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SC Court of Appeals

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM ADMINISTRATIVE LAW COURT

Shirley C. Robinson, Administrative Law Judge

Docket No. 14-ALJ-17-0285-CC

Dish DBS Corporation f/k/a EchoStar, DBS Corp. and Affiliates ..... Appellant,

v.

South Carolina Department of Revenue ..... Respondent.

RECORD ON APPEAL

VOLUME VI

Burnet R. Maybank, III
Jim Rourke
NEXSEN PRUET, LLC
1230 Main Street, Suite 700 (29201)
Post Office Drawer 2426
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
PHONE: 803.771.8900
FACSIMILE: 803.253.8277
bmaybank@nexsenpruet.com
jrourke@nexsenpruet.com
Attorneys for Appellant Dish DBS Corporation,
f/k/a EchoStar, DBS Corp., and Affiliates

Nicole M. Wooten, Counsel for Litigation
William J. Condon, Jr.
Managing Counsel for Litigation
Milton G. Kimpson
General Counsel for Litigation
P.O. Box 12265
Columbia, SC 29211
(803) 898-1826
Nicole.Wooten@dor.sc.gov
Attorneys for Respondent
South Carolina Department of Revenue

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7. Long-Term Debt

6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011

The 6 3/8% Senior Notes mature October 1, 2011. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 6 3/8% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

The 6 3/8% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

The 6 3/8% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of DDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of DDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 6 3/8% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of DDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- pay dividends or make distribution on DDBS' capital stock or repurchase DDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer or sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 6 3/8% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

7% Senior Notes due 2013

The 7% Senior Notes mature October 1, 2013. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 7% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

The 7% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

The 7% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of DDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of DDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
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The indenture related to the 7% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of DDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional debt;
- pay dividends or make distribution on DDBS' capital stock or repurchase DDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer or sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 7% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014

The 6 5/8% Senior Notes mature October 1, 2014. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 6 5/8% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

The 6 5/8% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

The 6 5/8% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of DDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of DDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 6 5/8% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of DDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- pay dividends or make distribution on DDBS' capital stock or repurchase DDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer or sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 6 5/8% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

7 ¾ % Senior Notes due 2015

The 7 ¾% Senior Notes mature May 31, 2015. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 7 ¾% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on May 31 and November 30 of each year.

The 7 ¾% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal

amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

interest. Prior to May 31, 2011, we may also redeem up to 35% of each of the 7 ¾% Senior Notes at specified premiums with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings or capital contributions.

The 7 ¾% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of DDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of DDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 7 ¾% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of DDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional debt;
- pay dividends or make distribution on DDBS' capital stock or repurchase DDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer or sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 7 ¾% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016

The 7 1/8% Senior Notes mature February 1, 2016. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 7 1/8% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year.

The 7 1/8% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

The 7 1/8% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of DDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of DDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 7 1/8% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of DDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional debt;
- pay dividends or make distribution on DDBS' capital stock or repurchase DDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer or sell assets.

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In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 7 1/8% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

7 ⅞ % Senior Notes due 2019

On August 17, 2009, we issued $1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of our ten-year, 7 ⅞% Senior Notes due September 1, 2019 at an issue price of 97.467%. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 7 ⅞% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing on March 1, 2010.

On October 5, 2009, we issued $400 million aggregate principal amount of additional 7 ⅞% Senior Notes due 2019 at an issue price of 101.750% plus accrued interest from August 17, 2009. These notes were issued as additional notes under the indenture, dated as of August 17, 2009, pursuant to which we issued the $1.0 billion discussed above. These notes and the notes previously issued under the related indenture will be treated as a single class of debt securities.

The 7 ⅞% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest. Prior to September 1, 2012, we may also redeem up to 35% of each of the 7 ⅞% Senior Notes at specified premiums with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings or capital contributions.

