriage for its programming. In addition, a recent decision by the FCC will effectively require cable operators, beginning February 2009 and lasting for at least three years, to carry the signals of must-carry broadcast stations in both digital and analog format unless all subscribers of the cable operator's system can view the digital signal on every television set connected to the system. Carrying these additional signals may result in less capacity for other programming services, such as Discovery's networks, which could adversely affect Discovery's revenue.

Similarly, the foreign jurisdictions in which Discovery's networks are offered have, in varying degrees, government laws and regulations governing Discovery's businesses. Programming businesses are subject to regulation on a country-by-country basis. Such regulations include à la carte pricing, license requirements, local programming quotas, limits on the amounts and kinds of advertising that can be carried, and requirements to make programming available on non-discriminatory terms, and can increase the cost of doing business internationally. Changes in regulations imposed by foreign governments could also adversely affect Discovery's business, results of operations and ability to expand its operations beyond their current scope.

Macroeconomic risks associated with Discovery's business could adversely affect its financial condition.

The current economic downturn in the United States and in other regions of the world in which Discovery operates could adversely affect demand for any of its businesses, thus reducing its revenue and earnings. For example, expenditures by advertisers are sensitive to economic conditions and tend to decline in recessionary periods and other

periods of uncertainty. Because Discovery derives a substantial portion of its revenue from the sale of advertising, a decline or delay in advertising expenditures could reduce advertising prices and volume and result in a decrease in its revenue. The decline in economic conditions could also impact consumer discretionary

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spending. Such a reduction in consumer spending may impact pay television subscriptions, particularly to the more expensive digital service tiers, which could lead to a decrease in Discovery's distribution fees.

Increased programming production and content costs may adversely affect Discovery's results of operations and financial condition.

One of the most significant areas of expense for Discovery is for the licensing and production of content. In connection with creating original content, Discovery incurs production costs associated with, among other things, acquiring new show concepts and retaining creative talent, including actors, writers and producers. Discovery also incurs higher production costs when filming in HD than standard definition. The costs of producing programming have generally increased in recent years. These costs may continue to increase in the future, which may adversely affect Discovery's results of operations and financial condition.

Disruption or failure of satellites and facilities, and disputes over supplier contracts on which Discovery depends to distribute its programming could adversely affect its business.

Discovery depends on transponders on satellite systems to transmit its media networks to cable television operators and other distributors worldwide. The distribution facilities include uplinks, communications satellites and downlinks. Discovery obtains satellite transponder capacity pursuant to long-term contracts and other arrangements with third-party vendors, which expire at various times beginning in 2008 through 2019. Even with back-up and redundant systems, transmissions may be disrupted as a result of local disasters or other conditions that may impair on-ground uplinks or downlinks, or as a result of an impairment of a satellite. Currently, there are a limited number of communications satellites available for the transmission of programming. If a disruption or failure occurs, Discovery may not be able to secure alternate distribution facilities in a timely manner, which could have a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations.

Discovery must respond to and capitalize on rapid changes in new technologies and distribution platforms, including their effect on consumer behavior, in order to remain competitive and exploit new opportunities.

Technology in the video, telecommunications and data services industry is changing rapidly. Discovery must adapt to advances in technologies, distribution outlets and content transfer and storage to ensure that its content remains desirable and widely available to its audiences while protecting its intellectual property interests. Discovery may not have the right, and may not be able to secure the right, to distribute some of its licensed content across these, or any other, new platforms and must adapt accordingly. The ability to anticipate and take advantage of new and future sources of revenue from these technological developments will affect Discovery's ability to expand its business and increase revenue.

Similarly, Discovery also must adapt to changing consumer behavior driven by technological advances such as video-on-demand and a desire for more user-generated and interactive content. Devices that allow consumers to view Discovery's entertainment content from remote locations or on a time-delayed basis and technologies which enable users to fast-forward or skip advertisements may cause changes in audience behavior that could affect the attractiveness of Discovery's offerings to advertisers and could therefore adversely affect its revenue. If Discovery cannot ensure that its content is responsive to the lifestyles of its target audiences and capitalize on technological advances, there could be a negative effect on its business.

Discovery's revenue and operating results are subject to seasonal and cyclical variations.

Discovery's business has experienced and is expected to continue to experience some seasonality due to, among other things, seasonal advertising patterns, seasonal influences on people's viewing habits, and a heavy concentration of

sales in its commerce business during the fourth quarter. For example, due to increased demand in the spring and holiday seasons, the second and fourth quarters normally have higher advertising revenue than the first and third quarters. In addition, advertising revenue in even-numbered years benefit from political advertising. If

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a short-term negative impact on New Discovery's business were to occur during a time of high seasonal demand, there could be a disproportionate effect on the operating results of Discovery's business for the year.

Discovery continues to develop new products and services for evolving markets. There can be no assurance of the success of these efforts due to a number of factors, some of which are beyond Discovery's control.

There are substantial uncertainties associated with Discovery's efforts to develop new products and services for evolving markets, and substantial investments may be required. Initial timetables for the introduction and development of new products and services may not be achieved, and price and profitability targets may not prove feasible. External factors, such as the development of competitive alternatives, rapid technological change, regulatory changes and shifting market preferences, may cause new markets to move in unanticipated directions.

Risks associated with Discovery's international operations could harm its financial condition.

Discovery's networks are offered worldwide. Inherent economic risks of doing business in international markets include, among other things, longer payment cycles, foreign taxation and currency exchange risk. As Discovery continues to expand the provision of its products and services to overseas markets, we cannot assure you whether these risks and uncertainties will harm Discovery's results of operations.

Discovery's international operations may also be adversely affected by export and import restrictions, other trade barriers and acts of disruptions of services or loss of property or equipment that are critical to overseas businesses due to expropriation, nationalization, war, insurrection, terrorism or general social or political unrest or other hostilities.

The loss of key talent could disrupt Discovery's business and adversely affect its revenue.

Discovery's business depends upon the continued efforts, abilities and expertise of its corporate and divisional executive teams and entertainment personalities. Discovery employs or contracts with entertainment personalities who may have loyal audiences. These individuals are important to audience endorsement of its programs and other content. There can be no assurance that these individuals will remain with Discovery or retain their current audiences. If Discovery fails to retain these individuals or if Discovery's entertainment personalities lose their current audience base, Discovery's revenue could be adversely affected.

Piracy of Discovery's entertainment content, including digital piracy, may decrease revenue received from its programming and adversely affect its business and profitability.

The success of Discovery's business depends in part on its ability to maintain the intellectual property rights to its entertainment content. Discovery is fundamentally a content company and piracy of its brands, DVDs, cable television and other programming, digital content and other intellectual property has the potential to significantly affect the company. Piracy is particularly prevalent in many parts of the world that lack copyright and other protections similar to existing law in the U.S. It is also made easier by technological advances allowing the conversion of programming into digital formats, which facilitates the creation, transmission and sharing of high quality unauthorized copies. Unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material over the Internet is a threat to copyright owners' ability to protect and exploit their property. The proliferation of unauthorized use of Discovery's entertainment content may have an adverse effect on its business and profitability because it reduces the revenue that Discovery potentially could receive from the legitimate sale and distribution of its content.

Financial market conditions may impede access to or increase the cost of financing Discovery's operations and investments.

The recent changes in U.S. and global financial and equity markets, including market disruptions and tightening of the credit markets, may make it more difficult for Discovery to obtain financing for its operations or

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investments or increase the cost of obtaining financing. In addition, Discovery's borrowing costs can be affected by short and long-term debt ratings assigned by independent rating agencies which are based, in significant part, on its performance as measured by credit metrics such as interest coverage and leverage ratios. A decrease in these ratings could increase Discovery's cost of borrowing or make it more difficult for Discovery to obtain financing.

Substantial leverage and debt service obligations may adversely affect Discovery.

Discovery has a substantial amount of indebtedness. As of March 31, 2008, Discovery had approximately \$4.1 billion of consolidated debt. Discovery's substantial level of indebtedness increases the possibility that it may be unable to generate cash sufficient to pay when due the principal of, interest on, or other amounts due with respect to its indebtedness. In addition, Discovery draws down its revolving credit facility in the ordinary course, which has the effect of increasing Discovery's indebtedness. Discovery is also permitted, subject to certain restrictions under its existing indebtedness, to obtain additional long-term debt and working capital lines of credit to meet future financing needs. This would have the effect of increasing Discovery's total leverage.

Discovery's substantial leverage could have significant negative consequences on its financial condition and results of operations, including:

- impairing Discovery's ability to meet one or more of the financial ratio covenants contained in its debt agreements or to generate cash sufficient to pay interest or principal, which could result in an acceleration of some or all of its outstanding debt in the event that an uncured default occurs;

- increasing Discovery's vulnerability to general adverse economic and market conditions;

- limiting Discovery's ability to obtain additional debt or equity financing;

- requiring the dedication of a substantial portion of Discovery's cash flow from operations to service its debt, thereby reducing the amount of cash flow available for other purposes;

- requiring Discovery to sell debt or equity securities or to sell some of its core assets, possibly on unfavorable terms, to meet payment obligations;

- limiting Discovery's flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in its business and the markets in which Discovery competes; and

- placing Discovery at a possible competitive disadvantage with less leveraged competitors and competitors that may have better access to capital resources.

Restrictive covenants in the loan agreements for Discovery's revolving credit facilities and term loans, and the note purchase agreements governing Discovery's private placement notes, could adversely affect Discovery's business by limiting flexibility.

The loan agreements for Discovery's revolving credit facilities and term loans and the note purchase agreements governing the terms of its private placement notes contain restrictive covenants, as well as requirements to comply with certain leverage and other financial maintenance tests. These covenants and requirements limit Discovery's ability to take various actions, including incurring additional debt, guaranteeing indebtedness and engaging in various types of transactions, including mergers, acquisitions and sales of assets. These covenants could place Discovery at a disadvantage compared to some of its competitors, who may have fewer restrictive covenants and may not be required to operate under these restrictions. Further, these covenants could have an adverse effect on the business of Discovery

by limiting its ability to take advantage of financing, mergers and acquisitions or other opportunities.

In addition, reporting and information covenants in Discovery's loan agreements and note purchase agreements require that Discovery provide financial and operating information within certain time periods. If Discovery is unable to timely provide the required information, it would be in breach of these covenants.

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INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this proxy statement/prospectus constitute forward-looking statements which, by definition, involve risks and uncertainties. These statements may be made directly in this proxy statement/prospectus or they may be made a part of this proxy statement/prospectus by appearing in other documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus. These statements may include statements regarding the period following completion of the Transaction.

We intend these forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements in the federal securities laws. In some cases, you can identify these statements by the use of forward-looking words such as may, will, should, anticipate, estimate, expect, plan, believe, predict, and other terms of similar substance used in connection with any discussion of the Transaction or the future operations or financial performance of DHC, Discovery or New Discovery. You should be aware that these statements and any other forward-looking statements in these documents only reflect DHC, Discovery and New Discovery's expectations and are not guarantees of performance. These statements involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions are beyond the control of DHC, Discovery and New Discovery, and may cause actual results and performance to differ materially from our expectations.

In addition to the risks and uncertainties set forth under the heading Risk Factors on page 25, Business Description in Appendix A-1 and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, including Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, in Appendix A-2 of this proxy statement/prospectus, important factors that could cause actual results to be materially different from expectations include, among others:

general economic and business conditions and industry trends;

spending on domestic and foreign television advertising;

consumer acceptance of the programming content developed for each of Discovery's networks;

changes in the distribution and viewing of television programming, including the expanded deployment of personal video recorders and other technology, and their impact on television advertising revenue;

the regulatory and competitive environment of the industries in which we operate;

continued consolidation of the broadband distribution industry;

uncertainties inherent in the development and integration of new business lines, acquired operations and business strategies;

rapid technological changes;

uncertainties associated with product and service development and market acceptance, including the development and provision of programming for new television and telecommunications technologies;

future financial performance, including availability, terms and deployment of capital;

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and political unrest in international markets;

the ability of suppliers and vendors to deliver products, equipment, software and services;

availability of qualified personnel;

changes in, or failure or inability to comply with, government regulations, including, without limitation, regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, and adverse outcomes from regulatory proceedings;

changes in the nature of key strategic relationships with partners and joint ventures;

competitor responses to our products and services, and the products and services of the entities in which we have interests; and

threatened terrorist attacks and ongoing military action in the Middle East and other parts of the world.

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You should be aware that the programming, media and entertainment industries are changing rapidly, and, therefore, the forward-looking statements and statements of expectations, plans and intent herein are subject to a greater degree of risk than similar statements regarding certain other industries.

We caution you not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus. These forward-looking statements and such risks, uncertainties and other factors speak only as of the date of the applicable document. Except as may be required by law, none of DHC, Discovery or New Discovery has any obligation to update or alter these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

When considering such forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the factors described in Risk Factors on page 25 and other cautionary statements contained in this proxy statement/prospectus. Such risk factors and statements describe circumstances which could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement.

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THE COMPANIES

Discovery Holding Company

DHC is a holding company. Through its two wholly-owned operating subsidiaries, Ascent Media Group, LLC and Ascent Media CANS, LLC (dba AccentHealth), and through its 662/3% owned equity affiliate Discovery Communications Holding, DHC is engaged primarily in (1) the provision of creative and network services to the media and entertainment industries and (2) the production, acquisition and distribution of entertainment, educational and informational programming and software. DHC's subsidiaries and affiliates operate in the United States, Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa and Australia.

DHC was incorporated in the state of Delaware on March 9, 2005 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty Media Corporation. On July 21, 2005, Liberty completed the spin-off of DHC to Liberty's stockholders.

DHC's principal executive offices are located at 12300 Liberty Boulevard, Englewood, Colorado 80112. DHC's main telephone number is (720) 875-4000, and its company website is www.discoveryholdingcompany.com. Information contained on the website is not incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Additional Information

For more information regarding DHC, please see [Additional Information](#) [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

Discovery Communications, LLC

Discovery, which is a 100% owned subsidiary of DHC's intermediate holding company, Discovery Communications Holding, is a leading global media and entertainment company that provides original and purchased non-fiction programming across multiple distribution platforms in the United States and more than 170 other countries, including television networks offering customized programming in 35 languages. Discovery also develops and sells consumer and educational products and services in the United States and internationally, and owns and operates a diversified portfolio of website properties and other digital services. Discovery operates through three divisions: (1) Discovery networks U.S., (2) Discovery networks international, and (3) Discovery commerce and education.

Discovery is not a party to any of the agreements between DHC and Advance/Newhouse relating to the Transaction. If the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal are approved at the Annual Meeting and the Transaction is completed, Advance/Newhouse will combine its 331/3% interest in Discovery Communications Holding and its interest in Animal Planet with DHC's 662/3% interest in Discovery Communications Holding, and Discovery will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Discovery.

Discovery's principal executive officers are located at One Discovery Place, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Discovery's main telephone number is (240) 662-2000, and its website is www.discoverycommunications.com. Information contained on the website is not incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Additional Information

For more information regarding Discovery, please see [Appendix A: Information Concerning Discovery Communications Holding, LLC Including Its Wholly-owned Subsidiary Discovery Communications, LLC](#), which is included as part of this proxy statement/prospectus, including:

Part 1: Description of Business;

Part 2: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations; and

Part 3: Historical Consolidated Financial Statements;

which is incorporated herein in its entirety by this reference.

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Discovery Communications, Inc.

New Discovery is a Delaware corporation, formed on April 28, 2008, for the purpose of effecting the Transaction. Upon consummation of the Transaction, New Discovery will become the parent company of Discovery, which will become its wholly-owned subsidiary. New Discovery will also be the parent company of DHC and Ascent Media Sound.

To date, New Discovery has not conducted any activities other than those incident to its formation and the matters contemplated by the Transaction Agreement, including the formation of Merger Sub as a wholly-owned subsidiary and the preparation of applicable filings under the securities laws.

New Discovery's principal executive offices are currently located at 12300 Liberty Boulevard, Englewood, Colorado 80112, and its main telephone is the same as DHC's ((720) 875-4000). Following the completion of the Transaction, New Discovery's principal executive offices will be located at One Discovery Place, Silver Spring, MD 20910, and its main telephone number will be the same as Discovery's ((240) 662-2000).

Ascent Media Sound provides creative talent, facilities and support services for sound supervision, sound design, sound editorial, music mixing and sound effects for the production and post-production of feature films, television programming, commercials and multimedia games. In providing its services, Ascent Media Sound operates under brand names such as Sound One, POP Sound and Todd A-O. Ascent Media Sound also maintains for use by its clients, under the Soundelux brand, an extensive sound effects library with over 3,000 unique sounds and, under the Hollywood Edge brand, several production music libraries. For more information regarding New Discovery after completion of the Transaction, please carefully read the information provided in this proxy statement/prospectus, including the information provided under the heading "New Discovery Unaudited Condensed Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements."

Merger Sub, Inc.

Merger Sub, a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Discovery, is a Delaware corporation, formed on April 29, 2008, solely for the purpose of effecting the merger with DHC. Merger Sub has not conducted any activities other than those incident to its formation and the matters contemplated by the Transaction Agreement.

Merger Sub's principal executive offices are located at 12300 Liberty Boulevard, Englewood, Colorado 80112.

Advance/Newhouse Programming Partnership

Advance/Newhouse is a privately held partnership headquartered in Syracuse, New York. The owners of Advance/Newhouse operate Bright House Networks, the sixth largest U.S. cable company serving over two million customers. Their other interests include Conde Nast magazines such as the *New Yorker*, *Vogue*, *Vanity Fair*, and *Wired*; *PARADE* magazine; daily newspapers serving 26 cities; American City Business Journals, which publishes business journals in over 45 cities; and a direct 33 1/3% interest in Discovery Communications Holding.

Advance/Newhouse's principal executive offices are located at 5000 Campuswood Drive, E. Syracuse, NY 13057. Advance/Newhouse's main telephone number is (315) 438-4100.

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THE TRANSACTION

Background of the Transaction

Discovery was founded by Mr. John Hendricks in 1982, and launched its flagship Discovery Channel in June 1985. Among the initial investors in Discovery were cable television companies that carried its programming, including Tele-Communications, Inc. (which later transferred its interest to its programming arm Liberty), NewChannels Corp. (which later transferred its interest to Advance/Newhouse) and Cox Communications, Inc. (**Cox**). Discovery for many years was organized as a close corporation, and its business was managed by Discovery's stockholders rather than by a board of directors. Liberty, Advance/Newhouse, Cox and Mr. Hendricks were parties to a stockholders agreement which provided for the management of Discovery's business, including certain rights of Liberty, Advance/Newhouse and Cox to veto the taking of certain actions by Discovery, restrictions on equity transfers and similar matters. As a result, Liberty, Advance/Newhouse and Cox, together with Mr. Hendricks, were for many years directly involved in the strategic direction and business development of Discovery.

In early 2005, for various business reasons, including to permit investors to invest more directly in Liberty's interest in Discovery, the Board of Directors of Liberty decided to pursue the spin-off of a newly formed entity, DHC, which would hold Liberty's then 50% interest in Discovery, its wholly-owned subsidiary Ascent Media Group, and certain other assets. Prior to the proposed spin-off, Liberty held discussions with Advance/Newhouse and Cox regarding their interest in exchanging their respective interests in Discovery for equity interests in DHC following the spin-off. The discussions were preliminary in nature and did not result in the parties reaching any agreement or understanding regarding such a transaction. After pursuing these discussions for several weeks, Liberty determined the discussions were unlikely to lead to a potential transaction and the discussions were terminated.

Liberty thereafter proceeded with the spin-off of DHC, which was completed in July 2005. No further discussions regarding a possible transaction to combine the Discovery interests with those of Advance/Newhouse or Cox were held until August 2006. At that time, discussions proceeded for several weeks, but again talks were broken off after common ground could not be found.

In the first quarter of 2007, Discovery commenced discussions with Cox regarding a redemption of Cox's 25% interest in Discovery in exchange for a subsidiary of Discovery that held Discovery's interest in The Travel Channel, the travelchannel.com and approximately \$1.3 billion in cash. Discovery, with the approval of DHC and Advance/Newhouse, closed the transaction with Cox in May 2007. As a result of that transaction and the reduction in the outstanding equity interests in Discovery, DHC's interest in Discovery increased to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % and Advance/Newhouse's equity interest increased to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.

In May 2007, DHC approached Advance/Newhouse concerning its interest in participating in a transaction that would consolidate all of Discovery under a single public company. Over the next several months the parties considered various structures for such a transaction, which involved discussions on, among other things, dilution, capital structure, economic benefits to the parties and their respective stockholders, tax attributes, and governance concerns. Throughout the negotiation process, DHC's primary goal was to convert its non-controlling equity position in Discovery into one which would allow it to have management rights over Discovery and consolidate Discovery for financial reporting and tax purposes. Advance/Newhouse, on the other hand, sought to gain liquidity in its Discovery stake while preserving most of the governance rights it currently has in Discovery.

In structuring a transaction, both parties sought to reflect, to the extent appropriate for a public company, their respective existing governance rights in respect of Discovery. Discovery is currently managed by its parent Discovery

Communications Holding, a limited liability company, and Discovery Communications Holding is currently managed by its members. Advance/Newhouse also holds special voting rights with respect to Discovery under the terms of the limited liability company agreement of Discovery Communications Holding.

To maintain continuity of management, the parties determined that the size of the consolidated company's board would need to accommodate the existing DHC directors, the Advance/Newhouse designees and the addition of John Hendricks (the founder of Discovery) and David Zaslav (the CEO of Discovery), while also complying with the independence requirements of the Nasdaq Stock Market. At that time, the parties did not determine the exact

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number of board designees or the persons who would serve as new directors of the consolidated company. The parties did, however, agree that it would be beneficial for any consolidated company to have an officer slate comprised of the officers who run the business of Discovery on a daily basis.

The parties also focused their negotiations on relative ownership percentages at the consolidated company and Advance/Newhouse's desire to keep its special voting rights. Due to the dual-class voting structure in place at DHC and DHC's unwillingness to provide its existing Series B holders with a lower voting series of stock, the parties agreed that the consolidated company would issue a 10-vote per share Series B stock as well as a 1-vote per share Series A stock. Because both parties believed a benefit of the transaction would be the ability of the consolidated company to use its stock as an improved acquisition currency for the benefit of the Discovery business, the parties agreed that there should also be a Series C non-voting stock which could be issued without diluting the voting control of Advance/Newhouse or the former DHC stockholders. Although the Series C stock could have first been issued in a future acquisition, the parties believed it would be beneficial to have a pre-established market for the securities prior to any attempted use of those securities in an acquisition scenario. Accordingly, in determining the exchange ratio the parties determined that each existing DHC Series A share would be split into 0.5 of a New Discovery Series A share and 0.5 of a New Discovery Series C share, and each existing DHC Series B share would be split into 0.5 of a New Discovery Series B share and 0.5 of a New Discovery Series C share. (The parties had (and continue to have) no present intention to issue the Series C stock in an acquisition; rather, their focus is on the ability to do so.)

The parties further agreed that the number of shares issuable to Advance/Newhouse would be calculated based on the number of shares issued to the former DHC stockholders in the transaction and would preserve Advance/Newhouse's 33 1/3% equity interest. Advance/Newhouse accepted that its voting percentage would be less than 33 1/3% due to the issuance of the higher voting Series B shares in the transaction. Advance/Newhouse was willing to accept this dilution in the interest of keeping its special voting rights (subject to mutually acceptable modifications appropriate for a public company). Following consultation with counsel, Advance/Newhouse suggested receiving convertible preferred stock rather than common stock, because the convertible preferred stock would enable Advance/Newhouse to exercise its special voting rights through a separate class vote in its capacity as a stockholder. This proposal was agreeable to both parties because it reflects how Advance/Newhouse currently exercises its special voting rights with respect to Discovery. Furthermore, the separate class of stock would allow for Advance/Newhouse to have its own group of board designees who would not be subject to election by the holders of New Discovery common stock. As a result, the parties determined to divide the board of New Discovery into two groups—one group to be elected by the holders of the common stock and a second group to be elected solely by the holders of the convertible preferred stock.

Advance/Newhouse also required that the preferred stock it receives be convertible at any time and have the benefit of registration rights to ensure its future liquidity. DHC was amenable to these conditions in exchange for provisions in the charter and corporate documents of New Discovery that require the shares of convertible preferred stock to automatically convert under certain circumstances, including if the number of outstanding shares of Series A convertible preferred stock is less than 80% of the amount of such shares originally issued or upon the transfer of shares of convertible preferred stock (other than a block transfer of all of the Series A convertible preferred stock) to a third party.

Among the final obstacles to a potential deal was DHC's ownership of Ascent Media. The parties discussed the merits and risks of including Ascent Media with Discovery as compared to other alternatives such as a spin-off or its disposition in a sale transaction. It was ultimately decided that all of Ascent Media other than Ascent Media Sound would be distributed to DHC's stockholders in a spin-off transaction, due to disagreements over the proper valuation of Ascent Media and the desire of both DHC and Advance/Newhouse to create a pure-play programming company focused on the business of Discovery. The AMC spin-off is intended to resolve such disagreements and to facilitate the Transaction. The parties agreed that the AMC spin-off would exclude Ascent Media Sound because it is not a necessary or integral component of the other businesses of Ascent Media and retaining it at New Discovery would

also allow the AMC spin-off to be structured to meet the requirements for treatment as a transaction under Sections 368(a) and 355 of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Although no formal valuation was performed with respect to Ascent Media Sound, DHC believes that Ascent Media Sound would have an enterprise value of up to \$50 million. DHC acknowledged that its stockholders' equity interest in Ascent Media Sound would

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be diluted by 331/3% as a result of the Transaction, but determined that this dilution was outweighed by the benefits to its stockholders resulting from the AMC spin-off being structured to meet the requirements for treatment as a transaction under Sections 368(a) and 355 of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

On December 13, 2007, DHC and Advance/Newhouse reached an agreement in principle on the terms of the Transaction and signed a non-binding letter of intent to which was attached a term sheet describing the framework of the Transaction, which called for the AMC spin-off, Advance/Newhouse to contribute its interest in Discovery and Animal Planet to a new public company (New Discovery), and a merger by which the new public company would become the new parent company of Discovery. A press release announcing the terms of the proposed Transaction was issued on the same day.

Over the next several months the parties negotiated the terms of the definitive transaction documents based on the final term sheet, and DHC proceeded with plans to spin off AMC. The non-binding letter of intent did not address all material terms of the Transaction and the AMC spin-off. As a result, many details of the Transaction had to be negotiated and finalized prior to signing the definitive documentation, including, by way of example, the structure of the escrow arrangement, the effect of the Transaction on the outstanding DHC equity awards and the terms of the Series A and Series C convertible preferred stock and New Discovery's rights plan. Through the escrow arrangement, Advance/Newhouse sought protection against dilution resulting from the rollover of the DHC equity awards. The parties considered various ways to issue shares to Advance/Newhouse to achieve this protection and ultimately settled on a tax-efficient escrow arrangement. Also, the terms on which the DHC equity awards would rollover to New Discovery were subject to extensive financial analysis and negotiations between the parties and ultimately submitted for the approval of the compensation committee of the board of directors of DHC and the board of directors of DHC. The adjustments to be made to these equity awards were complex due to, among other things, the AMC spin-off, the continuance of the DHC directors on the New Discovery board but the absence of the DHC officers from the New Discovery officer slate. The terms of the New Discovery rights agreement, including those relating to ownership thresholds, permitted transferees and rights recipients, were also heavily negotiated between the parties. During this time, the parties also continued to reevaluate the effect of the varying terms of the Transaction on the tax treatment of the overall Transaction, with the result that it was determined that the contribution should precede the merger (which was a change to the terms of the non-binding term sheet). Following the completion of these negotiations, the parties executed definitive agreements on June 4, 2008.

Structure of the Transaction

Upon satisfaction (or waiver, where permissible) of all conditions to the Transaction set forth in the Transaction Agreement (other than the AMC spin-off and other conditions to be satisfied at closing), DHC will effect the AMC spin-off. Immediately after completion of the AMC spin-off, Advance/Newhouse will contribute to New Discovery all of its indirect interests in Discovery and Animal Planet in exchange for shares of New Discovery Series A and Series C convertible preferred stock, which shares of convertible preferred stock would be initially convertible into one-third of the common equity of New Discovery issued in the merger described below, on an as-converted basis. Immediately upon completion of the Advance/Newhouse contribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into DHC with DHC surviving the merger. In the merger, each outstanding share of DHC common stock will automatically be converted as follows:

each share of DHC Series A common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be converted into the right to receive 0.50 shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and 0.50 shares of New Discovery Series C common stock; and

each share of DHC Series B common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be converted into the right to receive 0.50 shares of New Discovery Series B common stock and

0.50 shares of New Discovery Series C common stock.

Immediately following the completion of the Transaction:

DHC and Discovery will be wholly-owned subsidiaries of a new public company named Discovery Communications, Inc., or New Discovery;

the current public stockholders of DHC will be the public stockholders of New Discovery; and

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Advance/Newhouse will be a stockholder of New Discovery (rather than a member of Discovery Communications Holding), owning all of the outstanding shares of Series A and Series C convertible preferred stock of New Discovery.

Recommendation of the DHC Board; Purposes and Reasons for the Transaction

DHC's board of directors has unanimously approved the Transaction, and has determined that the Transaction Agreement and the merger agreement, and the transactions contemplated thereby (including the preferred stock issuance, the merger and the New Discovery charter, including the provisions for the authorized capital stock of New Discovery), are advisable and in the best interests of DHC and its stockholders. Accordingly, the DHC board recommends that stockholders of DHC vote **FOR** the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal at the Annual Meeting. DHC's board and the compensation committee of DHC's board have also unanimously approved the amendment and restatement of the DHC incentive plan in connection with the Transaction, and the DHC board recommends that stockholders of DHC vote **FOR** the incentive plan proposal. See The DHC Incentive Plan Proposal for more information.

In approving the Transaction, the DHC board determined that the principal benefit to DHC and its stockholders is that it will effectively transform Discovery into a public company, and in doing so provide stockholders of DHC with a direct interest in one of the largest non-fiction programming companies in the world. The DHC board also considered the following benefits of the Transaction in its determination:

that the Transaction will create a pure-play programming company, New Discovery, in a manner that is generally expected to be tax-free to both DHC and its stockholders and Advance/Newhouse;

that completion of the Transaction will allow the board of directors and management of New Discovery to focus almost entirely on the programming businesses of Discovery;

that the Transaction will enable DHC stockholders, as well as potential investors and analysts, to obtain significantly improved disclosure regarding Discovery, including more transparent financial information;

that while the Transaction will be dilutive to the public stockholders of DHC, the economic benefits of their indirect ownership in Discovery will remain largely the same as Discovery will no longer have a minority stockholder;

that New Discovery's management will be comprised of the current management team at Discovery, thereby ensuring a smooth integration of Discovery into New Discovery;

that the Transaction has been structured so as not to trigger any change of control provisions in the benefit plans of DHC or Discovery or the debt instruments of Discovery;

that the Transaction is expected to allow New Discovery to issue equity on more favorable terms with less dilution to existing equity holders in DHC with respect to their interest in Discovery in connection with future acquisitions and management compensation than DHC could under its current ownership structure;

that the stock of New Discovery is expected to constitute an improved currency, when compared with current alternatives, in connection with issuing equity to raise capital and in acquisitions of other media and entertainment businesses; and

that the Transaction, together with the AMC spin-off, will enable New Discovery to more effectively tailor employee benefit plans and retention programs, when compared with current alternatives, to provide improved incentives to the employees and future hires of Discovery that will better and more directly align the incentives for management at DHC and New Discovery with their performance.

The DHC board weighed these benefits against various risks associated with the Transaction, including, among other things:

the risk that the market overhang resulting from the outstanding shares of convertible preferred stock may depress the public market price of New Discovery's equity;

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the risk that Advance/Newhouse could transfer its entire block of stock to a third party without the approval of the New Discovery board, which could diminish the effectiveness of New Discovery's rights plan;

the potentially significant indemnification obligation of New Discovery to Advance/Newhouse with respect to liabilities incurred by DHC (but not Discovery) prior to the closing of the Transaction; and

the risk that Advance/Newhouse could exercise its registration rights at inopportune times.

The DHC board also considered the terms on which Advance/Newhouse will contribute its interests in Discovery and Animal Planet in return for the Series A and Series C convertible preferred stock. The Board recognized that immediately following the Transaction, Advance/Newhouse will own approximately one-third of the equity of DHC, which is the same equity ownership that Advance/Newhouse currently has in Discovery Communications Holding (the intermediate holding company through which DHC holds its two-thirds equity interest in Discovery). The board further recognized that the special class voting rights included in the Series A convertible preferred stock to be issued to Advance/Newhouse are substantially the same as the rights that Advance/Newhouse currently has as a member of Discovery Communications Holding, and that significant corporate actions may be taken by the board of New Discovery that are not subject to such special class voting rights. Hence, the Board determined the terms of Advance/Newhouse's investment in New Discovery are advisable and in the best interests of DHC and its stockholders as that investment will result in the benefits described above in exchange for Advance/Newhouse changing its ownership interest in Discovery from an interest in Discovery Communications Holding to an interest in New Discovery, with substantially the same governance rights.

The DHC board also considered the requirement of the Transaction that Ascent Media (other than Ascent Media Sound) be spun off prior to the preferred stock issuance to Advance/Newhouse. The DHC board determined that the AMC spin-off was advisable in the context of the Transaction as it will facilitate the Transaction and resolve differing views with respect to the value of Ascent Media that could otherwise preclude the consummation of the Transaction on terms acceptable to both DHC and Advance/Newhouse, and eliminate the potential distraction and use of management and other resources related to the AMC businesses. DHC wishes to complete the Transaction for the reasons described above. The AMC spin-off was also viewed as making it easier for investors and analysts to understand and value New Discovery's assets, thereby enhancing its ability to raise capital to pursue its business strategy and to take advantage of acquisition opportunities of other media and entertainment businesses. Further, the AMC spin-off will provide certain benefits for investors in AMC, including making it easier for investors to understand and value the AMC assets, which DHC's board of directors believes may currently be overshadowed by DHC's interest in Discovery, thus enhancing the ability of AMC to raise capital to pursue its business strategy and fund acquisitions, including, possibly, acquisitions using its equity as currency, and internal growth. Finally, the AMC spin-off will enhance AMC's ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, by enabling it to grant equity incentive awards based on its own common stock, which will directly reflect the performance of the businesses of AMC, and will further enable AMC to more effectively tailor employee benefit plans and retention programs, when compared with current alternatives, to provide improved incentives to the employees and future hires of AMC that will better and more directly align the incentives for management at AMC with their performance.

After careful deliberation of the foregoing, the DHC board determined that the Transaction would accomplish DHC's primary goal of converting its non-consolidated equity position in Discovery into a consolidated, pure-play public company, while also accomplishing Advance/Newhouse's goals of having a liquid ownership interest in and significant governance rights over the new public company, in a tax-efficient manner. Because the DHC stockholders would continue to hold their stake in Ascent Media through the shares of AMC they will receive in the AMC spin-off, the only economic dilution to the DHC stockholders would be the loss of an aggregate 33 1/3% interest in Ascent Media Sound, which the DHC board believed to be minor compared to the benefits of the overall Transaction. The DHC

board considered the risk of the AMC spin-off being taxable to DHC given that a should rather than a will tax opinion was to be received from counsel. The DHC board believed that the tax risk was manageable in light of counsel's level of comfort and because DHC has a relatively high basis in the shares of AMC, which would minimize, if not fully eliminate, any taxable gain if the AMC spin-off was ultimately determined to be a taxable distribution by DHC.

In light of the number, variety and complexity of the factors that the board considered in coming to its determination that Transaction is in the best interests of DHC and its stockholders, the DHC board did not believe it

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to be practicable to assign relative weights to the factors it considered. Rather, the DHC board conducted an overall analysis of the factors described above. In doing so, different members of the board may have given different weight to different factors.

Conduct of the Business of DHC if the Transaction is Not Completed

If the Transaction is not completed, DHC intends to continue to operate its business substantially in the manner it is operated today with its existing capital structure and management team remaining. From time to time, DHC will evaluate and review its business operations, properties, dividend policy and capitalization, and make such changes as are deemed appropriate, and continue to seek to identify strategic alternatives to maximize stockholder value.

If the Transaction is not to be completed, the AMC spin-off will not be effected, and the incentive plan proposal, even if approved by DHC stockholders at the Annual Meeting, will not be implemented.

Management and Operations of New Discovery Following the Transaction

New Discovery Business

Following the Transaction and the AMC spin-off, New Discovery will be the new parent company of Discovery. Discovery will constitute substantially all of New Discovery's business and operations. New Discovery's business and operations will be conducted substantially as that of Discovery's prior to the Transaction, except that the business of Ascent Media Sound will also be conducted by New Discovery.

New Discovery Directors and Officers

Following the Transaction, New Discovery's management team will be responsible for the business of Discovery and the remaining sound business of Ascent Media. New Discovery's management team will consist of Discovery's current management team, including David Zaslav who will serve as the Chief Executive Officer and President of New Discovery. New Discovery will have a board that will consist of eleven members, of whom one will be John Hendricks, a current executive officer of Discovery who will serve as the Chairman of New Discovery, one will be Mr. Zaslav, five are current members of DHC's board of directors, one will be a new independent director and three will be designated by Advance/Newhouse pursuant to the terms of the New Discovery convertible preferred stock. Two initial designees of Advance/Newhouse will be Robert J. Miron, the Chairman of Advance/Newhouse and Steven A. Miron, Chief Executive Officer of Advance/Newhouse. For more information on the current directors and executive officers of Discovery and DHC see Management of New Discovery and Management of DHC. As provided in the bylaws of New Discovery, the size of New Discovery's board of directors will automatically be reduced (i) by one member upon the resignation, removal or disqualification of John Hendricks from the position of Chairman of the board of directors and (ii) upon the holders of the Series A preferred stock ceasing to have the right to elect Series A preferred stock directors, by the number of Series A preferred stock directors then in office. For more information about the bylaws of New Discovery, see Comparison of the Rights of Stockholders of DHC and New Discovery.

Listing and Registration

Following the Transaction, DHC Series A common stock and DHC Series B common stock will be delisted from the Nasdaq Global Select Market and deregistered under the Exchange Act.

The shares of New Discovery common stock issuable in connection with the Transaction will be registered under the Exchange Act, and it is a condition of the Transaction that such shares be authorized for listing on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, subject only to official notice of issuance. New Discovery has applied to list its Series A common stock

and Series B common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbols DISCA and DISCB, respectively, the same symbols under which DHC's existing Series A and Series B common stock are listed. New Discovery has applied to list its Series C common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol DISCK.

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Reporting Obligations

Following the merger, DHC will cease to be a reporting company under the Exchange Act.

New Discovery will become the successor reporting company to DHC under the Exchange Act contemporaneously with the consummation of the merger of DHC with Merger Sub, a transitory merger subsidiary of New Discovery.

Accounting Treatment

The Transaction

For financial reporting purposes, New Discovery will be the successor reporting entity to DHC. Because Advance/Newhouse is a one-third owner of Discovery Communications Holding prior to the completion of the Transaction and will be a one-third owner of New Discovery (whose only significant asset is 100% of Discovery Communications Holding) immediately following completion of the Transaction, there will be no effective change in ownership. The New Discovery convertible preferred stock will not have any special dividend rights and only a de minimus liquidation preference. Additionally, Advance/Newhouse retains significant participatory special class voting rights with respect to New Discovery parent company matters. Pursuant to FASB Technical Bulletin 85-5, and for accounting purposes, the Transaction will be treated as a nonsubstantive merger, and therefore, the Transaction will be recorded at carry over basis. For additional information, see Discovery Communications, Inc. Unaudited Condensed Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements elsewhere herein.

Amount and Source of Funds and Financing of the Transaction; Expenses

It is expected that DHC will incur an aggregate of approximately [\$ million] in expenses in connection with the completion of the Transaction (exclusive of expenses incurred in connection with the AMC spin-off). These expenses will be comprised of:

approximately \$750,000 of printing and mailing expenses associated with this proxy statement/prospectus;

approximately [\$] in legal and accounting fees;

approximately \$270,000 in SEC filing fees; and

approximately [\$] in other miscellaneous expenses (including the payment of Advance/Newhouse's filing fee relating to the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvement Act of 1976 (**HSR**)).

Any such expenses required to be paid prior to the closing of the Transaction will be paid by DHC from its existing cash balances. Any such expenses which are not paid prior to the closing of the Transaction will become the obligations of AMC. See Transaction Agreements Reorganization Agreement for more information.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Transaction

Interests of Directors and Executive Officers

In considering the recommendation of DHC's board of directors to vote to approve the transaction proposals, stockholders of DHC should be aware that members of DHC's board of directors and members of DHC's executive management have relationships, agreements or arrangements that provide them with interests in the Transaction that may be in addition to or different from those of the public stockholders of DHC. In addition, the current directors of

DHC will be entitled to the continuation of certain indemnification arrangements following completion of the Transaction.

Following completion of the Transaction, David Zaslav, President and Chief Executive Officer of Discovery, will become President and Chief Executive Officer of New Discovery. All of DHC's five current directors have agreed to serve on the eleven-member board of New Discovery and John Hendricks, the current Chairman of Discovery, has agreed to serve as the Chairman of New Discovery. In addition, New Discovery's management will be comprised of the members of Discovery's management team. The directors and executive officers of New Discovery are expected to beneficially own shares of New Discovery common stock, immediately following the

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closing of the Transaction, representing in the aggregate approximately 27.3% of the aggregate voting power of New Discovery, based upon their beneficial ownership interests in DHC as of the record date for the Annual Meeting.

In addition, upon the consummation of the Transaction, each outstanding option to purchase shares of DHC common stock held by (i) the current DHC directors (other than Robert R. Bennett) will be converted into options to purchase shares of New Discovery common stock and (ii) the DHC executive officers (other than those who are also directors of DHC) will be converted into share appreciation rights relating to shares of New Discovery. Upon consummation of the Transaction, and in recognition of the services Mr. Bennett will provide to AMC following the AMC spin-off, each outstanding option to purchase shares of DHC common stock held by Mr. Bennett will be converted into options to purchase New Discovery common stock and an option to purchase AMC stock. For additional information regarding the treatment of such options, see [The Transaction Agreements](#) [Merger Agreement](#) [Treatment of Stock Options](#) below.

Upon consummation of the Transaction, each outstanding DAP award held by executive officers of Discovery who become executive officers of New Discovery will be adjusted as described in [Management of New Discovery Executive Compensation](#) [Compensation Discussion and Analysis](#) [Elements of Compensation](#) [Discovery Appreciation Program](#) [Adjustments to DAP Awards](#). In addition, John Hendricks and Brad Singer, who will serve as Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, respectively, of New Discovery have entered into arrangements pursuant to which they would be entitled to receive New Discovery stock options under the DHC incentive plan following the closing of the Transaction. For a description of these arrangements, please see [Management of New Discovery Executive Compensation Arrangements](#) [John Hendricks Equity Stake Transition Term Sheet](#) and [Executive Compensation Arrangements Singer Employment Agreement](#), respectively. Grants under the DHC incentive plan may only be made by action of the New Discovery compensation committee. No directors or executive officers of DHC hold any DAP awards.

DHC's board of directors were aware of these interests and arrangements and considered them when approving the Transaction. For more information regarding these interests and arrangements, see [Management of New Discovery](#) and [Management of DHC](#).

Regulatory Matters

The parties have obtained all regulatory consents and approvals required by the Transaction Agreement with respect to the Transaction.

Appraisal Rights

Under Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (**DGCL**), DHC stockholders are not entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the Transaction.

Federal Securities Law Consequences

The issuance of shares of New Discovery common stock in connection with the Transaction will be registered under the Securities Act, and the shares of New Discovery common stock so issued will be freely transferable under the Securities Act, except for shares of New Discovery common stock issued to any person who is deemed to be an affiliate of New Discovery after completion of the Transaction. Persons who may be deemed to be affiliates include individuals or entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with New Discovery and may include directors, certain executive officers and significant stockholders of New Discovery. Affiliates may not sell their shares of New Discovery common stock, except pursuant to:

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an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the resale of those shares;

in compliance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act; or

any other applicable exemption under the Securities Act.

New Discovery's registration statement on Form S-4, of which this document forms a part, does not cover the resale of shares of New Discovery common stock to be received by its affiliates.

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**MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF
THE MERGER AND THE AMC SPIN-OFF**

Subject to the limitations and qualifications described herein, the following discussion constitutes the opinion of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, tax counsel to DHC, as to the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to DHC stockholders resulting from the merger and the AMC spin-off. This discussion is based upon the Code, existing and proposed Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all as in effect as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This discussion is limited to DHC stockholders that are U.S. holders, as defined below, that hold their shares of DHC stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. Further, this discussion does not address all U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to particular stockholders in light of their particular circumstances, such as tax-exempt entities, partnerships (including entities treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes), holders who acquired their shares of DHC stock pursuant to the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation, holders who hold different blocks of DHC stock (generally shares of DHC stock purchased or acquired on different dates or at different prices), financial institutions, insurance companies, dealers or traders in securities, holders who are subject to alternative minimum tax, and holders who hold their shares of DHC stock as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale, synthetic security, integrated investment or other risk-reduction transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, the following discussion does not address the tax consequences of the merger or the AMC spin-off under U.S. state or local or non-U.S. tax laws. **Accordingly, DHC stockholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal, state and local and non-U.S. tax consequences to them of the merger and the AMC spin-off.**

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of DHC stock that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

an individual who is a citizen or a resident of the United States;

a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized under the laws of the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof;

an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust, if (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over its administration and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions, or (ii) in the case of a trust that was treated as a domestic trust under the law in effect before 1997, a valid election is in place under applicable Treasury regulations.

If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of DHC stock, the tax treatment of a partner in such partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partner of a partnership holding shares of DHC stock should consult its tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of the merger and the AMC spin-off.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, tax counsel to DHC, is of the opinion that for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

No gain or loss will be recognized by DHC stockholders solely as a result of the exchange of DHC common stock for New Discovery common stock pursuant to the merger, other than with respect to fractional shares of New Discovery common stock for which cash is received.

The aggregate tax basis of the shares of New Discovery common stock (including any fractional shares in respect of which cash is received) received by DHC stockholders pursuant to the merger will be the same as the aggregate tax basis of the DHC common stock (adjusted in connection with the AMC spin-off as described below) exchanged for such New Discovery common stock pursuant to the merger. The aggregate tax basis will be allocated between shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock received in accordance with their relative fair market values at the time of the merger.

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The holding period of the shares of New Discovery common stock received by DHC stockholders in the merger will include the holding period of the DHC common stock exchanged for such New Discovery common stock pursuant to the merger, provided that such shares of DHC stock were held as a capital asset on the merger date.

A DHC stockholder that receives cash in lieu of a fractional share of New Discovery common stock pursuant to the merger will be treated as though it first received a distribution of the fractional share in the merger and then sold it for the amount of such cash. Such stockholder will generally recognize capital gain or loss, provided that the fractional share is considered to be held as a capital asset, measured by the difference between the cash received for such fractional share and the stockholder's tax basis in that fractional share, as determined above. Such capital gain or loss will generally be a long-term capital gain or loss if the stockholder's holding period for its share of DHC stock exceeds one year on the date of the merger.

Neither DHC, New Discovery nor Merger Sub will recognize gain or loss as a result of the merger.

Holders who hold different blocks of DHC common stock are encouraged to consult with their tax advisors with respect to identifying the tax bases and holding periods of shares of New Discovery common stock received in the merger.

The tax opinion described above is based on, among other things, assumptions and representations as to factual matters and certain undertakings that have been received from DHC and Advance/Newhouse, including those contained in certificates of officers of DHC and Advance/Newhouse, as requested by counsel. The opinion referred to in this paragraph is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and no rulings have been or will be sought from the IRS regarding the tax treatment of the merger or the contribution by Advance/Newhouse. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge the conclusions set forth in the opinion stated above or referred to herein or that any such challenge would not prevail.

The discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences set forth above is not intended to be a complete analysis or description of all potential U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger and does not address tax consequences that may vary with, or are contingent on, individual circumstances. Moreover, the discussion does not address the tax consequences of the merger under U.S. state or local or non-U.S. tax laws. **Accordingly, DHC stockholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal, state and local and non-U.S. tax consequences to them of the merger.**

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the AMC Spin-Off

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, tax counsel to DHC, is of the opinion that for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

No gain or loss should be recognized by DHC upon the distribution of shares of common stock of AMC to DHC stockholders pursuant to the AMC spin-off.

No gain or loss should be recognized by, and no amount should be included in the income of, a DHC stockholder upon the receipt of shares of common stock of AMC pursuant to the AMC spin-off, other than with respect to fractional shares of common stock of AMC for which cash is received.

A DHC stockholder that receives shares of common stock of AMC in the AMC spin-off should have an aggregate adjusted basis in its shares of common stock of AMC (including any fractional share in respect of

which cash is received) and its shares of DHC stock immediately after the AMC spin-off equal to the aggregate adjusted basis of such stockholder's shares of DHC stock held prior to the AMC spin-off, which should be allocated in accordance with their relative fair market values.

The holding period of the shares of common stock of AMC received in the AMC spin-off by a DHC stockholder should include the holding period of such stockholder's shares of DHC stock, provided that such shares of DHC stock were held as a capital asset on the distribution date.

The conclusions in the tax opinion set forth above are based on existing legal authority and the lack of any authority directly on point. The tax opinion also is based on, among other things, assumptions and representations as to factual matters and certain undertakings that have been received from DHC, AMC and certain DHC stockholders, including those contained in certificates of officers of DHC and AMC and certain DHC stockholders, as requested by counsel. If any of those factual representations or assumptions were to be incorrect or untrue in any material

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respect, any undertaking was not complied with, or the facts upon which the opinion is based were to be materially different from the facts at the time of the AMC spin-off, the AMC spin-off may not qualify for tax-free treatment. DHC has not sought and does not intend to seek a ruling from the IRS as to the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the AMC spin-off. The tax opinion is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and there can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge the qualification of the AMC spin-off as a transaction under Sections 368(a) and 355 of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes or that any such challenge would not prevail.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences if the Distribution Is Taxable

At the effective time of the AMC spin-off, DHC expects to receive a tax opinion from Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP to the effect that, taking into account, among other things, the issuance of the A/N Preferred Stock to Advance/Newhouse and the special voting rights associated with such A/N Preferred Stock, the AMC spin-off should qualify as a transaction under Sections 368(a) and 355 of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Receipt of such opinion is a condition to closing, and such opinion will confirm the conclusions set forth in the opinion of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP above. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment and is not binding on the IRS or any court. If the IRS were to assert successfully that the AMC spin-off was taxable, the above consequences would not apply and both DHC and its stockholders that received shares of common stock of AMC in the AMC spin-off could be subject to tax, as described below.

If the AMC spin-off did not qualify as a transaction under Sections 368(a) and 355 of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes, then DHC would recognize taxable gain in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the shares of common stock of AMC held by DHC immediately prior to the AMC spin-off over DHC's tax basis in such shares. In addition, a DHC stockholder that received shares of common stock of AMC in the AMC spin-off would be treated as having received a distribution of property in an amount equal to the fair market value of such shares (including any fractional shares sold on behalf of the stockholder) on the distribution date. That distribution would be taxable to such stockholder as a dividend to the extent of DHC's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Any amount that exceeded DHC's earnings and profits would be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of such stockholder's tax basis in its shares of DHC stock with any remaining amount being taxed as a capital gain. Certain stockholders may be subject to additional special rules governing distributions, such as those that relate to the dividends received deduction and extraordinary dividends.

Even if the AMC spin-off otherwise qualifies for tax-free treatment to the DHC stockholders, it may be disqualified as tax-free to DHC under Section 355(e) of the Code if 50% or more of either the total combined voting power or the total fair market value of the stock of New Discovery (or DHC) or AMC is acquired as part of a plan or series of related transactions that includes the AMC spin-off. Any acquisitions of stock of New Discovery (or DHC) or AMC after the AMC spin-off are generally part of such a plan only if there was an agreement, understanding, arrangement or substantial negotiations regarding the acquisition or a similar acquisition at some time during the two-year period ending on the date of the AMC spin-off. All of the facts and circumstances must be considered to determine whether the AMC spin-off and any acquisition of stock are part of such a plan, and certain acquisitions of stock pursuant to public sales are exempted by applicable Treasury regulations. In this regard, while the issuance of the A/N Preferred Stock to Advance/Newhouse should generally be treated as part of a plan or series of related transactions that includes the AMC spin-off, such issuance by itself, taking into account the special voting rights associated with such A/N Preferred Stock, should not result in DHC recognizing gain in connection with the AMC spin-off. If Section 355(e) of the Code applies as a result of such an acquisition of stock of New Discovery (or DHC) or AMC, DHC would recognize taxable gain in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the shares of common stock of AMC held by DHC immediately prior to the AMC spin-off over DHC's tax basis in such shares, but the AMC spin-off would nevertheless generally be tax-free to each DHC stockholder that received shares of common stock of AMC in the AMC spin-off.

Certain State Income Tax Matters

As noted above, this discussion does not address any tax consequences of the AMC spin-off other than the material U.S. federal income tax consequences set forth above. DHC stockholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisor concerning all possible state tax consequences of the AMC spin-off.

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THE TRANSACTION AGREEMENTS

On June 4, 2008, DHC, New Discovery and Advance/Newhouse and certain of their respective affiliates entered into the Transaction Agreement and certain related agreements that together set forth the terms and conditions of the proposed transactions. The principal documents (in the form in which they exist today) consist of the following:

the Transaction Agreement, which establishes the overall framework for the transactions as well as the terms and conditions of the Advance/Newhouse contribution;

the merger agreement, which establishes the terms and conditions of the merger of Merger Sub and DHC;

the form of escrow agreement, which establishes the terms and conditions of an escrow arrangement for certain shares of New Discovery convertible preferred stock Advance/Newhouse receives in the Transaction;

the reorganization agreement, which establishes certain terms and conditions relating to the AMC spin-off;

the form of tax sharing agreement, which establishes the allocation between DHC and New Discovery on the one hand and AMC on the other hand, of liabilities for taxes arising prior to, as a result of, and subsequent to the AMC spin-off; and

certain other ancillary agreements contemplated by the agreements listed above.

*Set forth below is a summary of the material terms of the principal documents involved in the Transaction. The summary does not purport to be complete and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. The summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the actual text of the agreements being summarized, which have been filed as Appendices to this proxy statement/prospectus or as exhibits to the registration statement of which this document constitutes a part, and are incorporated by reference into this document. For more information about how you can obtain copies of these agreements that have been filed as exhibits, see *Where You Can Find More Information* below.*

Transaction Agreement

New Discovery, DHC and Advance/Newhouse and certain of their respective affiliates entered into the Transaction Agreement, which establishes important terms and conditions relating to the implementation of the Transaction, including the Advance/Newhouse contribution. The Transaction Agreement sets forth the terms and conditions of each of New Discovery's and DHC's obligation to complete the AMC spin-off, the Advance/Newhouse contribution and the merger, and Advance/Newhouse's obligation to complete the Advance/Newhouse contribution.

AMC Spin-off

Prior to effecting the initial steps of the Transaction, DHC will, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions contained in the Transaction Agreement, complete the AMC spin-off. The Transaction Agreement provides that, prior to effecting the AMC spin-off, DHC will complete an internal corporate restructuring so that DHC will be the sole stockholder of AMC, which will own all of the businesses, assets, properties and liabilities of the creative and network services businesses of Ascent Media, excluding Ascent Media Sound, and the excess cash and cash equivalents held by DHC prior to the AMC spin-off. The Transaction Agreement provides that, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions contained in the Transaction Agreement, DHC will take all actions within its control to complete the AMC

spin-off. See Reorganization Agreement below for more information.

As a result of such internal restructuring and completion of the AMC spin-off, DHC would own a 66²/₃% interest in Discovery, 100% of the businesses, assets, properties and liabilities of Ascent Media Sound, and any cash and cash equivalents not contributed to AMC.

For more information regarding the AMC spin-off, please see Reorganization Agreement below. For financial information on AMC, see its Audited Financial Statements included as Appendix F to this proxy statement/prospectus.

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Advance/Newhouse Contribution

Subject to the satisfaction of the conditions in the Transaction Agreement, immediately following the completion of the AMC spin-off, the Transaction Agreement provides that Advance/Newhouse will contribute to New Discovery all of the interests in Discovery and Animal Planet owned by Advance/Newhouse, in exchange for:

shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock convertible into a number of shares of Series A common stock equal to one-half of the number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and New Discovery Series B common stock issued in the merger;

shares of New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock convertible into a number of shares of Series C common stock equal to one-half of the number of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock issued in the merger;

additional shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock convertible into a number of shares of Series A common stock equal to one-half of the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and New Discovery Series B common stock that may be issued by New Discovery pursuant to stock options and stock appreciation rights in effect immediately following the merger; and

additional shares of New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock convertible into a number of shares of Series C common stock equal to one-half of the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock that may be issued by New Discovery pursuant to stock options and stock appreciation rights in effect immediately following the merger.

For more information regarding the New Discovery options and stock appreciation rights, see Merger Agreement Treatment of Options below. Following the closing of the Transaction and issuance of additional shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock referenced in the final two bullet points above to Advance/Newhouse, which are referred to as **escrow shares**, Advance/Newhouse will deposit such escrow shares into an escrow account to be held by the escrow agent pursuant to the terms and conditions of the escrow agreement described below. See Escrow Agreement below.

Merger

Immediately following the completion of the Advance/Newhouse contribution described above, DHC, New Discovery and Merger Sub will complete the merger as contemplated by the Transaction Agreement and merger agreement. For more details regarding the merger, including the effect on each outstanding share of DHC common stock and outstanding stock options, see Merger Agreement below.

We cannot assure you when, or if, all the conditions to completion of the Transaction (including the merger) will be satisfied or, where permissible, waived. See Conditions to Completion of the Transaction below. The parties intend to complete the Transaction as promptly as practicable following the satisfaction (or waiver) of all conditions, including receipt of the requisite approvals of the DHC stockholders to the merger proposal, preferred stock issuance proposal and authorized stock proposal at the Annual Meeting.

Representations and Warranties

The Transaction Agreement contains representations and warranties that the parties made to each other as of the date of the Transaction Agreement or other specific dates. The statements embodied in those representations and warranties are subject to qualifications and limitations agreed to by the parties in connection with negotiating the terms of that

agreement and are qualified by information in a confidential disclosure letter that the parties have exchanged in connection with the signing of the Transaction Agreement. Please note that certain representations and warranties may be subject to contractual standards of materiality different from those generally applicable to stockholders or may have been used for the purpose of allocating risk between the parties rather than establishing matters as facts.

The Transaction Agreement should not be read alone, but should instead be read in conjunction with the other information regarding the parties and the transaction that is contained in this proxy statement/prospectus as well as

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in the filings that the parties make and have made with the SEC. The representations and warranties contained in the Transaction Agreement may or may not have been accurate as of the date they were made and we make no assertion herein that they are accurate as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The Transaction Agreement contains customary representations and warranties by DHC relating to, among other things:

corporate organization and qualification;

corporate power and authority, absence of conflicts and board approval of the Transaction Agreement;

capitalization of each of DHC, New Discovery and Merger Sub;

subsidiaries;

documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and financial statements included in such documents;

information supplied in connection with this proxy statement/prospectus and the registration statement of which it is a part;

absence of certain changes or events since December 31, 2007;

no default under any material contracts;

compliance with applicable laws;

legal proceedings;

material transactions or arrangements with affiliates;

brokers and finders;

tax and employee matters; and

compliance with takeover laws.

Except as specifically provided in the Transaction Agreement, DHC does not make any representations or warranties under the Transaction Agreement with respect to the businesses, assets and liabilities of Discovery, or of Ascent Media to the extent they are part of the AMC spin-off.

The Transaction Agreement contains customary representations and warranties by Advance/Newhouse relating to, among other things:

organization and qualification;

power and authority, absence of conflicts and requisite approvals of the Transaction Agreement;

ownership of Discovery and Animal Planet interests;

information supplied in connection with this proxy statement/prospectus and the registration statement of which it is a part;

legal proceedings;

brokers and finders; and

acknowledgement of private placement of securities Advance/Newhouse will receive in the Transaction.

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Covenants

Stockholder Vote; Registration Statement and Issuance of Shares

DHC has agreed, subsequent to the date of the Transaction Agreement, to use its reasonable best efforts to, among other things:

convene a stockholders meeting for the purpose of considering and voting on the Transaction Agreement;

prepare and file with the SEC this proxy statement/prospectus and registration statement of which it is a part and to have such filings declared effective by the SEC as soon as reasonably practicable after filing; and

cause the shares of the New Discovery common stock issuable in the merger to be eligible for quotation on the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

Conduct of Business of DHC Prior to Closing

Under the Transaction Agreement, DHC has agreed that, subject to certain exceptions, between the date of the Transaction Agreement and the closing of the Transaction, it will, and will cause certain of its subsidiaries to, conduct its business as currently conducted and not take action that could be expected to result in any of the conditions to the merger and the contribution by Advance/Newhouse not being fulfilled. In addition, each of DHC, New Discovery and Merger Sub agreed, subject to certain exceptions, not to, prior to completion of the Transaction, take any action that would reasonably be expected to create a material liability for New Discovery following the closing of the Transaction. Further, DHC has agreed to not issue, between the date of the Transaction Agreement and the closing of the Transaction, any options exercisable for Series A common stock or Series B common stock of DHC to any director of DHC.

Reasonable Best Efforts

The parties have agreed to use their respective reasonable best efforts to consummate the transactions contemplated by the Transaction Agreement and to cause all of the conditions to the consummation of the Transaction to be satisfied, including:

obtaining all necessary consents and approvals from governmental authorities or other persons;

defending any lawsuits or other actions challenging the Transaction Agreement or the consummation of the Transaction; and

providing notice or obtaining consents from any third-parties necessary for the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the Transaction Agreement.

Advance/Newhouse has agreed, within 10 business days of signing the Transaction Agreement, to file with the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, the notification and report form required pursuant to the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, and request early termination of the waiting periods relating thereto and use its reasonable best efforts to take all actions required to cause the expiration or early termination of such notice periods. In addition, Advance/Newhouse has agreed, within 10 business days of signing the Transaction Agreement, to make any required filings under the merger regulations of the Republic of Germany, and Advance/Newhouse has agreed, subject to certain limitations, to use its reasonable best efforts to take

all actions required to obtain the clearance required by such merger regulations. The parties have further agreed, subject to certain limitations, to use their respective reasonable best efforts to resolve any objections or challenges of any governmental authorities to the Transaction Agreement or the Transaction. The parties agreed that in order to resolve any objection or to obtain the consent, approval, waiver or permission of any governmental authority in connection with the Transaction, neither DHC nor Advance/Newhouse nor any of their respective stockholders will be required to:

divest itself of any part of its ownership interest of DHC, New Discovery, Discovery, Animal Planet or AMC;

agree to any condition or requirement that would render such person's ownership of such securities, shares, interests or assets illegal or subject to the imposition of a fine or penalty;

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agree to any condition or requirement that would impose material restrictions or limitations on such person's full rights of ownership (including, without limitation, voting) of such securities, shares, interests or assets, or

agree to any condition or requirement that would materially restrict its business or operations as currently conducted.

Parent Guarantee

In the Transaction Agreement, Advance Publications, Inc. and Newhouse Broadcasting Corporation each agreed to cause Advance/Newhouse to perform its obligations under the Transaction Agreement and related transaction documents and to consummate the transaction in accordance with their terms and agreed not to take any action, or fail to take any action, that would result in each of them not being the beneficial owner of the Discovery and Animal Planet interests as of the closing of the Transaction.

Conditions to Completion of the Transaction

Conditions to obligations of each of DHC, New Discovery, Merger Sub and Advance/Newhouse. The respective obligations of DHC, New Discovery, Merger Sub and Advance/Newhouse to consummate the Transaction are subject to the satisfaction or (other than with respect to the stockholder approval requirement described in the third bullet point below) waiver, at or prior to the unconditional time, of the following conditions:

the absence of any law, injunction, order, statute or regulation prohibiting or preventing the consummation of the Transaction;

all authorizations, consents, orders or approvals of, or declarations or filings with, or expiration of waiting periods imposed by, certain specified governmental authorities (including under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 and under the merger regulations of the Republic of Germany) necessary for the consummation of the Transaction having been filed, expired or obtained;

DHC having obtained the requisite approval of DHC stockholders to the Transaction;

the restated charter of New Discovery having been filed with the Delaware Secretary of State;

the declaration of effectiveness of the registration statement of New Discovery of which this document is a part by the SEC and the absence of any stop order suspending effectiveness or proceedings seeking a stop order or suspension of effectiveness with respect to such registration statement;

each of the Transaction Agreement, merger agreement, reorganization agreement, registration rights agreement and escrow agreement having been executed;

the shares of New Discovery common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger having been approved for listing on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, subject to official notice of issuance;

the registration statement on Form 10 of AMC having been declared effective by the SEC and the absence of any stop order suspending effectiveness or proceedings seeking a stop order or suspension of effectiveness with respect to such registration statement;

the shares of Series A common stock of AMC to be issued in the AMC spin-off to holders of DHC common stock having been approved for listing on The Nasdaq Stock Market, subject to official notice of issuance; and

all steps required to complete the AMC spin-off having been satisfied, completed or waived, as applicable.

Additional Conditions to obligations of Advance/Newhouse. The obligation of Advance/Newhouse to consummate the Transaction is subject to the satisfaction or waiver, at or prior to the unconditional time, of the following additional conditions:

all representations and warranties of DHC will be true and correct as of the date of the Transaction Agreement and the unconditional time, or as of a specified earlier date, except for inaccuracies in the

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representations made by DHC (other than representations relating to ownership of the shares of Discovery and interests of Animal Planet which must be true and correct in all respects) that would not have a material adverse effect on the business and operations of New Discovery or on the ability of DHC and New Discovery to consummate the Transaction;

each of DHC, New Discovery and Merger Sub will have performed in all material respects all obligations and agreements, and materially complied with all covenants and conditions required to be performed or complied with; and

receipt of the opinion of Ernst and Young LLP or another nationally recognized accounting firm or law firm to the effect that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the contribution (in conjunction with the merger) will qualify as a tax-free exchange within the meaning of Section 351 of the Code.

Additional Conditions to obligations of each of DHC, New Discovery and Merger Sub. The obligations of DHC, New Discovery and Merger Sub to consummate the transaction are subject to the satisfaction or waiver, at or prior to the unconditional time, of the following additional conditions:

all representations and warranties of Advance/Newhouse will be true and correct as of the date of the Transaction Agreement and the unconditional time, or as of a specified earlier date, except for inaccuracies in the representations made by Advance/Newhouse (other than representations relating to ownership of the shares of Discovery and interests of Animal Planet which must be true and correct in all respects) that would not have a material adverse effect on the ability of Advance/Newhouse to consummate the Transaction;

Advance/Newhouse will have performed in all material respects all obligations and agreements, and materially complied with all covenants and conditions required to be performed or complied with;

the New Discovery rights agreement will have been executed and delivered and in full force and effect and no act will have been taken or, to the knowledge of DHC, New Discovery or Merger Sub, threatened, seeking to invalidate the rights agreement or any transactions contemplated by the rights agreement; and

receipt of the opinion of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP or another nationally recognized law firm to the effect that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the AMC spin-off should qualify as a reorganization under Sections 368(a) and 355 of the Code, and the merger (in conjunction with the contribution) will qualify as a tax-free exchange within the meaning of Section 351 of the Code. Such opinion will confirm the conclusions set forth in the opinion of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP in *Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger and the AMC Spin-Off* *Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger* and *Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger and the AMC Spin-Off* *Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the AMC Spin-Off* .

Under the Transaction Agreement, the term *unconditional time* generally means such time prior to the effective time of the AMC spin-off that all conditions to each party's obligation to consummate the Transaction (other than the delivery of certain documents that can only be delivered at the closing of the Transaction) have been satisfied or waived and the parties have acknowledged in writing that all such conditions have been satisfied or waived.

DHC reserves the right to waive any of the conditions to its obligations to close the Transaction (other than the mutual condition relating to the receipt of DHC stockholder approval, which is non-waivable). To the extent DHC waives any such condition, DHC does not intend to resolicit shareholder approval of the Transaction unless the waived condition relates to (i) the effectiveness of New Discovery's or AMC's registration statement under applicable securities laws, (ii) the stock exchange listing of the New Discovery common stock or the Series A AMC common stock, (iii) the

completion of the AMC spin-off or (iv) the receipt of an opinion from tax counsel to the effect that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the merger (in conjunction with the contribution) will qualify as a tax-free exchange within the meaning of Section 351 of the Code. DHC would resolicit stockholder approval in connection with a waiver of any of these enumerated conditions because they affect directly the consideration being received by the DHC stockholders in the Transaction and the AMC spin-off and could affect the tax consequences of the merger.

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Termination of the Transaction Agreement

The Transaction Agreement may be terminated and the Transaction abandoned at any time prior to the unconditional time, whether before or after the approval of DHC's stockholders:

by mutual written agreement of DHC and Advance/Newhouse;

by either DHC or Advance/Newhouse, if the approval of DHC's stockholders is not obtained at the Annual Meeting;

by either DHC or Advance/Newhouse, if any of the conditions precedent to such party's obligations has become incapable of being fulfilled;

by either DHC or Advance/Newhouse, if any court or other governmental authority has issued an order or taken any other action permanently restraining or otherwise prohibiting the Transaction and such order, or other action has become final and nonappealable; or

by either DHC or Advance/Newhouse, if the unconditional time does not occur on or prior to December 31, 2008.

In order to terminate the Transaction Agreement pursuant to any of the final four bullets noted above, the party seeking to terminate the Transaction Agreement must not be in breach of any of its representations, warranties or covenants in the Transaction Agreement in any material respect.

If the closing of the Transaction has not occurred by the 2nd business day after the unconditional time has occurred, then the Transaction Agreement may be terminated and the Transaction abandoned at any time after the close of business on such day by either DHC or Advance/Newhouse; provided that the party seeking to terminate the Transaction Agreement is not in breach of the Transaction Agreement in any material respect.

Indemnification

Indemnification by DHC and New Discovery

Subject to certain limitations in the Transaction Agreement, following completion of the Transaction, DHC and New Discovery will indemnify Advance/Newhouse, its affiliates and their respective officers, directors, stockholders, partners, employees, representatives, agents and trustees, against:

any actual and direct losses incurred by any such person arising out of or resulting from any breach of DHC and New Discovery's representation that DHC owns shares of Discovery and interests of Animal Planet;

any actual and direct losses incurred by any such person arising out of or resulting from any failure by DHC to perform any covenant or agreement made by DHC in the Transaction Agreement in all material respects;

any liability for taxes incurred by Advance/Newhouse as a consequence of the release of any of the Advance/Newhouse escrow shares from the escrow to the extent that the Advance/Newhouse contribution (in conjunction with the merger) otherwise qualified as a tax-free exchange within the meaning of Section 351 of the Code; and

any actual or direct losses incurred by such person arising out of or relating to any claim made by a third party that arises:

solely out of the ownership or operation of the business, assets or liabilities of AMC after the closing of the Transaction; or

out of any state of facts relating to DHC, New Discovery or AMC (but not including any liability of Discovery) existing at or prior to the closing of the Transaction.

With respect to the calculation of the actual and direct losses noted above, the amount that DHC or New Discovery would be obligated to pay Advance/Newhouse will be equal to the amount of such loss multiplied by one plus a fraction, the numerator of which is the loss percentage and the denominator of which is one minus the loss percentage .

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Without duplication of the foregoing indemnity, DHC and New Discovery will indemnify Advance/Newhouse, its affiliates and their respective officers, directors, stockholders, employees, representatives, agents and trustees, from Advance/Newhouse's loss percentage of:

any losses incurred by any such person arising out of or resulting from any failure by DHC to perform any covenant or agreement made by DHC in the Transaction Agreement in all material respects;

any liability of any of DHC, New Discovery or AMC (but not including any liability of Discovery and its subsidiaries or the company holding the assets of Ascent Media Sound and its subsidiaries) arising out of a state of facts existing at or prior to the closing date of the Transaction; and

any liabilities or other obligations incurred, created or assumed by the company holding the assets of Ascent Media Sound or its subsidiaries prior to the closing of the Transaction for which New Discovery or its subsidiaries (other than the company holding the assets of Ascent Media Sound or its subsidiaries) become obligated after the closing of the Transaction.

No indemnification by DHC and New Discovery will be payable to Advance/Newhouse to the extent that New Discovery has been indemnified for losses covered by such indemnification by AMC pursuant to the reorganization agreement or tax sharing agreement.

Indirect losses will be calculated, for purposes of indemnification, by multiplying (x) a fraction (1) the numerator of which is the loss percentage and (2) the denominator of which is one minus the loss percentage by (y) the difference, if positive, between the fair market value of New Discovery determined as if the relevant covenant or agreement had been performed in all respects, and the fair market value of New Discovery and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, determined after giving effect to the breach, nonperformance or violation of such covenant or agreement. The fair market value of New Discovery will be determined after giving effect to, among other considerations and effects, the stock price of shares of New Discovery common stock, the equity value of New Discovery, any amounts recovered by New Discovery under insurance policies or indemnities from third parties, or AMC under the reorganization agreement and any tax effects relating to or resulting from the loss.

Under the Transaction Agreement, the term *loss percentage* means the lesser of (i) Advance/Newhouse's equity interest in New Discovery as of the date the loss is calculated and (ii) 33 1/3%.

Indemnification by Advance/Newhouse

Subject to certain limitations in the Transaction Agreement, following completion of the Transaction, Advance/Newhouse will indemnify DHC and New Discovery, its affiliates and their respective officers, directors, stockholders, partners, employees, representatives, agents and trustees, against any losses incurred by any such person arising out of or resulting from:

any breach of a representation or warranty made by Advance/Newhouse in the Transaction Agreement; and

any losses incurred by any such party arising out of or resulting from any breach or failure by Advance/Newhouse to perform any covenant or agreement made by Advance/Newhouse in the Transaction Agreement.

Merger Agreement

Structure of the Merger

To effect the merger, DHC has formed two wholly-owned subsidiaries. A transitory merger sub that we refer to as Merger Sub, and New Discovery. At the effective time of the merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into DHC in accordance with the provisions of Delaware law, and DHC will continue as the surviving entity. As a result of the merger, including the conversion of securities described below, New Discovery will become the new public parent company and DHC will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Discovery.

Effective Time of Merger

The effective time of the merger will be on the date and at the time that the certificate of merger with respect to the merger has been accepted for filing by the Delaware Secretary of State (or such later date and time as may be specified in the certificate of merger). Under no circumstances, however, will the effective time of the merger occur

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prior to the completion of the AMC spin-off or the completion of the contribution by Advance/Newhouse pursuant to the Transaction Agreement.

Conversion of outstanding common stock of DHC

At the effective time of the merger:

each share of DHC Series A common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be converted into the right to receive 0.50 shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and 0.50 shares of New Discovery Series C common stock;

each share of DHC Series B common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be converted into the right to receive 0.50 shares of New Discovery Series B common stock and 0.50 shares of New Discovery Series C common stock;

each share of DHC Series A common stock and DHC Series B common stock held in treasury of DHC immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be cancelled and retired without payment of any consideration therefor and without any conversion thereof; and

each share of common stock of Merger Sub issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be converted into one share of the common stock of the surviving entity and the shares of common stock of the surviving entity so issued in such conversion will constitute the only outstanding shares of capital stock of the surviving entity.

For a description of New Discovery's capital stock, see Description of New Discovery Capital Stock, and for a description of the comparative rights of holders of DHC common stock and New Discovery common stock, see Comparison of the Rights of Stockholders of DHC and New Discovery.

Conversion of Shares; Exchange Procedures

Conversion and Exchange of Shares. The conversion of shares of DHC common stock into the right to receive shares of New Discovery common stock will occur automatically at the effective time of the merger. The exchange agent will, as soon as reasonably practicable after the effective time of the merger, exchange certificates (or book-entry shares) representing shares of DHC common stock for the applicable shares of New Discovery common stock to be received in the merger pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement.

Letter of Transmittal. The exchange agent will send a letter of transmittal to each record holder of shares of common stock of DHC as of the effective time of the merger. This mailing will contain instructions on how to surrender shares of DHC common stock in exchange for the shares of New Discovery common stock the holder is entitled to receive under the merger agreement. When you deliver your DHC stock certificates to the exchange agent along with a properly executed letter of transmittal and any other required documents, your stock certificates will be canceled. **Do not submit your shares of DHC common stock for exchange until you receive the transmittal instructions and letter of transmittal from the exchange agent.**

If a certificate for DHC common stock has been lost, stolen or destroyed, the exchange agent will issue the shares of New Discovery common stock properly issuable under the merger agreement upon compliance by the applicable stockholder with the replacement requirements established by the exchange agent, a letter of transmittal specifying that delivery shall be effected, and risk of loss and title to the certificates held by such holder representing such former shares shall pass, only upon proper delivery of the certificates to the exchange agent and instructions for use in

effecting the surrender of the certificates.

Fractional Shares. Fractional shares of New Discovery common stock will not be issued in the merger. Instead, each holder of DHC common stock who would otherwise receive a fractional share of New Discovery common stock, will receive cash in an amount determined by reference to the trading price of a share of New Discovery common stock of the applicable series as of the first day of regular way trading in New Discovery common stock following the effective time.

Dividends and Distributions. No dividends or other distributions issuable with respect to shares of New Discovery common stock will be paid to the holder of any unsurrendered certificates until those certificates are

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surrendered. Upon surrender, New Discovery will pay such holders of New Discovery common stock issued in exchange, without interest, any unpaid dividends or other distributions payable with respect to such shares of New Discovery common stock.

Treatment of Stock Options***Options Held by Robert Bennett***

At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding option to purchase shares of DHC Series A common stock held by Robert R. Bennett, a director of DHC, will be converted into an option to purchase shares of New Discovery Series A common stock, an option to purchase shares of New Discovery Series C common stock, and an option to purchase shares of AMC Series A common stock. The exercise price of each such New Discovery Series A option, New Discovery Series C option and AMC Series A option will be calculated by multiplying (x) the volume weighted average price of the common stock subject to such option over the first 10 trading days of regular way trading after closing of the Transaction, by (y) a fraction, (1) the numerator of which is the exercise price of the DHC option and (2) the denominator of which is the volume weighted average price of the DHC Series A common stock subject to such DHC option over 5 trading days of regular way trading prior to closing of the Transaction. The number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series C common stock and AMC Series A common stock subject to each option will be calculated so as to preserve the aggregate intrinsic value of the DHC Series A option. Generally, the terms and conditions of each option granted in the merger, including vesting conditions and the scheduled expiration date, will remain as set forth in the DHC option held by Mr. Bennett immediately prior to the Transaction.

By way of illustration, the chart below shows, for each outstanding option to acquire shares of DHC Series A common stock held by Mr. Bennett as of June 30, 2008, the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series C common stock and AMC Series A common stock subject to the converted options and the exercise price for each such converted option. For the purposes of the illustration, and in lieu of a volume weighted average price of the applicable common stock, we used the closing price of DHC Series A common stock as of a recent date, which was \$21.18, and derived hypothetical post-closing trading prices for New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series C common stock and AMC Series A common stock. Because the value of the DHC Series A common stock, New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series C common stock and AMC Series A common stock may differ from the prices used in this example, the number of shares subject to, and the exercise price for, each converted option may be different.

DHC Series A Options		New Discovery and AMC Options					
No. of DHC Series A Shares	Exercise Price	No. of New Discovery Series A Shares	Exercise Price	No. of New Discovery Series C Shares	Exercise Price	No. of AMC Series A Shares	Exercise Price
100,000	\$ 11.84	50,000	\$ 11.19	50,000	\$ 10.12	5,000	\$ 23.68
100,000	\$ 13.00	50,000	\$ 12.29	50,000	\$ 11.12	5,000	\$ 26.00
10,000	\$ 22.90	5,000	\$ 21.64	5,000	\$ 19.58	500	\$ 45.80

At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding option to purchase shares of DHC Series B common stock, all of which options are held by Mr. Bennett, will be converted into an option to purchase shares of New Discovery Series B

common stock, an option to purchase shares of New Discovery Series C common stock and an option to purchase shares of AMC Series B common stock. The exercise price of each such New Discovery Series B option, New Discovery Series C option and AMC Series B option will be calculated by multiplying (x) the volume weighted average price of the common stock subject to such option over the first 10 trading days of regular way trading after closing of the Transaction, and (y) a fraction, (1) the numerator of which is the exercise price of the DHC Series B option and (2) the denominator of which is the volume weighted average price of the DHC Series B common stock subject to such DHC Series B option over 5 trading days of regular way trading prior to closing of the Transaction. The number of shares of New Discovery Series B common stock, New Discovery Series C common stock and AMC Series B common stock subject to each New Discovery Series B option, New Discovery Series C option and AMC Series B option will be calculated so as to preserve the aggregate intrinsic value of the DHC Series B option. Generally, the terms and conditions of each option granted in the merger, including vesting conditions and the scheduled expiration date, will remain as set forth in the DHC option held by Mr. Bennett immediately prior to the Transaction. Mr. Bennett's options to acquire shares of DHC Series B

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common stock are, at his option, exercisable for shares of DHC Series B common stock or DHC Series A common stock. The exercise price applicable to the DHC Series B common stock is different from the exercise price applicable to the DHC Series A common stock. Accordingly, after the effective time of the merger, Mr. Bennett will have the option to exercise such stock option for shares of New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series C common stock and AMC Series A common stock (rather than New Discovery Series B common stock, New Discovery Series B common stock and AMC Series B common stock). If Mr. Bennett exercises such stock options for shares of Series A common stock, the number of shares subject to such options and their exercise prices shall be determined according to the provisions described in the first paragraph under *Options Held by Robert Bennett* above.

By way of illustration, the chart below shows, for each outstanding option to acquire DHC Series B common stock held by Mr. Bennett as of June 30, 2008, the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series B common stock, New Discovery Series C common stock and AMC Series B common stock subject to the converted option and the exercise price for each such converted option. For the purposes of the illustration, and in lieu of a volume weighted average price of the applicable common stock, we used the closing price of DHC Series B common stock as of a recent date, which was \$21.40 and derived hypothetical post-closing trading prices for New Discovery Series B common stock, New Discovery Series C common stock and AMC Series B common stock. Because the value of the DHC Series B common stock, New Discovery Series B common stock, New Discovery Series C common stock and AMC Series B common stock may differ from the prices used in this example, the number of shares subject to, and the exercise price for, each converted option may be different.

DHC Series B Option		New Discovery and AMC Options					
No. of DHC Series B Shares	Exercise Price	No. of New Discovery Series B Shares	Exercise Price	No. of New Discovery Series C Shares	Exercise Price	No. of AMC Series B Shares	Exercise Price
1,667,985	\$ 19.06	833,992	\$ 18.18	833,992	\$ 16.13	83,399	\$ 38.12

Director Options

At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding option to purchase shares of DHC Series A common stock held by any member of the board of directors of DHC (other than Mr. Bennett) who will be a director of New Discovery immediately after the effective time of the merger will be converted into an option to purchase shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and an option to purchase shares of New Discovery Series C common stock. The exercise price of each such New Discovery Series A option and Series C option will be calculated by multiplying (x) the volume weighted average price of the common stock subject to such option over the first 10 trading days of regular way trading after closing of the Transaction, by (y) a fraction, (1) the numerator of which is the exercise price of such DHC Series A option and (2) the denominator of which is the volume weighted average price of the DHC Series A common stock subject to such DHC Series A option over the 5 trading days of regular way trading prior to closing of the Transaction. The number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock subject to each New Discovery Series A option and Series C option will be calculated so as to preserve the aggregate intrinsic value of the DHC Series A option. Generally, the terms and conditions of each option granted in the merger, including vesting conditions and the scheduled expiration date, will remain as set forth in the DHC Series A option held by the director immediately prior to the Transaction.

For the purposes of the following illustration, and in lieu of a volume weighted average price of the applicable common stock, we used the closing price of DHC Series A common stock as of a recent date, which was \$21.18 and derived hypothetical post-closing trading prices for New Discovery Series A common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock. Based on such closing price and hypothetical trading prices, the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock subject to the converted options held by a director of DHC (other than Mr. Bennett) who will be a director of New Discovery, will be 38,066 and the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock subject to the converted options held by such directors will be 38,066. In addition, the chart below shows, for an outstanding option to acquire 10,000 shares of Series A common stock of DHC held by one such director the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock subject to the converted options and the exercise price for each such converted option. Because the value of the DHC Series A common stock, New Discovery Series A common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock may differ from the prices used in this example, the number of shares subject to, and the exercise price for, each converted option may be different.

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DHC Series A Option		New Discovery Options			
No. of DHC Series A Shares	Exercise Price	No. of New Discovery Series A Shares	Exercise Price	No. of New Discovery Series C Shares	Exercise Price
10,000	\$ 22.90	5,555	\$ 21.64	5,555	\$ 19.58

Other Options

At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding option to purchase shares of DHC Series A common stock, other than those held by Mr. Bennett or the directors of DHC who will serve on the New Discovery board, will be converted into a stock appreciation right relating to shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and a stock appreciation right relating to shares of New Discovery Series C common stock. The base price of each New Discovery Series A SAR and New Discovery Series C SAR will be calculated by multiplying (x) the volume weighted average price of the common stock subject to such New Discovery Series A SAR or New Discovery Series C SAR over the first 10 trading days of regular way trading after closing of the Transaction, and (y) a fraction, (1) the numerator of which is the exercise price of such DHC Series A option and (2) the denominator of which is the volume weighted average price of the DHC Series A common stock subject to such DHC Series A option over 5 trading days of regular way trading prior to closing of the Transaction. The number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock relating to each such Series A SAR and Series C SAR, respectively, will be calculated so as to preserve the aggregate intrinsic value of the DHC Series A option. Generally, the terms and conditions of each Series A and Series C SAR granted in the merger, including vesting conditions and the scheduled expiration date, will remain as set forth in the DHC Series A option held by the holder immediately prior to the Transaction, except that the spread between the fair market value of the underlying shares and the base price of each Series A SAR and Series C SAR will be payable solely in shares of New Discovery Series A common stock or New Discovery Series C common stock, as applicable.

For the purposes of the following illustrations, and in lieu of a volume weighted average price of the applicable common stock, we used the closing price of DHC Series A common stock as of a recent date, which was \$21.18 and derived hypothetical post-closing trading prices for New Discovery Series A common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock. Based on such closing price and hypothetical trading prices, the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock to which the Series A SARs relate will be 460,928 and the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock to which the Series C SARs relate will be 460,928. In addition, the chart below shows, for an outstanding option to acquire 20,000 shares of Series A common stock of DHC held by an individual other than a director of DHC, the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock to which the Series A SAR relates, the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock to which the Series C SAR relates and the base price for each such SAR. Because the value of the DHC Series A common stock, New Discovery Series A common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock may differ from the prices used in this example, the number of shares to which the SAR relates, and the base price for each SAR, may be different.

DHC Series A Options		New Discovery SARs			
No. of DHC Series A Shares	Exercise Price	No. of New Discovery Series A Shares	Exercise Price	No. of New Discovery Series C Shares	Exercise Price

Shares	Price	Series A Shares	Price	Shares	Price
20,000	\$ 11.84	11,111	\$ 11.19	11,111	\$ 10.12

Treatment of DAP Awards

At the effective time of the merger, the DAP awards will be adjusted as described in Management of New Discovery Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program Adjustments to DAP Awards. These adjustments are not included in the merger agreement; rather, they were determined by the member representatives of DHC and Advance/Newhouse in accordance with the terms of the DAP.

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Conditions to completion of Merger

The respective obligations of the DHC, Merger Sub and New Discovery to consummate the merger are subject to the satisfaction (or, where applicable, waiver), at or prior to the effective time of the merger, of the conditions to the Transaction set forth in the Transaction Agreement.

Termination

The merger agreement will automatically terminate on termination of the Transaction Agreement.

Escrow Agreement

At or prior to the closing of the Transaction, New Discovery and Advance/Newhouse will enter into an escrow agreement with the escrow agent, the form of which is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part.

Pursuant to the escrow agreement, following the closing of the Transaction and the issuance of additional shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock and New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock consisting of escrow shares to Advance/Newhouse, Advance/Newhouse will deposit such escrow shares with the escrow agent for the benefit of Advance/Newhouse. The escrow shares will be registered in the name of Advance/Newhouse, and Advance/Newhouse will have the right to vote the escrow shares until such time as they are released directly to Advance/Newhouse or returned to New Discovery, in each case, as described below.

The escrow shares (and any related escrow property) will be released from the escrow as follows:

upon each issuance of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock pursuant to the exercise of a stock appreciation right granted in connection with the merger, the escrow agent will promptly release from escrow and distribute to Advance/Newhouse, a number of shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock convertible into 1/2 of the number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock so issued and any escrow property (other than such shares) that are attributable to such released shares of convertible preferred stock;

upon each issuance of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock pursuant to the exercise of a stock appreciation right granted in connection with the merger, the escrow agent will promptly release from escrow and distribute to Advance/Newhouse, a number of shares of New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock convertible into 1/2 of the number of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock so issued and any escrow property (other than such shares) that are attributable to such released shares of convertible preferred stock;

upon each issuance of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock or New Discovery Series B common stock pursuant to the exercise of a New Discovery Series A option or Series B option granted in connection with the merger, the escrow agent will promptly release from escrow and distribute to Advance/Newhouse, a number of shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock convertible into shares of New Discovery Series A common stock equal to 1/2 of the quotient of (x) the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock or New Discovery Series B common stock subject to such option multiplied by the spread between the fair market value of such shares of New Discovery common stock issuable upon exercise of such option on the date of exercise and the exercise price of such option and (y) the fair market value of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock or New Discovery Series B common stock subject

to such option, and any escrow property (other than such shares) that are attributable to such released shares of convertible preferred stock;

upon each issuance of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock pursuant to the exercise of a New Discovery Series C option granted in connection with the merger, the escrow agent will promptly release from escrow and distribute to Advance/Newhouse, shares of New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock convertible into a number of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock equal to 1/2 of the

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quotient of (x) the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock subject to such option multiplied by the spread between the fair market value of such shares of New Discovery Series C common stock issuable upon exercise of such Series C option on the date of exercise and the exercise price of such Series C option and (y) the fair market value of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock subject to such Series C option, and any escrow property (other than such shares) that are attributable to such released shares of convertible preferred stock;

the escrow will terminate at such time as all stock appreciation rights and converted options have been exercised or the time period within which such stock appreciation rights and converted options may be exercised has expired, following which the escrow agent will promptly distribute any escrow shares and escrow property remaining in escrow to New Discovery.

The purpose of the issuance of the escrowed shares and the escrow agreement is to provide Advance/Newhouse with protection against dilution resulting from the rollover of the DHC equity awards to New Discovery upon the closing of the Transaction. The parties agreed to this escrow arrangement, in lieu of issuing shares directly to Advance/Newhouse from New Discovery's authorized and unissued share pool upon any of the release events described above, because a periodic issuance of shares in this context would have been less efficient from a tax standpoint.

As described in Transaction Agreement Advance/Newhouse Contribution the number of shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock and New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock that will initially be deposited with the escrow agent will be based on the number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series B common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock that may be issued by New Discovery pursuant to stock options and stock appreciation rights in effect immediately following the merger. See Treatment of Stock Options for a description of how existing options to acquire DHC common stock will be treated in the merger and converted into options or stock appreciation rights relating to New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series B common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock. For the purposes of the following illustrations, and in lieu of a volume weighted average price of the applicable common stock, we used the closing price of DHC Series A common stock as of a recent date, which was \$21.18, and derived hypothetical post-closing trading prices for New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series B common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock. Based on such closing price and hypothetical trading prices, (i) the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock subject to converted options and Series A SARs will be, in the aggregate, 603,994, (ii) the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series B common stock subject to converted options will be 833,992 and (iii) the aggregate number of shares of New Discovery Series C common stock subject to converted options and Series C SARs will be, in the aggregate, 1,437,985. If such options and SARs were granted as a result of the merger, then 718,993 shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock and 718,993 shares of New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock would initially be deposited with the escrow agent. Because the value of the DHC Series A common stock, the New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series B common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock may differ from the prices used in this example, the number of shares to be deposited with the escrow agent may be different.

Reorganization Agreement

On June 4, 2008, DHC entered into a reorganization agreement with New Discovery, AMC, Ascent Media Group, LLC and Ascent Media Sound that provides for, among other things, the principal corporate transactions required to effect the AMC spin-off, certain conditions to the AMC spin-off and provisions governing the relationship between New Discovery and DHC on the one hand, and AMC on the other hand, with respect to and resulting from the AMC spin-off.

The reorganization agreement provides that, on or prior to the record date:

DHC will transfer to AMC, or cause its subsidiaries to transfer to AMC, all of the outstanding ownership interests in Ascent Media; and

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Ascent Media Group, LLC will transfer to DHC, or one of its subsidiaries, all of the outstanding ownership interests in Ascent Media Sound.

The reorganization agreement also provides for mutual indemnification obligations, which are designed to make AMC financially responsible for substantially all liabilities that may exist relating to the business of AMC prior to the AMC spin-off, as well as for all liabilities incurred by AMC after the AMC spin-off, and to make DHC and New Discovery financially responsible for certain potential liabilities of AMC arising prior to the AMC spin-off which are not related to the business of AMC, including, for example, any liabilities arising as a result of AMC having been a subsidiary of DHC. The reorganization agreement also provides for AMC to assume all or substantially all outstanding financial obligations of DHC at the closing (other than any liabilities relating to Ascent Media Sound), which are expected to be less than all or substantially all of DHC's unrestricted cash and cash equivalents then on hand to be transferred by DHC to AMC prior to the AMC spin-off.

In addition, the reorganization agreement provides for each party to preserve the confidentiality of all confidential or proprietary information of the other parties for five years following the AMC spin-off, subject to customary exceptions, including disclosures required by law, court order or government regulation.

The reorganization agreement may be terminated, and the AMC spin-off may be abandoned, at any time prior to the date of the spin-off, by and in the sole discretion of DHC's board of directors, without the approval of DHC stockholders or anyone else.

Tax Sharing Agreement

Under the tax sharing agreement between New Discovery, DHC, AMC and other parties thereto, generally DHC will be responsible for (i) all U.S. federal, state, local and foreign income taxes attributable to DHC or any of its subsidiaries for any tax period that begins after the date of the AMC spin-off (and for any tax period that begins on or before and ends after the date of the AMC spin-off, for the portion of that period after the date of the AMC spin-off), other than such taxes arising as a result of the AMC spin-off and related internal restructuring of DHC, (ii) all taxes arising as a result of the AMC spin-off to the extent such taxes arise as a result of any breach on or after the date of the AMC spin-off of any representation, warranty, covenant or other obligation of DHC or of a subsidiary or shareholder of DHC made in connection with the issuance of the tax opinion relating to, among other things, the qualification of the AMC spin-off as a transaction under Sections 368(a) and 355 of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes or in the tax sharing agreement, and (iii) all taxes arising as a result of such internal restructuring of DHC to the extent such taxes arise as a result of any action undertaken after the date of the AMC spin-off by DHC or a subsidiary or shareholder of DHC. AMC will be responsible for all taxes attributable to AMC or any of its subsidiaries, whether accruing before, on or after the AMC spin-off (other than any such taxes for which DHC is responsible under the tax sharing agreement), as well as (i) all taxes attributable to DHC or any of its subsidiaries (other than Discovery) for any tax period that ends on or before the date of the AMC spin-off (and for any tax period that begins on or before and ends after the date of the AMC spin-off, for the portion of that period on or before the date of the AMC spin-off), other than such taxes arising as a result of the AMC spin-off and related internal restructuring of DHC and (ii) all taxes arising as a result of the AMC spin-off or the internal restructuring of DHC to the extent such taxes are not the responsibility of DHC under the tax sharing agreement.

Registration Rights Agreement

On or prior to the closing of the Transaction, New Discovery and Advance/Newhouse will enter into a registration rights agreement, the form of which is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a party.

Pursuant to the registration rights agreement, subject to certain limitations and restrictions, Advance/Newhouse will have the right to require New Discovery to use its reasonable efforts to register the shares of New Discovery common stock issuable upon conversion of the convertible preferred stock issued in the Transaction. Advance/Newhouse will have the right to demand up to three such registrations, subject to certain conditions. New Discovery will be responsible for customary registration expenses incurred in connection with any such registration. Subject to certain limitations and

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restrictions, Advance/Newhouse will have the right to assign any or all of its registration rights to any member of its stockholder group and to third parties. Any such transferee is required to agree to be bound by the registration rights agreement and such transfer is to be effected in accordance with applicable securities laws. Advance/Newhouse may effect an underwritten public offering with respect to shares included in a shelf registration statement so long as the gross proceeds to the selling holders are expected to exceed \$100,000,000. Advance/Newhouse will be permitted to select one co-lead bookrunning managing underwriter for such public offering reasonably acceptable to New Discovery and New Discovery will select the remaining co-lead bookrunning managers.

Advance/Newhouse will also have piggy-back registration rights to participate in any primary or secondary offering of shares of New Discovery common stock by New Discovery, whether for its own account or for the account of any other stockholders.

The registration rights agreement also contains customary provisions relating to blackout periods and indemnification.

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THE DHC INCENTIVE PLAN PROPOSAL

Background and Purpose

In connection with the 2005 spin-off of DHC by Liberty, the compensation committee of DHC adopted the DHC incentive plan. The DHC incentive plan provides the compensation committee of the DHC board with the ability to grant equity based incentive awards and certain cash awards to employees and consultants. Under the current DHC incentive plan, the aggregate number of shares with respect to which awards may be granted during the term of the DHC incentive plan is 20 million, and the aggregate number of shares with respect to which awards may be granted to a person in a single calendar year is 2 million. The DHC incentive plan has a term of 10 years, which began at its 2005 inception. New Discovery will assume the DHC incentive plan upon the consummation of the Transaction and going forward New Discovery's compensation committee will be responsible for the administration of the DHC incentive plan.

The purpose of the incentive plan proposal is to amend and restate the DHC incentive plan to increase the limits described above and to make certain clarifying changes in connection with New Discovery's assumption of the DHC incentive plan in the Transaction. Regarding the increase of the limits, it is the expectation of DHC and Advance/Newhouse, that, as a result of the Transaction, participants under the DAP and other current and future employees of Discovery will become grantees under the DHC incentive plan, thereby significantly increasing the number of grantees and outstanding awards under the DHC incentive plan and, generally, new awards under the DAP will not be made after completion of the Transaction. The terms of the future grants under the DHC incentive plan have not yet been determined (other than the grants to Mr. Hendricks contemplated by the July 29, 2008 term sheet and Mr. Singer contemplated by his employment agreement); rather, it is the expectation of DHC and Advance/Newhouse that the compensation committee of the New Discovery board will be tasked with making those determinations. In determining that the limits under the DHC incentive plan should be increased in connection with the Transaction, DHC and Advance/Newhouse also took into account that, pursuant to Mr. Hendricks' term sheet, he would receive a grant of stock options under the DHC incentive plan relating to approximately 4.8 million DAP units that are vesting in 2008, thereby requiring an increase in the DHC incentive plan's per-person, per year grant cap. For a description of the term sheet relating to Mr. Hendricks' awards and Mr. Singer's employment agreement, please see Management of New Discovery Executive Compensation Arrangements John Hendricks Equity Stake Transition Term Sheet and Executive Compensation Arrangements Singer Employment Agreement, respectively. DHC and Advance/Newhouse also noted that:

New Discovery's outstanding equity will be significantly larger than DHC's due to the preferred stock issuance in the contribution;

New Discovery will have a much larger base of potential grantees because the Discovery organization has many more employees than DHC; and

there are 5 years remaining under the original term of the DHC incentive plan, during which time New Discovery's compensation committee may continue to grant awards thereunder.

In addition, in order to facilitate the transition of the DHC incentive plan from DHC to New Discovery and as part of the incentive plan proposal, the DHC board decided to make the following clarifying revisions to the DHC incentive plan:

to expressly provide for the creation of a subcommittee of the compensation committee to facilitate compliance with Section 16 of the Exchange Act;

to expressly provide for the ability to use stock price averages when calculating fair market value;

to expressly provide for the ability to settle SARs in cash;

to add two additional performance measures that are specifically related to the business of Discovery; and

to change the name of the DHC incentive plan

For these reasons, the DHC board and its compensation committee determined that it would seek the approval of the DHC stockholders to amend and restate the DHC incentive plan to: (i) increase the aggregate number of

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shares with respect to which awards may be granted during the term of the DHC incentive plan to 42 million, (ii) increase the aggregate number of shares with respect to which awards may be granted to a person in a single calendar year to 6 million, and (iii) make the clarifying revisions described above.

None of the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal or the authorized stock proposal is dependent on the approval of the incentive plan proposal. The incentive plan proposal is, however, dependent on those proposals and will not be implemented unless each of the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal is approved at the Annual Meeting and implemented thereafter.

DHC Incentive Plan

The following is a description of the material provisions of the DHC incentive plan, as it will apply to New Discovery. The summary which follows is not intended to be complete, and we refer you to the copy of the form of DHC incentive plan set forth as Appendix G to this proxy statement/prospectus for a complete statement of its terms and provisions.

General

Following the Transaction, the DHC incentive plan will be administered by the compensation committee of the New Discovery board or a subcommittee thereof, which we refer to in this section as the compensation committee. The New Discovery board will select the members of the compensation committee promptly following the closing of the Transaction. Each member of the compensation committee is expected to be a non-employee director within the meaning of Rule 16b-3 of the Exchange Act, and an outside director within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Code. The compensation committee will have the full power and authority to grant eligible persons the awards described below and determine the terms and conditions under which any awards are made.

The DHC incentive plan is designed to provide additional remuneration to certain employees and independent contractors for their exceptional service and to encourage their investment in New Discovery. The DHC incentive plan is also intended to (1) attract persons of exceptional ability to become officers and employees of New Discovery, and (2) induce independent contractors to provide services to New Discovery. New Discovery's employees (including employees who are officers or directors of New Discovery or any of its subsidiaries) and independent contractors are eligible to participate and may be granted awards under the DHC incentive plan. Awards may be made to any such employee, officer or contractor whether or not he or she holds or has held awards under this plan or under any other plan of New Discovery or any of its affiliates.

The compensation committee may grant a number of awards, consisting of non-qualified stock options, SARs, restricted shares, stock units, cash awards, performance awards or any combination of the foregoing under the DHC incentive plan. The maximum number of shares of any series of New Discovery common stock with respect to which awards may be issued under the DHC incentive plan is 42 million (up from 20 million currently). With the exception of certain awards that have been accelerated, no person may be granted in any calendar year awards covering more than 6 million shares of New Discovery stock (up from 2 million currently). In addition, no person may receive payment for cash awards during any calendar year in excess of \$10 million (same as the current DHC incentive plan).

Shares of common stock of New Discovery will be made available from either the authorized but unissued shares or shares that have been issued but reacquired by New Discovery. Shares of the common stock of New Discovery that are subject to (1) any award that expires, terminates or is annulled for any reason without having been exercised, (2) any award of any SARs that is exercised for cash, and (3) any award of restricted shares or stock units that shall be forfeited prior to becoming vested, will once again be available for distribution under the DHC incentive plan.

The compensation committee also has the power to:

interpret the DHC incentive plan and adopt any rules, regulations and guidelines for carrying out the DHC incentive plan that it believes are proper;

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correct any defect or supply any omission or reconcile any inconsistency in the DHC incentive plan or related documents;

determine the form and terms of the awards made under the DHC incentive plan, including persons eligible to receive the awards and the number of shares or other consideration subject to awards;

provide that option exercises may be paid in cash, by check, by promissory note (subject to applicable law), in common stock, by cashless exercise, by broker-assisted exercise or any combination of the foregoing; and

delegate to any subcommittee its authority and duties under the DHC incentive plan unless a delegation would adversely impact the availability of transaction exemptions under Rule 16b-3 of the Exchange Act, and the deductibility of compensation for federal income tax purposes.

If the incentive plan proposal is approved and the Transaction is consummated, the number of individuals who will receive awards under the DHC incentive plan will vary from year to year and will depend on the determinations of the compensation committee. The compensation committee may take various factors into consideration, such as the number of promotions and the hiring needs during the year, and thus there cannot be a determination of the number of future award recipients. As of June 30, Discovery and its subsidiaries had approximately 4,000 employees, all of whom will be eligible to participate in the DHC incentive plan. The compensation committee will determine in its sole discretion which employees will receive awards under the DHC incentive plan.

Outstanding Awards

The following chart reflects awards outstanding under the DHC incentive plan, as of December 31, 2007, granted to the DHC Named Executive Officers. No awards have been granted under the DHC incentive plan to any other current executive officers, any current non-executive officer employees, or any of the DHC directors who are not also executive officers of DHC.

PLAN BENEFITS

Name and Position	Dollar Value (\$)	Number of Units (#) (In thousands)
John C. Malone Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of DHC (principal executive officer)		
Robert R. Bennett President of DHC	22.90(1)	10,000(2)
David J.A. Flowers Senior Vice President and Treasurer of DHC (principal financial officer)		
Albert E. Rosenthaler Senior Vice President of DHC		
Christopher W. Shean Senior Vice President and Controller of DHC (principal accounting officer)		

Charles Y. Tanabe

Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of DHC

- (1) The dollar value is assumed for this purpose to be equal to the exercise price, which is equal to the closing price of the DHC Series A common stock on the date of grant. Any value realized by the grantee will depend upon the extent to which the market price of the stock exceeds the exercise price on the date the award is exercised. These options are subject to adjustment as a result of the Transaction. See The Transaction Agreements Merger Agreement Treatment of Stock Options Options Held by Robert Bennett.

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- (2) Consists of options to acquire shares of Series A common stock of DHC. These options are subject to adjustment as a result of the Transaction. See The Transaction Agreements Merger Agreement Treatment of Stock Options Options Held by Robert Bennett.

None of the Discovery Named Executive Officers or any other employee of Discovery currently holds any awards under the DHC incentive plan. Any awards to be granted to them under the DHC incentive plan will be determined at the sole discretion of the compensation committee. However, John Hendricks and Brad Singer, who will serve as Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, respectively, of New Discovery have entered into arrangements pursuant to which they would be entitled to receive New Discovery stock options under the DHC incentive plan following the closing of the Transaction. For a description of these arrangements, please see Management of New Discovery Executive Compensation Arrangements John Hendricks Equity Stake Transition Term Sheet and Executive Compensation Arrangements Singer Employment Agreement, respectively. Grants under the DHC incentive plan may only be made by action of the compensation committee.

Stock Options

Non-qualified stock options entitle the holder to purchase a specified number of shares of common stock at a specified exercise price subject to the terms and conditions of the option grant. The price at which options may be exercised under the DHC incentive plan may be no less than the fair market value of a share of the applicable series of New Discovery common stock as of the day the option is granted. Options granted under the DHC incentive plan are generally non-transferable during the lifetime of an option holder, except as permitted by will or the laws of descent and distribution or pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order.

Stock Appreciation Rights

SARs entitle the recipient to receive a payment in stock (plus cash in lieu of fractional shares) or a cash payment equal to the excess value of the stock over the base price specified in the grant. A SAR may be granted to an option holder with respect to all or a portion of the shares of common stock subject to the related option (a **tandem SAR**) or granted separately to an eligible employee (a **free-standing SAR**). Tandem SARs are exercisable only to the extent that the related option is exercisable. Upon the exercise or termination of the related option, the related tandem SAR will be automatically cancelled to the extent of the number of our shares of common stock with respect to which the related option was so exercised or terminated. Free-standing SARs are exercisable at the time and upon the terms and conditions as provided in the relevant agreement. The base price of a free-standing SAR may be no less than the fair market value of a share of the applicable series of our common stock as of the day the free-standing SAR is granted. SARs granted under the DHC incentive plan are also generally non-transferable during the lifetime of a SAR holder, except as permitted by will or the laws of descent and distribution or pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order.