The 7 ⅞% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of DDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of DDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The Indenture related to the 7 ⅞% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of DDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional debt;
- pay dividends or make distributions on DDBS' capital stock or repurchase DDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer or sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 7 ⅞% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Interest on Long-Term Debt

	Semi-Annual Payment Dates	Annual Debt Service Requirements
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	April 1 and October 1	$ 63,750,000
7% Senior Notes due 2013	April 1 and October 1	$ 35,000,000
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	April 1 and October 1	$ 66,250,000
7 3/4% Senior Notes due 2015	May 31 and November 30	$ 58,125,000
7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	February 1 and August 1	$ 106,875,000
7 7/8% Senior Notes due 2019	March 1 and September 1	$ 110,250,000

Our ability to meet our debt service requirements will depend on, among other factors, the successful execution of our business strategy, which is subject to uncertainties and contingencies beyond our control.

Fair Value of our Long-Term Debt

The following table summarizes the carrying values and fair values of our debt facilities at December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	As of December 31,			
	2009		2008	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,028,750	$ 1,000,000	$ 899,000
7 % Senior Notes due 2013	500,000	515,000	500,000	419,000
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	1,000,000	1,010,000	1,000,000	840,300
7 3/4% Senior Notes due 2015	750,000	789,375	750,000	600,000
7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	1,500,000	1,548,750	1,500,000	1,246,890
7 7/8% Senior Notes due 2019	1,400,000	1,473,500	-	-
Mortgages and other notes payable	42,107	42,107	46,210	46,210
Subtotal	$ 6,192,107	$ 6,407,482	$ 4,796,210	$ 4,051,400
Capital lease obligations (1)	304,457	N/A	186,545	N/A
Total long-term debt (including current portion)	$ 6,496,564	$ 6,407,482	$ 4,982,755	$ 4,051,400

(1) Disclosure regarding fair value of capital leases is not required.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Other Long-Term Debt and Capital Lease Obligations

Other long-term debt and capital lease obligations consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2009	2008
	(In thousands)	
Satellites and other capital lease obligations	$ 304,457	$ 186,545
8% note payable for EchoStar VII satellite vendor financing, payable over 13 years from launch	8,773	9,881
6% note payable for EchoStar X satellite vendor financing, payable over 15 years from launch	11,704	12,498
6% note payable for EchoStar XI satellite vendor financing, payable over 15 years from launch	16,748	17,500
Mortgages and other unsecured notes payable due in installments through 2017 with interest rates ranging from approximately 2% to 13%	4,882	6,332
Total	346,564	232,756
Less current portion	(26,518)	(13,333)
Other long-term debt and capital lease obligations, net of current portion	$ 320,046	$ 219,423

Capital Lease Obligations

Anik F3. Anik F3, an FSS satellite, was launched and commenced commercial operation during April 2007. This satellite is accounted for as a capital lease and depreciated over the term of the satellite service agreement. We have leased 100% of the Ku-band capacity on Anik F3 for a period of 15 years.

Ciel II. Ciel II, a Canadian DBS satellite, was launched in December 2008 and commenced commercial operation during February 2009. This satellite is accounted for as a capital lease and depreciated over the term of the satellite service agreement. We have leased 100% of the capacity on Ciel II for an initial ten-year term.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, we had $500 million and $223 million capitalized for the estimated fair value of satellites acquired under capital leases included in "Property and equipment, net," with related accumulated depreciation of $66 million and $26 million, respectively. In our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), we recognized $40 million, $15 million and $66 million in depreciation expense on satellites acquired under capital lease agreements during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under the capital lease obligation, together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

For the Years Ending December 31,	
2010	$ 81,263
2011	78,353
2012	75,970
2013	75,970
2014	75,970
Thereafter	466,209
Total minimum lease payments	853,735
Less: Amount representing lease of the orbital location and estimated executory costs (primarily insurance and maintenance) including profit thereon, included in total minimum lease payments	(392,544)
Net minimum lease payments	461,191
Less: Amount representing interest	(156,734)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	304,457
Less: Current portion	(22,375)
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations	$ 282,082

The summary of future maturities of our outstanding long-term debt as of December 31, 2009 is included in the commitments table in Note 11.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

8. Income Taxes and Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

Income Taxes

Our income tax policy is to record the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and amounts reported on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, as well as probable operating loss, tax credit and other carryforwards. Deferred tax assets are offset by valuation allowances when we believe it is more likely than not that net deferred tax assets will not be realized. We periodically evaluate our need for a valuation allowance. Determining necessary valuation allowances requires us to make assessments about historical financial information as well as the timing of future events, including the probability of expected future taxable income and available tax planning opportunities.