Restricted Shares

Restricted shares are shares of common stock of New Discovery that become vested and may be transferred upon completion of the restriction period. Restricted shares may be issued at either the beginning or end of the restriction period. Individual agreements may provide that dividend equivalents will be paid during the restriction period in the event that shares are to be issued at the end of the restriction period. An agreement under which restricted shares are issued may provide that the holder of the shares may also be paid a cash amount any time after the shares become vested. Upon the applicable vesting date, all or the applicable portion of restricted shares will vest, any retained distributions or unpaid dividend equivalents with respect to the restricted shares will vest to the extent that the restricted shares related thereto have vested, and any related cash amount to be received by the holder with respect to the restricted shares will become payable.

Stock Units

Shares of New Discovery common stock or units based upon the fair market value of New Discovery common stock may also be awarded under the DHC incentive plan. The compensation committee has the power to determine the terms, conditions, restrictions, vesting requirements and payment rules for awards of stock units.

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Cash Awards

The compensation committee may also provide for the grant of cash awards. A cash award is a bonus paid in cash that is based solely upon the attainment of one or more performance goals that have been established by the compensation committee. The terms, condition and limitations applicable to any cash awards will be determined by the compensation committee.

Performance Awards

At the discretion of the compensation committee, any of the above-described awards, including cash awards, may be designated a performance award. Performance awards will be contingent upon performance measures applicable to a particular period, as established by the compensation committee, based upon any one or more of the following:

increased revenue;

net income measures (including, but not limited to, income after capital costs and income before or after taxes);

stock price measures (including, but not limited to, growth measures and total stockholder return);

price per share of common stock;

market share;

audience metrics (such as program ratings, web impressions, and subscribers);

earnings per share (actual or targeted growth);

earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA);

economic value added (or an equivalent metric);

market value added;

debt to equity ratio;

cash flow measures (including, but not limited to, cash flow return on capital, cash flow return on tangible capital, net cash flow and net cash flow before financing activities);

return measures (including, but not limited to, return on equity, return on average assets, return on capital, risk-adjusted return on capital, return on investors' capital and return on average equity);

operating measures (including operating income, adjusted operating income before depreciation and amortization, funds from operations, cash from operations, after-tax operating income, sales volumes, production volumes and production efficiency);

expense measures (including, but not limited to, overhead costs and general and administrative expense);

margins;

stockholder value;

total stockholder return;

proceeds from dispositions;

total market value; and

corporate values measures (including ethics compliance, environmental and safety).

Such performance measures may apply to the holder, to one or more business units, divisions or subsidiaries of New Discovery or the applicable sector of the company, or to New Discovery as a whole. Goals may also be based upon performance relative to a peer group of companies. If the compensation committee intends for the performance award to be granted and administered in a manner that preserves the deductibility of the compensation

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resulting from such award in accordance with Section 162(m) of the Code, the performance goals must be established in writing (1) no later than 90 days after the commencement of the period of service to which the performance goals relate and (2) prior to the completion of 25% of such period of service. The compensation committee may modify or waive the performance goals or conditions to the granting or vesting of a performance award unless the performance award is intended to qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code.

Awards Generally

The awards described above may be granted either individually, in tandem or in combination with each other. Under certain conditions, including the occurrence of an approved transaction, a board change or a control purchase (all as defined in the DHC incentive plan), options and SARs will become immediately exercisable, the restrictions on restricted shares will lapse and stock units will become fully vested, unless individual agreements state otherwise. In addition, if a holder's service terminates due to death or disability (as defined in the DHC incentive plan), options and SARs will become immediately exercisable, the restrictions on restricted shares will lapse and stock units will become fully vested, unless individual agreements state otherwise. The effect of any of the foregoing events on any cash award will be prescribed in the applicable award agreement.

Fair Market Value

Under the DHC incentive plan, fair market value of a share of any series of common stock on any day means the last sale price (or, if no last sale price is reported, the average of the high bid and low asked prices) for a share of such series of common stock on that day (or, if such day is not a trading day, on the next preceding trading day) as reported on the consolidated transaction reporting system for the principal national securities exchange on which shares of such series of common stock are listed on such day, or the compensation committee can, in its sole discretion, use averages or weighted averages either on a daily basis or such longer period as complies with Code Section 409A. If for any day the fair market value of a share of the applicable series of common stock is not determinable by any of the foregoing means, then the fair market value for such day shall be determined in good faith by the compensation committee on the basis of such quotations and other considerations as the compensation committee deems appropriate.

Adjustments

The number and series of shares of New Discovery common stock which may be awarded, optioned or otherwise made subject to awards under the DHC incentive plan, the number and series of shares of common stock covered by outstanding awards and the purchase or exercise price and any relevant appreciation base with respect to any of the foregoing are subject to appropriate adjustment in the compensation committee's discretion, as the compensation committee deems equitable, in the event (1) New Discovery subdivides the outstanding shares of any series of its common stock into a greater number of shares of such series of common stock, (2) New Discovery combines the outstanding shares of any series of its common stock into a smaller number of shares of such series of common stock or (3) there is a stock dividend, extraordinary cash dividend, reclassification, recapitalization, reorganization, split-up, spin-off, combination, exchange of shares, warrants or rights offering to purchase such series of common stock or any other similar corporate event (excluding approved transactions (as defined in the DHC incentive plan)).

Amendment and Termination of the DHC incentive plan

The compensation committee may terminate the DHC incentive plan at any time prior to the tenth anniversary of the date on which the DHC incentive plan became effective. The compensation committee may also suspend, discontinue, modify or amend the DHC incentive plan any time prior to the tenth anniversary of the date on which the DHC incentive plan became effective. However, before an amendment can be made that would adversely affect a participant who has already been granted an award, the participant's consent must be obtained. The DHC incentive

plan became effective on May 3, 2005.

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Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a brief summary of the federal income tax aspects of awards that may be made under the DHC incentive plan based on existing U.S. federal income tax laws. This summary is general in nature and does not address issues related to the tax circumstances of any particular participant. This summary is not complete and does not attempt to describe any state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences.

Stock Options and SARs

Participants will not realize taxable income upon the grant of a non-qualified stock option or SAR. Upon the exercise of a non-qualified stock option or SAR, the participant will recognize ordinary income (subject, in the case of employees, to withholding) in an amount equal to the excess of: the amount of cash and the fair market value on the date of exercise of the common stock received over the exercise price (if any) paid for the non-qualified stock option or SAR. The participant will generally have a tax basis in any shares of common stock received on the exercise of a SAR, or on the cash exercise of a non-qualified stock option, that equals the fair market value of such shares on the date of exercise. Subject to the discussion under **Certain Tax Code Limitations on Deductibility** below, New Discovery will be entitled to a deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes that corresponds as to timing and amount with the compensation income recognized by the participant.

Cash Awards; Stock Units; Restricted Shares

A participant will recognize ordinary compensation income upon receipt of cash pursuant to a cash award or, if earlier, at the time such cash is otherwise made available for the participant to draw upon it. A participant will not have taxable income upon the grant of a stock award in the form of units denominated in common stock but rather will generally recognize ordinary compensation income at the time the participant receives common stock or cash in satisfaction of such stock unit award in an amount equal to the fair market value of the common stock or cash received. In general, if an award of restricted shares is not transferable and is subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture when received, the participant will recognize ordinary compensation income in an amount equal to the fair market value of the common stock when it first becomes transferable or is no longer subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture, unless the participant makes an election to be taxed on the fair market value of the common stock when such stock is received.

An employee will be subject to withholding for federal, and generally for state and local, income taxes at the time the employee recognizes income under the rules described above with respect to common stock or cash received pursuant to a cash award, stock unit award or award of restricted shares. Dividends that are received by a participant prior to the time that the common stock is taxed to the participant under the rules described in the preceding paragraphs are taxed as additional compensation, not as dividend income. The tax basis of a participant in the common stock received will equal the amount recognized by the participant as compensation income under the rules described in the preceding paragraph, and the participant's holding period in such shares generally will commence on the date compensation income is so recognized.

Subject to the discussion under **Certain Tax Code Limitations on Deductibility** below, New Discovery will be entitled to a deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes that corresponds as to timing and amount with the compensation income recognized by the participant under the foregoing rules.

Certain Tax Code Limitations on Deductibility

Section 162(m) of the Code provides that certain compensation received in any year by a covered employee in excess of \$1 million is non-deductible by New Discovery for federal income tax purposes. Section 162(m) provides an exception, however, for performance-based compensation. The DHC incentive plan permits the committee appointed to administer the plan to structure grants and awards made under the DHC incentive plan to covered employees as performance-based compensation that is exempt from the limitations of Section 162(m). However, the committee may award compensation that is or may become non-deductible, and expects to consider whether it believes such grants are in the best interest of New Discovery, balancing tax efficiency with long-term strategic objectives.

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Section 409A

Section 409A of the Code generally provides that any deferred compensation arrangement which does not meet specific requirements regarding (i) timing of payouts, (ii) advance election of deferrals and (iii) restrictions on acceleration of payouts will result in immediate taxation of any amounts deferred to the extent not subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture. In addition, tax on the amounts included in income as a result of not complying with the new Section 409A will be increased by an interest component as specified by statute, and the amount included in income will also be subject to a 20% excise tax. In general, to avoid a Section 409A violation, amounts deferred may only be paid out on separation from service, disability, death, a specified time, a change-in-control (as defined by the Treasury Department) or an unforeseen emergency. Furthermore, the election to defer generally must be made in the calendar year prior to performance of services, and any provision for accelerated payout other than for reasons specified by the Treasury Department may cause the amounts deferred to be subject to early taxation and to the imposition of the excise tax.

Section 409A is broadly applicable to any form of deferred compensation other than tax-qualified retirement plans and bona fide vacation, sick leave, compensatory time, disability pay or death benefits, and may apply to certain awards under the DHC incentive plan. For example, restricted stock units and stock options may be classified as deferred compensation for this purpose.

The Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Service have issued final regulations implementing Section 409A. Based on these regulations, it is expected that awards under the DHC incentive plan may be structured in a manner that complies with or is exempt from Section 409A.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

For information on the shares of DHC common stock authorized for issuance under DHC incentive plan, as of December 31, 2007, see Management of DHC Equity Compensation Plan Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans.

Vote and Recommendation

The affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the shares of DHC common stock outstanding on the record date for the Annual Meeting and present at the Annual Meeting, in person or by proxy, voting together as a single class, is required to approve the incentive plan proposal.

The board of directors of DHC unanimously recommends that you vote FOR approval of the incentive plan proposal.

Table of Contents**DESCRIPTION OF NEW DISCOVERY CAPITAL STOCK**

The following information summarizes New Discovery's restated charter and bylaws as these documents will be in effect at the time of the closing of the Transaction.

Authorized Capital Stock

New Discovery's authorized capital stock consists of four billion (4,000,000,000) shares, of which three billion eight hundred million (3,800,000,000) shares are designated common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and two hundred million (200,000,000) shares are designated preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

New Discovery's common stock is divided into three series. New Discovery has authorized one billion seven hundred million (1,700,000,000) shares of Series A common stock, one hundred million (100,000,000) shares of Series B common stock, and two billion (2,000,000,000) shares of Series C common stock.

New Discovery's preferred stock is divided into two series. New Discovery has authorized seventy five million (75,000,000) shares of Series A convertible preferred stock and seventy five million (75,000,000) shares of Series C convertible preferred stock. Fifty million (50,000,000) shares of preferred stock are undesignated as to series and are issuable in accordance with the provisions of the restated charter.

By comparison to DHC's charter, New Discovery's restated charter provides for an additional 2.55 billion authorized shares of common stock and 150 million authorized shares of preferred stock. While both the DHC charter and the New Discovery restated charter provide for three series of common stock, the New Discovery charter provides for an additional 1.1 billion authorized shares of Series A common stock, an additional 50 million authorized shares of Series B common stock, and an additional 1.4 billion authorized shares of Series C common stock. The following table sets forth the estimated number of shares of each series of New Discovery common stock: (i) that will be issued in the merger; (ii) that will be reserved for issuance upon exercise of options and SARs after the merger (excluding any grants expected to be made following the closing, such as those to Messrs. Hendricks and Singer); (iii) that will be reserved for issuance upon conversion of the convertible preferred stocks to be issued to Advance/Newhouse in connection with the Transaction (including preferred shares to be placed in escrow at closing); and (iv) that will remain authorized but unissued, and not reserved for issuance, immediately following the completion of the Transaction, in each case based on the number of shares of each series of DHC common stock outstanding or underlying options on June 30, 2008:

Series of New Discovery common stock	To be issued in merger	Reserved for issuance upon exercise of options and SARs	Reserved for issuance upon conversion of convertible preferred stocks (including escrow shares)	Authorized but unissued (and not reserved for issuance) immediately following completion of the Transaction
Series A common stock	134.0 million	0.6 million	71.0 million	1,494.4 million

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Series B common stock	6.6 million	0.8 million		92.6 million
Series C common stock	140.6 million	1.4 million	71.0 million	1,787.0 million

New Discovery's restated charter provides for a significant increase in the authorized number of shares of common stock of New Discovery compared to that of DHC in order to provide for the future conversion of the convertible preferred stocks to be issued to Advance/Newhouse as part of the Transaction, to ensure sufficient authorized shares in the event of a rights distribution date under the rights plan approved by the New Discovery board of directors and described under Shareholder Rights Plan below, and to provide New Discovery flexibility in the future by assuring the availability of sufficient authorized but unissued shares of common stock for a variety of valid corporate purposes, including financings, stock dividends, incentive compensation plans and mergers and acquisitions.

Of the 150 million additional authorized shares of preferred stock, 75 million shares are designated Series A preferred stock and the remaining 75 million shares are designated Series B preferred stock. Based on the number of shares of each series of DHC common stock outstanding, or underlying options, on June 30, 2008, an estimated

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71 million shares of Series A convertible preferred stock and 71 million shares of Series B convertible preferred stock will be issued to Advance/Newhouse or deposited in escrow for the benefit of Advance/Newhouse in connection with the Transaction. There are no current plans or proposals to issue any additional shares of Series A convertible preferred stock or Series C convertible preferred stock, and any such issuance would require the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Series A convertible preferred stock as described under Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and Series C Convertible Preferred Stock Special Class Vote Matters below. The 50 million shares of blank check preferred stock authorized in the New Discovery restarted charter is identical to the number of such shares authorized for issuance in the DHC charter.

The authorized stock proposal seeks the approval of DHC stockholders to the foregoing increase in the authorized capital stock of New Discovery compared to that of DHC. The Transaction will not be consummated unless each of the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal is approved by the requisite vote of DHC stockholders at the Annual Meeting.

Common Stock

The holders of Series A common stock, Series B common stock and Series C common stock have equal rights, powers and privileges, except as otherwise described below.

Voting Rights

The holders of Series A common stock will be entitled to one vote for each share held, and the holders of Series B common stock will be entitled to ten votes for each share held, on all matters voted on by stockholders, including elections of directors (other than the directors to be elected by the holders of Series A convertible preferred stock, as provided in Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and Series C Convertible Preferred Stock Series A Preferred Stock Directors below). The holders of Series C common stock will not be entitled to any voting powers, except as required by Delaware law. If the vote or consent of holders of Series C common stock is required for a matter by Delaware law, the holders of Series C common stock will be entitled to 1/100th of a vote for each share held. Subject to any preferential rights of holders of Series A convertible preferred stock and any outstanding series of New Discovery's preferred stock created by New Discovery's board from time to time, the holders of outstanding shares of Series A common stock, Series B common stock, Series A convertible preferred stock, and each series of any preferred stock entitled to vote thereon, if any, will vote as one class with respect to all matters to be voted on by stockholders of New Discovery (excluding, with respect to the holders of Series A convertible preferred stock, the election of the directors to be elected by the holders of common stock). In addition, the consent of holders of 75% of the then outstanding shares of Series B common stock, voting together as a separate class, is required for any issuance of shares of Series B common stock by New Discovery (except in limited circumstances).

Dividends

Subject to any preferential rights of any outstanding series of New Discovery's preferred stock created by New Discovery's board from time to time, the holders of New Discovery's common stock will be entitled to such dividends as may be declared from time to time by New Discovery's board from funds available therefor. Except as otherwise described under Distributions, whenever a dividend is paid to the holders of one of series of common stock, New Discovery will also pay to the holders of the other series of common stock an equal per share dividend. For a more complete discussion of New Discovery's dividend policy, please see Dividend Policy.

Conversion

Each share of Series B common stock is convertible, at the option of the holder, into one share of Series A common stock. Series A common stock and Series C common stock are not convertible.

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Distributions

Distributions made in shares of Series A common stock, Series B common stock, Series C common stock or any other security with respect to Series A common stock, Series B common stock or Series C common stock may be declared and paid only as follows:

a share distribution (i) consisting of shares of Series C common stock (or securities convertible therefor) to holders of Series A common stock, Series B common stock and Series C common stock, on an equal per share basis, or (ii) consisting of (x) shares of Series A common stock (or securities convertible therefor) to holders of Series A common stock, on an equal per share basis, (y) shares of Series B common stock (or securities convertible therefor) to holders of Series B common stock, on an equal per share basis, and (z) shares of Series C common stock (or securities convertible therefor) to holders of Series C Common Stock, on an equal per share basis; or

a share distribution consisting of shares of any class or series of securities of New Discovery or any other person, other than Series A common stock, Series B common stock or Series C common stock (or securities convertible therefor) on the basis of a distribution of (1) identical securities, on an equal per share basis, to holders of Series A common stock, Series B common stock and Series C common stock; or (2) separate classes or series of securities, on an equal per share basis, to holders of Series A common stock, Series B common stock and Series C common stock; or (3) a separate class or series of securities to the holders of one or more series of New Discovery's common stock and, on an equal per share basis, a different class or series of securities to the holders of all other series of New Discovery's common stock, *provided* that, in the case of (2) or (3) above, the securities so distributed do not differ in any respect other than their relative voting rights and related differences in designation, conversion and share distribution provision and the holders of Series A common stock, Series B common stock and Series C common stock receiving securities of the class or series such that the relative voting rights of the securities of the class or series of securities to be received by the holders of each series of common stock corresponds, to the extent practicable, to the relative voting rights of each such series of New Discovery's common stock, and *provided further* that, in each case, the distribution is otherwise made on an equal per share basis; and provided further that the holders of New Discovery Series B common stock have a consent right with respect to certain distributions of voting securities on New Discovery Series C common stock and certain distributions pursuant to which the holders of New Discovery Series B common stock would receive voting securities with lesser voting rights than those of the New Discovery Series B common stock.

New Discovery may not reclassify, subdivide or combine any series of its common stock without reclassifying, subdividing or combining the other series of its common stock, on an equal per share basis.

The foregoing distribution provisions were structured to ensure that all holders of New Discovery common stock are treated equally in a distribution, while protecting the relative voting rights associated with each of the Series A and Series B shares of New Discovery common stock. The distribution provisions permit holders of each series to receive a distribution of shares of the same series because such a distribution would not affect any series' relative voting rights. The distribution provisions also permit Series C shares to be distributed to all holders of New Discovery common stock because the relative voting power of the holders of New Discovery Series A and Series B common stock would not be diluted by a distribution of non-voting stock. However, the distribution provisions do not permit either Series A shares or Series B shares to be distributed to all holders of New Discovery common stock because the voting power of the holders of the higher voting series of stock would be diluted by the distribution of their series of voting stock to lower voting or non-voting series of stock. Lastly, the distribution provisions relating to other New Discovery securities or non-New Discovery stock replicate, to the extent practicable, the protections afforded to the various series of New Discovery common stock described above.

Liquidation and Dissolution

In the event of New Discovery's liquidation, dissolution and winding up, after payment or provision for payment of New Discovery's debts and liabilities and subject to the prior payment in full of any preferential amounts to which New Discovery's preferred stock holders may be entitled including the liquidation preference granted to holders of Series A convertible preferred stock and Series C convertible preferred stock as described in

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the section Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and Series C Convertible Preferred Stock Liquidation Preference below, the holders of Series A common stock, Series B common stock, Series C common stock and Series A convertible preferred stock and Series C convertible preferred stock will share equally, on a share for share basis (and in case of holders of Series A convertible preferred stock and Series C convertible preferred stock, on an as converted into common stock basis), in New Discovery's assets remaining for distribution to the holders of New Discovery's common stock.

Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and Series C Convertible Preferred Stock

The holders of New Discovery's Series A convertible preferred stock and Series C convertible preferred stock have the rights, powers and privileges described below.

General Voting Rights

In connection with any matter as to which the holders of Series A common stock and Series B common stock are entitled to vote other than the election of common stock directors, holders of Series A convertible preferred stock and, if holders of Series C common stock are entitled to vote pursuant to Delaware law, the holders of Series C convertible preferred stock, have the right to vote with holders of common stock on an as converted to common stock basis, voting together as a single class on all matters to be voted on by stockholders of New Discovery (excluding the election of common stock directors).

Special Class Vote Matters

So long as Advance/Newhouse or any of the direct or indirect subsidiaries of Advance Publications, Inc. or Newhouse Broadcasting Corporation (collectively referred to as the **ANPP Stockholder Group**) or any ANPP Permitted Transferee (as defined below) owns or has the right to vote such number of shares of Series A convertible preferred stock constituting at least 80% of the number of shares equal to the sum of (x) the number of shares of Series A convertible preferred stock issued to the ANPP Stockholder Group in the Transaction *plus* (y) the number of shares of Series A convertible preferred stock released to the ANPP Stockholder Group from escrow (such number of shares, the **Base Amount**), New Discovery's restated charter requires the consent of the holders of a majority of such shares of Series A convertible preferred stock (**Majority Holders**) before New Discovery or any of its subsidiaries can take any of the actions described below (any such action, a **Special Class Vote Matter**).

The term **ANPP Permitted Transferee** means a person (who is not a member of the ANPP Stockholder Group) that acquires record and beneficial ownership of *all* outstanding shares of Series A convertible preferred stock from one or more members of the ANPP Stockholder Group or another ANPP Permitted Transferee, provided that the shares of Series A convertible preferred stock, Series C convertible preferred stock and New Discovery common stock beneficially owned by such transferee and its affiliates immediately following such transfer do not exceed the Maximum Amount.

The term **Maximum Amount** means a number of shares of New Discovery common stock equal to (x) 7.5% of the sum of (A) the number of shares of New Discovery common stock (including shares issuable on conversion of Series A convertible preferred stock or Series C convertible preferred stock (other than escrow shares)) outstanding immediately following the effective time of the merger, (B) the number of shares of New Discovery common stock issuable upon conversion of Series A convertible preferred stock and Series C convertible preferred stock released to the ANPP Stockholder Group from escrow, and (C) the number of shares of New Discovery common stock issuable upon exercise of options of New Discovery, which options were converted in the merger from options to acquire shares of DHC common stock; *plus* (y) the number of shares of New Discovery common stock issuable upon conversion of the shares of Series A convertible preferred stock and Series C convertible preferred stock issued to

Advance/Newhouse in the Transaction; *plus* (z) any shares of Series A convertible preferred stock and Series C convertible preferred stock released from escrow. The Maximum Amount is subject to adjustment upon certain transfers of shares of Series A convertible preferred stock or Series C convertible preferred stock (or shares of common stock issuable upon conversion thereof). The Maximum Amount will be deemed to have been exceeded if after the date shares of Series A convertible preferred stock and Series C convertible preferred stock were initially issued to Advance/Newhouse, any member of the ANPP Stockholder Group or any ANPP Permitted Transferee

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acquires shares of common stock or transfers shares of Series A convertible preferred stock or Series C convertible preferred stock to any third party and such transaction results in an increase in the aggregate voting power held by the ANPP Stockholder Group, ANPP Permitted Transferee, or such transferee and their respective affiliates collectively following such transaction by greater than 1% of the aggregate voting power held by the ANPP Stockholder Group immediately after the effective time of the merger. For purposes of calculating such aggregate voting power, escrow shares will be excluded, any shares of Series A convertible preferred stock released from escrow will be included, and the number of shares of New Discovery common stock issuable upon exercise of options of New Discovery outstanding immediately after the merger, will be included.

Special Class Vote Matters are:

increase in the size of the board in excess of 11 directors;

fundamental change in the business of New Discovery and its subsidiaries;

investment, joint venture or acquisition constituting a material departure from the current lines of business of New Discovery;

the material amendment, alteration or repeal of any provision of New Discovery's restated charter or bylaws (or the organizational documents of any New Discovery subsidiary);

related party transactions between New Discovery and its subsidiaries and any related party unless similar to comparable transactions with third parties or on arm's length terms;

merger, consolidation or other business combination by New Discovery into another entity other than transactions with its direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries;

disposition or acquisition by New Discovery or any of its subsidiaries of any assets or properties exceeding \$250 million in aggregate value or acquisition in which stock consideration is paid having voting rights superior to the voting rights of the Series A convertible preferred stock;

authorization, issuance, reclassification or recombination of any equity securities of New Discovery or its material subsidiaries other than certain specified exceptions;

action resulting in the voluntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of New Discovery or any of its material subsidiaries;

substantial change in Discovery's service distribution policy and practices;

dividend on, or distribution to holders of, equity securities of New Discovery or any subsidiary of New Discovery subject to specified exceptions;

incurrence of indebtedness by New Discovery or any of its subsidiaries if total debt of New Discovery and its subsidiaries would exceed four times the annualized cash flow of New Discovery for the previous four consecutive quarterly periods or result in debt service for the next twelve months exceeding sixty-six percent of its annualized cash flow;

appointment or removal of the Chairman of the board or Chief Executive Officer of New Discovery;

public offering of any securities of New Discovery or any of its subsidiaries subject to certain specified exceptions; and

adoption of New Discovery's annual business plan or any material deviation therefrom.

The Special Class Vote Matters were structured to provide Advance/Newhouse with consent rights at New Discovery comparable to those Advance/Newhouse held under the limited liability company agreement of Discovery Communications Holding. The differences in the consent rights are largely attributable to New Discovery's status as a public company, as compared to Discovery Communications Holding's status as a private limited liability company. In addition, the parties sought to decrease the extent to which Advance/Newhouse held consent rights over activities of New Discovery and its subsidiaries that are ordinary course activities or, in light of the anticipated market value of New Discovery, are arguably immaterial. For example, while Advance/Newhouse

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had a consent right over the election or removal of the Chairman of the Board and CEO of Discovery, the chief operating officer of Discovery or of any operating division or subsidiary of Discovery and of other officers of Discovery and its subsidiaries, the Special Class Vote Matters are limited to the appointment or removal of the Chairman of the Board and CEO of New Discovery. Similarly, whereas Advance/Newhouse had a consent right over any merger or reorganization involving Discovery or any of its subsidiaries, or any sale of assets outside of the ordinary course of business, the Special Class Vote Matters are limited to mergers and business combinations involving New Discovery and sales of assets having an aggregate value in excess of \$250 million. Consent rights over institution of litigation, over entrance into contracts over \$1 million, over details regarding Discovery's advertising rebate plan for The Discovery Channel, and over other transactions outside the ordinary course of business have also been eliminated. Under the limited liability company agreement of Discovery Communications Holding, Advance/Newhouse had a consent right over the annual business plan, and if the members could not agree on an annual business plan there was a default mechanism that would have Discovery operate on a minimal budget. That default provision is eliminated from the Special Class Vote Matters, in the belief that a public company is required to have an approved budget.

Series A Preferred Stock Directors

The holders of the Series A convertible preferred stock will have the right to elect three members of the board of directors and two such directors must qualify as independent directors as defined by the applicable rules and regulations of Nasdaq or the SEC. The shares of common stock will not be entitled to vote in the election of such directors.

Any vacancy in the office of a preferred stock director will be filled solely by the holders of the Series A convertible preferred stock entitled to appoint such director. A preferred stock director may be removed without cause by the written consent of the holders of a majority of the then outstanding shares of the Series A convertible preferred stock and may be removed with cause (as defined in New Discovery's restated charter) upon the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the total voting power of the then outstanding shares of New Discovery's common stock and Series A convertible preferred stock and any other series of preferred stock entitled to vote upon the election of common stock directors voting together as a single class.

Dividends

Subject to the prior preferences and other rights of any senior stock, whenever a cash dividend is paid to the holders of New Discovery common stock, New Discovery will also pay to the holders of the Series A convertible preferred stock and Series C convertible preferred stock an equal per share cash dividend on an as converted to common stock basis.

Conversion

Each share of Series A convertible preferred stock is initially convertible, at the option of the holder, into one share of Series A common stock, subject to adjustments in such conversion rate to provide for dividends, distributions, rights or warrants granted to holders of New Discovery's common stock and any reclassification, consolidation, merger, sale or transfer or change in New Discovery's common stock. Each share of Series C convertible preferred stock is initially convertible, at the option of the holder, into one share of Series C common stock, subject to adjustments in such conversion rate to provide for dividends, distributions, rights or warrants granted to holders of New Discovery's common stock and any reclassification, consolidation, merger, sale or transfer or change in New Discovery's common stock.

Generally, each share of Series A and Series C convertible preferred stock will automatically convert into the applicable series of common stock if such share is transferred to a third party and such transfer is not a Permitted

Transfer. In addition, all of the outstanding Series A and Series C convertible preferred stock will automatically convert into the applicable series of common stock at such time as the number of outstanding shares of Series A convertible preferred stock is less than 80% of the Base Amount.

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Liquidation Preference

In the event of New Discovery's liquidation, dissolution and winding up, after payment or provision for payment of New Discovery's debts and liabilities and subject to the prior payment with respect to any stock ranking senior to Series A convertible preferred stock or Series C convertible preferred stock, the holders of Series A convertible preferred stock and Series C convertible preferred stock will receive, before any payment or distribution is made to the holders of any common stock or other junior stock, an amount (in cash or property) equal to \$.01 per share. Following payment of such amount and the payment in full of all amounts owing to the holders of securities ranking senior to New Discovery's common stock, holders of Series A convertible preferred stock and Series C convertible preferred stock will be entitled to share ratably, on an as-converted to common stock basis, with the holders of New Discovery's common stock, as to any amounts remaining for distribution to such holders.

Series Preferred Stock

New Discovery's restated charter authorizes New Discovery's board of directors to establish one or more series of New Discovery's preferred stock and to determine, with respect to any series of New Discovery's preferred stock, the terms and rights of the series, including:

the designation of the series;

the number of authorized shares of the series, which number New Discovery's board may thereafter increase or decrease but not below the number of such shares then outstanding;

the dividend rate or amounts, if any, payable on the shares and, in the case of cumulative dividends, the date or dates from which dividends on all shares of the series will be cumulative and the relative preferences or rights of priority or participation with respect to such dividends;

the rights of the series in the event of New Discovery's voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up and the relative preferences or rights of priority of payment;

the rights, if any, of holders of the series to convert into or exchange for other classes or series of stock or indebtedness and the terms and conditions of any such conversion or exchange, including provision for adjustments within the discretion of New Discovery's board;

the voting rights, if any, of the holders of the series;

the terms and conditions, if any, for us to purchase or redeem the shares; and

any other relative rights, preferences and limitations of the series.

New Discovery believes that the ability of New Discovery's board of directors to issue one or more series of New Discovery's preferred stock will provide them with flexibility in structuring possible future financing and acquisitions, and in meeting other corporate needs which might arise. The authorized shares of New Discovery's preferred stock, as well as shares of New Discovery's common stock, will be available for issuance without further action by New Discovery stockholders, unless such action is subject to the approval of the holders of Series A convertible preferred stock, required by applicable law or the rules of any stock exchange or automated quotation system on which New Discovery's securities may be listed or traded. If the approval of New Discovery stockholders is not required for the issuance of shares of New Discovery's preferred stock or New Discovery's common stock, New Discovery's board may determine not to seek stockholder approval.

Although New Discovery has no intention at the present time of doing so, it could issue a series of New Discovery's preferred stock that could, depending on the terms of such series, impede the completion of a merger, tender offer or other takeover attempt. New Discovery's board of directors will make any determination to issue such shares based upon its judgment as to the best interests of New Discovery's stockholders. New Discovery's board of directors, in so acting, could issue New Discovery's preferred stock having terms that could discourage an acquisition attempt through which an acquirer may be able to change the composition of New Discovery's board of directors, including a tender offer or other transaction that some, or a majority, of New Discovery stockholders might believe to be in their best interests or in which stockholders might receive a premium for their stock over the then-current market price of the stock.

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Dividend Policy

New Discovery presently intends to retain future earnings, if any, to finance the expansion of New Discovery's business. Therefore, New Discovery does not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. All decisions regarding the payment of dividends by New Discovery will be made by New Discovery's board of directors, from time to time, in accordance with applicable law after taking into account various factors, including New Discovery's financial condition, operating results, current and anticipated cash needs, plans for expansion and possible loan covenants which may restrict or prohibit New Discovery's payment of dividends. Additionally, the declaration and payment of any dividends to holders of equity securities of New Discovery or any subsidiary of New Discovery (other than cash dividends payable out of current year's earnings, dividends payable in common stock or other securities of New Discovery or dividends by any wholly-owned subsidiary of New Discovery to New Discovery or its wholly-owned subsidiaries) qualifies as a Special Class Vote Matter subject to the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Series A convertible preferred stock.

Anti-Takeover Effects of Provisions of the Restated Charter and Bylaws

Board of Directors

New Discovery's restated charter and bylaws provide that, subject to any rights of the holders of any series of New Discovery's preferred stock to elect additional directors and rights of holders of Series A convertible preferred stock to elect Series A preferred stock directors, the number of New Discovery's directors will not be less than three and greater than fifteen directors, and the members of the board of directors of New Discovery immediately after closing will be as provided in a schedule to the Transaction Agreement. The members of New Discovery's board (other than those who may be elected by holders of New Discovery's preferred stock or Series A preferred stock directors), which we refer to as common stock directors, are divided into three classes. Each class of common stock directors consists, as nearly as possible, of a number of directors equal to one-third of the then authorized number of common stock directors. The term of office of New Discovery's Class I directors expires at the annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders in 2009. The term of office of New Discovery's Class II directors expires at the annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders in 2010. The term of office of New Discovery's Class III directors expires at the annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders in 2011. At each annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders, the successors of that class of directors whose term expires at that meeting will be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders held in the third year following the year of their election. The directors of each class will hold office until their respective successors are elected and qualified.

New Discovery's restated charter provides that, subject to the rights of the holders of any series of New Discovery's preferred stock, New Discovery's common stock directors may be removed from office only for cause (as defined in New Discovery's restated charter) upon the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of New Discovery's outstanding capital stock entitled to vote at an election of directors, voting together as a single class.

New Discovery's restated charter provides that, subject to the rights of the holders of any series of New Discovery's preferred stock, vacancies in the offices of common stock directors resulting from death, resignation, removal, disqualification or other cause, and newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the number of directors on New Discovery's board, will be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining common stock directors then in office (even though less than a quorum) or by the sole remaining common stock director. Any director so elected will hold office for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred or to which the new directorship is assigned, and until that director's successor will have been elected and

qualified or until such director's earlier death, resignation or removal. No decrease in the number of directors constituting New Discovery's board will shorten the term of any incumbent director, except as may be provided in the restated charter of New Discovery or in any certificate of designation with respect to a series of New Discovery's preferred stock with respect to any additional director elected by the holders of that series of New Discovery's preferred stock.

These provisions would preclude a third party from removing incumbent directors and simultaneously gaining control of New Discovery's board by filling the vacancies created by removal with its own nominees. Under the

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classified board provisions described above, it would take at least two elections of directors (and in certain circumstances three elections) for any individual or group to gain control of New Discovery's board. Accordingly, these provisions could discourage a third party from initiating a proxy contest, making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to gain control of New Discovery.

No Shareowner Action by Written Consent; Special Meetings

New Discovery's restated charter provides that, (except (i) as otherwise provided in the terms of any series of preferred stock or (ii) with respect to an action taken by the holders of Series B common stock when voting together as a separate class), any action required to be taken or which may be taken at any annual meeting or special meeting of stockholders may not be taken without a meeting and may not be effected by any consent in writing by such holders. Holders of Series A convertible preferred stock voting as a separate class on any Special Class Vote Matter or on the election or removal of Series A preferred stock directors are permitted to act by written consent. Except as otherwise required by law and subject to the rights of the holders of any series of New Discovery's preferred stock, special meetings of New Discovery stockholders for any purpose or purposes may be called only by New Discovery's Secretary at the request of at least 75% of the members of New Discovery's board then in office. No business other than that stated in the notice of special meeting will be transacted at any special meeting.

Advance Notice Procedures

New Discovery's bylaws establish an advance notice procedure for stockholders to make nominations of candidates for election as directors or to bring other business before an annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders.

All nominations by stockholders or other business to be properly brought before a meeting of stockholders will be made pursuant to timely notice in proper written form to New Discovery's Secretary. To be timely, a stockholder's notice will be given to New Discovery's Secretary at New Discovery's offices as follows:

(1) with respect to an annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders that is called for a date not more than 30 days before or 60 days after the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders, such notice will be given no earlier than the close of business on the 90th day prior to such anniversary and no later than the close of business on the 60th day prior to such anniversary;

(2) with respect to an annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders that is called for a date which is more than 30 days before or 60 days after the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders, such notice will be given no earlier than the close of business on the 100th day prior to the current annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of (A) the 70th day prior to the current annual meeting or (b) the 10th day following the day on which New Discovery first publicly announces the date of the current annual meeting; and

(3) with respect to an election to be held at a special meeting of New Discovery stockholders, not earlier than the close of business on the 100th day prior to such special meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 70th day prior to such special meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement is first made of the date of the special meeting.

The public announcement of an adjournment or postponement of a meeting of New Discovery stockholders does not commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the giving of any such stockholder notice. However, if the number of directors to be elected to New Discovery's board at any meeting is increased, and New Discovery does not make a public announcement naming all of the nominees for director or specifying the size of the increased board at least 100 days prior to the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting, a stockholder's notice will

also be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for any new positions created by such increase, if it will be delivered to New Discovery's Secretary at New Discovery's offices not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the day on which New Discovery first made the relevant public announcement. For purposes of the first annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2009, the first anniversary date will be deemed to be [], 2009.

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Amendments

New Discovery's restated charter provides that, subject to the rights of the holders of any series of New Discovery's preferred stock and rights of holders of Series A convertible preferred stock with respect to the Special Class Vote Matters, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the aggregate voting power of New Discovery's outstanding capital stock generally entitled to vote upon all matters submitted to New Discovery stockholders, voting together as a single class, is required to adopt, amend or repeal any provision of New Discovery's restated charter or the addition or insertion of other provisions in the certificate, provided that the foregoing voting requirement will not apply to any adoption, amendment, repeal, addition or insertion (1) as to which Delaware law does not require the consent of New Discovery stockholders or (2) which has been approved by at least 75% of the members of New Discovery's board then in office. Subject to the rights of holders of Series A convertible preferred stock to approve the amendments of any material bylaw provisions, New Discovery's restated charter further provides that the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the aggregate voting power of New Discovery's outstanding capital stock generally entitled to vote upon all matters submitted to New Discovery stockholders, voting together as a single class, is required to adopt, amend or repeal any provision of New Discovery's bylaws, provided that the foregoing voting requirement will not apply to any adoption, amendment or repeal approved by the affirmative vote of not less than 75% of the members of New Discovery's board then in office.

Supermajority Voting Provisions

In addition to the Special Class Vote Matters and supermajority voting provisions discussed under Amendments above, New Discovery's restated charter provides that, subject to the rights of the holders of any series of New Discovery's preferred stock, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the aggregate voting power of New Discovery's outstanding capital stock generally entitled to vote upon all matters submitted to New Discovery stockholders, voting together as a single class, is required for:

New Discovery's merger or consolidation with or into any other corporation, provided, that the foregoing voting provision will not apply to any such merger or consolidation (1) as to which the laws of the State of Delaware, as then in effect, do not require the consent of New Discovery stockholders, or (2) that at least 75% of the members of New Discovery's board of directors then in office have approved;

the sale, lease or exchange of all, or substantially all, of New Discovery's assets, provided, that the foregoing voting provisions will not apply to any such sale, lease or exchange that at least 75% of the members of New Discovery's board of directors then in office have approved; or

New Discovery's dissolution, provided, that the foregoing voting provision will not apply to such dissolution if at least 75% of the members of New Discovery's board of directors then in office have approved such dissolution.

Shareholder Rights Plan

The New Discovery board of directors has approved the adoption of a shareholder rights plan that will include the following terms and provisions. Prior to the closing of the Transaction, the Board of Directors of New Discovery will authorize and declare a dividend distribution of the preferred share purchase rights as follows to holders of New Discovery's common stock and convertible preferred stock of record as of immediately after the effectiveness of the merger (the **Record Date**):

one preferred share purchase right (which we refer to as a **Series A right**) for each share of New Discovery Series A common stock and each share of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock outstanding

immediately after the effectiveness of the merger, which Series A right will entitle the registered holder to purchase from us one one-thousandth of a share of New Discovery Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (which we refer to as the **Series A junior preferred stock**), at a purchase price of \$100.00 per one-thousandth of a share, subject to adjustment;

one preferred share purchase right (which we refer to as a **Series B right**) for each share of New Discovery Series B common stock outstanding immediately after the effectiveness of the merger, which Series B right

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will entitle the registered holder to purchase from us one one-thousandth of a share of Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (which we refer to as the **Series B junior preferred stock**), at a purchase price of \$100.00 per one-thousandth of a share, subject to adjustment; and

one preferred share purchase right (which we refer to as a **Series C right** and, collectively with the Series A rights and Series B rights, the **rights**) for each share of New DHC Series C common stock and New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock outstanding immediately after the effectiveness of the merger, which Series C right will entitle the registered holder to purchase from us one one-thousandth of a share of Series C Junior Participating Preferred Stock, at a purchase price of \$100.00 per one-thousandth of a share, subject to adjustment.

The description and terms of the rights will be set forth in a Rights Agreement between us and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as Rights Agent, a form of which will be filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part. The following description of the rights is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Rights Agreement.

Separation and Distribution of Rights; Exercisability. The Series A rights will be attached to all certificates (or, in the case of uncertificated shares, all book-entry notations) representing shares of New Discovery Series A common stock and New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock then outstanding, the Series B rights will be attached to all certificates (or, in the case of uncertificated shares, all book-entry notations) representing shares of New Discovery Series B common stock then outstanding and the Series C rights will be attached to all certificates (or, in the case of uncertificated shares, all book-entry notations) representing shares of New Discovery Series C Stock and New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock then outstanding, and no separate rights certificates will be distributed with respect to any of the rights at such time. The rights will separate from the capital stock to which it is attached on the rights distribution date, which will occur upon the earlier of:

10 days following a public announcement that a person or group of affiliated or associated persons has acquired beneficial ownership of 10% or more of the outstanding shares of New Discovery's common stock (an **acquiring person**), other than as a result of repurchases of stock by New Discovery or purchases or holdings by certain Exempt Persons; and

10 business days (or such later date as may be determined by action of New Discovery's board of directors prior to such time as any person or group of affiliated persons becomes an **acquiring person**) following the commencement of, or announcement of an intention to make, a tender offer or exchange offer the consummation of which would result in any person or group of affiliated persons becoming an **acquiring person**.

An **Exempt Person** includes Advance/Newhouse and the members of its stockholder group and any third-party transferee that acquires all of the outstanding shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock and New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock, so long as the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by Advance/Newhouse (including the shares of New Discovery common stock issuable upon conversion of the New Discovery convertible preferred stock) or such third party transferee does not exceed the Maximum Amount, as such amount may be adjusted under certain circumstances. Please see **Description of New Discovery Capital Stock Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and Series C Convertible Preferred Stock** for a summary of Maximum Amount.

Except in certain situations, a person or group of affiliated or associated persons becomes an **acquiring person** upon acquiring beneficial ownership of New Discovery's outstanding common stock representing in the aggregate 10% or more of the shares of New Discovery's common stock then outstanding. For purposes of the shareholder rights plan, **group** generally means any group within the meaning of Section 13(d)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The rights agreement provides that, until the rights distribution date (or earlier expiration of the rights), the rights will be evidenced by and transferred with (and only with) the New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series B common stock, New Discovery Series C common stock, New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock and New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock to which they are attached. Until the rights distribution date (or earlier expiration of the rights), common stock and preferred stock certificates will contain a

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notation incorporating the rights agreement by reference. Until the rights distribution date (or earlier expiration of the rights), the transfer of any shares of New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series B common stock, New Discovery Series C common stock, New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock or New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock outstanding will also constitute the transfer of the rights associated with the shares of common stock or preferred stock, as applicable, represented by such shares. As soon as practicable following the rights distribution date, separate certificates evidencing the rights related to the applicable series of common stock and preferred stock (which we refer to as right certificates) will be mailed to holders of record of New Discovery common stock and preferred stock as of the close of business on the rights distribution date and thereafter such separate right certificates alone will evidence the rights.

The rights are not exercisable unless and until a rights distribution date occurs. The rights will expire ten years after the date of the completion of the Transaction, unless such date is advanced or extended or unless the rights are earlier redeemed or exchanged by New Discovery, in each case as described below.

Anti-dilution Adjustments. The purchase price payable, and the number of shares of the applicable series of junior preferred stock or other securities or property issuable, upon the exercise of the rights will be subject to adjustment from time to time to prevent dilution:

in the event of a stock dividend on, or a subdivision, combination or reclassification of, the applicable series of junior preferred stock;

if any person acquires, or obtains the right to subscribe for or purchase the applicable junior preferred stock at a price, or securities convertible into the applicable junior preferred stock with a conversion price, less than the then current market price of the applicable junior preferred stock; or

upon the distribution to holders of the applicable series of junior preferred stock of evidences of indebtedness, cash (excluding regular quarterly cash dividends), assets (other than dividends payable in junior preferred stock) or subscription rights or warrants.

The number of outstanding rights associated with the applicable series of common stock or convertible preferred stock, as the case may be, will also be subject to adjustment in the event of a stock dividend on a series of convertible preferred stock or common stock, as the case may be, or a subdivision, consolidation or combination of the applicable series of common stock or series of preferred stock, in each case until a rights distribution date occurs.

Dividend and Liquidation Rights of the Junior Preferred Stock. No shares of any series of junior preferred stock purchasable upon exercise of the rights will be redeemable. Each share of the applicable series of junior preferred stock will be entitled, when, as and if declared, to a minimum preferential quarterly dividend payment of the greater of (1) \$10 per share and (2) an amount equal to 1,000 times the dividend declared per share of New Discovery Series A common stock, Series B common stock or Series C common stock, as the case may be. In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of New Discovery, the holders of each series of junior preferred stock will be entitled in priority to the holders of common stock to a minimum preferential payment equal to the greater of (1) \$10 per share (plus any accrued but unpaid dividends and distributions) and (2) an amount equal to 1,000 times the payment made per share of New Discovery Series A common stock, Series B common stock or Series C common stock, as the case may be. Each share of the applicable series of junior preferred stock will have 1,000 times the number of votes as each share of the corresponding common stock on all matters which the corresponding common stock is entitled, voting together with the applicable series of common stock. Upon any merger, consolidation or other transaction in which shares of New Discovery's Series A common stock or Series B common stock or Series C common stock are converted or exchanged, each share of the corresponding series of junior preferred stock will be entitled to receive 1,000 times the amount received per share of New Discovery's Series A common stock, Series B common stock or Series C

common stock, as the case may be. These rights are protected by customary anti-dilution provisions.

Because of the nature of the dividend, liquidation and voting rights of each series of junior preferred stock, the value of the fractional share of Series A junior preferred stock purchasable upon exercise of each Series A right, the value of the fractional share of Series B junior preferred stock purchasable upon exercise of each Series B right and the value of the fractional share of Series C junior preferred stock purchasable upon exercise of each Series C right

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should approximate the value of one share of New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series B common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock, respectively.

Flip-in and Flip-Over Events. In the event that any person or group of affiliated or associated persons becomes an acquiring person, each holder of a Series A right (other than rights beneficially owned by the acquiring person, which will become void) will have the right to receive upon exercise of a Series A right shares of New Discovery Series A common stock, each holder of a Series B right (other than rights beneficially owned by the acquiring person, which will become void) will have the right to receive upon exercise of a Series B right shares of New Discovery Series B common stock, and each holder of a Series C right (other than rights beneficially owned by the acquiring person, which will become void) will have the right to receive upon exercise of a Series C right shares of New Discovery Series C common stock, in each case, having a market value equal to two times the exercise price of the Series A right, Series B right or Series C right, as the case may be. The events described in this paragraph are referred to as flip-in events.

In the event that, after a person or group has become an acquiring person, New Discovery is acquired in a merger or other business combination transaction or 50% or more of New Discovery's consolidated assets or earning power are sold, proper provisions will be made so that each holder of a Series A right, Series B right or a Series C right (in each case other than rights beneficially owned by an acquiring person, which will have become void) will have the right to receive upon exercise of Series A rights, Series B rights or Series C rights shares of common stock of the person with which New Discovery has engaged in the foregoing transaction (or its parent) that at the time of such transaction have a market value of two times the exercise price of the Series A right, the Series B right or the Series C right, as the case may be. The events described in this paragraph are referred to as flip-over events.

Exchange of the Rights. At any time after any person or group becomes an acquiring person and prior to the earlier of the occurrence of a flip-over event or the acquisition by such acquiring person of shares of New Discovery common stock representing 50% or more of the total number of votes entitled to be cast generally by the holders of common stock then outstanding, the board of directors of New Discovery may cause the exchange of the rights (other than the rights beneficially owned by the acquiring person, which will become void), in whole or in part, for shares of the corresponding series of common stock or junior preferred stock at an exchange ratio of one share of the corresponding series of common stock or a fractional share of junior preferred stock of equivalent value for each right, subject to adjustment.

Redemption of Rights. At any time prior to the time a person or group becomes an acquiring person, the board of directors of New Discovery may redeem the rights in whole, but not in part, at a price of \$.01 per right (referred to as the redemption price), subject to adjustment, payable, at the option of New Discovery, in cash, shares of common stock or other consideration deemed appropriate by the board of directors of New Discovery. The redemption of the rights may be made effective at the time, on the basis and with the conditions as the board of directors of New Discovery in its sole discretion may establish. Immediately upon any redemption of the rights, the right to exercise the rights will terminate and the only right of the holders of rights will be to receive the redemption price.

Amendment of Rights. For so long as the rights are redeemable, New Discovery may, except with respect to the redemption price, amend the rights agreement in any manner without approval of the holders of New Discovery's common stock. After the rights are no longer redeemable, New Discovery may, except with respect to the redemption price, amend the rights agreement in any manner that does not adversely affect the interests of holders of the rights.

No Rights as Stockholder. Until a right is exercised or exchanged, the holder of the rights, as such, will not have any rights as a stockholder of New Discovery, including, without limitation, any right to vote or to receive dividends.

Certain Tax Considerations. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the distribution by New Discovery of the rights will not be taxable to New Discovery, and the receipt of the rights which will be attached to New Discovery's common stock and convertible preferred stock will not be taxable to holders of DHC common stock. Depending upon the circumstances, holders of the rights could recognize taxable income or gain on or after the date that the rights become exercisable or in the event that the rights are redeemed by us as provided above.

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Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law prohibits certain transactions between a Delaware corporation and an interested stockholder. An interested stockholder for this purpose is a stockholder who is directly or indirectly a beneficial owner of 15% or more of the aggregate voting power of a Delaware corporation. This provision prohibits certain business combinations between an interested stockholder and a corporation for a period of three years after the date on which the stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless: (1) the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder is approved by the corporation's board of directors before the stockholder became an interested stockholder, (2) the interested stockholder acquired at least 85% of the aggregate voting power of the corporation in the transaction in which the stockholder became an interested stockholder, or (3) the business combination is approved by a majority of the board of directors and the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the aggregate voting power not owned by the interested stockholder at or subsequent to the time that the stockholder became an interested stockholder. These restrictions do not apply if, among other things, the corporation's restated charter contains a provision expressly electing not to be governed by Section 203. In New Discovery's restated charter, New Discovery has elected not to be governed by Section 203.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Computershare Trust Company, N.A. will be the transfer agent and registrar for New Discovery's common stock.

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COMPARISON OF THE RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS OF DHC AND NEW DISCOVERY

New Discovery and DHC are each organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. Any differences, therefore, in the rights of holders of capital stock in New Discovery and DHC arise from differences in their respective charters and bylaws, in the case of DHC, as in effect on the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, and, in the case of New Discovery, as will be in effect at the effective time of the merger. Upon completion of the merger and related transactions, holders of DHC common stock will become holders of New Discovery common stock and their rights will be governed by Delaware law and New Discovery's restated charter and bylaws.

The following discussion summarizes the material differences between the rights of DHC stockholders and New Discovery stockholders, as described in the applicable provisions of their respective charters and bylaws. This section does not include a complete description of all the differences among the rights of these stockholders, nor does it include a complete description of the specific rights of these stockholders. All DHC stockholders are urged to carefully read the form of restated charter and form of bylaws of New Discovery included with this proxy statement/prospectus as Appendix D and Appendix E, respectively.

Authorized Capital Stock

DHC

The authorized capital stock of DHC consists of (i) 1,250,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share, of which 600,000,000 shares are designated DHC Series A common stock, 50,000,000 shares are designated DHC Series B common stock and 600,000,000 shares are designated DHC Series C common stock and (ii) 50,000,000 shares of DHC preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share. DHC's restated charter authorizes the board of directors to authorize the issuance of one or more series of preferred stock.

New Discovery

The authorized capital stock of New Discovery consists of (i) 3,800,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share, of which 1,700,000,000 shares are designated New Discovery Series A common stock, 100,000,000 shares are designated New Discovery Series B common stock and 2,000,000,000 shares are designated New Discovery Series C common stock and (ii) 200,000,000 shares of New Discovery preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, of which 75,000,000 shares are designated Series A convertible preferred stock 75,000,000 shares are designated Series C convertible preferred stock and 50,000,000 shares are shares of preferred stock that are undesignated as to series. New Discovery's restated charter authorizes the board of directors to authorize the issuance of one or more series of preferred stock.

Voting Rights

DHC

Under DHC's restated charter, holders of DHC Series A common stock are entitled to one vote for each share of such stock held, and holders of DHC Series B common stock are entitled to ten votes for each share of such stock

New Discovery

The voting rights of holders of common stock of New Discovery are the same as the voting rights of holders of DHC common stock.

held, on all matters submitted to a vote of DHC stockholders at any annual or special meeting. Holders of DHC Series C common stock are not entitled to any voting powers, except as required by Delaware law (in which case holders of DHC Series C common stock are entitled to 1/100th of a vote per share).

Additionally, so long as the ANPP Stockholder Group or any ANPP Permitted Transferees holds shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock constituting at least 80% of the Base Amount, New Discovery's restated charter requires the consent of the holders of a majority of the shares of Series A convertible preferred stock with respect to any Special Class Vote Matter. Further, holders of Series A convertible preferred stock have the right to vote on the election of the Series A preferred stock directors and on all matters voted on by the holders of Series A common stock, other than the election of common stock directors. In addition, the consent of holders of 75% of the then outstanding shares of Series B common stock, voting together as a separate class, is required for any issuance of shares of Series B common stock by New Discovery (except in limited circumstances).

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Cumulative Voting

DHC

Under Delaware law, stockholders of a Delaware corporation do not have the right to cumulate their votes in the election of directors, unless that right is granted in the charter of the corporation. DHC's restated charter does not permit cumulative voting by DHC stockholders.

New Discovery

Same as DHC.

Size of Board of Directors

DHC

DHC's board of directors has five members. DHC's restated charter provides that the minimum number of directors is three and the maximum number of directors is nine, and that the exact number of directors may be fixed by the board of directors.

New Discovery

New Discovery's board of directors will initially consist of eleven directors, eight of which will constitute common stock directors and three of which will constitute Series A preferred stock directors; however, the size of New Discovery's board of directors will automatically be reduced (i) by one member upon the death, resignation, removal or disqualification of the person who first serves as Chairman of the board of directors immediately following the merger and (ii) upon the holders of the Series A preferred stock ceasing to have the right to elect Series A preferred stock directors, by the number of Series A preferred stock directors then in office. New Discovery's restated charter and bylaws will provide that the minimum number of directors is three and the maximum number of directors is fifteen, and that the exact number of directors may be fixed by the board of directors.

Classes of Directors

DHC

DHC's restated charter provides that its board of directors is divided into three classes of directors with each class being elected to a staggered three-year term. The holders of preferred stock may be granted the right to separately elect additional directors.

New Discovery

New Discovery's restated charter provides that its common stock directors will be elected by holders of common stock. Common stock directors are divided into three classes of directors with each class being elected to a staggered three-year term.

New Discovery's restated charter provides that holders of Series A convertible preferred stock will be entitled to elect three preferred stock directors.

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Removal of Directors

DHC

Under DHC's restated charter, a director may be removed from office only for cause upon the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the aggregate voting power of the outstanding shares of DHC Series A common stock, DHC Series B common stock and any series of preferred stock entitled to vote upon matters that may be submitted to an DHC stockholder vote.

New Discovery

Under New Discovery's restated charter, a common stock director may be removed from office only for cause upon the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the aggregate voting power of the outstanding shares of Series A common stock, Series B common stock and any series of preferred stock entitled to vote upon the election of common stock directors.

A preferred stock director may be removed from office (i) for cause upon the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the aggregate voting power of the outstanding shares of Series A common stock, Series B common stock, Series A convertible preferred stock and any series of preferred stock entitled to vote upon the election of common stock directors voting together as a single class and (ii) without cause by holders of a majority of the shares of Series A convertible preferred stock.

Vacancies on the Board of Directors

DHC

DHC's restated charter provides that vacancies resulting from death, resignation, removal, disqualification or other cause, and newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the number of directors on the board of directors, will be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office (even though less than a quorum) or by the sole remaining director.

New Discovery

Same as DHC with respect to vacancies in the offices of common stock directors.

Vacancies in offices of preferred stock directors will be filled by holders of Series A convertible preferred stock.

Limitation of Personal Liability of Directors

DHC

Under Delaware law, a corporation may include in its charter a provision eliminating or limiting the personal liability of a director to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director; however, the provision may not eliminate or limit the liability of a director for a breach of the duty of loyalty,

New Discovery

Same as DHC.

acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, unlawful payments of dividends, certain stock repurchases or redemptions or any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. DHC's restated charter limits the personal liability of DHC directors for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law.

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Indemnification of Directors and Officers

DHC

New Discovery

Delaware law provides that, subject to certain limitations in the case of derivative suits brought by a corporation's stockholders in its name, a corporation may indemnify any person who is made a party to any third-party action, suit or proceeding (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation) on account of being a current or former director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation (or is or was serving at the request of the corporation in such capacity for another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise) against expenses, including attorney's fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with the action, suit or proceeding through, among other things, a majority of directors who were not parties to the suit or proceeding, if the person(i) acted in good faith and in a manner reasonably believed to be in the best interests of the corporation (or in some circumstances, at least not opposed to its best interests), and (ii) in a criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. Delaware corporate law also permits indemnification by a corporation under similar circumstances for expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by such persons in connection with the defense or settlement of a derivative action or suit, except that no indemnification may be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which the person is adjudged to be liable to the corporation unless the Delaware Court of Chancery or the court in which the action or suit was brought determines upon application that the person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for the expenses which the court deems to be proper. To the extent that a current or former director, officer, employee or agent is successful in the defense of such an action, suit or proceeding, the corporation is required by Delaware corporate law to indemnify such person for reasonable expenses incurred thereby. Expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred by such persons in defending any action, suit or proceeding may be paid in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of that person to repay the amount if it is ultimately determined that that person is not entitled to be so indemnified. DHC's restated charter provides for(i) the indemnification of its current or former

Same as DHC.

directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by law, and (ii) the prepayment of expenses (including attorneys fees) upon receipt of an undertaking to repay such amounts if it is ultimately determined that the director or officer is not entitled to indemnification.

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Action by Written Consent

DHC

DHC's restated charter specifically denies DHC stockholders the power to consent in writing, without a meeting, to the taking of any action, other than the rights of holders of DHC Series B common stock to act by written consent with respect to certain matters.

New Discovery

Same as DHC, but New Discovery's restated charter additionally permits the holders of Series A convertible preferred stock to act by written consent with respect to matters on which they are entitled to vote separately as a single class (e.g. for preferred directors and on Special Voting Matters).

Amendments to Certificate of Incorporation

DHC

DHC's restated charter requires, for the amendment, alteration or repeal of any provision of or the addition or insertion of any provision in DHC's restated charter, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the aggregate voting power of the outstanding shares of DHC Series A common stock, DHC Series B common stock and any series of preferred stock entitled to vote upon matters submitted to a stockholder vote, unless the amendment(i) is not required to be approved by DHC stockholders under Delaware Law or (ii) has been approved by 75% of the DHC directors then in office.

New Discovery

New Discovery's restated charter requires, for the amendment, alteration or repeal of any provision of or the addition or insertion of any provision in New Discovery's restated charter, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the aggregate voting power of the outstanding shares of New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series B common stock and Series A convertible preferred stock (on an as converted into common stock basis) and any series of preferred stock entitled to vote upon matters submitted to a stockholder vote, unless the amendment (i) is not required to be approved by New Discovery stockholders under Delaware Law or (ii) has been approved by 75% of the New Discovery directors then in office.

Additionally, New Discovery's restated charter requires the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Series A convertible preferred stock for any amendment, alteration or repeal of any material provision of or the addition or insertion of any provision (other than provisions relating to filing of certificates of designations relating to preferred stock or any other amendment otherwise approved by such holders or that does not materially adversely affect the rights of Series A convertible preferred stock) therein.

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Amendments to Bylaws

DHC

Delaware law provides that stockholders have the power to amend the bylaws of a corporation unless the charter grants such power to the board of directors, in which case either the stockholders or the board of directors may amend the bylaws. DHC's restated charter authorizes the board of directors, by the affirmative vote of not less than 75% of the directors then in office, to adopt, amend or repeal any provision of the bylaws.

New Discovery

Same as DHC.

Additionally, New Discovery's restated charter requires the approval of a majority of holders of Series A convertible preferred stock for any amendment, alteration or repeal of any material provision of or the addition or insertion of any provision (other than provisions relating to filing of certificates of designations relating to preferred stock or any other amendment otherwise approved by such holders or that does not materially adversely affect the rights of Series A convertible preferred stock) so long as the ANPP Stockholder Group and ANPP Permitted Transferees collectively hold shares of Series A convertible preferred stock constituting 80% of the Base Amount.

Special Meetings of Stockholders

DHC

DHC's restated charter and bylaws provide that the secretary may call special meetings of the stockholders, only at the request of 75% of the members of the board of directors then in office.

New Discovery

Same as DHC.

Vote on Extraordinary Corporate Transactions

DHC

Under Delaware law, a sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of a corporation's assets, a merger or consolidation of a corporation with another corporation or a dissolution of a corporation requires the affirmative vote of the corporation's board of directors (except in limited circumstances) plus, with limited exceptions, the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote on the transaction. DHC's restated charter requires the affirmative vote of holders of at least 80% of the aggregate voting power of the outstanding shares of DHC Series A common stock, DHC Series B common stock and any series of preferred stock entitled to vote upon matters submitted to a DHC stockholder vote to

New Discovery

Same as DHC.

Additionally, New Discovery's restated charter requires the approval of a majority of holders of Series A convertible preferred stock for (i) any merger, consolidation or other business combination by New Discovery into another entity, other than certain specified exceptions, (ii) the disposition or acquisition by New Discovery or any of its subsidiaries of any assets or properties (including stock or other equity interests of a third party) exceeding \$250 million, or acquisition in which stock consideration is provided with voting rights that are senior to the voting rights of

authorize:(i) a merger or consolidation with and into any other corporation, unless(a) the laws of the state of Delaware do not require stockholder consent or(b) 75% of the members of the board of directors have approved the merger or consolidation, (ii) the sale, lease or exchange of all, or substantially all, assets of DHC, unless 75% of the members of the board of directors then in office have approved the transaction or (iii) the dissolution of DHC, unless 75% of the members of the board of directors then in office have approved the dissolution.

the Series A convertible preferred stock and (iii) any actions resulting in voluntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of New Discovery or any of its material subsidiaries.

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State Anti-Takeover Statutes

DHC

New Discovery

Subject to certain exceptions, Section 203 of the Delaware corporate statute generally prohibits public corporations from engaging in significant business transactions, including mergers, with a holder of 15% or more of the corporation's stock, referred to as an interested stockholder, for a period of three years after the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, unless the charter contains a provision expressly electing not to be governed by such a section. DHC's restated charter expressly elects not to be governed by Section 203.

Same as DHC.

Notice of Stockholder Proposals and Director Nominations

DHC

New Discovery

Under DHC's bylaws, for director nominations or other business to be properly brought before an DHC annual meeting by a stockholder, the stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in writing to the Secretary of DHC and any such proposed business other than the nominations of persons for election to the board of directors, must constitute a proper matter for stockholder action. To be timely, a stockholder's notice must be delivered to the Secretary at the principal executive offices of DHC not later than the close of business on the ninetieth (90th) day nor earlier than the close of business on the one hundred twentieth (120th) day prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting (*provided, however, that in the event that the date of the annual meeting is more than thirty (30) days before or more than seventy (70) days after such anniversary date, or if no annual meeting was held in the preceding year, notice by the stockholder must be so delivered not earlier than the close of business on the one hundred twentieth (120th) day prior to such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the ninetieth (90th) day prior to such annual meeting or the tenth (10th) day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made by DHC*).

Under New Discovery's bylaws, to be timely, a stockholder's notice must be delivered to the Secretary at the principal executive offices of New Discovery not later than the close of business on the sixtieth (60th) day nor earlier than the close of business on the ninetieth (90th) day prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting (provided, however, that (i) in the event that the date of the annual meeting is more than thirty (30) days before or more than sixty (60) days after such anniversary date, (ii) if no annual meeting was held in the preceding year or (iii) in the case of a special meeting, notice by the stockholder must be so delivered not earlier than the close of business on the one hundredth (100th) day prior to such meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the seventieth (70th) day prior to such meeting or the tenth (10th) day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made by New Discovery).

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DISCOVERY COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In June 2008, DHC and Advance/Newhouse entered into the Transaction Agreement, which provides, among other things, for the combination of DHC's 662/3% interest in Discovery Communications Holding with Advance/Newhouse's 331/3% interest in Discovery Communications Holding, as follows:

DHC will spin-off to its shareholders AMC, a subsidiary holding cash and all of the businesses of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Ascent Media CANS, LLC (dba AccentHealth) and Ascent Media Group, LLC, except for certain businesses of Ascent Media Group, LLC that provide sound, music, mixing, sound effects and other related services under brand names such as Sound One, POP Sound, Soundelux and Todd A-O (which businesses will remain with New Discovery following the completion of the Transaction);

Immediately following the AMC spin-off, Advance/Newhouse will contribute its interests in Discovery Communications Holding and Animal Planet to New Discovery in exchange for Series A and Series C convertible preferred stock of New Discovery that would be convertible at any time into New Discovery common stock initially representing one-third of the outstanding shares of New Discovery common stock; and

DHC will merge with a transitory merger subsidiary of New Discovery, the new holding company, and DHC's existing shareholders will receive shares of New Discovery common stock.

The merger of DHC and contribution by Advance/Newhouse of its interests in Discovery Communications Holding and Animal Planet are referred to as the Transaction.

Discovery Communications Holding was formed in the second quarter of 2007 as part of the Restructuring completed by Discovery. In the Restructuring, Discovery was converted into a limited liability company and became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Discovery Communications Holding, and the former shareholders of Discovery became members of Discovery Communications Holding. Discovery Communications Holding is the successor reporting entity to Discovery. In connection with the Restructuring, Discovery Communications Holding applied pushdown accounting, and each shareholder's basis in Discovery was pushed down to Discovery Communications Holding. The result was \$4.3 billion of goodwill being recorded by Discovery Communications Holding. As goodwill is not amortizable for financial reporting purposes, there is no current impact to Discovery Communications Holding's statement of operations. Therefore, for purposes of the accompanying unaudited condensed pro forma combined statement of operations, Discovery Communications Holding's results of operations for the period prior to the Restructuring and the period subsequent to the Restructuring have been combined.

In May 2007, Discovery Communications Holding and Cox completed an exchange of Cox's 25% ownership interest in Discovery Communications Holding for a subsidiary of Discovery Communications Holding that held Travel Channel, travelchannel.com and approximately \$1.3 billion in cash (the **Cox Transaction**).

The following unaudited condensed pro forma combined balance sheet dated as of March 31, 2008 assumes that the Transaction and the AMC spin-off had been completed as of such date. The following unaudited condensed pro forma combined statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and the year ended December 31, 2007 assume that the Cox Transaction, the Transaction and the AMC spin-off had been completed as of January 1, 2007. The unaudited pro forma results do not purport to be indicative of the results that would have been obtained if the Transaction had been completed as of such date.

The information in the DHC historical, AMC historical and Discovery Communications Holding historical columns in the following unaudited condensed pro forma combined financial statements is taken from the historical financial statements of DHC, AMC and Discovery Communications Holding, respectively. The historical financial statements of DHC are incorporated herein by reference, and the historical financial statements of AMC and Discovery Communications Holding are included elsewhere herein. The financial information, including tax attributes, for Ascent Media Sound is included in the DHC historical and the New Discovery pro forma financial information.

Table of Contents**Discovery Communications, Inc.****Unaudited Condensed Pro Forma Combined Balance Sheet
March 31, 2008**

	DHC historical	Less: AMC historical(1)	Add: Discovery Communications Holding historical(1) amounts in thousands	Pro forma adjustments for Transaction	New Discovery pro forma
Assets					
Cash	\$ 222,577	218,625	68,654		72,606
Other current assets	191,700	180,522	1,021,658		1,032,836
Investment in Discovery	3,330,030			143,993(3) (3,474,023)(4)	
Property and equipment, net	262,744	258,512	379,125		383,357
Content rights			1,045,593	45,429(4)	1,091,022
Goodwill and other nonamortizable intangible assets	1,909,823	127,405	4,873,518	475,058(4)	7,130,994
Other intangible assets			168,036	269,138(4)	437,174
Other assets	18,964	18,099	364,753		365,618
Total assets	\$ 5,935,838	803,163	7,921,337	(2,540,405)	10,513,607
Liabilities and Equity					
Current liabilities	\$ 137,402	127,257	681,805		691,950
Long-term debt			4,088,607		4,088,607
Deferred tax liabilities	1,252,033	(146)	16,454	(1,252,153)(5) 117,196(4)	133,676
Other liabilities	21,830	21,081	284,156		284,905
Total liabilities	1,411,265	148,192	5,071,022	(1,134,957)	5,199,138
Minority interest			48,721		48,721
Preferred stock				143,993(3)	143,993
Common stock	2,811				2,811
Additional paid-in-capital	5,728,701	643,490	2,801,594	(2,801,594)(4) 1,252,153(5)	6,337,364
Accumulated deficit	(1,219,492)				(1,219,492)
Accumulated other comprehensive earnings	12,553	11,481			1,072
Total equity	4,524,573	654,971	2,801,594	(1,405,448)	5,265,748

Total liabilities and equity	\$ 5,935,838	803,163	7,921,337	(2,540,405)	10,513,607
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Table of Contents**Discovery Communications, Inc.****Unaudited Condensed Pro Forma Combined Statement of Operations
Three Months Ended March 31, 2008**

	DHC	Less:	Add:	Pro forma	New	
	historical	AMC	Discovery	adjustments	Discovery	
		historical(1)	Communications	for	pro forma	
			Holding	Transaction		
			historical(1)			
			amounts in thousands, except per share amounts			
Revenue	\$ 189,305	173,843	794,578		810,040	
Cost of sales	(138,060)	(125,664)	(230,435)	(801)(6)	(243,632)	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(42,412)	(34,052)	(242,354)		(250,714)	
Depreciation and amortization	(16,540)	(16,002)	(37,720)	(8,244)(7)	(46,502)	
Gain from dispositions	78	78				
Operating income (loss)	(7,629)	(1,797)	284,069	(9,045)	269,192	
Interest expense			(68,720)		(68,720)	
Share of earnings of Discovery	66,402			(66,402)(8)		
Other income (expense), net	1,684	1,533	(22,590)		(22,439)	
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	60,457	(264)	192,759	(75,447)	178,033	
Income tax expense	(26,466)	116	(87,541)	33,951(9)	(80,172)	
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 33,991	(148)	105,218	(41,496)	97,861	
Basic and fully diluted earnings (loss) from continuing operations per common share	\$ 0.12				0.23	
Basic and fully diluted weighted average outstanding common shares	281,044				421,566	

Table of Contents**Discovery Communications, Inc.****Unaudited Condensed Pro Forma Combined Statement of Operations
Year Ended December 31, 2007**

	Less:		Add:			
	DHC	AMC	Discovery	Pro forma	Pro forma	New
	historical	historical(1)	Communications	adjustments	adjustments	Discovery
			Holding	for	for	pro forma
			historical(1)	Cox	Transaction	
				Transaction(2)		
	amounts in thousands, except per share amounts					
Revenue	\$ 707,214	631,425	3,127,333	(50,193)		3,152,929
Cost of sales	(491,034)	(431,367)	(1,172,907)	25,163	(3,206)(6)	(1,210,617)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(151,448)	(129,824)	(1,310,047)	14,157		(1,317,514)
Depreciation and amortization	(67,732)	(65,544)	(156,750)	(854)	(32,974)(7)	(192,766)
Impairment of goodwill	(165,347)	(165,347)				
Gain from dispositions	704	421	134,671	(134,671)		283
Operating income (loss)	(167,643)	(160,236)	622,300	(146,398)	(36,180)	432,315
Interest expense			(248,757)	(43,100)		(291,857)
Share of earnings of Discovery	141,781				(141,781)(8)	
Other income (expense), net	16,627	10,455	(9,063)			(2,891)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(9,235)	(149,781)	364,480	(189,498)	(177,961)	137,567
Income tax expense	(59,157)	(2,640)	(77,466)	24,672	80,082(9)	(29,229)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (68,392)	(152,421)	287,014	(164,826)	(97,879)	108,338
Basic and fully diluted earnings (loss) from continuing	\$ (0.24)					0.26

operations per
common share

Basic and fully
diluted weighted
average outstanding
common shares

280,520

420,780

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Discovery Communications, Inc.

**Notes to Unaudited Condensed Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements
March 31, 2008**

(1) On June 4, 2008, DHC and Advance/Newhouse entered into the Transaction Agreement providing for the combination of their respective interests in Discovery Communications Holding (the direct parent of Discovery). DHC and Advance/Newhouse directly own 662/3% and 331/3% of Discovery Communications Holding, respectively. The Transaction Agreement contemplates the following steps:

DHC will spin off to its shareholders AMC, a subsidiary holding cash and all of the businesses of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Ascent Media CANS, LLC (dba AccentHealth) and Ascent Media Group, LLC, except for certain businesses of Ascent Media Group, LLC that provide sound, music, mixing, sound effects and other related services;

Immediately following the AMC spin-off, Advance/Newhouse will contribute its interest in Discovery Communications Holding and its interest in Animal Planet to New Discovery in exchange for preferred stock of New Discovery that would be convertible at any time into New Discovery common stock initially representing one-third of the outstanding shares of New Discovery common stock; and

DHC will merge with a transitory subsidiary of New Discovery, a new holding company, and DHC's existing Series A common shareholders will receive 0.5 of a share of New Discovery Series A common stock plus 0.5 of a share of New Discovery Series C common stock, and DHC's existing Series B common shareholders will receive 0.5 of a share of New Discovery Series B common stock plus 0.5 of a share of New Discovery Series C common stock.

For financial reporting purposes, New Discovery is the successor reporting entity to DHC. Because Advance/Newhouse is a one-third owner of Discovery Communications Holding prior to the completion of the Transaction and is a one-third owner of New Discovery (whose only significant asset is 100% of Discovery Communications Holding) after completion of the transaction, there is no effective change in ownership. The convertible preferred stock will not have any special dividend rights and only a de minimus liquidation preference. Additionally, Advance/Newhouse retains significant participatory special class voting rights with respect to New Discovery parent company matters. Pursuant to FASB Technical Bulletin 85-5 and for accounting purposes, the Transaction will be treated as nonsubstantive merger, and therefore, the Transaction will be recorded at carry over basis.

Certain tax-related amounts in the AMC historical column of these unaudited condensed pro forma combined financial statements are different than the corresponding amounts in Ascent Media Group's historical combined financial statements included elsewhere herein due to differences in the assessment of the realizability of deferred tax assets and the resulting need for valuation allowances between DHC's consolidated financial statements (of which the AMC historical column is a part) and Ascent Media Group's historical combined financial statements. In this regard, certain deferred tax assets were deemed to not be realizable in the DHC historical consolidated financial statements, but were deemed to be realizable by Ascent Media on a stand-alone basis.

(2) Represents pro forma adjustments to reflect the Cox Transaction as if it had occurred on January 1, 2007 including the elimination of (i) revenue and expenses for Travel Channel for the period from January 1, 2007 through May 14, 2007 and (ii) the gain recognized by Discovery in connection with the Cox Transaction. Also includes additional interest expense for the period from January 1, 2007 through May 14, 2007 related to additional debt incurred by Discovery Communications Holding in connection with the Cox Transaction.

(3) Represents the issuance of the New Discovery preferred stock to Advance/Newhouse. As New Discovery will employ carryover-basis accounting, the convertible preferred stock is recorded at an amount equal to Advance/Newhouse's historical carrying value for its 33 1/3% ownership interest in Discovery Communications Holding.

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(4) Represents the elimination of the historical investments in Discovery Communications Holding and Discovery Communications Holding's equity. The difference between the investment and equity represents excess basis and has been allocated preliminarily as follows (amounts in thousands).

		Useful Life
Program library	\$ 45,429	15 years
Affiliate contracts	119,127	8 years
Advertising relationships	150,011	10 years
Goodwill and other nonamortizable intangible assets	475,058	indefinite
Deferred tax liability	(117,196)	
	\$ 672,429	

The foregoing excess basis allocation is consistent with DHC's allocation of its equity method excess basis related to its investment in Discovery Communications Holding, and is based on estimates of the fair value of such tangible and intangible assets as compared to the underlying book value, if any, reflected in Discovery Communications Holding's historical financial statements for these assets. The fair value and useful life estimates were determined based on DHC's understanding of cable programming businesses in general and Discovery Communications Holding's business, specifically.

(5) Represents the elimination of DHC's historical deferred tax liability related to its investment in Discovery Communications Holding with an offsetting elimination to equity.

(6) Represents amortization of the program library step-up recorded in note 5.

(7) Represents amortization of the amortizable intangible assets recorded in note 5.

(8) Represents the elimination of DHC's historical share of earnings of Discovery Communications Holding.

(9) Represents the estimated income tax effects of the pro forma adjustments using an assumed tax rate of 45%. Discovery Communications Holding's 2007 effective tax rate differed from 45% due to the tax-free nature of its gains from dispositions. See note 16 to Discovery Communications Holding's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 included in Part 3 of Appendix A to the proxy statement/prospectus for more information regarding Discovery Communications Holding's 2007 income taxes.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT OF NEW DISCOVERY****Executive Officers and Directors**

The following sets forth certain information concerning the persons who are expected to serve as New Discovery's executive officers and directors immediately following the closing of the Transaction, including their birth dates, directorships held and a description of their business experience, including positions held with New Discovery. Mr. Malone and Mr. Bennett will serve on the New Discovery board of directors regardless of whether they are re-elected as directors of DHC at the Annual Meeting. New Discovery's executive officers will consist of the current executive officers of Discovery and thus their information is included below.

Name	Position
John S. Hendricks Born March 29, 1952	Chairman and a common stock director of New Discovery. Mr. Hendricks is the Founder of Discovery and has served as Chairman of Discovery since September 1982. Mr. Hendricks served as Chief Executive Officer of Discovery from September 1982 to June 2004; and Interim Chief Executive Officer of Discovery from December 2006 to January 2007. Mr. Hendricks continues to provide leadership vision for Discovery's major content initiatives that reinforce and enhance brand and value, have long shelf life, and have global appeal. Mr. Hendricks also chairs Discovery's Global Content Committee.
David M. Zaslav Born January 15, 1960	President, Chief Executive Officer and a common stock director of New Discovery. Mr. Zaslav has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Discovery since January 2007. Mr. Zaslav served as President, Cable & Domestic Television and New Media Distribution of NBC Universal, Inc., a media and entertainment company (NBC), from May 2006 to December 2006. Mr. Zaslav served as Executive Vice President of NBC, and President of NBC Cable, a division of NBC, from October 1999 to May 2006. Mr. Zaslav is a director of TiVo Inc.
Mark G. Hollinger Born August 26, 1959	Chief Operating Officer and Senior Executive Vice President, Corporate Operations, of New Discovery. Mr. Hollinger has served as Chief Operating Officer of Discovery since January 2008; and as Senior Executive Vice President, Corporate Operations of Discovery since January 2003. Mr. Hollinger served as General Counsel of Discovery from 1991 to January 2008, and as President, Global Businesses and Operations of Discovery from February 2007 to January 2008.
Bradley E. Singer. Born July 11, 1966	Senior Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of New Discovery. Mr. Singer has served as Senior Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of Discovery since July 2008. Mr. Singer served as Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of American Tower Corporation from December 2001 to June 2008. Mr. Singer served as Executive Vice President, Finance of American Tower from July 2001 to December 2001, Vice President and General Manager of the Southeast Region from November 2000 to July 2001 and as Executive Vice President, Strategy, of American Tower from September 2000 until July 2001.

Joseph A. LaSala, Jr.
Born November 5, 1954

Senior Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of New Discovery. Mr. LaSala has served as Senior Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Discovery since January 2008. Mr. LaSala served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary for Novell, Inc., a provider of enterprise software and related services, from January 2003 to January 2008.

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Name	Position
Adria Alpert Romm Born March 2, 1955	Senior Executive Vice President, Human Resources of New Discovery. Ms. Romm has served as Senior Executive Vice President, Human Resources of Discovery since March 2007. Ms. Romm served as Senior Vice President of Human Resources of NBC from 2004 to 2007. Prior to 2004, Ms. Romm served as a Vice President in Human Resources for the NBC TV network and NBC staff functions.
Bruce L. Campbell Born November 26, 1967	President, Digital Media & Corporate Development of New Discovery. Mr. Campbell has served as President, Digital Media & Corporate Development of Discovery since March 2007. Mr. Campbell served as Executive Vice President, Business Development of NBC from December 2005 to March 2007, and Senior Vice President, Business Development of NBC from January 2003 to November 2005.
John C. Malone Born March 7, 1941	A common stock director of New Discovery. Mr. Malone has served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of DHC since March 2005, and a director of DHC since May 2005. Mr. Malone has served as Chairman of the Board and a director of Liberty since 1990. Mr. Malone served as Chairman of the Board of Tele-Communications, Inc. (TCI) from November 1996 to March 1999; and Chief Executive Officer of TCI from January 1994 to March 1999. Mr. Malone is Chairman of the Board of Liberty Global, Inc. (Liberty Global) and The DirecTV Group, Inc.; and a director of IAC/InterActiveCorp and Expedia, Inc.
Robert R. Bennett Born April 19, 1958	A common stock director of New Discovery. Mr. Bennett has served as President of DHC since March 2005, and a director of DHC since May 2005. Mr. Bennett served as President of Liberty from April 1997 to February 2006 and as Chief Executive Officer of Liberty from April 1997 to August 2005. Mr. Bennett held various executive positions with Liberty since its inception in 1990. Mr. Bennett is a director of Liberty and Sprint Nextel Corporation.
Paul A. Gould Born September 27, 1945	A common stock director of New Discovery. Mr. Gould has served as a director of DHC since May 2005. Mr. Gould has served as a Managing Director and Executive Vice President of Allen & Company Incorporated, an investment banking services company, for more than the last five years. Mr. Gould is a director of Liberty, Ampco-Pittsburgh Corporation and Liberty Global.
M. LaVoy Robison Born September 6, 1935	A common stock director of New Discovery. Mr. Robison has served as a director of DHC since May 2005. Mr. Robison has been executive director and a board member of The Anschutz Foundation (a private foundation) since January 1998. Mr. Robison is a director of Liberty.
J. David Wargo Born October 1, 1953	A common stock director of New Discovery. Mr. Wargo has served as a director of DHC since May 2005. Mr. Wargo has served as President of Wargo & Company, Inc., a private investment company specializing in the communications industry, since January 1993. Mr. Wargo is a director of Strayer Education, Inc. and Liberty Global.
Robert R. Beck Born July 2, 1940	A common stock director of New Discovery. Since 2001, Mr. Beck has served as an independent consultant, advising on complex financial and business matters. Prior to 2001, Mr. Beck served as a Managing Director of Putnam Investments.

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Name	Position
Robert J. Miron Born July 7, 1937	A preferred stock director of New Discovery. Mr. Robert Miron has served as Chairman of Advance/Newhouse Communications and Bright House Networks, LLC (Bright House) since July 2002; as Chief Executive Officer of Advance/Newhouse Communications and Bright House from July 2002 to May 2008; and as President of Advance/Newhouse Communications and Bright House from April 1995 to July 2002. Mr. Robert Miron served as President of Newhouse Broadcasting Corporation from October 1986 to April 1995.
Steven A. Miron. Born April 24, 1966	A preferred stock director of New Discovery. Mr. Steve Miron was appointed as Chief Executive Officer of Advance Newhouse Communications and Bright House in May 2008. Mr. Steven Miron served as President of Advance Newhouse Communications and Bright House from July 2002 to May 2008.
Lawrence S. Kramer.. Born April 24, 1950	A preferred stock director of New Discovery. Mr. Kramer has served as senior advisor at Polaris Venture Partners, a national venture capital firm since July 2007. From January 2005 to mid 2006, Mr. Kramer served as first president of CBS Digital Media, a division of CBS Television Network (CBS). After that, Mr. Kramer held a consulting role at CBS until April 2008. Prior to joining CBS, Mr. Kramer was Chairman and CEO of Marketwatch, Inc., a financial news business. Mr. Kramer is a director of Answers Corporation and Xinhua Finance Media Ltd.

The executive officers named above will serve in such capacities until the annual meeting of New Discovery's board of directors following completion of the Transaction, or until their respective successors have been duly elected and have been qualified, or until their earlier death, resignation, disqualification or removal from office.

Except for Steven A. Miron being the son of Robert J. Miron, there is no family relationship among any of New Discovery's executive officers or directors, by blood, marriage or adoption.

During the past five years, none of the above persons has had any involvement in such legal proceedings as would be material to an evaluation of his or her ability or integrity.

Board Composition

The board of directors of New Discovery will initially consist of eight common stock directors, divided among three classes. New Discovery's Class I directors, whose term will expire at the annual meeting of its stockholders in 2009, are J. David Wargo and Robert R. Beck. New Discovery's Class II directors, whose term will expire at the annual meeting of its stockholders in 2010, are John S. Hendricks, M. LaVoy Robison and Paul A. Gould. New Discovery's Class III directors, whose term will expire at the annual meeting of its stockholders in 2011, are John C. Malone, Robert R. Bennett and David M. Zaslav. At each annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders, the successors of that class of directors whose term(s) expire at that meeting shall be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders held in the third year following the year of their election. The directors of each class will hold office until their respective death, resignation or removal and until their respective successors are elected and qualified. The bylaws of New Discovery provide that the number of directors of New Discovery will be reduced by one upon the resignation, removal or disqualification of John Hendricks from the board of directors.

The board of directors of New Discovery will also include three preferred stock directors, consisting of Robert J. Miron, Steven A. Miron and Lawrence S. Kramer, whose term will expire at the annual meeting of its stockholders in 2009. Holders of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock will vote on the election of the preferred stock directors but will not vote on the election of any common stock director. Advance/Newhouse, as the initial holder of all the New Discovery convertible preferred stock, will appoint the three initial preferred stock directors. At each annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders, the successors of the preferred stock directors shall be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the following annual meeting of New Discovery stockholders.

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The preferred stock directors will hold office until their respective death, resignation or removal and until their respective successors are elected and qualified.

Executive Compensation

New Discovery has not yet paid any compensation to any of its executive officers or any person expected to become an executive officer of New Discovery. The form and amount of the compensation to be paid to each of New Discovery's executive officers in any future period will be determined by the compensation committee of New Discovery's board of directors, subject to the terms of any applicable employment agreement.

This section sets forth the executive compensation information for the Chief Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and the three other most highly compensated executive officers of Discovery during the years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006. For information concerning the compensation paid to the Chief Executive Officer of DHC, Principal Financial Officer of DHC, Principal Accounting Officer of DHC and the three other most highly compensated executive officers of DHC during the years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, see Management of DHC Executive Compensation.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The executive officers of New Discovery will be comprised of the current executive officers of Discovery. This Compensation Discussion and Analysis explains Discovery's compensation program for:

John S. Hendricks, Founder and Chairman of the Board of Discovery;

David M. Zaslav, President and Chief Executive Officer of Discovery;

Mark G. Hollinger, Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Discovery;

Roger F. Millay, former Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Discovery; and

Bruce L. Campbell, President, Digital Media & Corporate Development of Discovery.

Messrs. Hendricks, Hollinger and Campbell were Discovery's three most highly compensated executive officers for 2007, other than its CEO and CFO. These three individuals, together with Mr. Zaslav, Discovery's CEO and Mr. Millay, Discovery's former CFO, are referred to collectively herein as the **Discovery Named Executive Officers**. In January 2008, Mr. Millay indicated his intention to leave Discovery. Mr. Millay's departure date is July 25, 2008.

Bradley E. Singer, Discovery's Senior Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, joined Discovery in July 2008. As a result, he was not paid compensation by Discovery for 2007. Mr. Singer's employment arrangements are described below in Executive Compensation Arrangements Singer Employment Agreement.

Decision Makers

Discovery is a member-managed limited liability company, which is currently owned, indirectly, 662/3% by DHC and 331/3% by Advance/Newhouse. Because Discovery is a private company, Discovery does not have an independent compensation committee. In addition, the compensation committee of DHC does not make compensation decisions for Discovery management. Following the completion of the Transaction, decisions regarding executive compensation will be made by a compensation committee comprised of independent New Discovery directors.

The objectives and principles of Discovery's executive compensation program have been established by Discovery's CEO and his executive management team with the approval of Discovery's Chairman and the members' two designated representatives: Robert R. Bennett, President of DHC, and Robert J. Miron, Chairman of Advance/Newhouse (who we refer to as the **member representatives**). Decisions regarding the executive compensation packages paid to the Discovery Named Executive Officers, other than Messrs. Zaslav and Hendricks, are generally made by Mr. Zaslav with the review and approval of the member representatives. Decisions regarding the executive compensation packages paid to Messrs. Zaslav and Hendricks are made directly by the member representatives. See [Process of Decision Making](#) below.

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Objectives

The compensation program for the Discovery Named Executive Officers is designed to meet the following objectives that align with and support Discovery's strategic business goals:

attracting and retaining a high-performing executive management team who will help Discovery to attain its strategic objectives and build long-term company value;

emphasizing variable performance-based compensation components by linking individual compensation with corporate operating metrics as well as individual professional achievements; and

aligning the interests of management with the members of Discovery using equity-type incentive awards.

Following the completion of the Transaction, Discovery expects that New Discovery's compensation objectives will be determined by the New Discovery board of directors and compensation committee, although Discovery anticipates that the objectives would be consistent with the objectives identified above. As a public company, New Discovery will have more flexibility in structuring its equity-based compensation programs to better align compensation for executive officers and other employees with the company's performance.

Principles

The following principles are used to guide the design of Discovery's executive compensation program and to ensure that the program is consistent with the objectives described above:

Competitive Compensation. Discovery believes that its executive compensation program must provide compensation to the Discovery Named Executive Officers that, based on general business and industry knowledge and experience, is competitive with the compensation paid to similarly situated employees of companies in Discovery's industry and companies with which Discovery competes for talent.

Pay for Performance Philosophy. Discovery believes its compensation program should align the interests of the Discovery Named Executive Officers with the interests of the company and its members by strengthening the link between pay and company and individual performance. Of the total compensation mix for the Discovery Named Executive Officers during 2007, the most significant elements of each Discovery Named Executive Officer's compensation package consisted of awards under the DAP and his annual bonus award. The awards under the DAP increase in value only if the stock price of DHC increases, which depends largely on Discovery's performance. In addition, three of the Discovery Named Executive Officers' bonus awards, those for Messrs. Campbell, Hollinger and Millay, were tied directly to company and individual performance measures under the Discovery Incentive Compensation Plan. In connection with attracting Mr. Zaslav to join Discovery as Chief Executive Officer, Discovery entered into an employment agreement with him under which he is entitled to minimum guaranteed annual bonuses for the original term of the agreement, and after the first year is eligible to earn additional amounts based on achievement of qualitative and quantitative performance objectives. Mr. Hendricks also receives annual bonuses based on his performance as determined by the member representatives.

Process of Decisionmaking

General. As noted above, the member representatives determine the compensation of Messrs. Zaslav and Hendricks, and Mr. Zaslav generally determines the compensation of the other named executive officers with the review and approval of the member representatives. Competitive levels of compensation for the named executive officers for

2007 were based on industry knowledge of the decision makers rather than formal benchmarking, although in the case of Mr. Millay, survey data regarding compensation of chief financial officers was also considered as more fully described in [New Hires](#) below.

New Hires. Mr. Zaslav joined Discovery in the beginning of 2007. When negotiating his compensation package, the member representatives considered their knowledge of industry compensation standards to establish the terms of a competitive compensation package with which to entice Mr. Zaslav to accept Discovery's offer of employment. The terms of Mr. Zaslav's employment agreement, which are described in [Executive Compensation Arrangements - Zaslav Employment Agreement](#) below, reflect the result of these negotiations.

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Messrs. Millay and Campbell joined the company in the third quarter of 2006 and early 2007, respectively. The compensation package offered to Mr. Millay was determined by Ms. Judith McHale, Discovery's Chief Executive Officer at the time, and the compensation package offered to Mr. Campbell was determined by Mr. Zaslav. In determining the compensation to offer to Mr. Millay, Ms. McHale considered, among other things, her general knowledge of industry compensation standards as well as the compensation paid to chief financial officers at other companies. The companies considered for benchmarking the compensation offered to Mr. Millay were included in two surveys, the 2006 Cable and Television Human Resource Association (**CTHRA**) Cable Programmers/Broadcast Networks Compensation Survey and the Towers Perrin 2005 Entertainment Industry Survey, in each case updated with a 4 percent annual factor. The companies in the CTHRA survey included the following: A&E Networks, ESPN, Lifetime Television, MTV Networks, Scripps Networks, Turner Broadcasting System, ABC Television Group, Disney ABC Cable Networks Group, CBS, Fox Broadcasting, and NBC Cable. The companies in the Towers Perrin survey included the following: A&E Networks, CBS, Fox Broadcasting, HBO, MTV Networks, NBC Universal, Showtime, Turner Broadcasting, DreamWorks, DreamWorks Animating, New Line Cinema, Paramount Pictures, Sony Pictures Entertainment, Twentieth Century Fox, and Warner Bros. The target pay positioning for the compensation package to be offered to Mr. Millay was the 50th percentile for base salary and the 75th percentile for total cash compensation and for total direct compensation. Subsequent to Mr. Millay's hire date but before the award date, Mr. Hendricks, with the approval of the member representatives, decided to increase the amount of Mr. Millay's award under the Discovery Appreciation Plan as described in Executive Compensation Arrangements Millay Employment Agreement; Millay Retention Agreement, below. This change did not take account of the survey data noted above.

When negotiating Mr. Campbell's compensation package, Mr. Zaslav considered his knowledge of industry compensation standards to establish the terms of a competitive compensation package with which to attract Mr. Campbell to Discovery. The member representatives approved the compensation arrangements for Messrs. Millay and Campbell based on their general industry knowledge. As was the case with Mr. Zaslav, the compensation packages ultimately paid to Messrs. Millay and Campbell were very much dependent on the negotiation process with these executives.

Mr. Hendricks. With respect to Mr. Hendricks' compensation package, the member representatives work directly with Mr. Hendricks annually to construct a compensation package which fairly rewards Mr. Hendricks for his ongoing and valuable contributions to Discovery which include his leadership of major content and strategic initiatives and his focus on key priority areas such as the globalization of Discovery's programming, multi-platform distribution activities, and the monetization of Discovery's content. Mr. Hendricks also chairs Discovery's Global Content Committee and the Advisory Committee for Planet Green.

Mr. Hollinger. Mr. Zaslav determined Mr. Hollinger's 2007 compensation, with approval of the member representatives, taking into account the extensive responsibilities assumed by Mr. Hollinger during 2007. In recognition of his assumption of certain new responsibilities, leadership and strong performance, Mr. Hollinger was promoted to the position of Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Discovery effective January 1, 2008.

Elements of Compensation

A summary of each element of the compensation program for the Discovery Named Executive Officers is set forth below. Discovery believes that each element complements the others and that together they serve to achieve Discovery's compensation objectives.

Base Salary

Discovery provides base salaries that it believes are competitive to attract and retain high-performing executive talent. Discovery believes that a competitive base salary is an important component of compensation as it provides a degree of financial stability for executives. Base salaries also form the basis for calculating other compensation opportunities for the Discovery Named Executive Officers, including, for example, the metrics for each Discovery Named Executive Officer's Incentive Compensation Plan award and the amount of life insurance provided by Discovery. The base salary level of each Discovery Named Executive Officer is generally determined based on the

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responsibilities assumed by him; his experience, overall effectiveness and demonstrated leadership ability; the performance expectations set for him; and the decision makers' understanding of competitive market factors.

Mr. Hendricks is the founder of Discovery. In recognition of the valuable strategic guidance, long range planning and years of industry experience that Mr. Hendricks continues to contribute to the business and priorities of Discovery in his role as Chairman, Mr. Hendricks' base salary has been fixed at \$1 million per year pursuant to long-standing resolutions of the members. For information regarding Mr. Hendricks' compensation package following the closing of the Transaction, please see Executive Compensation Arrangements John Hendricks Equity Stake Transition Term Sheet and Employment Letter below.

When Mr. Zaslav joined Discovery in the beginning of 2007, his base salary was determined based on the member representatives' knowledge of market rates for an executive with his breadth of experience and demonstrated leadership skills. As CEO, he would have overall responsibility for the entire company's strategic growth objectives, the editorial and creative direction across brand groups, the organizational redesign of Discovery's senior management team, and the investment priorities for Discovery's underperforming assets and was, accordingly, given the highest salary of any Discovery executive officer.

When Mr. Millay joined Discovery in the third quarter of 2006, his base salary was determined, in part, based on market rates for a chief financial officer with his level of financial expertise. As CFO, he would have significant oversight responsibilities with respect to the accounting and financial condition of the company and was granted a salary commensurate with those responsibilities. Since Mr. Millay joined the company in the third quarter of 2006, his salary carried over to 2007 without change. As noted above, Mr. Millay is departing from Discovery effective July 25, 2008. Discovery entered into a Retention Agreement with Mr. Millay providing for a retention payment, salary pending his departure, treatment of his incentive compensation for 2007 and 2008, treatment of his Discovery Appreciation Units and other matters, which is described in Executive Compensation Arrangements Millay Employment Agreement; Millay Retention Agreement below.

Mr. Hollinger's salary increased 39% in 2007 in recognition of his extensive contributions to the company as Senior Executive Vice President and General Counsel of Discovery and the increase in responsibilities associated with his new post as head of the International Networks and Commerce divisions.

Mr. Campbell joined Discovery in 2007. His base salary reflected Mr. Zaslav's understanding of market rates for a network executive with his level of experience, taking into account the need to build a Corporate Development organization, restructure Discovery's digital media staff and infrastructure, and establish new investment priorities and overall growth strategy for Discovery across operating units.

Bonus

Annual. The Discovery Named Executive Officers, other than Messrs. Hendricks and Zaslav, participate in Discovery's Incentive Compensation Plan (the **ICP**), which provides for annual bonuses based on company and individual performance. The ICP is a performance-based compensation program designed to focus the Discovery Named Executive Officers (other than Messrs. Hendricks and Zaslav, who do not participate in the ICP) on achieving annual operating performance goals on a corporate level and with respect to any individual business lines over which he is responsible, as well as on achieving individual professional goals. See Incentive Plan Compensation below for more information regarding this plan.

Under his employment agreement, Mr. Zaslav is entitled to minimum, guaranteed annual bonuses for the original term of the agreement. Subject to the achievement of certain qualitative and quantitative objectives, after the first year of employment, Mr. Zaslav may earn an actual bonus in excess of the guaranteed bonus amount applicable to a particular

year. For 2007, his guaranteed and actual bonus amount was \$3 million. For 2008, his minimum, guaranteed bonus amount is \$2 million and his target bonus amount is \$3 million. In determining the amount and terms of Mr. Zaslav's bonus, the member representatives considered the substantial payments that Mr. Zaslav would forego at his previous employer and Mr. Zaslav's experience and demonstrated leadership skills. Under the terms of Mr. Zaslav's employment agreement and subject to his right to receive minimum annual bonuses outlined therein, the amount of his annual bonus will depend on the achievement of qualitative and quantitative objectives established by the compensation committee in consultation with Mr. Zaslav. For more information

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regarding Mr. Zaslav's employment agreement, see Executive Compensation Arrangements Zaslav Employment Agreement below.

During the first quarter of each year, the member representatives work with Mr. Hendricks to determine an appropriate bonus amount for Mr. Hendricks' prior year contributions to Discovery. For 2006, Mr. Hendricks was granted a bonus of \$1.875 million in recognition of his services as Interim CEO prior to Mr. Zaslav's arrival and of his successful recruitment of Mr. Zaslav. For 2007, Mr. Hendricks received a \$500,000 bonus due to his fewer responsibilities following the arrival of Mr. Zaslav.

Signing. Discovery pays signing bonuses to certain executives upon their joining the company. Market conditions often dictate when a signing bonus will be necessary to attract a qualified candidate and the size thereof. Discovery paid an aggregate signing bonus to Mr. Zaslav of \$2.5 million to induce him to forego his then-current and prospective leadership roles at his former employer. The signing bonus was paid in two tranches: he received the first \$1.5 million upon joining Discovery in 2007 and the balance was paid in early 2008 based on Mr. Zaslav remaining with the company through the end of 2007.

Incentive Compensation Plan

Under the ICP, all qualifying employees, including the Discovery Named Executive Officers (other than Messrs. Hendricks and Zaslav, who do not participate in the ICP), are eligible to receive annual cash payments based on the extent to which pre-established Discovery as a whole and, if applicable, line of business, operational goals are achieved, and an assessment of the performance of such employees, including in the case of the participating Discovery Named Executive Officers, an assessment by Mr. Zaslav. The amounts payable under the ICP are based on certain pre-established performance metrics, which in the case of the participating Discovery Named Executive Officers for 2007 were tied 60% to adjusted operating cash flow and 40% to net revenue of Discovery as a whole and any applicable line of business. Discovery established in the first quarter of 2007 for each of these metrics a minimum amount below which no payment would be made relating to such metric, an amount where participants would be paid their entire targeted bonus relating to such metric and an overachievement amount which serves as a ceiling where higher payments would only be made relating to such metric at Discovery's discretion, and in between the minimum and the overachievement amounts, the amount payable would be increased or decreased in accordance with a pre-established scale.

The aggregate amount payable to an individual under his annual award for 2007 was determined by:

first, determining the target bonus of each employee, which is equal to a pre-established percentage of his base salary (for the target bonus of each Discovery Named Executive Officer participating in the ICP, please refer to the Grants of Plan Based Awards table below).

second, establishing the amount payable pursuant to the achievement of Discovery as a whole and any applicable line of business performance measures (which as noted above is based on adjusted operating cash flow and net revenue with respect to the Discovery Named Executive Officers participating in the ICP); and

then, multiplying that amount by an individual multiplier (ranging from 0 to 1.5) that is reflective of the individual's performance classification.

The calculation of the amount of an ICP award for 2007 was as follows: [(target bonus x percentage of bonus tied to Discovery as a whole x percentage based on achieving Discovery as a whole based performance metrics) + (target bonus x percentage of bonus tied to line of business x percentage based on achieving line of business performance metrics)] x individual performance multiplier.

The determination of what portion of the bonus of a participating Discovery Named Executive Officer would be based on the performance of Discovery as a whole and/or any applicable line of business was made in the first quarter of 2007 by Mr. Zaslav and approved by the member representatives with the goal of linking each such officer's bonus to the portions of Discovery for which he has responsibility, whether Discovery as a whole and/or a line of business. Mr. Hollinger's corporate performance measure for 2007 was divided as follows: 40% Discovery as a whole; 40% Discovery Networks International; and 20% Commerce. Mr. Campbell's corporate performance measure for 2007 was divided as follows: 60% Discovery as a whole; 20% U.S. Networks; and 20% Emerging

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Networks. For ICP purposes, Emerging Networks consists of Investigation Discovery, HD Theater and Military Channel. Mr. Millay's corporate performance measure for 2007 was based 100% on Discovery as a whole, since as Chief Financial Officer, he was responsible for the overall organization.

Discovery management decided to use net revenue and adjusted operating cash flow targets to determine whether bonuses would be paid under the ICP to each participating Discovery Named Executive Officer because it believes that net revenue is an important indicator of the overall growth and strength of the business and adjusted operating cash flow is an important measure of Discovery's profitability. Since Discovery's profitability is viewed as the most important indicator of operating performance, adjusted operating cash flow was weighted more heavily than net revenue for purposes of 2007 ICP awards.

Operating cash flow amounts were adjusted to eliminate items that affected the measure but, in the view of Discovery's management, were not indicative of performance. Discovery's management exercised discretion in determining the adjustments to operating cash flow for purposes of the ICP. For 2007, the significant items that were added back to adjusted operating cash flow for Discovery and the lines of business used for ICP purposes were the following: content impairment in U.S. Networks of \$129 million and content and certain charges in Education of \$12 million. For Discovery Networks International, adjusted operating cash flow for ICP purposes excludes the results of Antenna Audio as well as Discovery Networks International's allocable share of corporate expenses.

The performance targets for Discovery as a whole and the lines of business (other than Commerce and Emerging Networks) that were applicable to Messrs. Campbell, Hollinger and Millay are set forth in the following table:

Summary of 2007 ICP Targets

Business Unit	Threshold	Target	Over Achievement	Actual Results
			(\$ Millions)	
<i>Net Revenue</i>				
Discovery Communications, LLC	2,847.5	2,997.4	3,147.3	3,127.3
Discovery Networks International	837.9	931.0	1,024.1	985.0
US Networks	1,815.0	1,910.5	1,986.9	1,972.3
<i>Adjusted Operating Cash Flow</i>				
Discovery Communications, LLC	732.9	771.5	888.8	886.4
Discovery Networks International	131.4	146.0	186.2	212.7
US Networks	730.2	768.7	839.7	793.6

Targets for Commerce were adjusted during 2007 to reflect the continuing business after Discovery ceased to operate the Discovery Channel Stores. The adjusted targets for Commerce set forth quantitative measures that required the continuing business to operate at a profit, which Commerce had not achieved in prior years. Commerce achieved these targets based on the continuing business achieving a positive adjusted operating cash flow in 2007.

Targets for Emerging Networks set forth quantitative measures that required that the three networks increase revenue by at least 30% in the aggregate in 2007, compared to 2006, while maintaining the level of adjusted operating cash flow in 2007, at least at the 2006 level. Emerging Networks achieved these goals.

The determination as to whether the 2007 corporate performance measures were met was made during the first quarter of 2008 following the conclusion and review of the full-year 2007 results of operations. Individual performance

classifications were then determined as described above and final bonus amounts were approved for payment to such Discovery Named Executive Officers. As the member representatives had approved the terms of the 2007 ICP awards in the beginning of 2007, no separate approval by the member representatives was required at this time. Please refer to the Estimated Future Payouts Under Non Equity Incentive Plan Awards column of the Grants of Plan Based Awards Table for more information regarding the range of 2007 payouts available to Messrs. Campbell, Hollinger and Millay and the Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation column of the

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Summary Compensation Table for the actual amounts paid to those executives with respect to their 2007 ICP awards.