As of December 31, 2009, we had no net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") for federal income tax purposes and $1 million of NOLs for state income tax purposes. The state NOLs begin to expire in the year 2020.

DDBS and its domestic subsidiaries join with DISH in filing U.S. consolidated federal income tax returns and, in some states, combined or consolidated returns. The federal and state income tax provisions or benefits recorded by DDBS are generally those that would have been recorded if DDBS and its domestic subsidiaries had filed returns as a consolidated group independent of DISH. Cash is due and paid to DISH based on amounts that would be payable based on DDBS consolidated or combined group filings. Amounts are receivable from DISH on a basis similar to when they would be receivable from the IRS or other state taxing authorities. The amounts paid to DISH during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were $400 million and $602 million, respectively. We did not pay any taxes to DISH during the year ended December 31, 2007.

The components of the (provision for) benefit from income taxes are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
		(In thousands)	
Current (provision) benefit:			
Federal	$ (360,974)	$ (459,864)	$ (204,590)
State	(44,399)	(56,837)	(71,756)
Foreign	(78)	-	(1,978)
	(405,451)	(516,701)	(278,324)
Deferred (provision) benefit:			
Federal	38,828	(156,589)	(233,729)
State	789	(19,354)	(22,372)
Decrease (increase) in valuation allowance	(7,104)	(4,302)	249
	32,513	(180,245)	(255,852)
Total benefit (provision)	$ (372,938)	$ (696,946)	$ (534,176)

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The actual tax provisions for 2009, 2008 and 2007 reconcile to the amounts computed by applying the statutory Federal tax rate to income before taxes as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	% of pre-tax (income)/loss		
Statutory rate	(35.0)	(35.0)	(35.0)
State income taxes, net of Federal benefit	(3.4)	(2.6)	(4.1)
Foreign taxes and income not U.S. taxable	-	-	(0.1)
Stock option compensation	(0.2)	-	(0.2)
Other	1.1	(1.1)	(0.3)
Decrease (increase) in valuation allowance	(0.7)	(0.2)	-
Total benefit (provision) for income taxes	(38.2)	(38.9)	(39.7)

The temporary differences, which give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2009	2008
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
NOL, credit and other carryforwards	$ 1,473	$ 447
Unrealized losses on investments	9,122	6,531
Accrued expenses	169,773	47,451
Stock compensation	9,109	7,826
Deferred revenue	43,328	62,110
State taxes net of federal effect	3,878	689
Other	373	-
Total deferred tax assets	237,056	125,054
Valuation allowance	(9,891)	(6,897)
Deferred tax asset after valuation allowance	227,165	118,157
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Equity method investments	-	(318)
Depreciation and amortization	(408,333)	(297,541)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(408,333)	(297,859)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	$ (181,168)	$ (179,702)
Current portion of net deferred tax asset (liability)	$ 189,058	$ 84,734
Noncurrent portion of net deferred tax asset (liability)	(370,226)	(264,436)
Total net deferred tax asset (liability)	$ (181,168)	$ (179,702)

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Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In addition to filing federal income tax returns, we and one or more of our subsidiaries file income tax returns in all states that impose an income tax and a small number of foreign jurisdictions where we have immaterial operations. We are subject to U.S. federal, state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for the years beginning in 1996 due to the carryover of previously incurred net operating losses. As of December 31, 2009, no taxing authority has proposed any significant adjustments to our tax positions. We have no significant current tax examinations in process.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of January 1, 2009	$ 208,103
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	7,952
Additions based on tax positions related to prior years	11,974
Reductions based on tax positions related to prior years	(6,042)
Reductions based on tax positions related to settlements with taxing authorities	(5,899)
Reductions based on tax positions related to the lapse of the statute of limitations	(2,182)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	$ 213,906

We have $159 million in unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, could favorably affect our effective tax rate. We do not expect any portion of this amount to be paid or settled within the next twelve months.