The ICP bonus payments made to each of the participating Discovery Named Executive Officers under the ICP for 2007 reflected the performance of the operations over which the Discovery Named Executive Officer had responsibility and, in the case of Mr. Hollinger and Mr. Campbell, the individual performance of the Discovery Named Executive Officer as determined by Mr. Zaslav. Mr. Hollinger's ICP bonus reflected the strong performance of Discovery as a whole and Discovery Networks International, as shown in the table above, as well as Mr. Hollinger's exceptional performance in 2007. Mr. Campbell's ICP bonus reflected the strong performance of Discovery as a whole and U.S. Networks, and Emerging Networks' achievement of its goals as described above, as well as Mr. Campbell's exceptional performance in 2007. In January 2008 before ICP awards were determined, Mr. Millay advised that he would be leaving Discovery. As noted above, in connection with agreeing upon the terms of his retention agreement, which governed Mr. Millay's compensation prior to and following his departure from Discovery, the parties decided that Mr. Millay would be assigned an agreed upon performance classification for 2007 rather than undertaking the regular performance review. As a result, Mr. Millay's ICP bonus payment for 2007 reflects the strong performance of Discovery as a whole, but does not reflect an assessment of his individual performance.

Discovery Appreciation Program

Generally. The DAP is a long-term incentive plan designed to reward Discovery employees at the level of Director and above for increases in the market value of the Series A common stock of Discovery's indirect member, DHC. Upon joining the company or, in some cases, being promoted within the company, each qualifying employee receives a DAP award. These awards consist of a number of units which represent an equivalent number of shares of DHC Series A common stock and a base price which is determined based on 110% of the average of the closing stock prices of the DHC Series A common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market over the 10 trading days immediately preceding and including the grant date and the 10 trading days immediately following the grant date. Each award vests as to 25% of the units on each of the four anniversaries of the date of grant. With respect to all DAP awards granted in 2007, on each vesting date, if the recipient is employed by Discovery or any of its subsidiaries, the recipient will be entitled to receive a cash payment equal to product of (x) the number of units that vested on that date, multiplied by (y) the spread between the base price and 110% of the average of the closing stock prices of the DHC Series A common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market over the 10 trading days immediately preceding and including the vesting date and the 10 trading days immediately following the vesting date.

Unlike the 2007 DAP awards, DAP awards granted in 2005 and 2006 were subject to a multi-year payment cycle, whereby the recipient would not be paid for a vested tranche of units on the vesting date, rather the recipient would be paid for (i) the first tranche of units on the one year anniversary of the vesting date of such tranche, (ii) the second tranche of units on the second year anniversary of the vesting date of such tranche, (iii) the third tranche of units on the third anniversary of such vesting date and (iv) the fourth tranche of units on the fourth anniversary of such vesting date. The payment made to the recipient would equal the product of (x) the number of units in the tranche for which payment is due, multiplied by (y) the spread between the base price and 110% of the average of the closing stock prices of the DHC Series A common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market over the 10 trading days immediately preceding and including the applicable anniversary date and the 10 trading days following the applicable anniversary. The 2005 and 2006 awards have been amended, such that, beginning in 2008, all participants in the DAP will receive payment upon vesting and the payment amount will be determined in the same manner as it is determined for the 2007 awards. These amendments were intended to create more competitive compensation packages for the participants, as it was believed that the multi-year payment cycle created too long a period between vesting and cash-in-hand.

The DAP provides that on termination of employment for cause (as defined in the DAP), a participant's units, whether vested or unvested, are forfeited. If a participant voluntarily or involuntarily (other than for cause) terminates employment other than for death, disability or retirement, all unvested units are forfeited. In the case of the

participant's voluntary termination of employment other than for retirement, 100% of the value of vested units will be paid if the participant signs a general release that includes a covenant not to compete and abides by such agreements as provided in the DAP, and, if not, only 75% of the value of the vested units will be paid. If a participant

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is involuntarily terminated other than for cause, the participant would be paid for all vested DAP units. Vesting of 100% of units generally is accelerated in the event that (1) a participant dies, becomes disabled, or retires, (2) a participant's employment is terminated other than for cause within twelve months of a change in control (as defined in the DAP), or (3) the DAP is terminated. Under the DAP, a participant may retire and qualify for accelerated vesting, in general, after attainment of age 62 with five years of service. Also, in the event that the DAP is terminated and a long-term incentive plan providing comparable benefits to participants (as determined in the member representatives' reasonable discretion) is not offered in lieu of the DAP, amounts payable for vested DAP awards would be increased to 125% of the amount otherwise payable pursuant to the DAP.

The DAP's provisions for vesting or forfeiture of units on termination of employment in various circumstances as described above govern the DAP units awarded to the Discovery Named Executive Officers unless otherwise provided in employment or other agreements with them. Please see [Executive Compensation Arrangements](#) and [Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control](#) below for a description of these agreements.

It has been the practice of Discovery under the DAP that, subject to the absence of any performance issues on the part of the applicable participant except with respect to Mr. Zaslav as described below, each participant receives a replenishment award on each vesting date, pursuant to which he will receive a new award of a number of units equal to the number of units that vested on that vesting date. Such vesting date becomes the grant date of the corresponding replenishment award. Each replenishment award has a base price determined based on 110% of the average of the closing stock prices of the DHC Series A common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market over the 10 trading days immediately preceding and including the grant date of the replenishment award and the 10 trading days immediately following such grant date. Replenishment awards are otherwise granted subject to the same terms and conditions as the award that vested triggering the grant of the replenishment award. Discovery adopted this practice as a means of continuing to emphasize the link between individual compensation and company performance. Additionally, this practice coupled with the adoption of the payment upon vesting schedule enabled Discovery to maintain a cap on the number of units outstanding at any given time (subject only to increase for new hires or promotions).

The DAP is consistent with Discovery's pay for performance principles because these awards are designed to focus the attention of executives on achieving operational goals and increasing company value over time, which in turn aligns the interest of executives with Discovery's members. Because Discovery was not a public company, Discovery could not make grants tied directly to its own stock performance. Accordingly, the DAP was designed to replicate, as closely as possible, an equity-type incentive award program. Because DHC indirectly owns 2/3 of the membership interests in Discovery and DHC's interest in Discovery accounts for a significant portion of DHC's market value, DHC's stock price was chosen as the basis for the DAP awards.

The size of the DAP awards for executive officers (other than Messrs. Hendricks and Zaslav) are generally determined by Mr. Zaslav in conjunction with the setting of their overall compensation package. As Mr. Zaslav had not yet assumed his role as CEO at the time awards were made to Mr. Millay upon his joining the company, his DAP award was determined by Ms. McHale, the Chief Executive Officer at the time, with the approval of the member representatives, in conjunction with the setting of his overall compensation package. Subsequent to Mr. Millay's hire date but before the award date, Mr. Hendricks, with the approval of the member representatives, decided to increase the amount of Mr. Millay's award under the Discovery Appreciation Plan as described in [Executive Compensation Arrangements - Millay Employment Agreement; Millay Retention Agreement](#), below. Mr. Zaslav determined the amount of Mr. Campbell's DAP award, with the approval of the member representatives. In determining the amount of Mr. Campbell's award, Mr. Zaslav took into account the size of other grants within Discovery and the substantial longer-term pension and other benefits that Mr. Campbell would be sacrificing by leaving his previous employer. Mr. Zaslav also considered Mr. Campbell's status and future prospects at his previous employer, and believed that a substantial grant would be required to persuade Mr. Campbell to make the move to Discovery.

The member representatives determined that Mr. Zaslav would receive 4 million units in connection with his joining Discovery as a part of the negotiations of his employment agreement. The size of the grant was determined by the member representatives in order to ensure that Mr. Zaslav has a substantial stake in Discovery's success in order to align his interest with the interest of Discovery and its members. As noted in his employment agreement,

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this grant was intended to be roughly equivalent to an interest of 0.794% in the appreciation in the value of Discovery and this level of participation is to be maintained through the award of replenishment grants as his vested units are paid out under the DAP. The grant Mr. Zaslav received upon joining the company was not priced consistent with the DAP mechanism described above. Rather, under his employment agreement, Mr. Zaslav received a DAP award with respect to 4 million units at a base price equal to 110% of the closing stock price of the DHC Series A common stock on December 29, 2006, the last trading day prior to his January 1, 2007 grant date. Given the size of Mr. Zaslav's grant, he and the member representatives selected these pricing terms in order to ensure that his base price was not lower than the closing stock price on his grant date (which can sometimes occur under the existing pricing mechanism described above).

Given Mr. Hendricks' long-standing tenure with Discovery since the time of his founding of the company in 1982, he has a current DAP awards balance that is reflective of his unique contribution to the creation and expansion of Discovery from a start-up company to a clear leader in the industry during the course of Discovery's 25-year history as a private company. Mr. Hendricks' DAP grant holdings represent his continued participation in approximately 1.3% of Discovery's appreciation, which the Discovery members continue to maintain through their award of replenishment grants as his vested DAP units are paid out under the DAP. Although Mr. Hendricks has not received any new DAP grants during the past two years, he has continued to receive his replenishment awards. Mr. Hendricks' DAP units are subject to special rules regarding forfeiture or rescission, as set forth in an agreement between Mr. Hendricks and Discovery's stockholders entered into in 2004. See *Executive Compensation Arrangements - John Hendricks Employment Arrangements with Discovery* below for a description of these provisions. In connection with the closing of the Transaction, the member representatives determined to amend Mr. Hendricks' existing DAP arrangements. Pursuant to a term sheet entered into between Mr. Hendricks and the member representatives on July 29, 2008, Mr. Hendricks' DAP awards will continue to vest post-closing of the Transaction, but, in lieu of any replenishment awards, Mr. Hendricks will receive stock options under the DHC incentive plan. For more information regarding this term sheet, see *Executive Compensation Arrangements - John Hendricks Equity Stake Transition Term Sheet* below. Mr. Hendricks' DAP awards are subject to adjustment as a result of the Transaction. See *Adjustments to DAP Awards* below for more information.

The DAP awards are included in the Summary Compensation Table in the *Option Awards* column. The dollar amounts reported in the Summary Compensation Table for the DAP awards do not reflect actual payments made to the Discovery Named Executive Officers in the years presented. As further explained in footnote (1) to the table, the dollar amounts reflect the compensation expense recognized for financial reporting purposes with respect to DAP awards held by the executives. The dollar amounts paid to the Discovery Named Executive Officers in 2007 on account of previously vested DAP awards are reported in the *Option Exercises* table. For more information with respect to DAP awards granted to the Discovery Named Executive Officers in 2007, please refer to the *Grants of Plan-Based Awards* table.

Adjustments to DAP Awards. Under the terms of the DAP, the Transaction will not result in acceleration of vesting or acceleration of payment of DAP awards, or otherwise alter the rights of holders under the DAP. The awards will remain outstanding and vest and be payable in accordance with their terms as in effect at the time of the closing of the Transaction, subject to the adjustments described below.

Pursuant to the provisions of the DAP governing adjustments in the event of a change in capitalization and similar events, the member representatives have agreed that outstanding DAP awards will be adjusted at the effective time of the merger to reflect the changes in DHC's stock in a manner similar to the adjustments to DHC's stock options described in *The Transaction Agreements - Merger Agreement - Treatment of Stock Options - Director Options* above. Specifically, the base price (or *Beginning Unit Value* as defined in the DAP) of each DAP award (as adjusted, an **Adjusted DAP award**) will be calculated by multiplying (x) the volume weighted average price of the New Discovery Series A common stock over the first 10 trading days of regular way trading after the closing of the

Transaction, and (y) a fraction, (1) the numerator of which is the base price (or Beginning Unit Value) of the existing DAP award and (2) the denominator of which is the volume weighted average price of the DHC Series A common stock over the 5 trading days of regular way trading prior to closing of the Transaction. The number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock relating to each such Adjusted DAP award will be calculated to preserve the aggregate intrinsic value of the existing DAP award.

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By way of illustration, the chart below shows the effect of the adjustments described above for DAP awards held by the Discovery Named Executive Officers as of December 31, 2007, other than Mr. Millay, whose DAP awards will not be adjusted and will be paid based on the value on his departure date (July 25, 2008). For purposes of the following illustrations, and in lieu of a volume weighted average price of the applicable common stock, we used the closing price of DHC Series A common stock as of a recent date, which was \$21.18, and derived hypothetical post-closing trading prices for New Discovery Series A common stock. Because the value of the DHC Series A common stock and the New Discovery Series A common stock may differ from the prices used in this example, the number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock to which the Adjusted DAP awards relate, and the base price of each such Adjusted DAP award, may be different.

Executive	DAP Grant Date	Discovery DAP Awards		New Discovery Adjusted DAP Awards (1)	
		Beginning Price	No of Outstanding DAP Units (2)	Adjusted Beginning Price	No of Adjusted DAP Units (3)
John S. Hendricks	10/1/2005	\$ 12.52	3,110,957	\$ 11.83	3,292,018
John S. Hendricks	10/1/2005	\$ 15.81	1,879,019	\$ 14.94	1,988,380
John S. Hendricks	10/1/2007	\$ 31.01	1,663,324	\$ 29.30	1,760,131
David M. Zaslav	1/2/2007	\$ 17.70	4,000,000	\$ 16.73	4,232,804
Mark G. Hollinger	10/1/2005	\$ 12.52	5,907	\$ 11.83	6,251
Mark G. Hollinger	10/1/2005	\$ 15.81	594,094	\$ 14.94	628,671
Mark G. Hollinger	12/5/2006	\$ 17.22	250,000	\$ 16.27	264,550
Mark G. Hollinger	10/1/2007	\$ 31.01	199,999	\$ 29.30	211,639
Bruce L. Campbell	3/19/2007	\$ 19.50	700,000	\$ 18.43	740,741

(1) The adjustments to the Discovery DAP units reflected in this table are calculated to preserve the aggregate intrinsic value of the DAP units.

(2) Each outstanding DAP unit relates to one share of DHC Series A common stock.

(3) Each adjusted DAP unit will relate to one share of New Discovery Series A common stock.

Equity Plans Following Completion of Transaction

Because equity-based incentive compensation represents a material component of Discovery's executive compensation plan, the Transaction is expected to provide real and substantial benefits in this regard. The Transaction, together with the AMC spin-off, will further enhance the ability of New Discovery, and therefore Discovery, to attract, retain and provide incentives to qualified personnel, by enabling it to grant equity incentive awards based on the publicly traded common stock of New Discovery, which will directly reflect the performance of the businesses of Discovery. The Transaction, together with the AMC spin-off, will further enable New Discovery, and therefore, Discovery, to more effectively tailor employee benefit plans and retention programs, when compared with current alternatives, to provide improved incentives to the employees and future hires of New Discovery that will better and more directly align the incentives for management at New Discovery and Discovery with their performance.

The member representatives currently expect that, in general, no new DAP awards will be provided following completion of the Transaction. In lieu of new DAP awards, Discovery's employees, including current DAP participants, will be eligible to receive grants under the DHC incentive plan once it is assumed by New Discovery in the Transaction. The terms of any future grants under the DHC incentive plan (other than those contemplated by the term sheet with Mr. Hendricks and the employment agreement with Mr. Singer) have not been determined; rather, it is the expectation of DHC and Advance/Newhouse that the compensation committee of the New Discovery board will be tasked with making those determinations. It is expected that New Discovery will provide equity incentive awards, including stock options, restricted shares, stock appreciation rights and performance awards, to its employees and independent contractors under the DHC incentive plan following the closing of the Transaction. The DHC incentive plan is designed to provide awards in those circumstances in which either (i) the award would help better align the interests of a recipient with those of the stockholders and help motivate the recipient to increase the value of the company for the stockholders or (ii) the award would assist the company in attracting key employees. For a description

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of proposed amendments to the DHC incentive plan, which are designed to enhance its utility for New Discovery following the Transaction, see The DHC Incentive Plan Proposal.

As described above, Mr. Zaslav's employment agreement provides that he is entitled to replenishment grants under the DAP as his vested units are paid out. The member representatives and Mr. Zaslav are currently discussing how this provision will be addressed following completion of the Transaction. Depending on the outcome of these discussions, Mr. Zaslav may continue to receive replenishment grants under the DAP (adjusted as described above), or other equity-related awards may be provided to Mr. Zaslav.

Also, as mentioned above, the member representatives determined to amend Mr. Hendricks' existing DAP arrangements in connection with the closing of the Transaction. Pursuant to a term sheet entered into between Mr. Hendricks and the member representatives on July 29, 2008, Mr. Hendricks' DAP awards will continue to vest post-closing of the Transaction, but, in lieu of any replenishment awards, Mr. Hendricks will receive stock options under the DHC incentive plan. For more information regarding this term sheet, see Executive Compensation Arrangements - John Hendricks' Equity Stake Transition Term Sheet below.

Please see Executive Compensation Arrangements - Singer Employment Agreement below for a description of equity awards that Discovery plans to provide to Mr. Singer following completion of the Transaction in accordance with his employment agreement.

Retirement Benefits

In order to ensure that the Discovery Named Executive Officers receive competitive compensation packages, in addition to a standard 401(k) defined contribution plan, Discovery offers a Supplemental Retirement Plan (the **SRP**) to all of its full-time employees at the vice president level and above. The employee can make an election to defer a portion of base salary each calendar year into the SRP account. To encourage participation in the defined contribution plans, Discovery makes a matching contribution of (i) 100% of the employee's first 3% of salary contributions to the defined contribution plans, and (ii) 50% of the employee's next 3% of salary contributions to the defined contribution plans, up to a maximum amount of 4.5% of company matching contributions, subject to certain limits under applicable tax regulations. Participants in the SRP are also permitted to contribute portions of their DAP payments, their ICP awards and any other incentive payments they receive from Discovery to their SRP accounts. These contributions are not matched by Discovery. The 401(k) accounts and the SRP accounts are managed by the same plan administrators and offer the same investment options.

For more information about the SRP, please refer to the Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table below.

Health, Welfare and Other Personal Benefits

The Discovery Named Executive Officers are entitled to participate in the health, welfare and fringe benefits generally made available by Discovery to all of its full-time employees, such as basic and supplemental life insurance, short and long-term disability, commuter reimbursement, fitness reimbursement and access to legal resources. The Discovery Named Executive Officers are also entitled to participate in executive-level long-term disability and long-term care plans.

In addition, Discovery provides the following perquisites and other personal benefits to its Discovery Named Executive Officers:

Relocation Expenses; Related Gross-Up. Consistent with Discovery's objective to attract and retain a high-performing executive management team, Discovery actively recruits top-notch candidates from all over the country to fill

executive level openings and will reimburse the newly hired executive for his relocation costs. Mr. Zaslav, Discovery's CEO, joined the company in the beginning of 2007, and Mr. Millay, Discovery's former CFO, joined the company in the third quarter of 2006. Each of Messrs. Zaslav and Millay received reimbursement of relocation expenses, as well as gross-ups to cover taxes associated with this benefit, as described in notes 6, 7 and 9 to the Summary Compensation Table.

Aircraft Usage; Related Gross-Up. Discovery has an agreement with NetJets Inc. pursuant to which it leases the right to a specified amount of travel each calendar year on NetJets' aircraft. Discovery allows Messrs. Hendricks and Zaslav to use a portion of Discovery's allotted travel time on NetJets aircraft for their personal use. Under

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Mr. Zaslav's employment agreement, he is entitled to the commuting use of company aircraft until July 31, 2008, which Discovery provides through its NetJets agreement. Family members may accompany Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Zaslav on these flights at no aggregate incremental cost to the company. Other executives are permitted to travel on the NetJets aircraft for business travel with approval of Mr. Zaslav. For 2007, Discovery provided a gross-up to Mr. Hendricks to cover taxes for imputed income arising when Mr. Hendricks' spouse accompanied him on business travel, but did not provide a tax gross-up to Mr. Hendricks for his personal use of the aircraft. For 2007, Discovery provided a gross-up to Mr. Zaslav to cover taxes for imputed income arising when Mr. Zaslav's spouse accompanied him on business travel. In addition, Discovery provided Mr. Zaslav a gross-up to cover taxes arising from his commuting use of aircraft for the first seven months of 2007.

Mobile Access. Discovery reimburses Mr. Zaslav for limited home office expenses, including his monthly satellite, cable and related television charges and Internet access.

Car Allowance. Discovery provides Mr. Zaslav with a monthly car allowance in keeping with its principle of providing its Discovery Named Executive Officers with competitive compensation packages.

Life Insurance Policy. Discovery has agreed to provide Mr. Hendricks death benefit coverage under a split-dollar life insurance policy. Death benefits are payable upon the death of both Mr. Hendricks and his wife. At that time, Discovery will recover the total premiums paid for the policy, and the remaining death benefit will be payable to a Hendricks' family trust. The premiums paid for this policy are included in the Summary Compensation Table in All Other Compensation below.

For more information regarding the perquisites provided in 2007 to each Discovery Named Executive Officer, please refer to the All Other Compensation column of the Summary Compensation Table.

Payments on Change of Control or Certain Terminations

Under the employment agreements that Discovery has entered into with its Discovery Named Executive Officers (other than Messrs. Hendricks and Hollinger), Discovery will be required to make certain payments to any such Discovery Named Executive Officer who is terminated by Discovery without cause or who quits for good reason as well as following the death or disability of the Discovery Named Executive Officer and in connection with certain change of control events (in each case as defined in the applicable agreement). In addition, the DAP provides for the acceleration of vesting upon prescribed events such as the death or disability of the participant and in connection with certain change in control events (as defined therein). For more information regarding these payments, please see Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control below.

Pursuant to the terms of Mr. Millay's retention agreement, Mr. Millay will receive a retention payment, ICP payments, and payment for his vested DAP units and other benefits in connection with his departure from the company. For more information regarding these payments, please see Executive Compensation Arrangements Millay Employment Agreement; Millay Retention Agreement below.

Cash Compensation Paid With Respect to 2007

The following table shows the total cash compensation paid to the Discovery Named Executive Officers with respect to 2007. As described above, cash compensation was paid for salary, bonus (including signing bonus, if applicable), ICP awards, and pursuant to the DAP, as well as in connection with other compensation such as Discovery's 401(k) and SRP plans, and tax gross-ups in connection with certain perquisites and personal benefits. The ICP awards included in the table below were paid in the first quarter of 2008 for 2007 performance. The ICP awards paid in 2007 for 2006 performance are not included in this table. As described in footnote (1) to the Summary Compensation Table,

amounts shown in the Summary Compensation Table on account of DAP awards represent the compensation expense recognized in the particular year for financial reporting purposes only. The table below shows the amount of cash compensation actually paid to the Discovery Named Executive Officers with respect to 2007, which Discovery believes is useful to understanding the company's compensation programs. Additional detail about these payments is included in the footnotes to the Summary Compensation Table. The compensation included in other cash compensation does not include the value of the other perquisites and other personal benefits identified in the Summary Compensation Table. While the table below is presented to show the

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actual cash paid to the Discovery Named Executive Officers under Discovery's compensation program with respect to 2007, the table is not a substitute for the tables and disclosures required by the SEC's rules. The tables and related disclosures required by the SEC rules begin below.

2007 Cash Compensation

	Salary	Bonus	DAP	ICP	Other	Total Cash
	(\$)	(\$)	Payments	Payments	Cash	Compensation
			(\$)	(\$)	Compensation	Compensation
					(\$)	(\$)
John S. Hendricks	1,000,000	500,000	28,692,131		24,803	30,216,934
David M. Zaslav	1,953,846	5,500,000			106,364	7,560,210
Mark G. Hollinger	967,692		3,046,456	1,344,291	24,750	5,383,189
Roger F. Millay	550,000			451,110	22,500	1,023,610
Bruce L. Campbell	615,385	461,539		361,074	9,000	1,446,998

Summary Compensation Table

Individual Name	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock	Option	Non-Equity		Total
						Awards	Awards	
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)(1)	Plan	Compensation	(\$)
						(\$)(2)	(\$)(3)	(\$)
Hendricks	2007	1,000,000	500,000		56,199,809		154,370(4)	57,854,189
<i>President and</i>	2006	1,000,000	1,875,000		12,200,606		80,869(4)	15,156,475
<i>Chairman of the Board</i>								
Zaslav	2007	1,953,846	5,500,000(5)		11,145,669		504,844(6)	19,104,365
<i>President and</i>	2006							
<i>Chief Executive Officer</i>								
Hollinger	2007	967,692			6,617,496	1,344,291	28,352	8,957,739
<i>Executive Vice</i>	2006	719,423			1,251,236	596,160	28,046	2,594,865
<i>President and Chief Operating</i>								
Millay	2007	550,000			2,273,259	451,110	212,418(7)	3,476,787
<i>Executive Vice</i>	2006*	129,038	160,000(8)		84,885	97,734	93,655(9)	566,316
<i>President and Chief</i>								
<i>Financial Officer</i>								
Campbell	2007*	615,385	461,539(10)		1,340,689	361,074(11)	9,873	2,788,566
<i>President, Digital Media</i>	2006							
<i>and Corporate Development</i>								

* Partial year

(1)

The dollar amounts in this column reflect the compensation expense recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the DAP awards held by the Discovery Named Executive Officers for each of the applicable fiscal years. These amounts do not reflect actual payments made to the Discovery Named Executive Officers. See the table captioned *Option Exercises* for information about amounts paid during 2007 on account of the DAP awards, as the DAP awards are payable in cash only. The compensation expense reflected in the table is calculated in accordance with FAS 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, because the DAP awards relate to stock of DHC, not stock of Discovery or a consolidating parent company of Discovery. However, because the DAP awards are similar to *liability awards* under FAS 123R, *FAS Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004) Share-Based Payment*, the compensation expense actually recognized by Discovery is equal to the expense that would be recognized by Discovery under FAS 123R.

These dollar amounts include compensation expense attributable to awards granted during 2007 and 2006 and awards granted prior thereto that remained unvested during 2007 and 2006, as the case may be, and exclude the impact of estimates for forfeitures as these are service-based vesting awards. For a description of the assumptions applied in these calculations, see footnote 15 to the consolidated financial statements of

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Discovery Communications Holding for the year ended December 31, 2007 (which are included as Appendix A-3 hereto). For more information regarding the DAP awards, please see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program above.

- (2) These amounts reflect the cash performance awards earned by the applicable Discovery Named Executive Officers during 2007 and 2006 under Discovery's Incentive Compensation Plan, which is more fully described under Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Incentive Compensation Plan above. The 2007 award amounts were determined and paid out during the first quarter of 2008, and the 2006 award amounts were determined and paid out during the first quarter of 2007.
- (3) Discovery offers its executives basic life insurance as well as executive level disability and long-term care coverage. Discovery also offers matching contributions to an executive's 401(k) plan and supplemental retirement plan, subject to certain limitations. Below are the payments made on behalf of the Discovery Named Executive Officers to the foregoing plans:

		Disability/Long Term		Matching Contributions	
		Basic Life (\$)	Care (\$)	401(k) (\$)	SRP (\$)
Mr. Hendricks	2007	1,092		10,125	14,365
	2006	1,092		9,900	14,850
Mr. Zaslav	2007	1,092	3,967		
	2006				
Mr. Hollinger	2007	1,092	2,510	10,125	14,625
	2006	786	2,510	9,900	14,850
Mr. Millay	2007	600	2,399	9,173	13,327
	2006	600	472		
Mr. Campbell	2007	873		9,000	
	2006				

For more information regarding these benefits, please see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Retirement Benefits and Health, Welfare and Other Personal Benefits above.

- (4) Discovery has an agreement with NetJets pursuant to which it leases the right to a specified amount of travel each calendar year on NetJets' aircraft. Discovery allows Mr. Hendricks a portion of Discovery's allotted travel time on the NetJets aircraft for his personal use. Discovery provided a gross-up to Mr. Hendricks to cover taxes for imputed income arising when Mr. Hendricks' spouse accompanied him on business travel, but did not provide a tax gross-up to Mr. Hendricks for his personal use of the aircraft. The amount of this gross-up for 2007 and 2006 was \$313 and \$3,055, respectively, and is included in the table. In addition, the aggregate incremental cost to Discovery for Mr. Hendricks' personal use of the aircraft during 2007 in the amount of \$78,326 is included in the table. Also included in the table for 2006 are reimbursements to him for limited home-office expenses. The table also includes annual premiums of \$50,149 for Mr. Hendricks' split dollar life insurance policy as described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Health Welfare and other Personal Benefits above.
- (5) Includes Mr. Zaslav's signing bonus of \$2.5 million as well as an annual bonus of \$3 million paid in 2008 with respect to services rendered by him under his employment agreement in 2007.

- (6) Discovery allows Mr. Zaslav a portion of Discovery's allotted travel time on the NetJets aircraft for his personal use. Discovery provided a gross-up to Mr. Zaslav to cover taxes for imputed income arising when Mr. Zaslav's spouse accompanied him on business travel. In addition, Discovery provided Mr. Zaslav a gross-up to cover taxes arising from his commuting use of aircraft for the first seven months of 2007. The amount of this gross-up for 2007 is included in the table. In addition, the aggregate incremental cost to Discovery for Mr. Zaslav's personal use of the aircraft (including commuting) during 2007 in the amount of \$252,415 (and related personal use of car services in the amount of \$15,945) is included in the table. Also included in the table are Mr. Zaslav's relocation expenses of \$106,124, a tax gross-up for imputed income associated with the reimbursement of certain relocation and other expenses, his car allowance, and various

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reimbursements to him for miscellaneous travel and home-office expenses. Mr. Zaslav received an aggregate amount of \$106,364 in tax gross-ups for these items for 2007, which is included in the table.

- (7) Includes reimbursement to Mr. Millay of relocation expenses in the amount of \$186,919.
- (8) Reflects Mr. Millay's signing bonus.
- (9) Includes reimbursement to Mr. Millay of relocation expenses in the amount of \$92,583.
- (10) Reflects the minimum bonus amount to which Mr. Campbell was entitled under his employment agreement.
- (11) Reflects the balance of Mr. Campbell's 2007 bonus amount which was paid pursuant to the ICP.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards in 2007

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other Option Awards: Number of Shares Underlying Options (#)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)
		Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)(1)			
John S. Hendricks	10/1/2007				1,663,324(2)	31.01	9,069,907
David M. Zaslav	1/2/2007				4,000,000(2)	17.70	14,380,237
Mark G. Hollinger	(3) 10/1/2007	0	729,863	1,532,712	199,999(2)	31.01	1,090,571
Roger F. Millay	(3)	0	330,000	693,000			
Bruce L. Campbell	(3) 3/19/2007	0	473,425	994,193	700,000(2)	19.50	4,406,872

(1) Amounts in excess of this maximum may be paid on a discretionary basis.

(2) Reflects the number of units granted under the applicable DAP award. Each award vests as to 25% of the units on each anniversary of the grant date and is payable in cash. For more information regarding the DAP awards, please see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program above.

- (3) These grants were made under Discovery's Incentive Compensation Plan with respect to the year ended December 31, 2007. The performance metrics and potential payout amounts under a Discovery Named Executive Officer's 2007 ICP grant were determined in the first quarter of 2007. For more information regarding these grants, please see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Incentive Compensation Plan above.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

Name	Option Awards(1)			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable(2)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date(3)
John S. Hendricks		1,663,324(4)	31.01	
	2,765,294	345,663(5)	12.52	
	1,252,679	626,340(5)	15.81	
David M. Zaslav		4,000,000(6)	17.70	
Mark G. Hollinger		199,999(4)	31.01	
	62,500	187,500(7)	17.22	
	396,062	198,032(5)	15.81	
Roger F. Millay	5,250	657(5)	12.52	
	187,500	562,500(7)	17.22	
Bruce L. Campbell		700,000(8)	19.50	

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- (1) All awards listed in the table consist of awards that were made under the Discovery Appreciation Program. Each award vests as to 25% on each anniversary of its grant date and is payable in cash. For more information regarding the DAP awards, please see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program above.
- (2) The units listed in this column consist of the portion of each outstanding DAP award that has vested but with respect to which payment has not yet been made due to the delayed payment cycle of the pre-2007 DAP awards described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program above. The amount to be paid for these DAP units is not known at this time. The amount to be paid per unit will be equal to the difference between the exercise price shown in the table and 110% of the average of the closing stock prices of the DHC Series A common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market over the 10 trading days immediately preceding and including the applicable anniversary date and the 10 trading days following the applicable anniversary (the Ending Unit Value). The amounts shown for Mr. Hendricks are payable within 60 days of the October 1, 2008 applicable anniversary date. With respect to the amounts shown for Mr. Hollinger, the 62,500 DAP unit award is payable within 60 days of the December 5, 2008 applicable anniversary date, and the 396,062 and 5,250 DAP unit awards are payable within 60 days of the October 1, 2008 applicable anniversary date. The amount shown for Mr. Millay is payable within 60 days of his departure date (July 25, 2008). The amount to be paid per unit will be the difference between the exercise price shown in the table and the Ending Unit Value (with his departure date used as the applicable anniversary date). As discussed in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program Adjustments to DAP Awards above, DAP awards will be adjusted upon completion of the Transaction.
- (3) DAP awards have no expiration date. Payment is made in cash in connection with vesting.
- (4) Grant date of award was October 1, 2007.
- (5) Grant date of award was October 1, 2005.
- (6) Grant date of award was January 2, 2007.
- (7) Grant date of award was December 5, 2006.
- (8) Grant date of award was March 19, 2007.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested in 2007

Name	Option Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)(1)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)(2)
John S. Hendricks	1,663,324	28,692,131
David M. Zaslav		
Mark G. Hollinger	199,999	3,046,456(3)
Roger F. Millay		

Bruce L. Campbell

- (1) These awards were made under the Discovery Appreciation Program. The amounts consist of payments that were made on a delayed payment cycle basis for pre-2007 DAP awards as described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program above. Payment was made in cash and no shares were issued. The numbers listed in this column reflect the number of units that vested and gave rise to the value realization event.
- (2) Represents amount of cash actually received with respect to units listed in corresponding column of table.
- (3) Of this amount, \$75,800 was deferred by Mr. Hollinger as a contribution to his Supplemental Retirement Plan.

Table of Contents***Nonqualified Deferred Compensation (1)***

Name	Executive Contributions in last fiscal yr (\$)	Registrant Contributions in last fiscal yr (\$)	Aggregate Earnings in last fiscal yr (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at 12/31/07 (\$)
John S. Hendricks	264,692(2)	14,365(3)	10,957		389,024
David M. Zaslav					
Mark G. Hollinger	154,916(4)	14,625(3)	7,914		689,506
Roger F. Millay	17,769(5)	13,327(3)	1,083		30,614
Bruce L. Campbell					

- (1) This table provides information with respect to Discovery's Supplemental Retirement Plan for employees at the level of vice president and above. For more information regarding the SRP, please see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Retirement Benefits above.
- (2) Of this amount, \$77,192 is reported under Salary for 2007 and \$187,500 is reported under Bonus for 2006 in the Summary Compensation Table.
- (3) This amount is reported under All Other Compensation in the Summary Compensation Table.
- (4) Of this amount, \$95,300 is reported under Salary for 2007 and \$59,616 is reported under Bonus for 2006 in the Summary Compensation Table.
- (5) This amount is reported under Salary for 2007 in the Summary Compensation Table.

Executive Compensation Arrangements

John Hendricks

Employment Arrangements with Discovery. John Hendricks, the founder and Chairman of Discovery, does not have a formal employment agreement with Discovery. Pursuant to resolutions adopted by Discovery's stockholders in 2004, Mr. Hendricks is paid an annual salary of \$1 million and his bonus opportunity is 60% of annual salary. As described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Bonus, Mr. Hendricks' actual bonus varies from year-to-year.

In 2004, Mr. Hendricks and the stockholders of Discovery's predecessor (**DCI**) entered into an agreement, which is reflected in a letter agreement between DCI's compensation committee and Mr. Hendricks (the **2004 Agreement**). The 2004 Agreement includes special rules for Mr. Hendricks' DAP units and the conditions under which he continues to serve as Chairman of Discovery, each as described below.

Mr. Hendricks' DAP units replaced units that had been granted under the then-Discovery Communications, Inc. Executive Incentive Plan (**EIP**). Discovery established the DAP in 2005 following the DHC spin-off. In the 2004

Agreement, the parties agreed to additional terms governing Mr. Hendricks' EIP units, which, to the extent relevant, continue to govern Mr. Hendricks' DAP units that were issued to replace the EIP units, and any replenishment DAP units issued with respect thereto. Specifically, the parties agreed that Mr. Hendricks' EIP units that have not yet vested may be rescinded, and any vested EIP units may be subject to a forced cash out (and paid to Mr. Hendricks) to prevent further appreciation, but only by either (i) the unanimous action of DCI's stockholders if the company has not gone public, or (ii) the vote of two-thirds of the DCI board of directors, including the votes of any board members representing the current DCI stockholders, in the event that the company has gone public.

In addition, under the 2004 Agreement, the earned value of any vested EIP units that have not already been subject to rescission or forced cash out may not be rescinded by DCI or forfeited by Mr. Hendricks except (i) as provided under the EIP in the event of his voluntary departure and subsequent work for a competitor, or (ii) in the event of his conviction for any act of fraud or any other felony in connection with DCI, in which case the value of any vested EIP units may be subject to partial or complete forfeiture upon the unanimous action of DCI's stockholders. Under the provisions of the DAP that now apply to Mr. Hendricks' previous EIP units, in the event of Mr. Hendricks' voluntary departure and subsequent work for a competitor, Mr. Hendricks would receive 75% of the value of his vested DAP units. Under the DAP, a participant, including Mr. Hendricks, who voluntarily terminates

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employment ordinarily receives 100% of the value of his vested DAP units if he signs a release that includes a covenant not to compete.

Pursuant to the 2004 Agreement, the DCI stockholders and Mr. Hendricks agreed that he would remain in the position of Chairman of the Board of DCI. The 2004 Agreement confirms the agreement between Mr. Hendricks and the DCI stockholders that Mr. Hendricks may be removed from the position of Chairman of DCI at any time for any reason, but only by unanimous action of the DCI stockholders if the company has not gone public, or the vote of two-thirds of the DCI board of directors, including the votes of any board members representing any of the current DCI stockholders, in the event that the company has gone public.

In connection with the Transaction, the member representatives and Mr. Hendricks determined to revise the foregoing arrangements. The revisions to the DAP arrangements are described below under the heading Equity Stake Transition Term Sheet, and the revisions to his employment arrangement are described below under the heading Employment Letter.

Equity Stake Transition Term Sheet. On July 29, 2008, the member representatives and Mr. Hendricks reached an agreement in principle with respect to the treatment of Mr. Hendricks' DAP awards following the closing of the Transaction, the principal terms of which are reflected in a term sheet (the **Hendricks Term Sheet**) executed by Mr. Hendricks and the member representatives. Definitive agreements are expected to be entered into following the closing of the Transaction.

As discussed in the Hendricks Term Sheet, Mr. Hendricks' original equity holding in Discovery (i.e., his founder's equity) was replaced over the years with phantom equity and appreciation units, which were deemed to be more appropriate for a private company with no public market value. Today, his phantom equity takes the form of DAP awards with respect to 6,653,300 units. Mr. Hendricks and the member representatives determined that it would be appropriate following the closing of the Transaction to convert Mr. Hendricks' DAP units into stock options under the DHC incentive plan (as assumed by New Discovery), thereby replicating his founder's equity in connection with the creation of the new public company. It should be noted that the treatment of Mr. Hendricks' DAP units described below was a separately negotiated transaction and does not affect, in any way, the treatment of the outstanding DAP awards generally. As discussed under Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program Adjustments to DAP Awards, no determinations have yet been made with respect to the post-closing treatment of the DAP awards generally (other than the closing-related adjustments described therein).

Under the Hendricks Term Sheet, upon the vesting of Mr. Hendricks' existing tranches of DAP units, vested DAP units will be paid in cash and replaced with grants of nonqualified stock options to acquire shares of New Discovery Series A common stock under the DHC incentive plan (as assumed by New Discovery) on a one-for-one basis. Based on the scheduled vesting dates for Mr. Hendricks' DAP awards, the Hendricks Term Sheet provides that he will receive the following option grants:

In 2008, 4,779,467 DAP units vest and will be replaced with stock options relating to an equivalent number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock with a term of 10 years.

In 2009, 1,042,171 DAP units vest and will be replaced with stock options relating to an equivalent number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock with a term of 9 years.

In 2010, 415,831 DAP units vest and will be replaced with stock options relating to an equivalent number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock with a term of 8 years.

In 2011, 415,831 DAP units vest and will be replaced with stock options relating to an equivalent number of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock with a term of 7 years.

The foregoing options (collectively, the **Founder Options**) will vest ratably over four years and will expire in 2018. The Founder Options described above are based on the number of DAP units currently held by Mr. Hendricks. The actual number of shares subject to the Founder Options will be equal to the number of DAP units held by Mr. Hendricks following the adjustment of his outstanding DAP awards in connection with the closing of the Transaction. For a description of these adjustments, see [Executive Compensation](#) [Compensation Discussion and Analysis](#) [Elements of Compensation](#) [Discovery Appreciation Program](#) [Adjustments to DAP Awards](#).

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With respect to the 2008 grant of Founder Options only:

if New Discovery becomes a reporting company before Mr. Hendricks' DAP units vest on October 1, 2008 (the date on which his DAP units vest in 2008), (i) the ending unit value under the DAP with respect to those units will be based solely on the average closing price of New Discovery's common stock without regard to the 10% premium currently applied in calculating ending unit values under the DAP, and (ii) the 2008 grant of Founder Options will be made on October 1, 2008 with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the New Discovery common stock on that date; and

if New Discovery becomes a reporting company after Mr. Hendricks' DAP units vest on October 1, 2008, Mr. Hendricks will receive his 2008 grant of Founder Options, within 10 days of New Discovery becoming a reporting company, with an exercise price equal to the higher of the fair market value of the DHC Series A common stock on October 1, 2008 and the fair market value of the New Discovery common stock on the grant date. If the fair market value of the New Discovery common stock at the grant date is greater than the fair market value of the DHC Series A common stock on October 1, 2008, Mr. Hendricks is entitled to receive a cash payment equal to the difference between the two fair market values multiplied by the number of shares subject to the grant (as may be adjusted as a result of the Transaction), which amount shall be paid in equal installments on each subsequent DAP vesting date.

The Founder Options cover all equity awards to be made to Mr. Hendricks through 2018 (other than any future grants which may be made in the discretion of the New Discovery compensation committee). Mr. Hendricks will have no right to a reload of additional grants upon vesting or exercise of any Founder Options.

If Mr. Hendricks' employment is terminated for cause (as defined in the Hendricks Term Sheet), the Founder Options will be forfeited. If Mr. Hendricks' employment is terminated (1) as result of death, disability or retirement (in each case, as defined in the Hendricks Term Sheet) or (2) by New Discovery other than for cause, the Founder Options will vest immediately and remain exercisable for their original term. If Mr. Hendricks voluntarily terminates his employment (other than as described in the previous two sentences), any Founder Options not vested on the date of termination will be forfeited, and the vested Founder Options will remain exercisable for one year following the termination (but not beyond their original term). The right of Mr. Hendricks to exercise the Founder Options during any period of time following termination of employment pursuant to items (1) and (2) above is conditioned upon him signing a general liability release and abiding by a non-compete. If such release is not signed or if the non-compete is breached, no Founder Options may be exercised after the date of termination and any gains from the post-termination exercise of Founder Options may be clawed-back by New Discovery.

As defined in the Hendricks Term Sheet:

cause means (i) willful malfeasance in connection with his services to the company (and its successors), including embezzlement, or misappropriation of funds, property or corporate opportunity; (ii) committing any act or becoming involved in any situation or occurrence involving moral turpitude, which is materially damaging to the business or reputation of the company (or its successors); or (iii) conviction of, or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, or failure to defend against the prosecution for, a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude;

disability means the inability to perform substantially all of his duties to the company in the normal and regular manner due to mental or physical illness or injury for one hundred fifty (150) days or more during the twelve (12) consecutive months then ending; and

retirement means the voluntary termination of employment after attainment of age 65.

All awards under the DHC incentive plan (as assumed by New Discovery), including the Founder Options, must be approved by the compensation committee of the New Discovery board. Accordingly, the definitive agreements relating to the Hendricks Term Sheet will become effective upon their approval by the New Discovery compensation committee at its first meeting following the completion of the Transaction.

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Employment Letter. On July 30, 2008, Mr. Hendricks entered into a letter agreement with the member representatives (the **Hendricks Letter**) governing his employment with New Discovery following the Transaction. Under the Hendricks Letter, Mr. Hendricks will be employed as a senior executive of New Discovery, with the title of Founder, for 10 years beginning upon the completion of the Transaction. Mr. Hendricks will report directly to the board of New Discovery, and his employment may only be terminated by the New Discovery board upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the New Discovery board (excluding Mr. Hendricks). Mr. Hendricks will be entitled to an annual salary of \$1 million and will be eligible to receive an annual incentive-based compensation award with a target of 60% of his salary (subject to adjustment by the New Discovery board). The actual amount paid to Mr. Hendricks for any incentive-based compensation award will be determined in the sole discretion of the New Discovery compensation committee. Mr. Hendricks will also be entitled to participate in the employee benefits arrangements that New Discovery makes generally available to its senior management.

The Hendricks Letter provides that the member representatives currently contemplate that Mr. Hendricks will serve as Chairman of the Board of New Discovery, but his election to (and removal from) that position will be subject to the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the New Discovery board (and is further subject to Advance/Newhouse's special voting rights). During Mr. Hendricks' employment with New Discovery, he will not be entitled to receive any additional compensation for serving on the New Discovery board.

Effective upon completion of the Transaction, the Hendricks Term Sheet and the Hendricks Letter will supersede all prior employment arrangements between Mr. Hendricks and Discovery (including the 2004 agreement and the board resolutions described above).

Zaslav Employment Agreement

Discovery has entered into an employment agreement with David Zaslav, its President and Chief Executive Officer, for an original term of five years commencing on January 2, 2007, with automatic one year extensions (subject to termination by either party prior to the commencement of an extension period). Pursuant to this agreement, Mr. Zaslav is entitled to receive a base salary of \$2 million per annum and an annual bonus. During the first year of employment, Mr. Zaslav was entitled to receive and did receive a guaranteed bonus of \$3 million. During each of the remaining four years of the original term of the agreement, Mr. Zaslav will be entitled to receive a guaranteed annual bonus, equal to \$2 million for the second year of employment, \$1.5 million for the third year of employment, and \$1 million for each of the fourth and fifth years of employment. There is no guaranteed bonus amount for any extension period. After the first year of employment, Mr. Zaslav may earn a performance-based bonus in excess of the guaranteed bonus amount applicable to a particular year. The amount of the performance-based bonus will depend on the achievement of qualitative and quantitative performance criteria. The compensation committee of the New Discovery board will determine the quantitative and qualitative performance criteria for Mr. Zaslav's annual bonuses going forward. Mr. Zaslav also received a signing bonus of \$2.5 million pursuant to the agreement. Mr. Zaslav receives 4 weeks of vacation under his agreement.

Pursuant to the employment agreement, Discovery was required to reimburse Mr. Zaslav for reasonable expenses incurred in relocating his principal residence, including temporary housing, closing and realtor costs and packing and transport expenses, subject to a maximum reimbursement of \$250,000. In addition, during 2007 and a portion of 2008, Mr. Zaslav is entitled to limited personal use of aircraft under Discovery's NetJets agreement for commuting between his residence and Discovery's offices. Under the agreement, to the extent any expense associated with Mr. Zaslav's use of the aircraft is not deductible by Discovery, he will reimburse Discovery for the loss of any tax benefit or, at his election, pay for the use of such aircraft in a manner such that no portion of the expense is nondeductible.

Mr. Zaslav is also entitled to other perquisites, such as a monthly car allowance and certain mobile technology, as well as the ability to participate in all employee benefit plans available to Discovery's senior executive group.

On his start date, Mr. Zaslav received a DAP award with respect to 4 million units pursuant to the terms of his agreement. The terms of this award are substantially similar to the standard terms of the DAP awards described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program above, except as to the noted difference in pricing, the accelerated vesting described below and Mr. Zaslav's right to receive replenishment grants on each maturity date of his original award. If Mr. Zaslav is terminated without

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cause or he terminates his employment for good reason (in each case, as defined in the agreement), his DAP awards all accelerate with the amount to be paid and the timing of such payment to be based on his termination date. If, however, any such termination occurs prior to the fifth anniversary of his start date, 1/2 of his vested DAP awards will be valued as of the date of termination with the remaining 1/2 being valued as of their respective regular maturity dates or the fifth anniversary of his start date, whichever is earlier, in each case for purposes of determining the amount and timing of the payments to be made to him.

Upon any termination of his employment, Mr. Zaslav is entitled to all accrued and unpaid salary and bonus, accrued and unused vacation days and benefits accrued under Discovery's welfare and retirement plans. In addition, Mr. Zaslav is entitled to certain severance payments in the event he is terminated without cause or by reason of death or disability or he terminates his employment for good reason (in each case, as defined in the agreement). The payment of Mr. Zaslav's severance is conditioned on his execution of a release in favor of Discovery. For more information regarding these severance payments, please see Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control below.

Pursuant to Mr. Zaslav's employment agreement, he is subject to customary restrictive covenants, including those relating to non-solicitation, non-interference, non-competition and confidentiality, during the term of his employment with Discovery and for a period thereafter.

Discovery's members and Mr. Zaslav currently are discussing possible revisions to Mr. Zaslav's employment agreement. The revisions will be described once they are finalized.

Millay Employment Agreement; Millay Retention Agreement

On August 8, 2006, Discovery entered into an employment agreement with Roger F. Millay, its former Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. This agreement was amended and restated on April 22, 2008 to comply with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code. The original term of Mr. Millay's employment agreement was three years beginning on September 29, 2006 and ending September 28, 2009, with an option to renew for an additional term. Pursuant to this agreement, Mr. Millay received a signing bonus of \$160,000 and was entitled to receive a base salary of \$550,000 per annum. For each year of the term, Mr. Millay was eligible to receive an annual bonus under the ICP with his target bonus equal to 60% of his base salary. For 2006, he was entitled to a minimum bonus amount of \$40,000. Mr. Millay was also entitled to reimbursement of reasonable relocation expenses.

Under his employment agreement, Mr. Millay was entitled to receive a DAP award in April 2007 consisting of 460,000 units, however, he instead received a DAP award with respect to 750,000 units in December 2006. The terms of this award are substantially similar to the standard terms of the DAP awards described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program above, except as to accelerated vesting in certain events (such as termination by Discovery other than for cause (as defined therein)).

Under his employment agreement, Mr. Millay is entitled to all benefits available to similarly situated executives of Discovery and is subject to customary covenants as to confidentiality and non-competition.

In January 2008, Mr. Millay indicated his intention to leave Discovery, and, on January 8, 2008, Discovery entered into a retention agreement with Mr. Millay, pursuant to which the parties agreed to retain his services as Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer through September 30, 2008, or earlier at the discretion of Discovery. Under the terms of the retention agreement, Mr. Millay will receive his base salary through September 30, 2008, amounting to \$416,730, regardless of the date of final termination, as well as a retention payment of \$1.5 million, to be paid within 30 days of his final departure date. Mr. Millay will also be entitled to receive payment for his vested DAP awards within 60 days after his departure, valued as of his final departure date. His unvested DAP awards will not accelerate. Mr. Millay's final departure date is July 25, 2008.

The retention agreement entitles Mr. Millay to receive a payment under the ICP for 2007, based on an individual performance multiplier of 1.0. For more information about the 2007 ICP awards, please see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Incentive Compensation Program. The retention agreement also entitles Mr. Millay to receive a prorated payment under the ICP for 2008 in the amount

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of \$247,500 (based on a 9-month retention period). This lump sum is payable within 30 days of his final departure date.

As a condition to receiving any payments under the retention agreement, Mr. Millay must execute a general release in favor of Discovery as well as a mutual non-disparagement agreement.

Campbell Employment Agreement

Discovery entered into an employment agreement with Bruce L. Campbell, its President, Digital Media & Corporate Development, on March 13, 2007. This agreement was amended and restated on April 2, 2008 to comply with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code. The term of employment is for four years beginning on March 19, 2007 and ending March 18, 2011, with automatic one-year extensions (subject to termination by either party prior to the commencement of an extension period). Pursuant to this employment agreement, Mr. Campbell's base salary is \$800,000 per annum, with minimum yearly increases of no less than \$50,000. Mr. Campbell is also eligible to receive an annual performance bonus under the ICP with his target bonus equal to 75% of his then-base salary, with a minimum bonus payment for fiscal year 2007 equal to 75% of his prorated 2007 base salary.

Under his employment agreement, Mr. Campbell received a DAP award on March 19, 2007 consisting of 700,000 units. The terms of this award are substantially similar to the standard terms of the DAP awards described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program above, except if Mr. Campbell voluntarily terminates his employment other than for good reason (as defined therein), he would forfeit all rights under his DAP awards. Mr. Campbell is also entitled to all benefits available to similarly situated executives of Discovery and is subject to customary covenants as to confidentiality and non-competition.

Under Mr. Campbell's employment agreement, he is entitled to severance if Discovery terminates his employment other than for cause or if he terminates for good reason (in each case, as defined therein). The payment of Mr. Campbell's severance is conditioned on his execution of a release in favor of Discovery. In the event Discovery provides notice to Mr. Campbell that it will not extend his employment for any applicable period, Mr. Campbell is entitled to a non-renewal payment. For more information regarding these payments, please see Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control below.

Singer Employment Agreement

Discovery entered into an employment agreement with Brad Singer, its Senior Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, for an original term of three years commencing on July 15, 2008, with one automatic three year extension (subject to termination by either party prior to the commencement of an extension period). Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. Singer will receive a sign-on bonus of \$35,000. The agreement provides Mr. Singer a base salary of \$750,000 per annum, subject to annual increases in accordance with Discovery's standard practices and procedures. Mr. Singer is also eligible to receive an annual performance bonus with a payment target of 75% of his base salary. For fiscal year 2008 only, Mr. Singer is entitled to receive a guaranteed bonus of \$470,000 and is eligible for an additional discretionary bonus in the sole discretion of the CEO and the compensation committee of the New Discovery board based on individual performance and the success of Discovery's transition to a public company.

Pursuant to the agreement, Discovery is required to reimburse Mr. Singer for reasonable expenses incurred in relocating his principal residence in accordance with Discovery's relocation policies, provided that the maximum reimbursement afforded under Discovery's relocation policy is increased to \$1,750,000 (including financial loss protection on sale of his then current residence and tax gross ups). Reimbursement for relocation expenses is subject to continued employment and may be required to be repaid on a resignation without good reason or a termination for cause (in each case, as defined in the agreement) within 18 months of employment commencement.

Mr. Singer's agreement provides that he will be recommended for stock option awards with respect to New Discovery to be made if Discovery becomes a public company within 18 months following his employment commencement. The awards will consist of a sign-on award valued at \$3 million under the assumptions below and an additional award valued at \$1.6 million on the same assumptions. For purposes of determining the shares subject to the awards, the values stated above will be divided by the Black-Scholes value of DHC's common stock as of his

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commencement date (using Discovery's standard Black-Scholes assumptions for compensatory purposes). The options will be priced at the higher of the DHC price on employment commencement and the price of New Discovery stock on option grant. If New Discovery's stock price is higher, resulting in an upward price adjustment, Mr. Singer will be entitled to a cash payment of the difference, payable 75% on the third anniversary of employment commencement and 25% on the fourth anniversary, assuming continued employment at those dates (or, for the sign-on option, a prior termination without cause or resignation for good reason). The number of shares covered by the options and/or the price may be adjusted as appropriate to reflect the use of New Discovery stock rather than the stock of DHC. The options will vest at a rate of no less than 25% per year, beginning July 15, 2009. The sign-on option will include full vesting if Mr. Singer is terminated without cause or he terminates his employment for good reason or the original term is not extended. The agreement also provides that he may be recommended for additional option grants. If Discovery does not become a reporting company within 18 months, Discovery, in lieu of the foregoing, will provide him with an equity interest in Discovery with a value of \$4.6 million, adjusted to reflect changes in value since employment commencement, in a form determined by Discovery's board and reasonably acceptable to Mr. Singer.

Mr. Singer is also entitled to participate in employee benefit plans available to executives at his level at the company and is subject to customary covenants as to confidentiality and non-competition.

In the event that Mr. Singer is terminated without cause (including by contract non-extension) or he terminates his employment for good reason, he is entitled to payment of his base salary for the remainder of his employment term, but not less than 12 months' base salary, pro-rated bonus and vesting of the sign-on option (as described above). These payments are conditioned on his execution of a release in favor of Discovery. Mr. Singer also is entitled to payment on death or disability as provided in the agreement.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control

The following summarizes the potential payments and other benefits required to be made available to the Discovery Named Executive Officers in connection with a termination of their employment or a change in control. The summaries do not include payments or other benefits under incentive plans and other benefit plans and policies that apply equally to all salaried employees participating in such plans. Defined terms such as cause, good reason, and change of control used in this summary are described at the end of this summary. The quantitative examples provided below are premised on:

the applicable Discovery Named Executive Officer ceasing to be employed by Discovery as of December 31, 2007;

the ending unit value under the DAP as of that date equaling \$27.40 (which is 110% of the average closing market prices of the DHC Series A common stock during the 10-trading days before and including the assumed termination date and the 10-trading days after the assumed termination date);

all accrued salary at that assumed termination date having previously been paid;

all accrued vacation for 2007 having been used; and

where the below calculations require the inclusion of an ending unit value under the DAP at a specified future date (such as upon expiration of any employment term), that the applicable ending unit value is \$27.40.

John S. Hendricks

Mr. Hendricks does not have a formal employment agreement with Discovery. However, Mr. Hendricks' 2004 Agreement governs his DAP units that were issued to replace his EIP units and any replenishment DAP units issued with respect thereto. The terms of the DAP also govern his DAP units for matters not addressed in the 2004 Agreement. The following description is provided as of December 31, 2007, and therefore does not reflect any agreements between Mr. Hendricks and the member representatives with respect to his ongoing relationship with New Discovery. For a description of Mr. Hendricks' post-closing employment arrangements, please see

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Executive Compensation Arrangements John Hendricks Equity Stake Transition Term Sheet and Employment Letter.

On termination of employment, Mr. Hendricks generally would be entitled to payment for any vested portions of his DAP units as provided in the DAP. If Mr. Hendricks voluntarily terminates his employment (other than for retirement) and signs a general release that includes a covenant not to compete and abides by such agreements, he is entitled to receive 100% of the value of his vested DAP units (as shown in the table below). If Mr. Hendricks does not sign a general release or does not abide by the agreements, he is entitled to receive 75% of the value of his vested DAP units. In addition, as a result of the application of the 2004 Agreement, if Mr. Hendricks were terminated for cause, he would not forfeit the value of his vested DAP units unless he were convicted of any act of fraud or any other felony in connection with Discovery, in which case the value of any vested DAP units may be subject to partial or complete forfeiture upon the unanimous action of Discovery's stockholders. Please see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program for a description of the accelerated vesting of the DAP awards upon retirement.

Under the 2004 Agreement, his unvested DAP awards may only be rescinded or forfeited (whether or not Mr. Hendricks terminates employment) upon the specified vote of the Discovery stockholders or the Discovery board of directors. Consequently, if Mr. Hendricks were terminated for cause, he would be entitled to retain his unvested DAP awards unless the Discovery stockholders or the Discovery board of directors voted to rescind the DAP awards in accordance with the 2004 Agreement. For more information, see Executive Compensation Arrangements John Hendricks Employment Arrangements with Discovery and Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program.

Event	Value of DAP Awards (\$)
By Discovery for Death or Disability; By Discovery other than for Cause within 1 year of a Change in Control(1)	68,046,415
By Discovery following conviction of any act of fraud or any other felony in connection with Discovery(2)	
By Discovery for cause not following conviction of any act of fraud or any other felony in connection with Discovery(3)	55,648,043
By Mr. Hendricks; By Discovery other than for Cause, Death or Disability(4)	55,648,043

(1) Represents acceleration of all DAP units.

(2) Represents forfeiture of all DAP units (vested and unvested), assuming unanimous stockholder vote for forfeiture of all units in this case.

(3) Represents payment for all vested DAP units and forfeiture of all unvested DAP units, and assumes board or stockholders (as required) vote for forfeiture of unvested units in this case.

(4) Represents payment for all vested DAP units and forfeiture of all unvested DAP units, and assumes board or stockholders (as required) vote for forfeiture of unvested units in this case.

David M. Zaslav

By Discovery Other than for Death, Disability or Cause; By Mr. Zaslav for Good Reason. If Mr. Zaslav's employment is terminated by Discovery other than for death, disability or cause (as defined therein) or by Mr. Zaslav for good reason, Mr. Zaslav's employment agreement entitles him to receive payments for the following:

(1) all accrued and unpaid salary, accrued and unpaid annual bonus (including any guaranteed bonus) for any completed year and accrued and unused vacation, in each case in a lump sum, and other vested benefits under DCI's welfare and benefit plans;

(2) a prorated portion of Mr. Zaslav's then current annual bonus (including any guaranteed bonus), based on the portion of the calendar year during which Mr. Zaslav was employed by Discovery, payable during the first quarter of the following year, in the ordinary course of Discovery's bonus payments;

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(3) an amount equal to one-twelfth (1/12) of Mr. Zaslav's then current base salary and one-twelfth (1/12) of Mr. Zaslav's then current target annual bonus multiplied by the number of months in the applicable severance period (as defined below), payable over the course of the severance period consistent with Discovery's normal payroll practices;

(4) accelerated vesting and payment for all of his DAP awards;

(5) the provision of COBRA premiums for the continuation of Discovery's group health insurance benefits to Mr. Zaslav and his family until the expiration of the severance period (or the earlier eligibility of such persons for coverage by a subsequent employer of Mr. Zaslav or when COBRA rights otherwise expire).

The severance period applicable to a December 31, 2007 termination was 36 months. Under Mr. Zaslav's employment agreement, the severance period for a later termination would be (1) 30 months if the termination were to occur during the second year of employment, (2) 24 months if termination were to occur during the third year of employment, (3) 18 months if termination were to occur during the fourth year of employment, and (4) 12 months if termination were to occur during the fifth year of employment, except that the severance period is the lesser of 36 months and the fifth anniversary of employment in the event of a termination by Discovery other than for cause or any termination by Mr. Zaslav for good reason within 12 months following a change in control of Discovery. In addition, Mr. Zaslav has the right to reduce his severance period to 12 months in all events in exchange for a reduction in the period of his non-competition covenant to one year from termination.

By Reason of Death or Disability. Mr. Zaslav's employment agreement provides for the payment of the following amounts upon termination of his employment by reason of his death or disability:

(1) all accrued and unpaid salary, accrued and unpaid annual bonus (including any guaranteed bonus) for any completed year and accrued and unused vacation, in each case in a lump sum, and other vested benefits under DCI's welfare and benefit plans;

(2) a prorated portion of Mr. Zaslav's then current annual bonus (including any guaranteed bonus), based on the portion of the calendar year during which Mr. Zaslav was employed by Discovery, payable during the first quarter of the following year, in the ordinary course of Discovery's bonus payments;

(3) payment for his DAP awards, in a lump sum, in accordance with the terms of the DAP (which provide for acceleration of vesting in such event); and

(4) the provision of COBRA premiums for the continuation of Discovery's group health insurance benefits to Mr. Zaslav, if applicable, and his family for so long as they remain eligible to receive COBRA benefits.

As a condition to receiving the severance payments described above (other than in the event of his death), Mr. Zaslav would be required to sign a general release.

By Discovery for Cause; By Mr. Zaslav Other than for Good Reason. If Mr. Zaslav's employment is terminated by Discovery for cause or by Mr. Zaslav other than for good reason (in each case, as defined therein), his employment agreement entitles him to receive all accrued and unpaid salary, accrued and unpaid annual bonus (including any guaranteed bonus) for any completed year and accrued and unused vacation, in each case in a lump sum, and other vested benefits under DCI's welfare and benefit plans. If such termination was effected by Discovery for cause, or by Mr. Zaslav other than for good reason (including on retirement), Mr. Zaslav forfeits all rights under his DAP awards (regardless of whether all or any portion of the award is then vested or unvested).

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The following table summarizes the potential benefits to Mr. Zaslav had termination of his employment occurred under any of the circumstances described above as of December 31, 2007:

Event	Bonus Payment (\$)	Continued Salary (\$)*	Continued Bonus (\$)*	Value of DAP Awards (\$)	COBRA Premiums (\$)*
By Discovery Other than for Death, Disability or Cause; By Mr. Zaslav for Good Reason	3,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000	38,782,000	27,190
By Discovery Other than for Cause or By Mr. Zaslav for Good Reason, within 1 year of a Change in Control	3,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000	38,782,000	27,190
Death or Disability	3,000,000			38,782,000	27,190
By Discovery for Cause; By Mr. Zaslav Other than for Good Reason					

* Payable over the course of the severance period

Mark G. Hollinger

Mr. Hollinger does not have an employment agreement with Discovery. On termination of his employment, he would be entitled to payment for any vested portions of his DAP awards (unless he is terminated by Discovery for cause, in which case he would forfeit all his DAP awards) and, in limited circumstances, for any unvested portion of his DAP awards, in each case, as provided by the terms of the DAP.

If Mr. Hollinger voluntarily terminates his employment (other than for retirement) and signs a general release that includes a covenant not to compete and abides by such agreements, he is entitled to receive 100% of the value of his vested DAP units (as shown below). If Mr. Hollinger does not sign a general release or does not abide by the agreements, he is entitled to receive 75% of the value of his vested DAP units. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Discovery Appreciation Program for a description of the accelerated vesting of the DAP awards upon retirement.

Mr. Hollinger would also be entitled to the amount payable under the ICP. Under Discovery's policies that govern the ICP, if Mr. Hollinger is terminated after September 30 (other than for cause), he is entitled to a pro-rated ICP award. For purposes of determining the amount of the ICP award, the individual performance multiplier is 1.0. If Mr. Hollinger voluntarily terminates his employment prior to payment of the award, he would forfeit all rights under the ICP.

The following table summarizes the potential benefits to Mr. Hollinger had termination of his employment occurred under any of the circumstances described above as of December 31, 2007:

Event	Value of DAP Awards (\$)	ICP Payment (\$)
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By Discovery for Death or Disability; By Discovery other than for Cause within 1 year of a Change in Control	9,514,621	\$	729,863
By Discovery for Cause			
By Mr. Hollinger; By Discovery other than for Cause, Death or Disability	5,302,641		

Roger F. Millay

In the beginning of January 2008, Mr. Millay announced his intention to leave Discovery and entered into a retention agreement with Discovery, which provides for the terms on which he will be retained as Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer through September 30, 2008, unless Discovery selects an earlier departure date. The severance provisions of the retention agreement supersede those contained in Mr. Millay's employment agreement to the extent the retention agreement addresses the same circumstances. Otherwise, the provisions of the employment agreement remain applicable. Mr. Millay's final departure date is July 25, 2008.

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Under the terms of the retention agreement, Mr. Millay will receive his base salary through September 30, 2008, regardless of the date of final termination, as well as a retention payment of \$1.5 million, to be paid within 30 days of his final departure date. Mr. Millay will also be entitled to receive payment for his vested DAP awards within 60 days after his departure, valued as of his final departure date in accordance with the plan. His unvested DAP awards will not accelerate.

The retention agreement entitles Mr. Millay to receive a payment under the ICP for 2007, based on an individual performance multiplier of 1.0. For more information about the 2007 ICP awards, please see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Incentive Compensation Program. The retention agreement also entitles Mr. Millay to receive a prorated payment under the ICP for 2008 in the amount of \$247,500 (based on a 9-month retention period). This lump sum is payable within 30 days of his final departure date.

Under the retention agreement, as a condition to receiving all payments described above, Mr. Millay would be required to (i) devote his full and undivided efforts to Discovery and perform at a level expected of a chief financial officer, (ii) participate in all financial functions relating to Discovery's corporate restructuring, (iii) cooperate with any transition plan and ensure that the financial functions are performed during the retention period and (iv) adhere to all legal responsibilities and Discovery's practices regarding confidentiality. Mr. Millay would also be required to execute a general release in favor of Discovery as well as a mutual non-disparagement agreement. The retention agreement provides that Discovery has authority and sole discretion to certify that Mr. Millay has fully and professionally complied with all of the conditions for the retention payment, and that Discovery will exercise such discretion prudently and in good faith and will not deny Mr. Millay payments set forth in the retention agreement without cause.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if Mr. Millay's employment were to terminate by reason of death or disability, under the terms of the DAP, any unvested units credited to him will become 100% vested and all vested units will be paid out in a single lump sum payment. In the case of his disability only, Mr. Millay is also entitled to the continuance of his coverage under Discovery's relevant medical or disability plans to the extent permitted by such plans and to the extent these benefits are provided generally to similarly situated Discovery executives.

The following table summarizes the potential benefits to Mr. Millay under his retention agreement had termination of his employment occurred under any of the circumstances listed below as of December 31, 2007:

Event	Salary (\$)	Retention Payment (\$)	Prorated 2008 ICP Payment (\$)	Value of DAP Awards (\$)
Pursuant to Retention Agreement	416,730	1,500,000	247,500	1,907,906
Death				7,631,625
Disability				7,631,625

Bruce L. Campbell

By Discovery Other than for Death, Disability or Cause; By Mr. Campbell for Good Reason. If Mr. Campbell's employment is terminated by Discovery other than for death, disability or cause or by Mr. Campbell for good reason, including a successor's failure to assume his employment agreement following a change of control (in each case, as defined therein), Mr. Campbell's employment agreement entitles him to receive payments for the following:

(1) an amount, payable in a lump sum, equal to his annual base salary and his target level annual bonus (which is 75% of his then-base salary) for the balance of the then-applicable term of employment, which in no event shall be less

than one year;

(2) payment, in a lump sum, for all of his vested DAP awards; and

(3) payment, within 60 days of the end of the then-applicable employment term, for the unvested DAP awards, based on what those awards would have been worth had they vested according to their terms and been valued using the last day of the then-applicable employment term as of the relevant termination date.

His original employment term ends March 18, 2011, and each extension term would last one year.

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Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event Mr. Campbell's employment is terminated by Discovery not for cause, if Discovery has a standard severance policy at the time of termination which would provide Mr. Campbell with a higher sum than these arrangements, Mr. Campbell will be entitled to such higher sum.

As a condition to receiving the severance payments described above, Mr. Campbell would be required to sign a general release and, if such termination occurs during the original employment term, continued compliance with his non-competition covenant.

By Discovery for Cause; By Mr. Campbell Other than for Good Reason. If Mr. Campbell's employment is terminated by Discovery for cause or by Mr. Campbell other than for good reason (including retirement) (in each case, as defined therein), Mr. Campbell forfeits all rights under his DAP awards (regardless of whether all or any portion of the award is then vested or unvested).

By Reason of Death or Disability. If Mr. Campbell's employment terminates by reason of his death or disability, Mr. Campbell will not be entitled to any further payments or benefits from Discovery, other than payment for his DAP awards, in a lump sum, in accordance with the terms of the DAP (which provide for acceleration of vesting in such event), and in the case of his disability only, the continuance of his coverage under Discovery's relevant medical or disability plans, to the extent permitted by such plans and to the extent these benefits are provided generally to similarly situated Discovery executives.

Upon Discovery's Election Not to Extend Term. If Discovery exercises its option to not extend Mr. Campbell's employment beyond the then-current term, Mr. Campbell's employment agreement entitles him to receive payments for the following:

- (1) an amount, payable in a lump sum, equal to one full year of his then-annual base salary and his then-target level annual bonus (which is 75% of his then-base salary); and
- (2) payment, in a lump sum, for all of his vested DAP awards.

The following table summarizes the potential benefits to Mr. Campbell had termination of his employment occurred under any of the circumstances described above as of December 31, 2007:

Event	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Value of DAP Awards (\$)
By Discovery Other than for Death, Disability or Cause; By Mr. Campbell for Good Reason	2,572,040	1,929,030	5,526,850
By Discovery for Cause; By Mr. Campbell Other than for Good Reason, including on retirement			
Death			5,526,850
Disability			5,526,850

Defined Terms

As noted above, the DAP and the employment agreements with Mr. Zaslav and Mr. Campbell include definitions of various terms relevant to determining whether amounts will be paid. Set forth below is a summary of the more significant defined terms.

Discovery Appreciation Plan (DAP). Under the terms of the DAP, cause means the commission of any of the following acts: (i) disorderly conduct; (ii) reporting to work under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs, or abuse of alcohol or use of illegal drugs on Discovery premises or while on Discovery business, or use outside of the Discovery premises which impairs the employee's ability to perform his or her work; (iii) committing or attempting to commit deliberate damage to Discovery property, misuse of Discovery property, advocating or taking part in seizure or theft of, or trespassing on, Discovery property; (iv) failing to observe established safety rules or participating in activities which would endanger the safety of others or damage the property or inventory of Discovery; (v) dishonesty or any act reflecting negatively on the good reputation of Discovery; (vi) obtaining employment on the basis of false or misleading information; (vii) falsifying time sheets, attendance, or other Discovery records; (viii) being absent from work without proper authority; or (ix) consistent with the general policies and practices of Discovery, such other acts as may be determined by Discovery in its sole discretion.

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Under the terms of the DAP, *change in control* means (i) the merger, consolidation or reorganization of Discovery with any other company (or the issuance by Discovery of its voting securities as consideration in a merger, consolidation or reorganization of a subsidiary with any other company) other than such a merger, consolidation or reorganization which would result in the voting securities of Discovery outstanding immediately prior thereto continuing to represent (either by remaining outstanding or by being converted into voting securities of the other entity) at least fifty percent of the combined voting power of the voting securities of Discovery or such other entity outstanding immediately after such merger, consolidation or reorganization, provided that DHC or Advance Newhouse Communications (and their respective affiliates) shall hold, in the aggregate, at least fifty percent of the voting power of the voting securities of Discovery; (ii) the approval by the shareholders of Discovery of a plan of complete liquidation of Discovery or an agreement for the sale or disposition by Discovery of all or substantially all of Discovery's assets, other than any such sale or disposition to an entity at least fifty percent of the combined voting power of the voting securities of which is owned immediately after the sale or disposition by DHC or Advance Newhouse Communications (and their respective affiliates); or (iii) any sale, transfer or issuance of voting securities of Discovery (including any series of related transactions) as a result of which DHC or Advance Newhouse Communications (and their respective affiliates) shall cease to hold, in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, at least fifty percent of the voting power of the voting securities of Discovery.

David Zaslav Employment Agreement. Under the terms of David Zaslav's employment agreement, *cause* means (i) willful malfeasance by Mr. Zaslav in connection with his employment, including embezzlement, misappropriation of funds, property or corporate opportunity or material breach of his employment agreement, as determined by the Board after investigation, notice to Mr. Zaslav of the charge and provision to him of an opportunity to respond; (ii) if Mr. Zaslav commits any act or becomes involved in any situation or occurrence involving moral turpitude, which is materially damaging to the business or reputation of Discovery; or (iii) if Mr. Zaslav is convicted of, or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, fails to defend against, or is indicted for a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude.

Under the terms of Mr. Zaslav's employment agreement, *good reason* means (1) reduction of Mr. Zaslav's base salary; (2) material reduction in the amount of the annual bonus which he is eligible to earn; (3) relocation of his primary office at Discovery to a facility or location that is more than forty (40) miles away from his primary office location immediately prior to such relocation and is further away from his residence, provided that a relocation to midtown Manhattan, New York shall not constitute good reason; (4) material reduction of his duties; or (5) material breach of his employment agreement.

Under the terms of Mr. Zaslav's employment agreement, *change in control* means (A) the merger, consolidation or reorganization of Discovery with any other company (or the issuance by Discovery of its voting securities as consideration in a merger, consolidation or reorganization of a subsidiary with any other company) other than such a merger, consolidation or reorganization which would result in the voting securities of Discovery outstanding immediately prior thereto continuing to represent (either by remaining outstanding or by being converted into voting securities of the other entity) at least 50% of the combined voting power of the voting securities of Discovery or such other entity outstanding immediately after such merger, consolidation or reorganization, provided that DHC, Cox Communications, Inc. or Advance Newhouse Communications (and their respective affiliates) shall hold, in the aggregate, at least 50% of the voting power of the voting securities of Discovery; (B) the consummation by Discovery of a plan of complete liquidation of Discovery or an agreement for the sale, or disposition by Discovery of all or substantially all of Discovery's assets, other than any such sale or disposition to an entity at least 50% of the combined voting power of the voting securities of which is owned immediately after the sale or disposition by DHC, Cox Communications, Inc. or Advance Newhouse Communications (and their respective affiliates); or (C) any sale, transfer or issuance of voting securities of Discovery (including any series of related transactions) as a result of which DHC, Cox Communications, Inc. or Advance Newhouse Communications (and their respective affiliates) shall cease to hold, in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, at least 50% of the voting power of the voting securities of Discovery.

Bruce Campbell Employment Agreement. Under the terms of Bruce Campbell's employment agreement, termination for cause occurs in the event that Mr. Campbell (a) is convicted of any felony, any lesser crime of sufficient import that materially discredits or materially and adversely affects Discovery's reputation or ability to conduct its business in the normal course, or any substantial offense involving the property of Discovery or any of its

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subsidiaries or affiliates (e.g., theft, conversion, destruction of property, tampering with Discovery's computer system), (b) engages in willful misconduct or neglect in connection with the performance of Mr. Campbell's duties that has a materially adverse effect on Discovery, or (c) engages in other conduct that constitutes a breach of his employment agreement.

Under the terms of Mr. Campbell's employment agreement, "good reason" means (a) his demotion or a material reduction in his duties, responsibilities or authority; (b) Discovery's material change in the location of the Discovery office where Mr. Campbell works (e.g., not relocation to another location in New York, New York); (c) a material breach of Mr. Campbell's employment agreement by Discovery; (d) a change of control of Discovery where the successor does not assume Mr. Campbell's employment agreement; (e) a reduction in base salary or target bonus opportunity; (f) a change in the DAP which reduces Mr. Campbell's potential benefits thereunder; and (g) a change in the position to whom Mr. Campbell reports.

Under the terms of Mr. Campbell's employment agreement, a change in control shall be deemed to occur upon (i) the dissolution, liquidation or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Discovery; (ii) a merger or consolidation in which Discovery is not the sole surviving corporation; (iii) a reverse merger in which Discovery is the surviving corporation but the shares of Discovery's common stock immediately preceding the merger are converted by virtue of the merger into other property; (iv) the consummation of a transaction or series of transactions (other than an offering of stock to the general public through a registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission) whereby any person or related group of persons (as such terms are used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d)(2) of the Exchange Act) other than Discovery, any of its subsidiaries, an employee benefit plan maintained by Discovery or any of its subsidiaries or a person that, prior to such transaction, directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, Discovery directly or indirectly acquires beneficial ownership (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) of securities of Discovery possessing more than 50% of the total combined voting power of Discovery's securities outstanding immediately after such acquisition; or (v) the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all the assets of Discovery.

Compensation of Directors

In accordance with existing practice of DHC, it is expected that directors of New Discovery who are also employees of New Discovery will receive no additional compensation for their services as directors. Each non-employee director of New Discovery will receive compensation for services as a director of New Discovery and, if applicable, for services as a member of any board committee, as will be determined by New Discovery's board of directors.

It is expected that in connection with the Transaction, the Discovery Holding Company 2005 Nonemployee Director Incentive Plan will be assumed by New Discovery. Under this plan (as so assumed), it is expected that New Discovery will provide equity incentive awards, including stock options, restricted shares, stock appreciation rights and performance awards, to its nonemployee directors following the closing of the Transaction. The plan is designed to provide awards in those circumstances in which either (i) the award would help better align the interests of a recipient with those of the stockholders and help motivate the recipient to increase the value of the company for the stockholders or (ii) the award would assist the company in attracting non-employees directors.

For information concerning the compensation policy for directors of DHC, see Management of DHC Director Compensation Table.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Michael J. Donohue, the brother-in-law of John Hendricks, has been employed by Discovery since 1983, shortly after the founding of the company by Mr. Hendricks in 1982. In connection with the Transaction, Mr. Hendricks will

become the Chairman of the Board and a director of New Discovery. Mr. Donohue currently serves as Director of Credit Risk and Analysis in Discovery's finance department. For 2007, Mr. Donohue received cash compensation of approximately \$164,000 (which includes base salary, incentive compensation under the ICP and payments under the DAP). On vesting of his DAP units in 2007, Mr. Donohue received 3,750 additional DAP units. Mr. Donohue participates in Discovery's employee benefit programs on the same basis as other employees at his level in the company.

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Mr. Hendricks is involved in a leadership role with numerous nonprofit organizations, many of which have missions that are aligned with Discovery's business philosophy. Mr. Hendricks and the John and Maureen Hendricks Charitable Foundation provide significant funding to these organizations and Discovery also has made charitable contributions or payments to these organizations. In 2007, amounts in excess of \$120,000 were contributed or paid by Discovery to the following organizations in which Mr. Hendricks serves as a director or in another leadership role as indicated.

Discovery Channel Global Education Partnership (**DCGEP**) (Director and Chairman). Discovery's cash and in-kind contributions totaled \$1,386,641 in 2007. The DCGEP is a nonprofit organization that provides educational media and television services to schools in third-world countries with an emphasis in Africa. Discovery is a founding member and other companies and individuals also make contributions to the DCGEP.

Lowell Observatory (Member of non-governing Advisory Council). Lowell Observatory is a nonprofit astronomical research organization. Discovery is the named sponsor of the next-generation Lowell telescope, which is known as The Discovery Channel Telescope. Discovery provided a 10-year grant of \$10 million, \$8 million of which has been paid to date (\$2 million was paid in 2007) and \$2 million of which will be payable in 2008. Discovery has naming rights to the telescope and is a media partner for the telescope, its discoveries and related public educational outreach activities.

American Film Institute (**AFI**) (Member of Board of Governors). Discovery and AFI collaborate on the annual SilverDocs Film Festival, a documentary festival, which AFI and Discovery jointly created. As part of the partnership effort to fund and operate the annual SilverDocs Film Festival, Discovery makes cash payments each year. The cash payments totaled \$830,244 in 2007.

Mr. Hendricks's personal investment business, HIH, previously leased office space from Discovery and received information technology and various other support services from Discovery. In early 2007, HIH moved these activities to other office space located near the Discovery headquarters building. Co-located at the HIH offices are The John and Maureen Hendricks Charitable Foundation. At the new location, Discovery continues to provide various support services to HIH, including administrative, technology and office support services. HIH reimburses Discovery for its incremental costs for these services. In 2007, total costs incurred by Discovery and billed to HIH for these services were \$245,411.

Steve Sidel, the son-in-law of Mr. Robert J. Miron and the brother-in-law of Mr. Steven Miron (who will be directors of New Discovery), has been employed by Discovery for approximately 11 years and is currently employed in Discovery's Education division. For 2007, Mr. Sidel received cash compensation of approximately \$864,000 (which includes base salary, incentive compensation under the ICP and payments under the DAP). On vesting of his DAP units in 2007, Mr. Sidel received 25,000 additional DAP units. Mr. Sidel participates in Discovery's employee benefit programs on the same basis as other employees at his level in the company.

The operating agreement of Discovery Communications Holding requires that DHC and Advance/Newhouse approve all transactions between (i) Discovery Communications Holding and any of its subsidiaries, including Discovery, and (ii) DHC, Advance/Newhouse or Mr. Hendricks or their affiliates or family members, including the amendment of any currently outstanding agreement. Except as described below, the members of Discovery review and approve related party transactions to which Discovery is a party. Although the members have generally approved the initial hiring of the family members described above (except Mr. Donohue who was hired shortly after the company was founded) and the initial relationship with the nonprofit organizations described above, the members have generally not formally approved Discovery's ongoing relationships with these family members and nonprofit organizations. Following completion of the Transaction, it is anticipated that related person transactions (as defined in the SEC's rules) in which New Discovery is a participant will be subject to review and approval in accordance with New Discovery's Corporate Governance Guidelines. Because New Discovery's Corporate Governance Guidelines will be adopted by the new

Board of Directors following completion of the Transaction, the standards for review and approval of related person transactions have not been determined as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus.

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Director Independence

In accordance with the existing policy of DHC regarding director independence, it is expected that a majority of the members of New Discovery's board of directors be independent of its management. For a director to be deemed independent, New Discovery's board of directors will have to affirmatively determine that the director has no direct or indirect material relationship with New Discovery. To assist its board of directors in determining which of its directors qualify as independent, New Discovery will apply The Nasdaq Stock Market listing standards as well as applicable rules and regulations adopted by the SEC. For information concerning DHC's current criteria for director independence, see Management of DHC Director Independence.

In accordance with these criteria, it is expected that New Discovery's board of directors will determine that each of Paul A. Gould, M. LaVoy Robison, J. David Wargo, Robert J. Miron, Robert R. Beck, Lawrence S. Kramer and Steven A. Miron will qualify as an independent director of New Discovery.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Persons serving on the committees of New Discovery's board of directors will be determined by the board of New Discovery following the completion of the Transaction.

Pro Forma Security Ownership Information of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management of New Discovery

Pro Forma Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners of New Discovery

The following table sets forth information, to the extent known by New Discovery or ascertainable from public filings, with respect to the estimated beneficial ownership of each person or entity (other than certain of the New Discovery directors and executive officers, whose pro forma ownership information follows) who is expected to beneficially own more than five percent of the outstanding shares of New Discovery, assuming that the Transaction had been effected on June 30, 2008.

If the Transaction is effected, each share of DHC Series A common stock will be converted into 0.50 share of New Discovery Series A common stock and 0.50 share of New Discovery Series C common stock, and each share of DHC Series B common stock will be converted into 0.50 share of New Discovery Series B common stock and 0.50 share of New Discovery Series C common stock.

The security ownership information for New Discovery common stock has been estimated based upon outstanding stock information for DHC common stock as of June 30, 2008, and in the case of percentage ownership information, has been estimated based upon 134,029,819 shares of New Discovery Series A common stock, 6,599,118 shares of New Discovery Series B common stock and 140,628,937 shares of New Discovery Series C common stock estimated to have been issued in the Transaction.

The voting percentages in the table represent the power of the holders to vote on all matters other than the election of directors. As the holder of the New Discovery convertible preferred stock, Advance/Newhouse will be entitled to vote, on an as-converted basis, with the holders of New Discovery common stock on such matters. With respect to the election of common stock directors, the voting percentages represented by the shares included in the table (other than those beneficially owned by Advance/Newhouse) would be significantly higher because Advance/Newhouse, which will be the holder of the New Discovery convertible preferred stock, will not vote in this election. Conversely, the holders of New Discovery common stock do not vote in the election of preferred stock directors.

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So far as is known to New Discovery, the persons indicated below would have sole voting power with respect to the shares estimated to be owned by them, except as otherwise stated in the notes to the table.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Title of Class	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class	Voting Power
Advance/Newhouse Programming Partnership 5000 Campuswood Drive E. Syracuse, NY 13057	Series A	71,033,461(1)	34.6%	26.2%
	Series C	71,033,461(1)	33.6%	
Harris Associates L.P. Two North LaSalle Street Suite 500 Chicago, IL 60602	Series A	13,468,525(2)	10.0%	6.7%
	Series C	13,468,525(2)	9.6%	
T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. 100 E. Pratt Street Baltimore, MD 21202	Series A	7,745,636(3)	5.8%	3.9%
	Series C	7,745,636(3)	5.5%	

- (1) Includes the number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock and New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock estimated to be held by Advance/Newhouse upon the closing of the Transaction. The convertible preferred stock may be converted at any time at the option of the holder and in certain other circumstances. Also includes 718,993 shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock and 718,993 shares of New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock that may be issued to Advance/Newhouse in the Transaction as a result of the number of shares of New Discovery common stock subject to options and stock appreciation rights immediately after the closing. These shares of New Discovery Series A convertible preferred stock and New Discovery Series C convertible preferred stock will be subject to an escrow agreement between New Discovery and Advance/Newhouse and are subject to change depending on the number of options to acquire DHC common stock outstanding immediately prior to the completion of the Transaction and the trading prices of the Discovery common stock prior to the closing of the Transaction and the trading prices of the New Discovery common stock and AMC common stock after the Transaction. For a description of the Escrow Agreement, see *The Transaction Agreements Escrow Agreement*, and for a description on treatment of outstanding DHC options in the merger, see *The Transaction Agreements Merger Agreement Treatment of Stock Options*.
- (2) See footnote (1) to the Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners table under *Management of DHC Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management*.
- (3) See footnote (2) to the Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners table under *Management of DHC Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management*.

Pro Forma Security Ownership of New Discovery Management

The following table sets forth information with respect to the estimated beneficial ownership by each person who is expected to serve as an executive officer or director of New Discovery and all of such persons as a group of shares of New Discovery Series A common stock, New Discovery Series B common stock and New Discovery Series C common stock, assuming that the Transaction had been effected on June 30, 2008.

If the Transaction is effected, each share of DHC Series A common stock will be converted into 0.50 share of New Discovery Series A common stock and 0.50 share of New Discovery Series C common stock, and each share of DHC Series B common stock will be converted into 0.50 share of New Discovery Series B common stock and 0.50 share of New Discovery Series C common stock.

The security ownership information for New Discovery common stock has been estimated based upon outstanding stock information for DHC common stock as of June 30, 2008, and in the case of percentage ownership information, has been estimated based upon 134,029,819 shares of New Discovery Series A common stock, 6,599,118 shares of New Discovery Series B common stock and 140,628,937 shares of New Discovery Series C common stock estimated to have been issued in the Transaction.

Shares of DHC common stock issuable upon exercise or conversion of options, warrants and convertible securities that were exercisable or convertible on or within 60 days after June 30, 2008, are deemed to be

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outstanding and to be beneficially owned by the person holding the options, warrants or convertible securities for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of the person, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. For purposes of the following presentation, beneficial ownership of shares of New Discovery Series B common stock, though convertible on a one-for-one basis into shares of New Discovery Series A common stock, is reported as beneficial ownership of New Discovery Series B common stock only, and not as beneficial ownership of New Discovery Series A common stock, but the voting power of the New Discovery Series A and Series B common stock have been aggregated.

The voting percentages in the table represent the power of the holders to vote on all matters other than the election of directors. The holders of New Discovery convertible preferred stock are entitled to vote, on an as-converted basis, with the holders of New Discovery common stock on such matters. With respect to the election of common stock directors, the voting percentages represented by the shares included in the table would be significantly higher because the holders of New Discovery convertible preferred stock do not vote in this election. Conversely, the holders of New Discovery common stock do not vote in the election of preferred stock directors.

So far as is known to New Discovery, the persons indicated below would have sole voting power with respect to the shares estimated to be owned by them, except as otherwise stated in the notes to the table.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Title of Class	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership (In thousands)	Percent of Class	Voting Power
David M. Zaslav <i>Chief Executive Officer, President and Director</i>	Series A Series B Series C			
Mark G. Hollinger <i>Chief Operating Officer and Senior Executive Vice President</i>	Series A Series B Series C		*	*
Bradley E. Singer <i>Senior Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer</i>	Series A Series B Series C			
Joseph A. LaSala, Jr. <i>Senior Executive Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary</i>	Series A Series B Series C			
Adria Alpert Romm <i>Senior Executive Vice President, Human Resources</i>	Series A Series B Series C			
Bruce L. Campbell <i>President, Digital Media and Corporate Development</i>	Series A Series B Series C			
John S. Hendricks <i>Chairman of the Board and Director</i>	Series A Series B Series C			
John C. Malone <i>Director</i>	Series A Series B Series C	1,128(1) 6,094(2) 7,222(1)	* 92.3% 5.1%	23.0%

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Robert R. Bennett	Series A	164(3)	*	4.1%
<i>Director</i>	Series B	834(4)	11.2%	
	Series C	998(3)	*	
Paul A. Gould	Series A	120(5)	*	*
<i>Director</i>	Series B	88	1.3%	
	Series C	208(5)		
Robert J. Miron	Series A			
<i>Director</i>	Series B			
	Series C			
M. LaVoy Robison	Series A	7(5)	*	*
<i>Director</i>	Series B			
	Series C	7(5)		

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Name of Beneficial Owner	Title of Class	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership (In thousands)	Percent of Class	Voting Power
J. David Wargo <i>Director</i>	Series A	10(6)	*	*
	Series B			
	Series C	10(6)		
Robert R. Beck <i>Director</i>	Series A	21	*	*
	Series B	11	*	
	Series C	32	*	
Lawrence S. Kramer <i>Director</i>	Series A			
	Series B			
	Series C			
Steven A. Miron <i>Director</i>	Series A			
	Series B			
	Series C			
All directors and executive officers as a Group (16 persons)	Series A	1,450	1.1%	27.3%
	Series B	7,027	94.6%	
	Series C	8,477	6.3%	

* Less than one percent

- (1) See footnotes (1) and (2) to the Security Ownership of Management table under Management of DHC Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.
- (2) See footnote (1) to the Security Ownership of Management table under Management of DHC Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.
- (3) See footnotes (3), (4) and (5) to the Security Ownership of Management table under Management of DHC Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.
- (4) See footnotes (3) and (5) to the Security Ownership of Management table under Management of DHC Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.
- (5) See footnote (3) to the Security Ownership of Management table under Management of DHC Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.
- (6) See footnotes (3) and (6) to the Security Ownership of Management table under Management of DHC Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.

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DHC ANNUAL STOCKHOLDER MEETING AND PROXY SOLICITATIONS

DHC ANNUAL MEETING

Time, Place & Date

[], 2008
[] a.m., local time
[]
[]
[], Colorado []

The Annual Meeting may be adjourned or postponed to another date, time or place for proper purposes, including for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies.

Purposes

To consider and vote on the merger proposal;

To consider and vote on the preferred stock issuance proposal;

To consider and vote on the re-election of John C. Malone and Robert R. Bennett as Class III directors pursuant to the election of directors proposal;

To consider and vote on the auditors ratification proposal; and

To transact other business as may properly be presented at the Annual Meeting or any postponements or adjournments thereof.

At the present time, DHC knows of no other matters that will be presented at the Annual Meeting.

Quorum

In order to carry on the business of the Annual Meeting, DHC must have a quorum present. This means that at least a majority of the aggregate voting power represented by the outstanding shares of DHC common stock, as of the record date, must be represented at the Annual Meeting, either in person or by proxy. For purposes of determining a quorum, your shares will be included as represented at the meeting even if you indicate on your proxy that you abstain from voting. In addition, if a broker, who is a record holder of shares, indicates on a form of proxy that the broker does not have discretionary authority to vote those shares on any proposal, or if those shares are voted in circumstances in which proxy authority is defective or has been withheld with respect to any proposal, these shares (which we refer to as **broker non-votes**) will be treated as present for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum. See Voting Procedures for Shares Held in Street Name Effect of Broker Non-Votes below.

Record Date 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2008

Shares Entitled to Vote Holders of DHC Series A common stock and DHC Series B common stock, as recorded in DHC's stock register as of the record date for the Annual Meeting, may vote at the Annual Meeting.

Votes You Have At the Annual Meeting, holders of DHC Series A common stock will have one vote for each share of DHC Series A common stock that DHC's records show they owned as of the record date for the Annual Meeting.

At the Annual Meeting, holders of DHC Series B common stock will have ten votes for each share of DHC Series B common stock that DHC's records show they owned as of the record date for the Annual Meeting.

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Recommendation of the Board of Directors

Transaction proposals. DHC's board of directors (and, with respect to DHC incentive plan concerns, the compensation committee of the DHC board) has unanimously approved the Transaction, including the Transaction Agreement, the merger agreement, the merger, the preferred stock issuance, the terms of New Discovery's charter and the amendment and restatement of the DHC incentive plan and determined that the Transaction is advisable and in the best interests of DHC and its stockholders. Accordingly, DHC's board of directors recommends that DHC stockholders vote **FOR** each of the transaction proposals.

Annual Business Proposals. DHC's board of directors has also approved the annual business proposals. Accordingly, DHC's board of directors recommends that DHC stockholders vote **FOR** each of the annual business proposals.

Votes Required

Transaction proposals. Approval of each of the merger proposal, preferred stock issuance proposal and authorized stock proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the DHC Series A common stock and DHC Series B common stock outstanding as of the record date for the Annual Meeting, voting together as a single class.

Approval of the incentive plan proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the shares of DHC common stock outstanding on the record date for the Annual Meeting and present at the Annual Meeting, in person or by proxy, voting together as a single class.

The directors and executive officers of DHC, who as of June 30, 2008 together beneficially own shares of DHC common stock representing approximately 34.4% of DHC's aggregate voting power, have indicated to DHC that they intend to vote **FOR** the transaction proposals at the Annual Meeting.

Annual Business Proposals. The election of each of Messrs. Malone and Bennett as Class III directors pursuant to the election of directors proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a plurality of the votes of the shares of DHC Series A common stock and DHC Series B common stock outstanding on the record date and present, in person or by proxy, and voting at the Annual Meeting, in person or by proxy.

Approval of the DHC auditors ratification proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the shares of DHC Series A common stock and DHC Series B common stock outstanding on the record date for the Annual Meeting and present, in person or by proxy, at the Annual Meeting, voting together as a single class.

Shares Outstanding

As of the record date for the Annual Meeting, there were [] shares of DHC Series A common stock and [] shares of DHC Series B common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting.

Numbers of Holders

As of the record date for the Annual Meeting, there were approximately [] record holders of DHC Series A common stock

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and [] record holders of DHC Series B common stock (which amounts do not include the number of stockholders whose shares are held of record by banks, brokers or other nominees, but include each such institution as one holder).

Voting Procedures for Record Holders

Holders of record of DHC common stock as of the record date for the Annual Meeting may vote in person thereat. Alternatively, they may give a proxy by completing, signing, dating and returning the proxy card that is being included with the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus, or by voting by telephone or over the Internet. Instructions for voting by using the telephone or the Internet are printed on the proxy voting instructions attached to the proxy card. In order to vote via the Internet, have your proxy card available so you can input the required information from the card, and log into the Internet website address shown on the proxy card. When you log on to the Internet website address, you will receive instructions on how to vote your shares. The telephone and Internet voting procedures are designed to authenticate votes cast by use of a personal identification number, which will be provided to each voting shareholder separately.

Unless subsequently revoked, shares of DHC common stock represented by a proxy submitted as described below and received at or before the Annual Meeting will be voted in accordance with the instructions on the proxy.

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT. It is recommended that you vote by proxy even if you plan to attend the Annual Meeting. You may change your vote at the Annual Meeting. To submit a written proxy by mail, you should complete, sign, date and mail the proxy in accordance with its instructions.

If any other matters are properly presented before the Annual Meeting, the persons you choose as proxies will have discretion to vote or to act on these matters according to their best judgment, unless you indicate otherwise on your proxy.

If a proxy is signed and returned by a DHC record holder without indicating any voting instructions, the shares of DHC common stock represented by the proxy will be voted **FOR** the approval of each of the transaction proposals and **FOR** the approval of each of the annual business proposals.

If a proxy is signed and returned by a DHC record holder and the DHC record holder indicates that it is abstaining from voting, the proxy will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** each of the transaction proposals and the auditors ratification proposal, but it will have no effect on the vote on the election of directors proposal.

Failure of a DHC record holder to submit a proxy representing shares of DHC common stock or vote in person at the Annual Meeting will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** each of the merger proposal, preferred stock issuance proposal and authorized stock proposal but it will have no effect on the vote on the incentive plan proposal or either of the annual business proposals.

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Voting Procedures for Shares Held in Street Name

General

If you hold your shares in the name of a bank, broker or other nominee, you should follow the instructions provided by your bank, broker or nominee when voting your shares of DHC common stock or when granting or revoking a proxy. If you do not provide voting instructions to your broker, your broker may, in their discretion, vote your shares of DHC common stock on the election of directors proposal and the auditors ratification proposal. However, absent specific instructions from you, your broker is not permitted to vote your shares of DHC common stock on any of the transaction proposals.

Effect of Broker Non-Votes

Broker non-votes will be counted as present and represented at the Annual Meeting but will not be voted on any of the enumerated proposals or any other matter submitted to stockholders.

Shares represented by broker non-votes will be deemed shares not entitled to vote and will not be included for purposes of determining the aggregate voting power and number of shares present and entitled to vote on the annual business proposals or the incentive plan proposal. As a result, broker non-votes will have no effect on any of the annual business proposals or the incentive plan proposal. However, a broker non-vote will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** each of the merger proposal, the preferred stock issuance proposal and the authorized stock proposal.

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT.

Revoking a Proxy

Before your proxy is voted, you may change your vote by telephone or over the Internet (if you originally voted by telephone or over the Internet), by voting in person at the Annual Meeting or by delivering a signed proxy revocation or a new signed proxy with a later date to Discovery Holding Company, c/o Computershare Trust Company, N.A., P.O. Box 43102, Providence, Rhode Island 02940. Any signed proxy revocation or new signed proxy must be received before the start of the Annual Meeting.

Your attendance at the Annual Meeting will not, by itself, revoke your proxy.

If your shares are held in an account by a broker, bank or other nominee, you should contact your broker, bank or other nominee to change your vote.

Solicitation of Proxies

The accompanying proxy for the Annual Meeting is being solicited on behalf of DHC's board of directors. In addition to this mailing, DHC's employees may solicit proxies personally, electronically or by telephone. DHC pays the cost of soliciting these proxies. DHC also reimburses

brokers and other nominees for their expenses in sending these materials to you and getting your voting instructions.

Auditors

KPMG LLP serves as DHC's independent auditors. A representative of KPMG is expected to attend the Annual Meeting with the opportunity to make a statement and/or respond to appropriate questions from DHC stockholders at the Annual Meeting.

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DHC ANNUAL BUSINESS PROPOSALS

Election of directors proposal

Board of Directors

DHC's board of directors currently consists of five directors, divided among three classes. DHC's Class III directors, whose term will expire at the Annual Meeting, are John C. Malone and Robert R. Bennett. Mr. Malone and Mr. Bennett are nominated for re-election to DHC's board to continue to serve as Class III directors, and DHC has been informed that they are willing to continue to serve as directors of DHC. The term of the Class III directors who are elected at the Annual Meeting will expire at the annual meeting of DHC's stockholders in the year 2011. DHC's Class I director, whose term will expire at the annual meeting of DHC's stockholders in the year 2009, is J. David Wargo. DHC's Class II directors, whose term will expire in the year 2010, are Paul A. Gould and M. LaVoy Robison. The directors of each class will hold office until their respective death, resignation or removal and until their respective successors are elected and qualified. Set forth under Management of DHC Executive Officers and Directors is certain background information for the director nominees for re-election and the three directors of DHC whose terms of office will continue after the Annual Meeting.

The number of shares of DHC common stock beneficially owned by each director of DHC, as of June 30, 2008, is set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus under the caption Management of DHC Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management Security Ownership of Management.

If any nominee should decline re-election or should become unable to serve as a director of DHC for any reason before the Annual Meeting, votes in favor of that nominee will be cast for a substitute nominee, if any, designated by the DHC board of directors, or, if none is so designated prior to the election, votes will be cast according to the judgment of the person or persons voting the proxy.

Vote and Recommendation

A plurality of the affirmative votes of the shares of DHC common stock outstanding on the record date, voting together as a single class, that are voted in person or by proxy at the Annual Meeting is required to elect Mr. John C. Malone and Mr. Robert R. Bennett as Class III directors of DHC's board of directors.

*The DHC board of directors recommends a vote **FOR** the election of the nominees to DHC's board of directors.*

Auditors ratification proposal

DHC is asking its stockholders to ratify the selection of KPMG LLP as its independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008.

Even if the selection of KPMG LLP is ratified, the audit committee of DHC's board in its discretion may direct the appointment of a different independent accounting firm at any time during the year if DHC's audit committee determines that such a change would be in the best interests of DHC and its stockholders. In the event DHC stockholders fail to ratify the selection of KPMG LLP, DHC's audit committee will consider it as a direction to select other auditors for the year ending December 31, 2008.

Ratification of KPMG LLP as DHC's independent auditors for the year ending December 31, 2008 has no effect on the auditor selection of New Discovery, upon consummation of the Transaction, for the year ending December 31, 2008.

A representative of KPMG LLP is expected to be present at the Annual Meeting, will have the opportunity to make a statement if that representative so desires and will be available to respond to appropriate questions.

Table of Contents***Audit Fees and All Other Fees***

The following table presents fees for professional audit services rendered by KPMG LLP for the audit of the annual financial statements of DHC, including its consolidated subsidiaries, for the fiscal years 2007 and 2006, and fees billed for other services rendered by KPMG LLP:

	2007	2006
Audit fees	\$ 1,969,000	2,044,000
Audit related fees(1)	33,000	152,000
Audit and audit related fees	2,002,000	2,196,000
Tax fees(2)	527,000	283,000
Total fees	\$ 2,529,000	2,479,000

- (1) Audit related fees include fees incurred for due diligence related to potential business combinations and audits of financial statements of certain employee benefits plans.
- (2) Tax fees consisted of tax compliance and consultations regarding the tax implications of certain transactions.

DHC's audit committee has considered whether the provision of services by KPMG LLP to DHC other than auditing is compatible with KPMG LLP maintaining its independence and believes that the provision of such other services is compatible with KPMG LLP maintaining its independence.

Policy on Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of Independent Auditor

DHC's audit committee has adopted a policy regarding the pre-approval of all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by DHC's independent auditor. Pursuant to this policy, DHC's audit committee has approved the engagement of DHC's independent auditor to provide the following services (all of which are collectively referred to as **pre-approved services**):

audit services as specified in the policy, including (i) financial audits of DHC and its subsidiaries, (ii) services associated with DHC's periodic reports, registration statements and other documents filed or issued in connection with a securities offering (including comfort letters and consents), (iii) attestations of DHC management's reports on internal controls and (iv) consultations with management as to accounting or reporting of transactions;

audit related services as specified in the policy, including (i) due diligence services, (ii) financial audits of employee benefit plans, (iii) attestation services not required by statute or regulation, (iv) certain audits incremental to the audit of DHC's consolidated financial statements and (v) closing balance sheet audits related to dispositions; and

tax services as specified in the policy, including federal, state, local and international tax planning, compliance and review services, and tax due diligence and advice regarding mergers and acquisitions.

Notwithstanding the foregoing general pre-approval, any individual project involving the provision of pre-approved services that is expected to result in fees in excess of \$40,000 requires the specific pre-approval of DHC's audit committee. In addition, any engagement of DHC's independent auditors for services other than the pre-approved services requires the specific approval of DHC's audit committee. DHC's audit committee has delegated the authority for the foregoing approvals to the chairman of the audit committee, subject to his subsequent disclosure to the entire audit committee of the granting of any such approval. M. LaVoy Robison currently serves as the chairman of the DHC audit committee.

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DHC's pre-approval policy prohibits the engagement of DHC's independent auditor to provide any services that are subject to the prohibition imposed by Section 201 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

All services provided by DHC's independent auditor during 2007 were approved in accordance with the terms of the policy.

Vote and Recommendation

The affirmative vote of the holders of a least a majority of the aggregate voting power of the shares of DHC common stock outstanding on the record date and present at the Annual Meeting, in person or by proxy, voting together as a single class, is required to ratify the selection of KPMG LLP as DHC's independent auditors for the year ending December 31, 2008.

*The DHC board of directors recommends a vote **FOR** the ratification of the selection of KPMG LLP as DHC's independent auditors for the year ending December 31, 2008.*

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT OF DHC****Executive Officers and Directors**

The following lists the executive officers and directors of DHC, their birth dates and a description of their business experience, including positions held with DHC. Each of DHC's executive officers is also an employee of Liberty, and each of them provides his services to DHC under the terms of a services agreement between DHC and Liberty described under Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis below.

Name	Position
John C. Malone Born March 7, 1941	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of DHC since March 2005, and a director of DHC since May 2005. Mr. Malone has served as Chairman of the Board and a director of Liberty since 1990. Mr. Malone served as Chairman of the Board of TCI from November 1996 to March 1999; and Chief Executive Officer of TCI from January 1994 to March 1999. Mr. Malone is Chairman of the Board of Liberty Global and The DirecTV Group, Inc.; and a director of IAC/InterActiveCorp and Expedia, Inc.
Robert R. Bennett Born April 19, 1958	President of DHC since March 2005, and a director of DHC since May 2005. Mr. Bennett served as President of Liberty from April 1997 to February 2006 and as Chief Executive Officer of Liberty from April 1997 to August 2005. Mr. Bennett held various executive positions with Liberty since its inception in 1990. Mr. Bennett is a director of Liberty and Sprint Nextel Corporation.
David J.A. Flowers Born May 17, 1954	Senior Vice President and Treasurer of DHC since March 2005. Mr. Flowers has served as Senior Vice President of Liberty since October 2000 and Treasurer of Liberty since April 1997. Mr. Flowers served as a Vice President of Liberty from June 1995 to October 2000.
Albert E. Rosenthaler Born August 29, 1959	Senior Vice President of DHC since March 2005. Mr. Rosenthaler has served as Senior Vice President of Liberty since April 2002. Prior to joining Liberty, Mr. Rosenthaler was a tax partner in the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen LLP for more than five years.
Christopher W. Shean Born July 16, 1965	Senior Vice President and Controller of DHC since March 2005. Mr. Shean has served as Senior Vice President of Liberty since January 2002 and Controller of Liberty since October 2000. Mr. Shean served as a Vice President of Liberty from October 2000 to January 2002.
Charles Y. Tanabe Born November 27, 1951	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of DHC since March 2005. Mr. Tanabe has served as Executive Vice President of Liberty since January 2007 and General Counsel of Liberty since January 1999. Mr. Tanabe served as Senior Vice President of Liberty from January 1999 to December 2006 and Secretary of Liberty from April 2001 to January 2007.
Paul A. Gould Born September 27, 1945	A director of DHC since May 2005. Mr. Gould has served as a Managing Director and Executive Vice President of Allen & Company Incorporated, an investment banking services company, for more than the last five years. Mr. Gould is a director of Liberty, Ampco-Pittsburgh Corporation and

M. LaVoy Robison
Born September 6, 1935

Liberty Global.

A director of DHC since May 2005. Mr. Robison has been executive director and a board member of The Anschutz Foundation (a private foundation) since January 1998. Mr. Robison is a director of Liberty.

J. David Wargo
Born October 1, 1953

A director of DHC since May 2005. Mr. Wargo has served as President of Wargo & Company, Inc., a private investment company specializing in the communications industry, since January 1993. Mr. Wargo is a director of Strayer Education, Inc. and Liberty Global.

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The executive officers named above will serve in such capacities until the next annual meeting of DHC's board of directors, or until their respective successors have been duly elected and have been qualified, or until their earlier death, resignation, disqualification or removal from office.

There is no family relationship among any of DHC's executive officers or directors, by blood, marriage or adoption.

During the past five years, none of the above persons has had any involvement in such legal proceedings that would be material to an evaluation of his or her ability or integrity.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires DHC executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of DHC equity securities, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Officers, directors and greater than ten-percent stockholders are required by SEC regulation to furnish us with copies of all Section 16 forms they file.

Based solely on a review of the copies of the Forms 3, 4 and 5 and amendments to those forms furnished to DHC with respect to its most recent fiscal year, or written representations that no Forms 5 were required, DHC believes that, during the year ended December 31, 2007, all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to DHC officers, directors and greater than ten-percent beneficial owners were complied with.

Director Independence

It is DHC's policy that a majority of the members of its board of directors be independent of its management. For a director to be deemed independent, DHC's board of directors must affirmatively determine that the director has no direct or indirect material relationship with DHC. To assist its board of directors in determining which of its directors qualify as independent for purposes of the NASDAQ Stock Market listing standards as well as applicable rules and regulations adopted by the SEC, DHC developed categorical standards of director independence, which DHC refers to as its criteria for director independence. Under these criteria, a director will be deemed independent if such director:

is not an employee or member of DHC's management or the management of any of its subsidiaries;

has no material relationship with DHC (either directly or as a partner, stockholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with DHC); for this purpose material relationships can, for example, include commercial, industrial, banking, consulting, legal, accounting, charitable and familial relationships;

has no other relationship with DHC or its subsidiaries that would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment as a director; and

does not accept any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from DHC, except fees received for services as a director (including fees for serving on a committee of DHC's board of directors).

In addition, under these criteria, a director will not be deemed independent if such director:

is, or, during the three years preceding the determination date (which period of three years is referred to as the **determination period**), was employed by DHC or any of its subsidiaries, or has a family member who is or was during the determination period an executive officer of DHC or any of its subsidiaries;

is, or has an immediate family member who is, an executive officer, partner or controlling stockholder of an organization that made payments to or received payments from DHC for property or services in the current or any of the past three fiscal years, in an amount which exceeded the greater of \$200,000 or 5% of the recipient's consolidated gross revenue for that year, other than payments solely from investments in DHC securities or payments under non-discretionary charitable contribution matching programs;

received, or has an immediate family member who received, any payment in excess of \$60,000 from DHC or any of its subsidiaries during any period of twelve consecutive months within the determination period, other than (a) director and committee fees, (b) payments arising solely from investments in DHC securities,

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(c) compensation to an immediate family member who is a non-executive employee of DHC or any of its subsidiaries, (d) benefits under a tax-qualified retirement plan, (e) non-discretionary compensation, or (f) certain permitted loans;

is, or has an immediate family member who is, a current partner of the external auditor of DHC or any of its subsidiaries or was a partner or employee with the external auditor of DHC or any of its subsidiaries who worked on the audit of DHC or any of its subsidiaries at any time during the determination period; or

is, or during the determination period was, or has a family member who is, or during the determination period was, employed as an executive officer by a company as to which an executive officer of DHC serves, or during the determination period served, as a director and member of the compensation committee of such other company.

DHC's criteria for director independence can be found, in its entirety, on its website at www.discoveryholdingcompany.com. In accordance with these criteria, DHC's board of directors has determined that each of Paul A. Gould, M. LaVoy Robison and J. David Wargo qualifies as an independent director of DHC.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Executive Committee

DHC's board of directors has established an executive committee, whose members are Robert R. Bennett, Paul A. Gould and John C. Malone. Except as specifically prohibited by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, the executive committee may exercise all the powers and authority of DHC's board of directors in the management of DHC's business and affairs, including the power and authority to authorize the issuance of shares of DHC capital stock.

Compensation Committee

DHC's board of directors has established a compensation committee, whose members are Paul A. Gould, M. LaVoy Robison and J. David Wargo. See [Director Independence](#) above. The compensation committee reviews and makes recommendations to DHC's board of directors regarding all forms of compensation provided to DHC's executive officers and directors. In addition, the compensation committee reviews and makes recommendations on bonus and stock compensation arrangements for all employees of DHC and has responsibility for the administration of the DHC incentive plan and the Discovery Holding Company Transitional Stock Adjustment Plan. The compensation committee also reviews, evaluates and approves, on a semi-annual basis, the allocation of costs and expenses made by Liberty for services rendered to DHC by DHC's named executive officers under the services agreement between DHC and Liberty. For a description of the services agreement and DHC's process for determining the propriety of the cost and expense allocations for DHC's named executive officers thereunder, see [Executive Compensation](#) Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

The DHC board of directors has adopted a written charter for the compensation committee, which is available on DHC's website at www.discoveryholdingcompany.com.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation in Compensation Decisions

The members of DHC's compensation committee are Paul A. Gould, M. LaVoy Robison and J. David Wargo. No member of DHC's compensation committee is a current or former officer or, during 2007 an employee, of DHC or any of its subsidiaries. No interlocking relationship exists between DHC's board and its compensation committee and the

board of directors or compensation committee of any other company.

Audit Committee

The DHC board of directors has established an audit committee, whose members are Mr. Gould, Mr. Robison and Mr. Wargo. See [Director Independence](#) above. The audit committee reviews and monitors the corporate

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financial reporting and the internal and external audits of DHC. The committee's functions include, among other things:

appointing or replacing DHC's independent auditors;

reviewing and approving in advance the scope of and fees for DHC's annual audit and reviewing the results of DHC's audits with its independent auditors;

reviewing and approving in advance the scope of and the fees for non-audit services of DHC's independent auditors;

reviewing audited financial statements with DHC's management and independent auditors and making recommendations regarding inclusion of such audited financial statements in certain of DHC's public filings;

overseeing the performance of services by DHC's independent auditors, including holding quarterly meetings to review the quarterly reports of DHC's independent auditors, discussing with DHC's independent auditors issues regarding the ability of DHC's independent auditors to perform such services, obtaining, annually, a letter from DHC's independent auditors addressing certain internal quality-control issues, reviewing with DHC's independent auditors any audit-related problems or difficulties and the response of DHC's management, and addressing other general oversight issues;

reviewing compliance with and the adequacy of DHC's existing major accounting and financial reporting policies;

overseeing the implementation and maintenance of an internal audit function, discussing with DHC's independent auditors and DHC's management the internal audit function's responsibilities, budget and staff, periodically reviewing with DHC's independent auditors the results and findings of the internal audit function and coordinating with DHC's management to ensure that the issues associated with such results and findings are addressed;

reviewing and overseeing compliance with, and establishing procedures for the treatment of alleged violations of, applicable securities laws, SEC and Nasdaq Stock Market rules regarding audit committees and the code of business conduct and ethics adopted by DHC's board of directors; and

preparing a report for DHC's annual proxy statement.

DHC's board of directors has adopted a written charter for the audit committee, which is available on DHC's website at www.discoveryholdingcompany.com.

Audit Committee Report. Each member of the audit committee is an independent director as determined by the board of directors of Discovery Holding Company, based on the rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market and the criteria of director independence adopted by the board. Each member of the audit committee also satisfies the SEC's independence requirements for members of audit committees. M. LaVoy Robison is Discovery Holding Company's audit committee financial expert under applicable SEC rules and regulations.

The audit committee reviews Discovery Holding Company's financial reporting process on behalf of the board of directors. KPMG LLP, Discovery Holding Company's independent auditor for 2007, is responsible for expressing opinions on the conformity of Discovery Holding Company's audited consolidated financial statements with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The audit committee has reviewed and discussed with management and KPMG Discovery Holding Company's most recent audited consolidated financial statements. The audit committee has also discussed with KPMG the matters required to be discussed by the Statement on Auditing Standards No. 114, The Auditor's Communication with those charged with Governance, as modified or supplemented, including that firm's judgment about the quality of Discovery Holding Company's accounting principles, as applied in its financial reporting.

KPMG has provided the audit committee with the written disclosures and the letter required by Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1 (Independence Discussions with Audit Committees), as modified or supplemented,

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and the audit committee has discussed with KPMG that firm's independence from Discovery Holding Company and its subsidiaries.

Based on the reviews, discussions and other considerations referred to above, the audit committee recommended to the board of directors of Discovery Holding Company that the audited financial statements be included in Discovery Holding Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed on February 15, 2008 with the SEC.

Submitted by the Members of the Audit Committee:

Paul A. Gould

M. LaVoy Robison

J. David Wargo

Absence of a Nominating Committee

DHC does not have a standing nominating committee. The board as a whole performs the functions of a nominating committee for purposes of the annual selection of nominees for the election of directors. DHC believes a nominating committee is not necessary because the board as a whole is familiar with the industries in which DHC operates and is knowledgeable regarding the selection of directors. In addition, a majority of DHC's directors are considered independent directors within the meaning of the applicable rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market. The board does not have a charter or other written guidelines for its nominating process. While the board will consider nominees recommended by stockholders, it has not actively solicited such recommendations, nor has it to date established any director nominee criteria or stockholder nominee procedures. The board has historically selected nominees based on their business, financial, accounting or other relevant expertise, their prior experience in the industries in which DHC operates and their involvement with DHC.

Other

The board, by resolution, may from time to time establish certain other committees of the board, consisting of one or more of the directors of DHC. Any committee so established will have the powers delegated to it by resolution of the board, subject to applicable law.

Board Meetings

During 2007, there were 4 meetings of DHC's full board of directors, 2 meetings of DHC's compensation committee, 4 meetings of DHC's audit committee and no meetings of DHC's executive committee.

Director Attendance at Annual Meetings

DHC's board of directors encourages all members of the board to attend each annual meeting of the company's stockholders. All of DHC's board members attended DHC's 2007 annual meeting of stockholders.

Stockholder Communication with Directors

DHC's stockholders may send communications to DHC's board of directors or to individual directors by mail addressed to the Board of Directors or to an individual director c/o Discovery Holding Company, 12300 Liberty Boulevard, Englewood, Colorado 80112. Communications from stockholders will be forwarded to DHC's directors on a timely basis.

Executive Sessions

The independent directors of DHC held 1 executive session without the participation of management during 2007.

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Executive Compensation

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Services Agreement with Liberty

DHC's Chief Executive Officer is John C. Malone, its President is Robert R. Bennett, its principal financial officer is David J.A. Flowers and its three other most highly compensated executive officers for 2007 are Albert R. Rosenthaler, Christopher W. Shean and Charles Y. Tanabe. These persons are collectively referred to as the **DHC Named Executive Officers**. All of the DHC Named Executive Officers are also executive officers or employees of Liberty.

DHC was formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty. In July 2005, Liberty distributed to its stockholders all of DHC's shares in the tax-free DHC spin-off. Prior to the DHC spin-off, the DHC Named Executive Officers were the persons primarily responsible for managing and making policy decisions for DHC's business. In connection with the DHC spin-off, DHC entered into a services agreement with Liberty pursuant to which Liberty agreed to make available to DHC the services of certain personnel, including the DHC Named Executive Officers. Each of the DHC Named Executive Officers is compensated by Liberty as an executive officer or employee of that company, and is not directly compensated by DHC. Rather, pursuant to the services agreement DHC pays to Liberty an allocated portion of the salary and fringe benefits paid by Liberty to the DHC Named Executive Officers.

When DHC entered into the services agreement with Liberty, DHC agreed to a scheduled estimate of the annual allocation of employee costs and expenses for the DHC Named Executive Officers (and others) for calendar year 2005, which was based on the percentage of their respective work hours it was anticipated they would spend on DHC's business. Pursuant to the services agreement, DHC and Liberty reevaluate the appropriateness of the allocation schedule on a semi-annual basis to make appropriate adjustments. The allocation for each of the DHC Named Executive Officers for a particular period is evaluated based on discussions with that DHC Named Executive Officer and after an analysis of the business demands expected to be made on him by DHC for that period. DHC then discusses the proposed allocation with its compensation committee.

The annual allocations for each of the DHC Named Executive Officers in 2007 were as follows: Mr. Malone: 15%; Mr. Bennett: 100%; Mr. Flowers: 5%; Mr. Rosenthaler: 10%, Mr. Shean: 20% and Mr. Tanabe: 20%. These allocations resulted in payments to Liberty for the services of the DHC Named Executive Officers in the amounts set forth in the Salary column of the Summary Compensation Table below.

The services agreement is renewed automatically each year for successive one-year periods, unless earlier terminated (1) by DHC at any time on at least 30 days' prior written notice, (2) by Liberty at the end of any renewal term, upon at least 180 days' prior notice, (3) by Liberty upon written notice to DHC, following certain changes in control of DHC or DHC being the subject of certain bankruptcy or insolvency-related events or (4) by DHC upon written notice to Liberty, following certain changes in control of Liberty or Liberty being the subject of certain bankruptcy or insolvency-related events. If the Transaction is approved and consummated, the services agreement will be terminated effective upon the closing of the Transaction.

The compensation committee has determined that utilizing the services agreement with Liberty to obtain and pay for the services of the DHC Named Executive Officers enables DHC to obtain the services of highly-qualified individuals who are knowledgeable about DHC's business for less than the amount DHC would be required to pay full time executive officers with similar capabilities and responsibilities.

Equity Incentive Compensation

In connection with the DHC spin-off, DHC's board of directors adopted the DHC incentive plan, and the Discovery Holding Company Transitional Stock Adjustment Plan, which we refer to as the **DHC transitional plan**. The DHC incentive plan, which is expected to be assumed by New Discovery if the Transaction is consummated, provides for the grant of a variety of incentive awards, including stock options, restricted shares, stock appreciation rights and performance awards. The DHC transitional plan provided for the grant of awards with respect to DHC common stock that resulted from adjustments made, in connection with the DHC spin-off, to the then-outstanding Liberty incentive awards in accordance with the anti-dilution provisions of the Liberty incentive plans. The DHC

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incentive plan and the DHC transitional plan are administered by the compensation committee of DHC's board of directors.

The awards granted under the DHC transitional plan were made pursuant to the terms of a reorganization agreement DHC entered into with Liberty at the time of the DHC spin-off. In accordance with the reorganization agreement, each outstanding Liberty stock option and stock appreciation right held by the DHC Named Executive Officers was divided into an option to purchase a number of shares of the same series of DHC common stock as the series of Liberty common stock for which the outstanding Liberty award was exercisable equal to 0.10 times the number of shares for which the Liberty award was exercisable (a **DHC spin-off option**) and an adjusted option or stock appreciation right, as applicable, with respect to shares of Liberty common stock equal to the same series and number of shares of Liberty common stock for which the Liberty award was exercisable (an **adjusted Liberty award**). The exercise price or base price of each Liberty award was allocated between the DHC spin-off option and the adjusted Liberty award. DHC believes that the DHC spin-off options help to align the interests of the DHC Named Executive Officers with those of DHC's stockholders and help motivate them to increase the value of DHC for its stockholders.

On May 16, 2007, DHC's compensation committee determined to award Mr. Bennett options to purchase 10,000 shares of DHC Series A common stock under the DHC incentive plan, in recognition of Mr. Bennett's service to DHC. The options received by Mr. Bennett had an exercise price equal to \$22.90, which was the closing price of DHC Series A common stock on the grant date, and a grant date fair value of \$77,382. For more information, please see the Grants of Plan-Based Awards table below.

DHC's compensation committee does not expect to grant future awards under the DHC incentive plan prior to the completion of the Transaction. If the Transaction is not completed, the DHC compensation committee expects to grant future awards under the DHC incentive plan in those circumstances in which either (i) the award will help better align the interests of a recipient with those of DHC's stockholders and help motivate the recipient to increase the value of DHC for its stockholders or (ii) the award will assist DHC in attracting key employees. Although the DHC compensation committee has not adopted a formal policy in this regard, the DHC compensation committee does not intend to award equity or equity-linked awards under the DHC incentive plan at a time when DHC's board of directors is in possession of undisclosed, material information that can reasonably be expected to cause increased trading in DHC stock. No further awards may be granted under the transitional plan.

Employment Contracts, Termination of Employment and Change in Control Arrangements

DHC has no employment contracts, termination of employment agreements or change of control agreements with any of the DHC Named Executive Officers. However, under the terms of the services agreement if Liberty terminates any of the DHC Named Executive Officers who devoted 50% or more of his time to providing services to DHC over the one-year period preceding such termination (the **look-back period**), a portion of any severance payments payable to that officer by Liberty will be allocated to DHC. The amount allocated to DHC will be based upon the percentage determined by dividing the total number of months in which such executive devoted 50% or more of his time providing services to DHC under the services agreement by the total number of months that he was employed by Liberty or its predecessors, to the extent taken into account for purposes of determining the severance payment payable to that executive (or using such other basis upon which the amount of the severance payment is determined to be payable to that executive), multiplied by the percentage of the executive's time devoted to providing services to DHC during the look-back period.

In addition, under the DHC incentive plan following a change of control of DHC all awards granted thereunder will fully vest, unless the DHC compensation committee determines otherwise and effective provision is made to substitute new, equivalent awards of any successor company.

Table of Contents**Summary Compensation Table**

The following table sets forth information regarding the compensation paid to each of the DHC Named Executive Officers during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)(1)	Option Awards (\$)(2)	All Other Compensation (\$)(3)	Total (\$)
John C. Malone Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board (principal executive officer)	2007	390	278,896	150,000	429,286
	2006	390	355,303	75,000	430,693
Robert R. Bennett President	2007	500,000	51,588(4)		551,588
	2006	468,750			468,750
David J.A. Flowers Senior Vice President and Treasurer (principal financial officer)	2007	31,250	61,133		92,383
	2006	28,750	88,850		117,600
Albert E. Rosenthaler Senior Vice President	2007	62,500	70,374		132,874
	2006	43,125	119,208		162,333
Christopher W. Shean Senior Vice President and Controller (principal accounting officer)	2007	125,000	62,364		187,364
	2006	115,000	82,647		197,647
Charles Y. Tanabe Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	2007	170,000	62,073		232,073
	2006	143,000	93,770		236,770

- (1) During 2006 and 2007, each DHC Named Executive Officer was also an executive officer or employee of Liberty. Pursuant to a services agreement between DHC and Liberty, Liberty allocates a portion of the compensation it pays to the DHC Named Executive Officers to DHC as described above in Compensation Discussion and Analysis. In addition to the salary amount for each DHC Named Executive Officer included in the table, Liberty allocates to DHC an amount for employee benefits equal to 15% of the allocated amount of the salary that is allocated to DHC for that DHC Named Executive Officer. The amounts in the table represent amounts allocated to DHC by Liberty for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.
- (2) The dollar amounts recognized for financial statement reporting purposes have been calculated in accordance with FAS 123R. For a description of the assumptions applied in these calculations, see Note 4 to DHC's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 (which are included in DHC's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, as filed with the SEC).
- (3) Pursuant to Mr. Malone's employment agreement with Liberty, he is entitled to receive an annual allowance for personal expenses (which was \$500,000 during 2006 and increased to \$1 million during 2007), such as payment for or reimbursement of professional fees and other expenses incurred for estate, tax planning and other services and personal use of corporate aircraft and flight crew. Liberty has allocated 15% of this allowance during each of 2007 and 2006 to DHC pursuant to the services agreement.

- (4) On May 16, 2007, Mr. Bennett received a grant of options to acquire 10,000 shares of DHC Series A stock for his service to DHC. The dollar amounts recognized for financial statement purposes, as calculated in accordance with FAS 123R, under these options is included in the table.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table contains information regarding plan-based incentive awards granted during the year ended December 31, 2007 to the DHC Named Executive Officers.

Name	Grant date	All other option awards: Number of securities underlying options	Exercise or base price of option awards	Grant date fair value of stock and option awards
Robert R. Bennett Series A	May 16, 2007	10,000(1)	\$ 22.90	\$ 77,382

(1) Vests on May 16, 2008.

Table of Contents**Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End**

The following table contains information regarding unexercised options to acquire shares of DHC common stock, which were outstanding as of December 31, 2007 and held by the DHC Named Executive Officers.

Name	Number of securities underlying unexercised options- Exercisable	Option awards		Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date
		Number of securities underlying unexercised options- Unexercisable			
John C. Malone					
Series A	13,333	6,667(1)		14.67	6/14/08
Series B	1,148,540			19.06	2/28/11
	120,000	60,000(1)		15.91	6/14/08
Robert R. Bennett					
Series A	100,000			13.00	7/31/13
	100,000			11.84	8/6/14
		10,000(2)		22.90	5/16/17
Series B	1,667,985			19.06	2/28/11
David J.A. Flowers					
Series A	147,686			17.54	2/28/11
	16,000	4,000(3)		13.00	7/31/13
	15,000	10,000(4)		11.84	8/6/14
Albert E. Rosenthaler					
Series A		5,000(3)		13.00	7/31/13
		10,000(4)		11.84	8/6/14
Christopher W. Shean					
Series A		5,000(3)		13.00	7/31/13
		10,000(4)		11.84	8/6/14
Charles Y. Tanabe					
Series A	101,915			17.54	2/28/11
		5,000(3)		13.00	7/31/13
		9,000(4)		11.84	8/6/14

(1) Vests as to 100% on June 14, 2008.

(2) Vests as to 100% on May 16, 2008.

(3) Vests as to 100% on July 31, 2008.

(4) Vests as to 50% on each of August 6, 2008 and 2009.

Table of Contents***Option Exercises and Stock Vested Table***

The following table sets forth information regarding the exercise of stock options held by the DHC Named Executive Officers, in each case, during the year ended December 31, 2007.

Name	Option awards	
	Number of shares acquired on exercise	Value realized on exercise (\$)
Albert E. Rosenthaler Series A	86,280	1,207,334
Christopher W. Shean Series A	68,845	839,732
Charles Y. Tanabe Series A	128,500	1,329,189

Director Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information regarding the compensation paid to each director of DHC, other than Messrs. Malone and Bennett, during the year ended December 31, 2007.

Name(1)	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)(2)	Option Awards (\$)(3)(4)	Total (\$)
Paul A. Gould	63,000	66,494(5)	129,494
M. LaVoy Robison	75,000	66,494(6)	141,494
J. David Wargo	63,000	66,494(7)	129,494

- (1) Excludes John C. Malone and Robert R. Bennett, each of whom is a director of DHC and a DHC Named Executive Officer.
- (2) Each of the DHC directors who is not an officer or employee of DHC is paid a retainer of \$50,000 per year, payable quarterly in arrears, plus a fee of \$1,000 for each board meeting he attends. In addition, the chairman and each other member of the audit committee of DHC's board of directors is paid a fee of \$5,000 and \$2,000, respectively, for each audit committee meeting he attends. Each member of the executive committee and the compensation committee who is not an employee of DHC receives a fee of \$1,000 for each committee meeting he attends. Fees to DHC directors are payable in cash. In addition, DHC reimburses members of its board for travel expenses incurred to attend any meetings of its board or any committee thereof.

- (3) The dollar amounts recognized for financial statement purposes have been calculated in accordance with FAS 123R. For a description of the assumptions applied in these calculations, see Note 13 to DHC's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 (which are included in DHC's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, as filed with the SEC).
- (4) Pursuant to the Discovery Holding Company 2005 Nonemployee Director Incentive Plan, on May 16, 2007, DHC's board of directors granted each of the nonemployee directors options (the **director options**) to purchase 10,000 shares of DHC Series A common stock at an exercise price equal to \$22.90, which was the closing price of DHC Series A common stock on the grant date. The director options received by each director had a grant date fair value of \$77,382. The director options will become exercisable on the date of the Annual Meeting, or on such earlier date that the grantee ceases to be a director because of death or disability, and will terminate without becoming exercisable if the grantee resigns or is removed from the board before the date of the Annual Meeting. The director options will, upon becoming exercisable, be exercisable until May 16, 2017, or, if earlier, until the first business day following the first anniversary of the date the grantee ceases to be a director (or, if the grantee dies within that period, until the first business day following the expiration of the one-year period beginning on the date of the grantee's death).
- (5) In addition to the director options, as of February 29, 2008, Mr. Gould held an aggregate 14,175 outstanding option awards, all of which were granted prior to 2007.

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- (6) In addition to the director options, as of February 29, 2008, Mr. Robison held an aggregate 13,300 outstanding option awards, all of which were granted prior to 2007.
- (7) In addition to the director options, as of February 29, 2008, Mr. Wargo held an aggregate 11,048 outstanding option awards, all of which were granted prior to 2007.

Equity Compensation Plans***Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans***

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2007, with respect to shares of DHC common stock authorized for issuance under DHC equity compensation plans.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in the first column)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:			
Discovery Holding Company 2005 Incentive Plan:			
Series A common stock	10,000	\$ 22.90	19,990,000(1)
Series B common stock		\$	
Discovery Holding Company 2005 Nonemployee Director Incentive Plan			
Series A common stock	60,000	\$ 18.69	4,940,000(1)
Series B common stock		\$	
Discovery Holding Company Transitional Stock Adjustment Plan(2)			
Series A common stock	1,082,292	\$ 15.42	
Series B common stock	2,996,525	\$ 18.87	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	None		
Total	4,148,817	\$ 17.91	24,930,000

- (1) Each plan permits grants of, or with respect to, shares of DHC Series A common stock or Series B common stock subject to a single aggregate limit. See The Incentive Plan Proposal for information regarding the proposed amendment and restatement of the DHC incentive plan in connection with the Transaction.
- (2) The DHC transitional plan was adopted in connection with the DHC spin-off to provide for the supplemental award of options to purchase shares of DHC common stock and restricted shares of DHC Series A common stock, in each case, pursuant to adjustments made to Liberty stock incentive awards in accordance with the anti-dilution provisions of Liberty's stock incentive plans.

Table of Contents**Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management*****Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners***

The following table sets forth information, to the extent known by DHC or ascertainable from public filings, concerning shares of DHC common stock beneficially owned by each person or entity (other than certain of the DHC directors and executive officers, whose ownership information follows) known by DHC to own more than five percent of the outstanding shares of its common stock.

The percentage ownership information is based upon 268,059,637 shares of DHC Series A common stock and 13,198,236 shares of DHC Series B common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2008.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Title of Class	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class	Voting Power
Harris Associates L.P. Two North LaSalle Street Suite 500 Chicago, IL 60602	Series A	26,937,050(1)	10.0%	6.7%
T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. 100 E. Pratt Street Baltimore, MD 21202	Series A	15,491,272(2)	5.8%	3.9%

(1) The number of shares of common stock is based upon Amendment No. 3 to the Schedule 13G dated February 12, 2008, filed by Harris Associates L.P., an investment adviser, and its general partner, Harris Associates Inc., with respect to DHC Series A common stock. Harris Associates is deemed to be the beneficial owner of 26,937,050 shares of DHC Series A common stock, as a result of acting as investment adviser. The Schedule 13G reflects that Harris Associates has shared voting power over 24,731,330 shares of DHC Series A common stock.

(2) The number of shares of common stock is based upon Amendment No. 1 to the Schedule 13G dated February 14, 2008, filed by T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., an investment adviser, with respect to DHC Series A common stock. T. Rowe Price is deemed to be the beneficial owner of 15,491,272 shares of DHC Series A common stock. The Schedule 13G reflects that T. Rowe Price has sole voting power over 2,700,515 shares of DHC Series A common stock.

Security Ownership of Management

The following table sets forth information with respect to the ownership by each of DHC's directors and each of the DHC Named Executive Officers, and by all of DHC's directors and executive officers as a group, of shares of DHC Series A and DHC Series B common stock.

The security ownership information is given as of June 30, 2008, and, in the case of percentage ownership information, is based upon 268,059,637 shares of DHC Series A common stock and 13,198,236 shares of DHC

Series B common stock outstanding on such date.

Shares of common stock issuable upon exercise or conversion of options, warrants and convertible securities that were exercisable or convertible on or within 60 days after June 30, 2008, are deemed to be outstanding and to be beneficially owned by the person holding the options, warrants or convertible securities for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of the person, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. For purposes of the following presentation, beneficial ownership of shares of DHC Series B common stock, though convertible on a one-for-one basis into shares of DHC Series A common stock, is reported as beneficial ownership of DHC Series B common stock only, and not as beneficial ownership of DHC Series A common stock, but the voting power of the Series A common stock and Series B

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common stock have been aggregated. So far as is known to DHC, the persons indicated below have sole voting power with respect to the shares indicated as owned by them, except as otherwise stated in the notes to the table.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Title of Class	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class	Voting Power
		(In thousands)		
John C. Malone	Series A	2,256(1)(2)	*	31.0%
	Series B	12,187(1)	92.3%	
Robert R. Bennett	Series A	327(3)(4)(5)	*	4.1%
	Series B	1,668(3)(5)	11.2%	
Paul A. Gould	Series A	240(3)	*	*
	Series B	175	1.3%	
M. LaVoy Robison	Series A	14(3)	*	*
	Series B			
J. David Wargo	Series A	20(3)(6)	*	*
	Series B		*	
David J.A. Flowers	Series A	215(3)(4)	*	*
	Series B			
Albert E. Rosenthaler	Series A	1(3)(4)	*	*
	Series B			
Christopher W. Shean	Series A	1(3)(4)	*	*
	Series B			
Charles Y. Tanabe	Series A	112(3)(4)(7)	*	*
	Series B			
All directors and executive officers as a Group (9 persons)	Series A	3,206(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(8)	1.2%	34.4%
	Series B	14,029(3)(5)(8)	94.4%	

* Less than one percent

- (1) Includes 536,675 shares of DHC Series A common stock and 340,943 shares of DHC Series B common stock held by Mr. Malone's wife, Mrs. Leslie Malone, as to which shares Mr. Malone has disclaimed beneficial ownership.
- (2) Includes 330 and 1,106,348 shares of DHC Series A common stock held by two trusts with respect to which Mr. Malone is the sole trustee and, with his wife, retains a unitrust interest in the trust.
- (3) Includes beneficial ownership of shares that may be acquired upon exercise of stock options exercisable within 60 days after June 30, 2008. Mr. Bennett has the right to convert the options to purchase shares of DHC Series B common stock into options to purchase shares of DHC Series A common stock.

	Series A	Series B
Robert R. Bennett	200,000	1,667,985

Paul A. Gould	14,175
M. LaVoy Robison	13,300
J. David Wargo	11,048
David J.A. Flowers	187,686
Albert E. Rosenthaler	10,000
Christopher W. Shean	10,000
Charles Y. Tanabe	111,415

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(4) Includes shares of DHC Series A common stock held by the Liberty 401(k) Savings Plan as follows:

Robert R. Bennett	2,266
David J.A. Flowers	1,023
Albert E. Rosenthaler	446
Christopher W. Shean	474
Charles Y. Tanabe	529

(5) Includes 109,826 shares of DHC Series A common stock and 40 shares of DHC Series B common stock owned by Hilltop Investments, Inc., which is jointly owned by Mr. Bennett and his wife, Mrs. Deborah Bennett.

(6) Includes 3,137 shares of DHC Series A common stock held in various accounts managed by Mr. Wargo, as to which shares Mr. Wargo has disclaimed beneficial ownership.

(7) Includes 306 shares of DHC Series A common stock held by Mr. Tanabe's wife, Arlene Bobrow, as to which shares Mr. Tanabe has disclaimed beneficial ownership.

(8) Includes 536,981 shares of DHC Series A common stock and 340,943 shares of DHC Series B common stock held by relatives of certain directors and executive officers, as to which shares beneficial ownership by such directors and executive officers has been disclaimed.

Change of Control

Other than as contemplated by the Transaction, DHC knows of no arrangements, including any pledge by any person of its securities, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of DHC. For more information about the Transaction, please see The Transaction.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Experts

DHC

The consolidated financial statements and schedules of DHC and subsidiaries, except Discovery Communications Holdings LLC and Discovery Communications, Inc., as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007, have been incorporated by reference herein, in reliance upon the reports of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, and upon the authority of said firms as experts in accounting and auditing. The report of KPMG LLP refers to a change in the accounting for share-based payments in 2006.

Discovery Communications Holding

The consolidated financial statements of Discovery Communications Holding and subsidiaries (successor company) as of December 31, 2007 and for the period from May 15, 2007 through December 31, 2007, included in this proxy statement/prospectus, have been so included in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The consolidated financial statements of Discovery and subsidiaries (predecessor company) as of December 31, 2006 and for the period from January 1, 2007 through May 14, 2007 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2006, included in this proxy statement/prospectus, have been so included in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

AMC

[To come]

Legal Matters

Legal matters relating to the validity of the common stock to be issued in the Transaction will be passed upon by Baker Botts L.L.P.

Stockholder Proposals

New Discovery

DHC currently expects that New Discovery's first annual meeting of stockholders will be held during the second quarter of 2009. In order to be eligible for inclusion in New Discovery's proxy materials for its first annual meeting, any stockholder proposal must be submitted in writing to New Discovery's Corporate Secretary and received at New Discovery's executive offices, by the close of business on [] or such later date as New Discovery may determine and announce in connection with the actual scheduling of the first annual meeting. To be considered for presentation at New Discovery's first annual meeting, although not included in its proxy statement, any stockholder proposal must be received at the executive offices of New Discovery on or before the close of business on [] or such later date as New Discovery may determine and announce in connection with the actual scheduling of the first annual meeting.

All stockholder proposals for inclusion in New Discovery's proxy materials will be subject to the requirements of the proxy rules adopted under the Exchange Act and, as with any stockholder proposal (regardless of whether it is included in New Discovery's proxy materials), New Discovery's restated charter, New Discovery's bylaws and Delaware law.

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DHC

If the Transaction is not completed for any reason, DHC expects that its annual meeting of stockholders for the calendar year 2009 will be held during the second quarter of 2009. In order to be eligible for inclusion in DHC's proxy material for the 2009 annual meeting, any stockholder proposal must be submitted in writing to DHC's Corporate Secretary and received at DHC's executive offices at 12300 Liberty Boulevard, Englewood, Colorado 80112, by the close of business on [] or such later date as DHC may determine and announce in connection with the actual scheduling of the 2009 annual meeting. To be considered for presentation at the 2009 annual meeting, although not included in DHC's proxy statement, any stockholder proposal must be received at DHC's executive offices at the foregoing address on or before the close of business on [], or such later date as DHC may determine and announce in connection with the actual scheduling of the 2009 annual meeting.

All stockholder proposals for inclusion in DHC's proxy materials will be subject to the requirements of the proxy rules adopted under the Exchange Act and, as with any stockholder proposal (regardless of whether it is included in DHC's proxy materials), DHC's restated charter, DHC's bylaws and Delaware law.

Where You Can Find More Information

New Discovery has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement on Form S-4 under the Securities Act with respect to the shares of New Discovery common stock being offered by this proxy statement/prospectus. This proxy statement/prospectus, which forms a part of the registration statement, does not contain all the information included in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. You should refer to the registration statement, including its exhibits and schedules, for further information about New Discovery and the securities being offered hereby.

DHC is subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and, in accordance with the Exchange Act, DHC files periodic reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. New Discovery is the successor reporting person to DHC if the Transaction is completed.

You may read and copy any document that DHC or New Discovery file at the Public Reference Room of the Securities and Exchange Commission at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at (800) SEC-0330. You may also inspect such filings on the Internet website maintained by the SEC at www.sec.gov. Additional information can also be found on DHC's website at www.discoveryholdingcompany.com. Information contained on any website referenced in this proxy statement/prospectus is not incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus. In addition, copies of documents filed by DHC or New Discovery with the Securities and Exchange Commission are also available by contacting DHC, as applicable, by writing or telephoning the office of Investor Relations:

Discovery Holding Company
12300 Liberty Boulevard
Englewood, Colorado 80112
Telephone: (877) 772-1518

The Securities and Exchange Commission allows DHC to incorporate by reference information into this document, which means that we can disclose important information about DHC to you by referring you to other documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this proxy statement/prospectus, and is deemed to be part of this document except for any information superseded by this document or any other document incorporated by reference into this document. Any statement, including financial statements, contained in DHC's Annual Report on

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Form 10-K and 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2007 shall be deemed to be modified or superseded to the extent that a statement, including financial statements, contained in this proxy statement/prospectus or in any other later incorporated document modifies or supersedes that statement. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings made by DHC with the SEC pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, prior to the date of the Annual Meeting:

DHC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed on February 15, 2008;

DHC's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed on April 29, 2008;

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DHC's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed on June 2, 2008; and

DHC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2008, filed on May 8, 2008.

DHC's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on June 5, 2008.

Neither DHC nor New Discovery has authorized anyone to give any information or make any representation about the Transaction, New Discovery, DHC or Discovery, that is different from, or in addition to, the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus or in any of the materials that we have incorporated into this document by reference. Therefore, if anyone does give you information of this sort, you should not rely on it. If you are in a jurisdiction where offers to exchange or sell, or solicitations of offers to exchange or purchase, the securities offered by this proxy statement/prospectus or the solicitation of proxies is unlawful, or if you are a person to whom it is unlawful to direct these types of activities, then the offer presented in this proxy statement/prospectus does not extend to you. The information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus speaks only as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus unless the information specifically indicates that another date applies.

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Appendix A

Information Concerning Discovery Communications Holding, LLC Including Its Wholly Owned Subsidiary
Discovery Communications, LLC

Part 1 Business Description

Discovery is a leading global media and entertainment company that provides original and purchased programming across multiple distribution platforms in the United States and more than 170 other countries, with over 100 television networks offering customized programming in 35 languages. As one of the world's largest providers of non-fiction television programming, Discovery's strategy is to optimize the distribution, ratings and profit potential of each of its branded channels. Discovery also develops and sells consumer and educational products and services in the United States and internationally, and owns and operates a diversified portfolio of website properties and other digital services. Discovery operates through three divisions: (1) Discovery networks U.S., (2) Discovery networks international, and (3) Discovery commerce and education.

Discovery's media content spans non-fiction genres including science, exploration, survival, natural history, sustainability of the environment, technology, anthropology, paleontology, history, space, archaeology, health and wellness, engineering, adventure, lifestyles and current events. This type of programming tends to be culturally neutral and maintains its relevance for an extended period of time, referred to as long-tail. As a result, Discovery's content translates well across international borders and is made even more accessible through extensive use of dubbing and subtitles in local languages as well as the creation of local programming tailored to individual market preferences.

Discovery's content is designed to target key audience demographics, and the popularity of its programming offers a compelling reason for advertisers to purchase time on its channels. Discovery's audience ratings are a key driver in generating advertising revenue and create demand on the part of cable television operators, direct-to-home or DTH satellite operators, telephone and communications companies and other content distributors to deliver its programming to their customers.

Discovery has an extensive library of over 100,000 hours of programming and footage that provides a high-quality source of content for creating new services and launching into new markets and onto new platforms. Discovery generally owns most or all rights to the majority of this programming and footage which enables Discovery to exploit its library to launch new brands and services into new markets quickly without significant incremental spending. Programming can be re-edited and updated to provide topical versions of subject matter in a cost-effective manner and utilized around the world.

In addition to growing distribution and advertising revenue for its branded channels, Discovery is focused on growing revenue across new distribution platforms, including brand-aligned web properties, mobile devices, video-on-demand and broadband channels, which serve as additional outlets for advertising and affiliate sales, and provide promotional platforms for its programming. Discovery currently operates Internet sites providing news, information and entertainment content that are aligned with its television programming. In December 2007, Discovery completed the acquisition of HowStuffWorks.com, an award-winning online source of high-quality, unbiased and easy-to-understand explanations of how the world actually works. This acquisition provides an additional platform for Discovery's extensive library of video content and positions its brand as a hub for satisfying curiosity on a variety of topics on both television and online.

Discovery is also exploiting its programming assets to take advantage of the growing demand for high definition (HD) programming in the U.S. and throughout the world. In 2007, Discovery launched HD simulcasts of four of its

networks (Discovery Channel, TLC, Animal Planet and Science Channel) in addition to its existing HD Theater service, which was launched in 2002. Discovery also operates HD channels in 16 countries outside of the U.S., making it the number-one programming provider of HD channels outside of the U.S. based on the number of HD channels that it operates. Discovery believes it is well positioned to take advantage of the accelerating growth in sales of HD televisions and Blu-Ray DVD players, and the expanding distribution of HD channels around the world. Where Discovery operates HD simulcasts of its networks, Discovery also benefits from the ability to aggregate audiences for advertising sales purposes. In June 2008, Discovery launched Planet Green HD, its sixth HD channel in the U.S.

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Strategy

Discovery's strategy is to deliver sustainable long-term growth at or above our peers through the development of high quality media brands that build consumer viewership, optimize distribution growth and capture advertising sales. In addition, Discovery is focused on maximizing the overall efficiency and effectiveness of its global operations through collaboration and innovation across operating units and regions around the world and across all television and digital platforms.

In line with this strategy, Discovery's specific priorities include:

Maintaining Discovery's focus on creative excellence in non-fiction programming and expanding the portfolio's brand entitlement by developing compelling content that increases audience growth, builds advertising relationships, has global utility and supports continued distribution revenue on all platforms.

Exploiting Discovery's distribution strength in the U.S. with three channels reaching more than 90 million U.S. subscribers and six channels reaching approximately 50 million to 70 million U.S. subscribers to build additional branded channels and businesses that can sustain long-term growth and occupy a desired programming niche with strong consumer appeal. For example, Discovery recently announced the repositioning of several emerging television networks to build stronger consumer brands through specific category ownership that supports more passionate audience loyalty and increased advertiser and affiliate interest and integration.

Maintaining a leadership position in non-fiction entertainment in international markets, and continuing to grow and improve the performance of the international operations. This will be achieved through expanding local advertising sales capabilities, creating licensing and digital growth opportunities, and improving operating efficiencies by strengthening development and promotional collaboration between U.S. and international network groups.

Developing and growing compelling and profitable content experiences on new platforms that are aligned with its core branded channels. Specifically, extending ownership of non-fiction entertainment and satisfying curiosity to all digital media devices around the world to enhance the consumer entertainment experience, further monetize Discovery's extensive programming library, and create additional vehicles on which to offer new products and services that deliver new revenue streams.

Recent Developments

In support of its strategy and priorities, in January 2007, Discovery re-evaluated its operations to identify and implement strategic initiatives designed to improve operational and financial performance and allocate capital in a more disciplined and efficient manner. The following actions are representative of these initiatives:

Business Restructuring: Improved margins through revenue growth and cost efficiencies across Discovery's divisions. Management implemented a growth strategy to address underperforming assets, closed all of its 103 retail stores and shifted the focus of its commerce business to e-commerce and licensing in order to broaden the reach of Discovery-branded products. Discovery also streamlined its education business to focus on direct-to-school products including *Discovery Education streaming* and significantly reduced the investment in direct-to-consumer services. These actions, coupled with an overall focus on improved efficiency, resulted in an approximate 25% reduction in global personnel in 2007. As a result of these restructurings, Discovery improved the operating performance of the properties that it continues to use and operate.

Global Content Sharing: Strengthened development and promotional collaboration between U.S. and international networks to improve operating margins, promote content sharing and build global brand strength.

Television Network Rebrands: In January 2008, Discovery Times Channel was rebranded as Investigation Discovery as a means to exploit Discovery's extensive library of fact-based investigation and current affairs programming. In June 2008, Discovery rebranded Discovery Home as Planet Green, the only 24-hour eco-lifestyle television network committed to documenting, preserving and celebrating the planet. In January

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2008, Discovery announced a 50-50 joint venture with Oprah Winfrey and Harpo, Inc. to rebrand Discovery Health as OWN: The Oprah Winfrey Network, a new multi-platform venture designed to entertain, inform and inspire people to live their best lives through the OWN Channel and the Oprah.com website. It is expected that Discovery Health Channel will be rebranded as OWN in the second half of 2009.

Digital Media Acquisitions and Website Relaunch: Expanded internal web operations while acquiring HowStuffWorks.com and TreeHugger.com, to create a portfolio of brand-aligned digital properties that expand Discovery's cross-platform sales and promotional opportunities and realize economies through programs that can be produced once and used often in both long- and short-form across multiple platforms. In December 2007, Discovery completed the acquisition of HowStuffWorks.com, an award-winning online source of high-quality, unbiased and easy-to-understand explanations of how the world actually works, and in August 2007, Discovery acquired Treehugger.com, an eco-lifestyle website. Discovery relaunched its flagship website, Discovery.com, and is in the process of expanding and deepening the content of all of its channel websites (e.g., TLC.com, AnimalPlanet.com) to move beyond being television promotion vehicles and to focus on audience growth, engagement and improved monetization. Together with these recent acquisitions, Discovery now has approximately 33 million unique visitors per month to all of its wholly owned websites (source: Omniture, Inc.).

Dispositions - In May 2007, Discovery and Cox completed an exchange of Cox's 25% interest in Discovery for all of the capital stock of a subsidiary of Discovery that held Discovery's entire interest in Travel Channel, travelchannel.com and approximately \$1.3 billion in cash.

Business Operations

Discovery operates through the three divisions discussed below. A discussion of the financial performance of each of these divisions can be found in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Discovery Networks U.S.

Reaching approximately 680 million cumulative subscribers (as defined below) in the United States as of March 31, 2008 and having one of the industry's most widely distributed portfolio of brands, Discovery networks U.S. delivers 11 cable and satellite television channels in the U.S. The portfolio includes three channels that each reach over 90 million U.S. subscribers (as defined below) and four channels that each reach over 50 million U.S. subscribers. Discovery networks U.S. also provides distribution and advertising sales services for Travel Channel and distribution services for BBC America and BBC World Service.

Domestic subscriber numbers set forth in this document are according to The Nielsen Company. As used herein, a U.S. subscriber is a single household that receives the applicable Discovery channel from its cable, satellite or other television provider, including those who receive Discovery networks from pay-television providers without charge pursuant to various pricing plans that include free periods and/or free carriage. The term cumulative subscribers in the U.S. refers to the collective sum of the total number of U.S. subscribers to each of Discovery's U.S. channels. By way of example, two U.S. households that each receive five Discovery networks from their cable provider represent 10 cumulative subscribers in the U.S. The term cumulative subscribers in the U.S. also includes seven million cumulative subscribers in Canada who receive direct feeds of TLC and Military Channel from Discovery networks U.S.

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Discovery Channel

Launched in June 1985, Discovery Channel reached approximately 97 million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

Discovery Channel brings viewers engaging stories and extraordinary experiences that share knowledge, satisfy curiosity and inspire the very joy of discovery.

Discovery's flagship, Discovery Channel, was the second most widely distributed cable channel in the United States, according to The Nielsen Company as of March 31, 2008.

Some of the networks most popular returning and new series include *Deadliest Catch*, *Mythbusters*, *Dirty Jobs*, *Man Vs Wild*, *Smash Lab*, *Some Assembly Required*, and *Bone Detectives*. Discovery Channel is also home to high-profile specials and mini-series, including the critically acclaimed *Planet Earth* and *When We Left Earth: The NASA Missions*.

Target viewers are adults 25-54, particularly men.

Discovery Channel is simulcast in HD.

TLC

Acquired by Discovery in 1991, TLC reached approximately 96 million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

TLC features educational programming that explores life's key transitions and turning points, and presents high-quality, relatable and authentic personal stories.

Series highlights on TLC include *L.A. Ink*, *Little People, Big World*, *Jon And Kate Plus 8*, *What Not To Wear*, *Flip That House*, and the recently relaunched *Trading Spaces*.

Target viewers are adults 18-49, particularly women.

TLC is simulcast in HD.

Animal Planet

Launched in October 1996, Animal Planet reached approximately 94 million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

With a new logo and on-air look, Animal Planet leads viewers to relate to animals as characters that inspire and engage, not merely creatures to observe.

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Animal Planet's engaging, insightful and high-quality entertainment taps into the instincts that drive us all with compelling stories.

Programming highlights on Animal Planet include *Meerkat Manor*, *Orangutan Island*, *Animal Precinct* and Jeff Corwin specials.

Target viewers are adults 25-54, particularly women.

Animal Planet is simulcast in HD.

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Discovery Health

Launched in August 1999, Discovery Health reached approximately 68 million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

Discovery Health takes viewers inside the fascinating and informative world of health and medicine to experience first-hand compelling, real-life stories of medical breakthroughs and human triumphs.

In January 2008, Discovery announced a joint venture with Oprah Winfrey and Harpo, Inc. to create OWN: The Oprah Winfrey Network, a new multi-platform venture designed to entertain, inform and inspire people to live their best lives. Oprah Winfrey will serve as Chairman of OWN, LLC and the venture will be 50-50 owned by Discovery and Harpo. Discovery will handle distribution, origination and other operational requirements and both organizations will contribute advertising sales services to the venture.

Discovery Health is expected to be rebranded as OWN in the second half of 2009.

OWN will build on Discovery Health's target audience of women 25-54.

OWN will be simulcast in HD.

Discovery Kids

Launched in October 1996, Discovery Kids reached approximately 58 million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

Discovery Kids lets kids of all ages (from preschoolers to tweens and teens) explore the world from their point of view. This network provides entertaining, engaging and high-quality programming that kids enjoy and parents trust. Kids can learn about science, adventure, exploration and natural history through documentaries, reality shows, scripted dramas and animated stories.

Series highlights on Discovery Kids include the animated Real Toon series *Tutenstein* and *Saving A Species: The Great Penguin Rescue*.

Target viewers are children and families.

Science Channel

Launched in October 1996, Science Channel reached approximately 52 million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

Science Channel is devoted to science by celebrating the why in everything and providing context and understanding of the full spectrum of the wonders of science.

With a refreshed brand, Science Channel includes series such as *Survivorman*, *How It's Made*, *Patent Bending* and *Weird Connections*.

Target viewers are men 25-54.

Science Channel is simulcast in HD.

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Planet Green

Planet Green was rebranded from Discovery Home in June 2008 with a reach of approximately 50 million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

Committed to documenting, preserving and celebrating the planet, Planet Green is the only 24-hour eco-lifestyle television network.

Planet Green speaks to people who want to understand green living and to those who are excited to make a difference by providing tools and information to meet the critical challenge of protecting our environment.

Target viewers are adults 18-54 with a focus on late teens/college-aged viewers, new parents and young baby boomers.

Planet Green is simulcast in HD.

In August 2007, in support of the Planet Green initiative, Discovery purchased TreeHugger.com, an eco-lifestyle website with news, opinions and information spanning the green spectrum. Discovery has also launched companion website PlanetGreen.com with a focus on community and action oriented content.

Investigation Discovery

Launched in March 2003, Investigation Discovery (formerly Discovery Times Channel) reached approximately 50 million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

In January 2008, Discovery Times Channel was rebranded as Investigation Discovery, exploiting Discovery's extensive library of fact-based investigation and current affairs programming that sheds new light on our culture, history and the human condition.

Programming highlights include *Dateline On ID*, *Fugitive Task Force*, and *Diamond Road*.

Target viewers are adults 25-54.

Military Channel

Originally launched in 1996 as Discovery Wings and rebranded as Military Channel in January 2005, the network reached approximately 50 million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

Military Channel salutes the sacrifices made by our men and women in uniform with real stories and access to a world of human drama, strategic innovation and long-held traditions.

Original programming includes *Weaponology* and *Showdown: Air Combat*.

Target viewers are men 35-64.

FitTV

Acquired by Discovery in June 2001, FitTV reached approximately 43 million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

FitTV is designed to inspire viewers to improve their fitness and well-being on their terms.

Programming features experts and entertaining shows that help people learn how to incorporate fitness into their daily lives.

Target viewers are adults 25-54.

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HD Theater

Launched in June 2002, HD Theater reached approximately 14 million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

HD Theater was one of the first nationwide 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week high definition networks in the U.S. offering compelling, real-world content including adventure, nature, world culture, technology and engineering programming.

Programming highlights on HD Theater include *Risk Takers*, *Equator* and the critically acclaimed *Sunrise Earth*. In addition, HD Theater offers motorized HD content including upcoming live muscle car auctions with *Mecum Auto Auctions*.

Target viewers are adults 25-54, particularly men.

Discovery's U.S. networks are wholly owned by Discovery except for (1) Animal Planet, which is co-owned with DHC (10%) and Advance/Newhouse (5%) and (2) OWN Network, which would be a 50-50 joint venture between Discovery and Harpo, Inc.

Discovery networks U.S. also includes Discovery's digital media businesses in the United States, which feature three main components: (1) organic channel websites such as Discovery.com, TLC.com and AnimalPlanet.com and acquired assets including HowStuffWorks.com, TreeHugger.com and Petfinder.com; (2) Discovery Mobile, Discovery's mobile video service; and (3) Discovery on-demand, a free on demand service featuring content from across Discovery's stable of U.S. networks.

Discovery's digital media business is an increasingly important part of Discovery's business, given the broad cross-platform sales and promotional opportunities with Discovery's television networks and the reach of the websites themselves, coupled with the economies realized through programs that can be produced once and used often in both long- and short-term formats across multiple platforms.

The U.S. Internet traffic data set forth herein is according to Omniture, Inc. Discovery's digital assets include:

Discovery.com

This flagship website is the official website for Discovery Channel and was relaunched in 2007 to feature more robust content, including a new media player, increased video clips and new search tools.

Discovery.com attracted more than four million unique visitors in March 2008.

Discovery is enhancing its other vertical sites (e.g. TLC.com, AnimalPlanet.com) to feature more robust content, a new media player, increased video clips and new search tools in order to move beyond being promotional vehicles for Discovery's television networks and focus on visitor growth, engagement and improved monetization.

Discovery's vertical sites attracted approximately 11 million unique visitors in March 2008.

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HowStuffWorks.com

Acquired in December 2007, HowStuffWorks.com is an award-winning online source of high-quality, unbiased and easy-to-understand explanations of how the world actually works.

HowStuffWorks.com provides a high-profile platform for promoting and distributing Discovery's extensive library of programming content and for developing advertising opportunities from the additional Discovery video content on this platform. Discovery believes that the mission alignment between Discovery and HowStuffWorks.com will allow for cross promotion and cross selling opportunities across multiple platforms.

HowStuffWorks.com attracted more than 15 million unique visitors in March 2008.

TreeHugger.com

Acquired by Discovery in August 2007, TreeHugger.com is an eco-lifestyle web site that complements the pending debut of the Planet Green television network. Together, TreeHugger.com and PlanetGreen.com will provide consumers with a multi-platform offering across topics and issues around the environment and sustainable development.

TreeHugger.com attracted more than two million unique visitors in March 2008.

Discovery has also launched companion website PlanetGreen.com with a focus on community action oriented content.

Petfinder.com

Acquired in November 2006, Petfinder.com provides an additional promotional platform for the Animal Planet brand.

Over 260,000 homeless pets in over 11,000 animal placement organizations across North America have their own homepages on Petfinder.com, the oldest and largest searchable directory of adoptable pets on the web.

Petfinder.com attracted more than 4.5 million unique visitors in March 2008.

Discovery networks U.S. also has distribution arrangements with the majority of mobile carriers in the U.S. to provide unique made-for-mobile short-form content and long-form episodes of popular titles on mobile devices. Discovery's video-on-demand service is distributed across most major U.S. affiliates, offering a selection of full-length programming such as Discovery Channel's *Mythbusters* and *Deadliest Catch*.

Discovery Networks International

Reaching approximately 859 million cumulative subscribers (as defined below) in over 170 countries outside the U.S. as of March 31, 2008, Discovery networks international operates one of the most extensive international television businesses in the media industry and executes a localization strategy by offering customized programming and in-market schedules via more than 100 unique distribution feeds and 35 languages. Discovery networks international encompasses four regional operations covering all major foreign cable and satellite markets, including Asia-Pacific, Latin America, the UK and EMEA (Europe, the Middle East and Africa), and has more than 25 international offices with regional headquarters located in Singapore, New Delhi, Miami and London.

International subscriber statistics are derived from internal data review coupled with external sources when available. As used herein, an international subscriber is a single household that receives the applicable Discovery network or programming service from its cable, satellite or other television provider, including those who receive Discovery networks from pay-television providers without charge pursuant to various pricing plans that include free periods and/or free carriage. The term cumulative subscribers outside the U.S. refers to the collective sum of the total number of international subscribers to each of Discovery's networks or programming services outside of the U.S. By way of example, two international households that each receive five Discovery networks from their cable

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provider represent 10 cumulative subscribers outside the U.S. Cumulative subscribers outside the U.S. include subscriptions for branded programming blocks in China, which are generally provided without charge to third-party channels and represented approximately 280 million cumulative subscribers outside the U.S. as of March 31, 2008.

Discovery's international networks are wholly owned by Discovery except (1) the international Animal Planet channels which are generally 50-50 joint ventures with the BBC, (2) People+Arts which operates in Latin America and Iberia as a 50-50 joint venture with the BBC and (3) several channels in Japan, Canada and Poland which operate as joint ventures with strategic local partners and which are not consolidated in Discovery's financial statements but whose subscribers are included in Discovery's international cumulative subscribers. Pursuant to the terms of the Animal Planet international joint ventures, BBC has the right, subject to certain conditions, to cause Discovery to acquire BBC's interest in these joint ventures. Pursuant to the terms of the People + Arts joint venture, BBC has the right, subject to certain conditions, to cause Discovery to either acquire BBC's interest in, or sell to the BBC Discovery's interest in, this joint venture. Certain preliminary steps have been taken with respect to the exercise by BBC of its rights; however, we cannot assure you whether BBC will exercise either or both of these rights.

Led by flagship brand Discovery Channel, Discovery networks international distributes 16 network entertainment brands, including:

Discovery Channel

Launched internationally in 1989, Discovery Channel reached approximately 248 million international subscribers in more than 170 countries as of March 31, 2008.

Discovery Channel's international programming includes documentaries, docudramas and reality formats covering a wide range of topics and themes, including human adventure and exploration, engineering, science, history and world culture.

Animal Planet

Launched internationally in 1997, Animal Planet reached approximately 218 million international subscribers in over 160 countries as of March 31, 2008.

Animal Planet is dedicated to mankind's fascination with the creatures that share our world, featuring programs such as *Meerkat Manor*, *Unearthed* and *Lemur Street*.

The international Animal Planet channels are generally a 50-50 joint venture with the BBC.

Discovery Lifestyle Networks

Launched beginning in 1998, Discovery Lifestyle Networks reached approximately 227 million international subscribers in over 90 countries as of March 31, 2008.

Discovery Lifestyle Networks is a global portfolio of three lifestyle brands offering inspirational content that encourages viewers to pursue unique interests and experiences: Discovery Travel & Living, Discovery Home & Health and Discovery Real Time.

Discovery Travel & Living provides a mix of lifestyle programming on travel, food, design and décor. Discovery Home & Health provides relevant and practical programming on relationships, babies, beauty and wellbeing. Discovery Real Time features practical and motivating programming on how to make the most of free time.

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Discovery Science

Launched internationally in 1998, Discovery Science reached approximately 31 million international subscribers in over 60 countries as of March 31, 2008.

Discovery Science uncovers fascinating clues to the questions that have eluded us for centuries and reveals life's greatest mysteries and smallest wonders.

Discovery Kids

Launched internationally in 1997, Discovery Kids reached approximately 22 million international subscribers in over 25 countries across Latin America, the Caribbean and Canada as of March 31, 2008.

Discovery Kids provides a unique environment that nurtures children's curiosity using characters and stories, enabling them to relate to real-life experiences.

Discovery HD

Launched internationally in 2005, Discovery HD reached subscribers in 16 countries as of March 31, 2008.

Discovery HD showcases dynamic content from Discovery's library of thousands of hours of visually compelling HD footage including *Discovery Atlas*.

People+Arts

Launched in 1997, People+Arts reached approximately 20 million international subscribers in Latin America, Spain and Portugal as of March 31, 2008.

People+Arts is the entertainment network from the BBC and Discovery that explores the complete range of human emotions, with engaging storytelling that is moving, unexpected and authentic.

People + Arts is a 50-50 joint venture with the BBC.

DMAX Germany

Launched in Germany in 2006, DMAX reached approximately 31 million homes in Germany as of March 31, 2008.

DMAX is a free-to-air service which has broad distribution. DMAX generates only advertising revenue, offering a broad range of original content from Germany and around the world including documentaries, talk shows and reality-based series.

Discovery networks international also includes the following television channels: Discovery Civilization, Discovery Geschichte, Discovery Historia, Discovery Knowledge, Discovery Turbo, and DMAX UK.

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The following Spanish-language networks are distributed to U.S. subscribers, but are operated by and included as part of Discovery networks international for financial reporting and management purposes:

Discovery en Español

Launched in the U.S. in June 1998, Discovery en Español reached approximately eight million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

Discovery en Español is a non-fiction network delivering content that stimulates, informs and empowers, giving viewers a fascinating look at the incredible and often surprising world from an Hispanic perspective.

Discovery en Español is designed to give viewers more of the programming they enjoy including original programming developed specifically for Spanish-speaking audiences.

Target viewers are adults 18-49, particularly men.

Discovery Familia

Launched in the U.S. in August 2007, Discovery Familia reached approximately one million U.S. subscribers as of March 31, 2008.

Discovery Familia is Discovery's Spanish-language network dedicated to bringing the best educational and entertaining, family-oriented programming to kids and families.

Target viewers are Hispanic children, women and families.

Discovery networks international also operates Antenna Audio which was acquired by Discovery in 2006, and is a leading provider of audio and multimedia tours to museums, exhibitions, historic sites and visitor attractions around the world. Each year, more than 20 million visitors purchase Antenna Audio's tours in 12 languages across 20 countries at approximately 450 of the world's most famous, fascinating and frequented locations, including museums such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Musée du Louvre and Tate; historic and cultural sites including Graceland, Château de Versailles and Alcatraz; and popular destinations such as the Statue of Liberty and Yosemite National Park.

Discovery networks international's digital business is in its early stages of development. Discovery's international websites currently function as marketing vehicles for the network brands. Discovery networks international also operates a program sales business pursuant to which it sells programming internationally and a licensing business pursuant to which it licenses its brands for consumer products internationally.

Discovery Commerce and Education

Discovery Commerce

Discovery commerce represents an additional revenue stream for Discovery. It also plays an important role in support of Discovery's overall strategic objectives by instilling viewer loyalty. In 2007, as part of a company-wide strategic

review, Discovery made the decision to discontinue its brick-and-mortar retail stores and instead focus on exploiting its on-air brands and increasing the reach of its products through its e-commerce platform and licensing arrangements. In the third quarter of 2007, Discovery completed the closing of its 103 mall-based and stand-alone Discovery Channel stores.

The division's platforms now include an e-commerce business, seasonal catalogs and domestic licensing business:

Discoverystore.com is an e-commerce site where customers can shop for a large assortment of proprietary Discovery merchandise and other products. Discoverystore.com logged more than 12 million unique visitors in 2007. Discoverystore.com also reaches consumers through relationships with leading e-commerce sites such as Amazon.com.

The Discovery Channel Store Catalog is distributed to over nine million consumers annually and highlights a selection of proprietary and other products for the whole family. The catalog is a highly

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targeted marketing and branding tool driving online and phone sales. It also adds value as a cross promotional vehicle for network and corporate initiatives.

Domestic Licensing has agreements with key manufacturers and retailers, including JAKKS, Activision, and others to develop long-term, strategic programs that translate Discovery's network brands and signature properties into an array of merchandising opportunities. From Animal Planet toy and pet products, *Mythbusters* books, DVDs and calendars to *Miami Ink* apparel and accessories, domestic licensing develops products that capture the look and feel of Discovery's core brands and programs.

Discovery Education

Discovery education provides video-based broadband educational content through subscription services to public and private K-12 schools serving over one million teachers nationwide. Discovery's flagship educational service, *Discovery Education streaming*, is an online video-on-demand teaching service that features 4,000 digital videos and 40,000 content specific video clips correlated to state K-12 curriculum standards.

Discovery education also publishes and distributes content on DVD, VHS, and CD-ROM through catalogs, an online teacher store, and a network of distributors. Discovery education also participates in licensing and sponsorship programs with corporate partners and supports Discovery's digital initiatives by providing educational content in multiple formats that meet the needs of teachers and students.

Content Development

Discovery's content development strategy is designed to increase viewership, maintain innovation and quality leadership, and provide value for its distributors and advertising customers. Discovery's production agreements fall into three categories: commissions, co-productions and acquisitions. Commissions refer to programming for which Discovery generally owns most or all rights for at least 10 years and, in exchange for paying for all production costs, retains all editorial control. Co-productions refer to programs where Discovery retains significant (but more limited) rights to exploit the programs. The rights package retained by Discovery is generally in proportion to the portion of the total project costs covered by Discovery, which generally ranges from 25-70% of the total project cost. Co-productions are typically high-cost projects for which neither Discovery nor its co-producers wish to bear the entire cost or productions in which the producer has already taken on an international broadcast partner. Acquisitions are license agreements for films or series that have already been produced.

As revenue and network distribution grows, Discovery's program mix matures from acquired content to sharing in co-productions to full commissions. To minimize programming expense in the early stages, as an audience base begins to form, acquired programming is used to a greater extent and repeated frequently. The transition from acquired content provides for more customized use of programming for individual networks and broader rights for re-use on television networks and new platforms.

Discovery sources content from a wide range of producers, building long-standing relationships with some of the world's leading non-fiction production companies as well as consistently developing and encouraging young independent producers. Discovery also has long-term relationships with some of the world's most significant non-fiction program producers, including the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The programming schedule on Discovery's most widely distributed networks is mostly a mix of high-cost special event programming combined with miniseries and regular series. Large-scale programming events such as *Planet Earth*, *Nefertiti Resurrected*, *Walking With Cavemen* and *Blue Planet* bring brand prestige, favorable media coverage and substantial cross-promotional opportunities for other content platforms. Given the success of these global

programming tent-poles, Discovery will continue to invest in a mix of programs that have the potential to draw larger audiences while also increasing the investment in regularly scheduled series. Brand-defining series such as *Mythbusters*, *Dirty Jobs*, *Deadliest Catch*, *What Not To Wear*, *Man Vs Wild*, *John And Kate Plus 8* and *Little People, Big World* bring predictability to the schedule, increase repeat viewership and channel loyalty, and create new sub-brands that can be exploited and monetized across other platforms and around the world.

Discovery has an extensive library of over 100,000 hours of programming and footage that provides a high-quality source of programming for debuting new services quickly without significant incremental spending. For

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example, Discovery was able to exploit the long-tail popularity of its extensive non-fiction library of forensics and investigation programming to debut the re-branded Investigation Discovery channel in January 2008. Programming can be re-edited and updated to provide topical versions of subject matter in a cost-effective manner. Library development also provides a mechanism to share program ideas around the world and repurpose for display on new digital and mobile platforms.

Sources of Revenue

Discovery earns revenue principally from (1) the receipt of affiliate fees from the global delivery of non-fiction programming pursuant to affiliation agreements with cable television operators, direct-to-home satellite operators and other distributors, (2) advertising sales on its television networks and websites and (3) product and subscription sales in the commerce and education businesses. No single customer represented more than 10% of Discovery's consolidated revenue for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Distribution Revenue

Distribution revenue represented 47% of Discovery's consolidated total revenue in 2007. Distribution revenue in the U.S. represented 44% of U.S. networks revenue, and international distribution fees represented 60% of international networks revenue in 2007. Distribution revenue is generated through affiliation agreements with cable, satellite and other television distributors, which have a typical term of 3-7 years. These affiliation agreements generally provide for the level of carriage Discovery's networks will receive, such as channel placement and package inclusion (whether on more widely distributed, broader packages or lesser-distributed, specialized packages), and for payment of a fee to Discovery based on the numbers of subscribers that receive its networks. Upon the launch of a new channel, Discovery may initially pay distributors to carry such channel (such payments are referred to as launch incentives), or may provide the channel to the distributor for free for a predetermined length of time. Discovery has long-term contracts with distributors representing most cable and satellite operators around the world, including the largest operators in the U.S. and major international distributors. In the U.S., 90% of distribution revenue comes from the top eight distributors, with whom Discovery has agreements that expire at various times beginning in 2008 through 2014. Discovery is currently in negotiations to renew distribution agreements for carriage of its networks involving a substantial portion of its domestic subscribers. A failure to secure a renewal or a renewal on less favorable terms may have a material adverse effect on Discovery's results of operations and financial position. Outside of the U.S., Discovery has agreements with numerous distributors with no individual agreement representing more than 10% of Discovery's international distribution revenue.

Advertising Revenue

Advertising revenue comprised 43% of Discovery's consolidated total revenue in 2007. Advertising revenue in the U.S. represented 51% of U.S. networks revenue, and international advertising revenue represented 32% of international networks revenue in 2007. Discovery typically builds network brands by securing as broad a subscriber base as possible. After obtaining sufficient distribution to provide an attractive platform for advertising, Discovery increases its investment in programming and marketing to build audience share and drive strong ratings performance in order to increase advertising sales opportunities. Advertising revenue generated by each program service depends on the number of subscribers receiving the service, viewership demographics, the brand appeal of the network and ratings as determined by third-party research companies such as The Nielsen Company. Revenue from advertising is subject to seasonality and market-based variations. Advertising revenue is typically highest in the second and fourth quarters. Revenue can also fluctuate due to the popularity of particular programs and viewership ratings. In some cases, advertising sales are subject to ratings guarantees that may require Discovery to provide additional advertising time or refunds if the guarantees are not met.

Discovery sells advertising time in both the upfront and scatter markets. In the upfront market, advertisers buy advertising time for the upcoming season, and by buying in advance, often receive discounted rates. In the scatter market, advertisers buy advertising time close to the time when the ads will be run, and often pay a premium. The mix between the upfront and scatter markets is based upon a number of factors such as pricing, demand for advertising time and economic conditions.

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The company's two flagship networks, Discovery Channel and TLC, target key demographics that have historically been considered attractive to advertisers, notably viewers in the 18-54 age range who are viewed as having significant spending power. The Discovery Channel's target audience skews toward male viewers, while TLC targets female viewers, providing a healthy gender balance in Discovery's portfolio for distribution and advertising clients.

Discovery benefits by having a portfolio of networks appealing to a broad range of demographics. This allows Discovery to create advertising packages that exploit the strength of its large networks to benefit smaller niche or targeted networks and networks on digital tiers. Utilizing the strength of its diverse networks, coupled with its online and digital platforms, Discovery seeks to create innovative programming initiatives and multifaceted campaigns for the benefit of a wide variety of companies and organizations who desire to reach key audience demographics unique to each network. Discovery delivers customized, integrated marketing campaigns to clients worldwide by catering to the special needs of multi-regional advertisers who are looking for integrated campaigns that move beyond traditional spot advertising to include sponsorships, product placements and other opportunities.

Discovery also generates advertising revenue from its websites. Discovery sells advertising on its websites both on a stand-alone basis and as part of advertising packages with its television networks.

Commerce and Education Revenue

Discovery commerce and education derives revenue principally from the sale of products online and through its catalogs, licensing royalties and subscriptions to its educational streaming services. As part of its commerce business, Discovery has a domestic consumer products licensing business which licenses Discovery's brands in connection with merchandise, videogames and publishing. Discovery is generally paid a royalty based upon a percentage of its licensees' wholesale revenues, with an advance against future expected royalties. As part of its strategic reorganization described above, Discovery closed its 103 retail stores in 2007.

E-commerce and catalog sales are highly seasonal with a majority of the sales occurring in the fourth quarter due to the holiday season. Licensing revenue may vary from period to period depending upon the popularity of the properties available for license and the popularity of licensed products in a particular period. Subscription sales to Discovery's educational streaming services are primarily sold at the beginning of each school year as school budgets are appropriated and approved. The revenue derived from the subscription agreements are generally recognized over the school year. Discovery education also provides products that are sold throughout the school year. In 2007, revenue from e-commerce and catalog sales (excluding sales from Discovery's retail stores which were closed in 2007), licensing and education subscriptions was 54%, 5% and 27%, respectively, of total revenue for Discovery commerce and education.

Operating Expenditures

Discovery's principal operating costs consist of programming expense, sales and marketing expense, personnel expense and general and administrative expenses. Content amortization expense is Discovery's largest category, representing 35% of Discovery's 2007 consolidated operating expenses, as investment in maintaining high-quality editorial and production values is a key differentiator for Discovery content. In connection with creating original content, Discovery incurs production costs associated with acquiring new show concepts and retaining creative talent, including actors, writers and producers. Discovery also incurs higher production costs when filming in HD versus standard definition. Discovery incurs sales and marketing expense to promote brand recognition and to secure quality distribution channels worldwide.

REGULATORY MATTERS

Discovery's businesses are subject to and affected by regulations of U.S. federal, state and local government authorities, and Discovery's international operations are subject to laws and regulations of local countries and international bodies such as the European Union. The rules, regulations, policies and procedures affecting Discovery's businesses are constantly subject to change. These descriptions are summary in nature and do not purport to describe all present and proposed laws and regulations affecting Discovery's businesses.

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MVPD Programming

The FCC's Program Access Rules prevent a satellite cable programming vendor in which a cable operator has an attributable ownership interest under FCC rules from entering into exclusive contracts for programming with a cable operator and from discriminating among competing Multi-Channel Video Programming Distributors (MVPDs) in the price, terms and conditions for the sale or delivery of programming. These rules also permit MVPDs to initiate complaints to the FCC against program suppliers if an MVPD is unable to obtain rights to programming on nondiscriminatory terms. The FCC recently voted to extend the Program Access Rules' exclusivity ban for an additional five years, and has proposed other changes that would increase the rights of MVPDs. Discovery is currently subject to the Program Access Rules because: (a) Advance/Newhouse, which operates cable systems, holds an attributable interest in Discovery under the FCC's rules on ownership interests; (b) Mr. John Malone, who holds an attributable interest in Discovery through Discovery Holding Company, currently holds an attributable interest in a company whose subsidiary operates a cable television system; and (c) as part of the FCC's approval of the application of Liberty, another company in which Mr. Malone holds an attributable interest and serves as Chairman of the Board, to acquire de facto control of DirecTV, a direct broadcast satellite provider, the FCC imposed program access conditions on Discovery's networks for as long as Mr. Malone or any other officer or director of Liberty or DirecTV holds an attributable interest in Discovery and for as long as Liberty holds an attributable interest in DirecTV, provided the FCC's program access rules are otherwise in effect.

À la Carte Programming and Unbundling Proposals

The FCC previously initiated proceedings inquiring about its authority to require MVPD programming to be provided to subscribers on an à la carte basis, which would require them to be sold as individual channels rather than as part of program tiers. It also has proposed that satellite cable program vendors and broadcasters be required to sell programming to MVPDs on an unbundled basis, so that programming vendors like Discovery would be precluded from requiring MVPDs to take a basket of program channels. Some members of Congress also have indicated an interest in enacting legislation to achieve these same goals.

Must Carry, Leased Access and Program Carriage

The Cable Act of 1992 imposed must carry regulations on cable systems, requiring them to carry the signals of local broadcast television stations. Direct broadcast satellite systems are also subject to their own must carry rules. The FCC recently adopted an order requiring cable systems, following the anticipated end of analog television broadcasting in February 2009, to carry the digital signals of local television stations that have must carry status and to carry the same signal in analog format, or to carry the signal in digital format alone, provided that all subscribers have the necessary equipment to view the broadcast content. The FCC in November 2007 announced that it will require cable operators to provide independent programmers with leased capacity at rates significantly below those now prevailing. In June 2007, the FCC released a notice of proposed rulemaking considering changes to its program carriage rules, which govern carriage disputes between programmers and distributors. Changes to any of these rules could affect the terms under which Discovery's services are distributed.

Children's Programming

FCC rules limit the amount and content of commercial matter that may be shown on cable channels during programs designed for children 12 years of age or younger. Additionally, new rules, which became effective in 2007, restrict the ability of programmers to display website addresses during children's programming unless those websites meet certain criteria designed to limit exposure to commercial matter. The FCC and other policymakers are examining other issues that could affect advertising during programming designed for children.

Regulation of the Internet

Discovery operates several internet websites which Discovery uses to distribute information about and supplement Discovery's programs and to offer consumers the opportunity to purchase consumer products and services. Internet services are now subject to regulation in the United States relating to the privacy and security of personally identifiable user information and acquisition of personal information from children under 13, including

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the federal Child Online Protection Act (COPA) and the federal Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act (CAN-SPAM). In addition, a majority of states have enacted laws that impose data security and security breach obligations. Additional federal and state laws and regulations may be adopted with respect to the Internet or other online services, covering such issues as user privacy, child safety, data security, advertising, pricing, content, copyrights and trademarks, access by persons with disabilities, distribution, taxation and characteristics and quality of products and services. In addition, to the extent Discovery offers products and services to online consumers outside the United States, the laws and regulations of foreign jurisdictions, including, without limitation, consumer protection, privacy, advertising, data retention, intellectual property, and content limitations, may impose additional compliance obligations on Discovery.

COMPETITION

Cable and satellite network programming is a highly competitive business in the United States and worldwide. Discovery's cable and satellite networks and websites generally compete for advertising revenue with other cable and broadcast television networks, online and mobile outlets, radio programming and print media. Discovery's networks and websites also compete for their target audiences with all forms of programming and other media provided to viewers, including broadcast networks, local over-the-air television stations, competitors' pay and basic cable television networks, pay-per-view and video-on-demand services, online activities and other forms of news, information and entertainment. Discovery's networks also compete with other television networks for distribution and affiliate fees derived from distribution agreements with cable television operators, satellite operators and other distributors. The Discovery commerce and education division also operates in highly competitive industries with Discovery's e-commerce and catalogue business competing with brick and mortar and online retailers and Discovery's education business competing with other providers of educational products to schools, including providers with long-standing relationships, such as Scholastic.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Discovery's intellectual property assets principally include copyrights in television programming, websites and other content, trademarks in brands, names and logos, domain names and licenses of intellectual property rights of various kinds.

Discovery is fundamentally a content company and the protection of its brands and content are of primary importance. To protect Discovery's intellectual property assets, Discovery relies upon a combination of copyright, trademark, unfair competition, trade secret and Internet/domain name statutes and laws and contract provisions. However, there can be no assurance of the degree to which these measures will be successful in any given case. Moreover, effective intellectual property protection may be either unavailable or limited in certain foreign territories. Policing unauthorized use of Discovery's products and services and related intellectual property is often difficult and the steps taken may not always prevent the infringement by unauthorized third parties of Discovery's intellectual property. Discovery seeks to limit that threat through a combination of approaches.

Third parties may challenge the validity or scope of Discovery's intellectual property from time to time, and such challenges could result in the limitation or loss of intellectual property rights. Irrespective of their validity, such claims may result in substantial costs and diversion of resources which could have an adverse effect on Discovery's operations. In addition, piracy, including in the digital environment, continues to present a threat to revenues from products and services based on intellectual property.

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Appendix A Information Concerning Discovery Communications Holding, LLC Including Its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Discovery Communications, LLC

Part 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This Part 2 of Appendix A discusses the financial condition and results of operations of Discovery Communications Holding, LLC including its wholly owned subsidiary Discovery Communications, LLC. Please note that references in this Part 2 to Discovery refer to the intermediary holding company Discovery Communications Holding, LLC, and references to DCI refer to Discovery Communications, Inc., which was converted into the operating company Discovery Communications, LLC.

Overview

Discovery is a leading global media and entertainment company that provides original and purchased programming across multiple distribution platforms in the United States and more than 170 other countries, including television networks offering customized programming in 35 languages. Discovery's strategy is to optimize the distribution, ratings and profit potential of each of its branded channels. Discovery also develops and sells consumer and educational products and services in the United States and internationally, and owns and operates a diversified portfolio of website properties and other digital services. Discovery operates through three divisions: (1) Discovery networks U.S., or U.S. networks, (2) Discovery networks international, or international networks, and (3) Discovery commerce and education.

Discovery's media content is designed to target key audience demographics and the popularity of its programming creates a reason for advertisers to purchase commercial time on Discovery's channels. Audience ratings are a key driver in generating advertising revenue and create demand on the part of cable television operators, direct-to-home or DTH satellite operators and other content distributors to deliver Discovery's programming to their customers.

In addition to growing distribution and advertising revenue for its branded channels, Discovery is focused on growing revenue across new distribution platforms, including brand-aligned web properties, mobile devices, video-on-demand and broadband channels, which serve as additional outlets for advertising and affiliate sales, and provide promotional platforms for its programming. Discovery also operates internet sites providing supplemental news, information and entertainment content that are aligned with its television programming. Discovery's recent acquisition of HowStuffWorks.com creates a stronger platform for distributing Discovery's extensive video library.

As a public company, Discovery will incur incremental legal, accounting and other expenses that the company did not incur as a private company. Discovery will incur costs associated with public company reporting requirements and costs associated with corporate governance requirements, including requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Discovery has and will continue to hire additional accounting, financial, legal and compliance staff and consulting support with appropriate public company experience. In addition, Discovery will incur additional costs due to the new attestation requirements of the Act and the related attestation and assessment of the independent registered public accounting firm. Discovery expects that these reporting and other obligations will place significant demands on Discovery's management, administrative, operational, internal audit and financial resources, increase its legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. These additional activities are not expected to adversely impact significant business initiatives including Discovery's negotiations to renew distribution agreements. Discovery is currently evaluating the impact these activities will have on its results of operations. Any of these expenses or failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls could have a material adverse effect on Discovery's results of operations.

U.S. Networks

U.S. networks is Discovery's largest division, which owns and operates 11 cable and satellite channels, including Discovery Channel, TLC and Animal Planet, as well as a portfolio of website properties and other digital services. U.S. networks also provides distribution and advertising sales services for Travel Channel and distribution services for BBC America and BBC World News. U.S. networks derives revenue primarily from distribution fees and advertising sales, which comprised 46% and 49%, respectively, of revenue for this division for the three months

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ended March 31, 2008, and 44% and 51%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2007. During the three months ended March 31, 2008 and each of the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, Discovery Channel and TLC collectively generated more than 65% of U.S. networks total revenue. U.S. networks earns distribution fees under multi-year affiliation agreements with cable operators, DTH satellite operators and other distributors of television programming. Distribution fees are based on the number of subscribers receiving Discovery's programming. Upon the launch of a new channel, Discovery may initially pay distributors to carry such channel (such payments are referred to as launch incentives), or may provide the channel to the distributor for free for a predetermined length of time. Launch incentives are amortized on a straight-line basis as a reduction of revenue over the term of the affiliation agreement. U.S. networks sells commercial time on its networks and websites. The number of subscribers to Discovery's channels, the popularity of its programming and its ability to sell commercial time over a group of channels are key drivers of advertising revenue.

Several of Discovery's domestic networks, including Discovery Channel, TLC and Animal Planet, are currently distributed to substantially all of the cable television and direct broadcast satellite homes in the U.S. Accordingly, the rate of growth in U.S. distribution revenue in future periods is expected to be less than historical rates. Discovery's other U.S. networks are distributed primarily on the digital tier of cable systems and equivalent tiers on DTH platforms and have been successful in maximizing their distribution within this more limited universe. There is, however, no guarantee that these digital networks will ever be able to gain the distribution levels or advertising rates of Discovery's major networks. Discovery's contractual arrangements with U.S. distributors are renewed or renegotiated from time to time in the ordinary course of business. Although U.S. networks believes carriage and marketing of its networks by the larger affiliates will continue, the loss of one or more affiliate agreements could have a material adverse impact on U.S. networks results of operations. Discovery is currently in negotiations to renew distribution agreements for carriage of its networks involving a substantial portion of its domestic subscribers. A failure to secure a renewal or a renewal on less favorable terms may have a material adverse effect on Discovery's results of operations and financial position.

U.S. networks largest single cost is the cost of programming, including production costs for original programming. U.S. networks amortizes the cost of original or purchased programming based on the expected realization of revenue resulting in an accelerated amortization for Discovery Channel, TLC and Animal Planet and straight-line amortization over three to five years for the remaining networks.

U.S. networks top strategic priorities are (1) maintaining the company's focus on creative excellence in nonfiction programming and expanding the portfolio's brand entitlement by developing compelling content that increases audience growth, builds advertising relationships and supports continued distribution revenue on all platforms, (2) leveraging Discovery's distribution strength in the U.S. to build additional branded channels and businesses that can sustain long-term growth and profitability, and (3) developing and growing compelling and profitable content experiences on new platforms that are aligned with its core branded channels.

International Networks

International networks manages a portfolio of channels, led by the Discovery Channel and Animal Planet brands, that are distributed in virtually every pay-television market in the world through an infrastructure that includes major operational centers in London, Singapore, New Delhi and Miami. International networks regional operations cover most major markets including the U.K., Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA), Asia, Latin America and India. International networks currently operates over 100 unique distribution feeds in 35 languages with channel feeds customized according to language needs and advertising sales opportunities. Most of the division's channels are wholly owned by Discovery with the exception of (1) the international Animal Planet channels, which are generally joint ventures in which the BBC owns 50%, (2) People + Arts, which operates in Latin America and Iberia as a 50-50 joint venture with the BBC and (3) several channels in Japan, Canada and Poland, which operate as joint ventures with

strategically important local partners.

Similar to U.S. networks, the primary sources of revenue for international networks are distribution fees and advertising sales, and the primary cost is programming. International networks executes a localization strategy by offering customized content and localized schedules via its distribution feeds. Distribution revenue represents approximately 60% of the division's operating revenue and continues to deliver growth in markets with the highest

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potential for pay television expansion. Advertising sales are increasingly important to the division's financial success. International television markets vary in their stages of development. Some, notably the U.K., are among the more advanced digital multi-channel television markets in the world, while others remain in the analog environment with varying degrees of investment from operators in expanding channel capacity or converting to digital. Discovery believes there is future growth in many markets including Latin American and Central and Eastern Europe that are in the early stage of pay TV evolution. In developing pay TV markets, Discovery expects to see advertising revenue growth from its localization strategy and the shift of advertising spending from broadcast to pay TV. In relatively mature markets, such as the U.K., the growth dynamic is changing. Increased penetration and distribution are unlikely to drive rapid growth in those markets. Instead, growth is expected in advertising sales, which are driven by increased audience performance and viewing market share. To help further drive this focus, Discovery entered the global free-to-air television business with the acquisition of a free-to-air channel in Germany (DMAX) in early 2006.

Discovery's international businesses are subject to a number of risks including fluctuations in currency exchange rates, regulatory issues, and political instability. The past few years have seen relative economic and political stability, but these trends may not be indicative of future events. Changes in any of these areas could adversely affect the performance of the international networks.

International networks' priorities include maintaining a leadership position in nonfiction entertainment in international markets, and continuing to grow and improve the performance of the international operations. These priorities will be achieved through expanding local advertising sales capabilities, creating licensing and digital growth opportunities, and improving operating efficiencies by strengthening development and promotional collaboration between U.S. and international network groups.

Commerce and Education

During 2007, Discovery evaluated its commerce business and made the decision to transition from running brick-and-mortar retail locations to leveraging its products through retail arrangements and an e-commerce platform. In the third quarter, Discovery completed the closing of its 103 mall-based and stand-alone Discovery Channel stores. As a result of the store closures, Discovery's results of operations have been prepared to reflect the retail store business as discontinued operations. Accordingly, the revenue, costs and expenses of the retail store business have been excluded from the respective captions in Discovery financial statements and have been reported as discontinued operations.

Discovery commerce is now focused on its e-commerce, catalog, and domestic licensing businesses. Discovery commerce leverages its partnerships with leading e-commerce portals such as Amazon and QVC, to showcase key products, increase customer outreach, acquisition and conversion and maximize transaction opportunities. Discovery commerce adds value to Discovery's television assets by reinforcing consumer loyalty and creating opportunities for Discovery's advertising and distribution partners.

Discovery's education business will continue to focus on its direct-to-school distribution platform and its other premium direct-to-school subscription services in addition to publishing and distributing content on DVD, VHS, online and through a network of distribution partners. Discovery education also participates in licensing and sponsorship programs with corporate partners.

Acquisitions

To complement its existing businesses, Discovery completed several acquisitions in 2006 and 2007. Among these acquisitions are (i) DMAX, a free-to-air network in Germany, which was acquired in February 2006, (ii) Antenna Audio, a provider of audio tours and multimedia at museums and cultural attractions around the globe, which was

acquired in March 2006, (iii) PetFinder.com, a facilitator of pet adoptions and PetsIncredible, a producer of pet-training videos were acquired in November 2006, (iv) TreeHugger.com, an eco-lifestyle website to supplement the Planet Green initiative was acquired in August 2007 and (v) HowStuffWorks.com, an online source of easy-to-understand explanations of how the world works, which was acquired in December 2007. These entities have been included in Discovery's results of operations since their respective dates of acquisition.

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Dispositions

On May 14, 2007 Discovery and Cox Communications Holdings, Inc. (Cox) completed an exchange of Cox's 25% ownership interest in Discovery for all of the capital stock of a subsidiary of Discovery that held Travel Channel, travelchannel.com and approximately \$1.3 billion in cash (the Cox Transaction). Discovery raised the cash component through additional debt financing, and retired the membership interest previously owned by Cox.

DCI Restructuring

Discovery was formed in the second quarter of 2007 as part of a restructuring (the DCI Restructuring) completed by Discovery Communications, Inc. (DCI). In the DCI Restructuring, DCI became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Discovery, and the former shareholders of DCI, including DHC, became members of Discovery. Discovery is the successor reporting entity to DCI. In connection with the DCI Restructuring, Discovery applied pushdown accounting and each shareholder's basis in DCI as of May 14, 2007 has been pushed down to Discovery resulting in \$4.3 billion of goodwill being recorded by Discovery. Since goodwill is not amortizable, there is no current income statement impact for this change in basis.

Operational Restructuring

During 2007, Discovery undertook broad restructuring activities to better position its portfolio of assets and to facilitate growth and enhanced profitability. These activities resulted in additional operating expenses that impact the comparability of results from 2007 to 2008. The more significant cost of revenue items include fourth quarter 2007 content impairment charges of \$129,091,000 at U.S. Networks and \$9,976,000 at Education which both impacted content amortization expense when comparing expenses in the first quarter of 2008 to those in the corresponding prior year period. Additionally, a \$10,999,000 restructuring charge as reflected in the financial statements was recorded in the first quarter of 2007, with no similar charge recorded in 2008.

Adjusted OIBDA

Discovery evaluates the performance of its operating segments based on financial measures such as revenue and adjusted operating income before depreciation and amortization (Adjusted OIBDA). Discovery defines Adjusted OIBDA as revenue less cost of sales, operating expenses, and selling, general and administrative expenses (excluding long-term incentive compensation). Discovery management uses Adjusted OIBDA to assess the operational strength and performance of its operating segments. Management uses this measure to view operating results, perform analytical comparisons, identify strategies to improve performance and allocate resources to each operating segment. Discovery believes Adjusted OIBDA is an important measure to investors because it allows them to assess the performance of each business using the same metric that management uses and also provides investors a measure to analyze operating performance of each business division against historical data. This measure of performance excludes depreciation and amortization, long-term incentive compensation, and restructuring charges that are included in the measurement of operating income pursuant to GAAP. Discovery's Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) (which is also referred to as the Discovery Appreciation Program, or DAP) tracks the performance of DHC Series A common stock, and compensation related to the LTIP is indexed to the value of such common stock. Stock-based compensation is included in the calculation of operating income. Discovery excludes these charges from its calculation of Adjusted OIBDA due to their significant volatility. Since Adjusted OIBDA is a non-GAAP measure, it should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for, operating income, net income, cash flow provided by operating activities and other measures of financial performance reported in accordance with GAAP.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations Three Months Ended March 31, 2008 and 2007**

The following discussion of Discovery's results of operations is presented in two parts to assist the reader in better understanding Discovery's operations. The first section is an overall discussion of Discovery's consolidated operating results. The second section includes a more detailed discussion of revenue and expense activity of Discovery's three operating divisions: Discovery networks U.S., or U.S. networks, Discovery networks international, or international networks, and Discovery commerce and education.

Consolidated Results

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
	amounts in thousands	
Revenue:		
Advertising	\$ 304,129	289,769
Distribution	402,683	369,879
Other	87,766	50,550
 Total revenue	 794,578	 710,198
Expenses:		
Cost of revenue	(230,435)	(243,523)
Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense	(278,211)	(276,247)
 Adjusted OIBDA	 285,932	 190,428
Restructuring charges		(10,999)
Benefit (expense) arising from long-term incentive plans	35,857	(11,721)
Depreciation and amortization	(37,720)	(32,433)
 Operating income	 284,069	 135,275
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net	(68,720)	(44,558)
Unrealized gains (losses) from derivative instruments, net	(16,095)	1,065
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	(6,806)	(707)
Other	311	2,049
 Income from continuing operations before income taxes	 192,759	 93,124
Income tax expense	(87,541)	(41,710)
 Income from continuing operations	 105,218	 51,414
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes		(8,300)
 Net income	 \$ 105,218	 43,114

Revenue. Discovery's consolidated revenue increased 12% for the three months ended March 31, 2008, as compared to the corresponding prior year period, due to increases of 74% in other revenue, 9% in distribution revenue, and 5% in advertising revenue. Other revenue primarily increased as a result of (i) a \$16,435,000 increase in ancillary revenue from a joint venture primarily due to an unprecedented level of seasonal sales driven by the success of the Planet Earth programming in 2007, which is not expected to continue at the same level, (ii) \$8,688,000 earned by U.S. networks' representation of Travel Channel, and (iii) the impact of the acquisition of HowStuffWorks in December 2007. Increased distribution revenue is primarily due to international networks subscriber growth and favorable exchange rates, combined with annual contract increases for the fully distributed U.S. networks, offset by the disposition of Travel Channel. Increases in advertising revenue were primarily due to higher viewership in Europe and the impact of favorable exchange rates, higher cash sellouts and higher scatter rates across most networks at the U.S. networks, offset by the disposition of Travel Channel. Program ratings are an indication of consumer acceptance and directly affect Discovery's ability to generate revenue during the airing of its programs. If programs do not achieve sufficient acceptance, the revenue from advertising sales may decline.

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Cost of revenue. Cost of revenue, which includes content amortization and other production related expenses in addition to distribution and merchandising costs, decreased 5% for the three months ended March 31, 2008, as compared to the corresponding prior year period. The decrease is primarily a result of (i) an \$18,319,000 decrease from the disposition of Travel Channel and (ii) the effect of the \$129,091,000 content impairment charge recorded in 2007 at U.S. networks which decreased content amortization expense by \$17,702,000 for the first quarter of 2008 compared to the corresponding prior year period. Partially offsetting the decrease is the impact of International networks' continued investment to support additional local feeds for growth in local ad sales, and the unfavorable impact of foreign currency exchange rates. As a result of the foregoing fluctuations, cost of revenue as a percent of revenue decreased to 29% in 2008 from 34% in 2007.

SG&A expenses. SG&A expenses, which include personnel, marketing and other general and administrative expenses, increased by 1% for the three months ended March 31, 2008, as compared to the corresponding prior year period. Such increase is primarily due to U.S. networks' continued investment in digital media and an impact related to the expansion of network teams to support the re-branding strategies for Planet Green and Investigation Discovery, offset by the disposition of Travel Channel. Also contributing to the increase is the impact of unfavorable foreign currency exchange rates. As a percent of revenue, SG&A expense was 35% and 39% for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Expenses arising from long-term incentive plans. Expenses arising from long-term incentive plans are related to Discovery's unit-based, long-term incentive plan, or LTIP (which is also referred to as the DAP), for its employees who meet certain eligibility criteria. Units are awarded to eligible employees and generally vest at a rate of 25% per year. The value of units in the LTIP is indexed to the value of DHC Series A common stock and is calculated using the Black Scholes Model. The change in unit value of LTIP awards outstanding is recorded as compensation expense over the period outstanding. Upon redemption of the LTIP awards, participants receive a cash payment based on the value of the award as described in the terms of the LTIP. In the third quarter of 2007, Discovery amended the LTIP such that the redemption dates occur annually over a 4 year period instead of bi-annually over an 8 year period. Due to the decrease in the DHC Series A common stock price during the three months ended March 31, 2008, a benefit of \$40,510,000 was recorded to compensation expense compared to compensation expense of \$11,721,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007. Partially offsetting the benefit for the three months ended March 31, 2008 is \$4,653,000 of compensation expense arising from a long-term incentive plan related to one of Discovery's subsidiaries, for which there was no expense in the corresponding prior year period. If the remaining vested LTIP awards at March 31, 2008 were redeemed, the aggregate cash payments by Discovery would be approximately \$65,610,000.

Restructuring charges. During the first quarter of 2007, Discovery recorded restructuring charges of \$10,999,000 related to a number of organizational and strategic adjustments which consisted mainly of severance due to a reduction in headcount. The purpose of these adjustments was to better align Discovery's organizational structure with the company's new strategic priorities and to respond to continuing changes within the media industry. There was no similar restructuring charge in 2008.

Depreciation and amortization. The increase in depreciation and amortization for the three months ended March 31, 2008 is due to an increase in intangible assets resulting from acquisitions combined with increases in Discovery's depreciable asset base resulting from capital expenditures.

Other Income and Expense

Interest expense. On May 14, 2007, Discovery entered into a new \$1.5 billion term loan in connection with the Cox Transaction. The increase in interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2008 as compared to the corresponding prior year period is primarily a result of the new term loan. The increase is also impacted by Discovery

exercising its call rights in January 2007 to acquire mandatorily redeemable securities and reversing \$4.5 million of accrued preferred returns. Preferred returns had been recorded as a component of interest expense based on a constant rate of return through the full term.

Unrealized gains from derivative instruments, net. Unrealized gains from derivative transactions relate primarily to Discovery's use of derivative instruments to modify its exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its debt. These instruments include a combination of swaps, caps, collars and other structured instruments. As a result of unrealized

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mark to market adjustments, Discovery recognized an unrealized loss of \$16,095,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2008 and an unrealized gain of \$1,065,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007. The foreign exchange hedging instruments used by Discovery are spot, forward and option contracts. Additionally, Discovery enters into non-designated forward contracts to hedge non-dollar denominated cash flows and foreign currency balances.

Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries. Minority interests primarily represent the portion of earnings of consolidated entities which are allocable to the minority partners as well as the increases and decreases in the estimated redemption value of mandatorily redeemable interests in subsidiaries which are initially recorded at fair value. The increase for the three months ended March 31, 2008 as compared to the corresponding prior year period is the result of increased profits earned by these consolidated subsidiaries, mainly driven by royalties on the Planet Earth DVD sales.

Other. Other income in 2008 and 2007 relates primarily to Discovery's equity share of earnings of its joint ventures.

Income taxes. Discovery's effective tax rate was 45% for each of the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007. Discovery's effective tax rate differed from the federal income tax rate of 35% primarily due to foreign and state taxes.

Loss from discontinued operations. Summarized financial information for the retail stores business included in discontinued operations is as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2007	
Revenue	\$	17,628
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$	(13,384)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$	(8,300)

Net earnings. Discovery's net earnings were \$105,218,000 and \$43,114,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The changes in net earnings are due to the aforementioned fluctuations in revenue and expense.

Operating Division Results

As noted above, Discovery's operations are divided into three groups: U.S. networks, international networks and commerce and education. Corporate expenses primarily consist of corporate functions, executive management and administrative support services. Corporate expenses are excluded from segment results to enable executive management to evaluate business segment performance based upon decisions made directly by business segment executives. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified between segments to conform to Discovery's 2008 operating structure.

Table of Contents**Discovery Consolidated**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
	amounts in thousands	
Revenue		
U.S. networks	\$ 490,837	476,762
International networks	266,885	216,647
Commerce and education	24,510	23,131
Corporate and eliminations	12,346	(6,342)
Total revenue	\$ 794,578	710,198
Adjusted OIBDA		
U.S. networks	\$ 247,492	209,914
International networks	69,307	27,415
Commerce and education	44	(3,485)
Total segment Adjusted OIBDA	\$ 316,843	233,844
Corporate expenses and eliminations	(30,911)	(43,416)
Restructuring charges		(10,999)
Benefit (expense) arising from long-term incentive plans	35,857	(11,721)
Depreciation and amortization	(37,720)	(32,433)
Operating income	\$ 284,069	135,275

U.S. Networks

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
	amounts in thousands	
Revenue		
Advertising	\$ 238,792	234,611
Distribution	223,996	225,905
Other	28,049	16,246
Total revenue	490,837	476,762
Cost of revenue	(124,965)	(152,843)
SG&A expenses	(118,380)	(114,005)
Adjusted OIBDA	\$ 247,492	209,914

Adjusted OIBDA margin	50%	44%
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As noted above, in May 2007, Discovery exchanged its subsidiary holding the Travel Channel, travelchannel.com and approximately \$1.3 billion in cash for Cox's interest in Discovery. Accordingly, Discovery's 2008 results of operations do not include Travel Channel. The disposal of Travel Channel does not meet the requirements for discontinued operations presentation. The following table presents U.S. networks results of operations excluding Travel Channel for all periods. This presentation is not in accordance with GAAP. However, Discovery

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believes this presentation provides a more meaningful comparison of the U.S. networks results of operations and allows the reader to better understand the U.S. networks ongoing operations.

U.S. Networks without Travel Channel

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
	amounts in thousands	
Revenue		
Advertising	\$ 238,792	208,972
Distribution	223,996	211,338
Other	28,049	15,544
Total revenue	490,837	435,854
Cost of revenue	(124,965)	(134,524)
SG&A expenses	(118,380)	(101,079)
Adjusted OIBDA	\$ 247,492	200,251
Adjusted OIBDA margin	50%	46%

The following discussion excludes the results of Travel Channel for all periods.

Revenue. For the three months ended March 31, 2008, advertising revenue increased 14%, distribution revenue increased 6%, and other revenue increased 80%, as compared to the corresponding prior year period. The increase in advertising revenue at the U.S. networks was primarily due to higher cash sellouts and scatter market rate increases across most networks. Distribution revenue was driven by a 5% increase in average paying subscription units, principally from networks carried on the digital tier, combined with annual contractual rate increases for the fully distributed networks. Contra revenue items included in distribution revenue, such as launch amortization and marketing consideration, totaled \$21,328,000 and \$21,057,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. U.S. networks is currently in negotiations to renew distribution agreements for carriage of its networks involving a substantial portion of its subscribers. A failure to secure a renewal or a renewal on less favorable terms may have a material adverse effect on U.S. networks results of operations and financial position. Other revenue increased primarily from Discovery's representation of the Travel Channel and the acquisition of How Stuff Works in December 2007.

Cost of revenue. For the three months ended March 31, 2008, cost of revenue decreased \$9,559,000 or 7%, as compared to the corresponding prior year period, primarily due to a decrease in content amortization expense of \$13,863,000. The decrease in content amortization expense was primarily a result of the effect of the \$129,091,000 content impairment charge recorded in 2007 which drove a \$17,702,000 decrease in content amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2008 as compared to the corresponding prior year period. Partially offsetting this reduction is new content amortization expense for programming that began to air during the three months ended March 31, 2008. Starting in the second quarter of 2008, additional content amortization expense is expected from the launch of new programming on most networks and the rebranding of certain networks.

SG&A expenses. SG&A expenses increased \$17,301,000 or 17% for the three months ended March 31, 2008, as compared to the corresponding prior year period. The increase is primarily driven by \$10,812,000 of expenses related to the continued investment in digital media, including acquisitions from the third and fourth quarters of 2007, and a \$3,690,000 impact related to the expansion of network teams to support the re-branding strategies for Planet Green and Investigation Discovery.

Digital Media Business. U.S. networks digital media business revenue was \$12,259,000 and \$5,756,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and is included in total U.S. networks revenue. Operating expenses for these businesses were \$22,241,000 and \$8,926,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Discovery expects to continue to invest in digital media due to its recent acquisitions of

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PetFinder.com, TreeHugger.com and HowStuffWorks.com, as well as any future organic investments in this arena, with Adjusted OIBDA losses remaining below 5% of Discovery's consolidated Adjusted OIBDA.

International Networks

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
	amounts in thousands	
Revenue		
Advertising	\$ 65,295	55,067
Distribution	178,687	143,974
Other	22,903	17,606
Total revenue	266,885	216,647
Cost of revenue	(102,049)	(95,345)
SG&A expenses	(95,529)	(93,887)
Adjusted OIBDA	\$ 69,307	27,415
Adjusted OIBDA margin	26%	13%

Revenue. Distribution revenue increased 24%, or \$34,713,000, for the three months ended March 31, 2008, as compared to the corresponding prior year period, principally comprised of combined revenue growth in Europe, Latin America and Asia of \$22,063,000 and a favorable foreign exchange impact of \$10,765,000. The increase in revenue resulted from increases in average paying subscription units of 15% primarily due to pay TV subscriber growth in many markets in Europe, combined with contractual rate increases in certain markets. Advertising revenue increased 19%, or \$10,228,000, for the three months ended March 31, 2008, primarily due to higher viewership in Europe combined with an increased subscriber base in most markets worldwide and favorable foreign exchange impacts of \$3,564,000. Other revenue increased 30%, or \$5,297,000, primarily due to growth at Antenna Audio.

Cost of revenue. Cost of revenue increased 7%, or \$6,704,000, for the three months ended March 31, 2008, as compared to the corresponding prior year period, driven by an \$8,907,000 increase in content amortization expense due to continued investment in original productions and language customization to support additional local feeds for growth in local ad sales. In addition, transponder costs were \$2,488,000 higher than the corresponding prior year period due to additional feeds in Europe. These increases were partially offset by reduced spending and efficiencies in production operations of \$4,711,000.

SG&A expenses. SG&A expenses increased 2%, or \$1,642,000, for the three months ended March 31, 2008, as compared to the corresponding prior year period. The increase is primarily due to an increase in personnel costs of \$5,013,000 which includes an unfavorable foreign exchange impact of \$2,040,000, offset by decreases in marketing and other general expenses.

For the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, the international networks revenue and Adjusted OIBDA were impacted favorably by changes in the exchange rates of various foreign currencies. In the event the U.S. dollar strengthens against certain foreign currencies in the future, the international networks group's revenue and Adjusted

OIBDA will be negatively impacted. Had there been no impact from changes in exchange rates, international networks would have increased revenue by 15% instead of 23% and operating expenses would have remained relatively flat during the three months ended March 31, 2008, as compared to 2007.

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Table of Contents***Commerce and Education***

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
	amounts in thousands	
Revenue	\$ 24,510	23,131
Cost of revenue	(12,336)	(12,560)
SG&A expenses	(12,130)	(14,056)
Adjusted OIBDA	\$ 44	(3,485)
Adjusted OIBDA margin	0%	(15)%

Revenue. Commerce and education revenue increased 6% for the three months ended March 31, 2008, as compared to the corresponding prior year period, primarily due to an increase in commerce revenue which was driven by continued DVD sales of Planet Earth, along with other popular series such as Human Body, Body Atlas and Dirty Jobs. Education revenue improved slightly as a result of increased streaming and other revenue driven by further penetration of core streaming businesses and new products offset by a decrease in other non-digital services.

Cost of revenue. Cost of revenue was relatively flat for the three months ended March 31, 2008, as compared to the corresponding prior year period, but decreased slightly as a percentage of