Accrued interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions are recorded as a component of "Other, net" on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded $8 million in interest and penalty expense to earnings. Accrued interest and penalties was $15 million at December 31, 2009.

9. Employee Benefit Plans

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

During 1997, DISH's Board of Directors and stockholders approved an employee stock purchase plan (the "ESPP"). During 2006, this plan was amended for the purpose of registering an additional 1.0 million shares of Class A common stock, such that DISH was authorized to issue a total of 1.8 million shares of Class A Common stock. At December 31, 2009, DISH had 0.7 million remaining Class A common stock available for issuance under this plan. Substantially all full-time employees who have been employed by DISH for at least one calendar quarter are eligible to participate in the ESPP. Employee stock purchases are made through payroll deductions. Under the terms of the ESPP, employees may not deduct an amount which would permit such employee to purchase DISH's capital stock under all of DISH's stock purchase plans at a rate which would exceed $25,000 in fair value of capital stock in any one year. The purchase price of the stock is 85% of the closing price of DISH's Class A common stock on the last business day of each calendar quarter in which such shares of Class A common stock are deemed sold to an employee under the ESPP. During the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, employee purchases of Class A common stock through the ESPP totaled approximately 0.2 million, 0.1 million and 0.1 million shares, respectively.

401(k) Employee Savings Plan

DISH sponsors a 401(k) Employee Savings Plan (the "401(k) Plan") for eligible employees. Voluntary employee contributions to the 401(k) Plan may be matched 50% by DISH, subject to a maximum annual contribution of $1,500 per employee. Forfeitures of unvested participant balances which are retained by the 401(k) Plan may be used to fund matching and discretionary contributions. DISH also may make an annual discretionary contribution to the plan with approval by our Board of Directors, subject to the maximum deductible limit provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. These contributions may be made in cash or in DISH's stock.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

The following table summarizes the expense associated with our matching contributions and discretionary contributions:

Expense Recognized Related to the 401(k) Plan	For the Years Ended December 31, 2009	2008	2007
		(In thousands)	
Matching contributions, net of forfeitures	$ 6,116	$ 4,641	$ 2,444
Discretionary stock contributions, net of forfeitures	$ 29,004	$ 12,436	$ 19,594

10. Stock-Based Compensation

Stock Incentive Plans

In connection with the Spin-off, as permitted by existing stock incentive plans and consistent with the Spin-off exchange ratio, each DISH stock option was converted into two stock options as follows:

- an adjusted DISH stock option for the same number of shares that were exercisable under the original DISH stock option, with an exercise price equal to the exercise price of the original DISH stock option multiplied by 0.831219.
- a new EchoStar stock option for one-fifth of the number of shares that were exercisable under the original DISH stock option, with an exercise price equal to the exercise price of the original DISH stock option multiplied by 0.843907.

Similarly, each holder of DISH restricted stock units retained his or her DISH restricted stock units and received one EchoStar restricted stock unit for every five DISH restricted stock units that they held.

Consequently, the fair value of the DISH stock award and the new EchoStar stock award immediately following the Spin-off was equivalent to the fair value of such stock award immediately prior to the Spin-off.

DISH maintains stock incentive plans to attract and retain officers, directors and key employees. Our employees participate in the DISH stock incentive plans. Stock awards under these plans include both performance and non-performance based stock incentives. As of December 31, 2009, there were outstanding under these plans stock options to acquire 18.1 million shares of DISH's Class A common stock and 0.9 million restricted stock units associated with our employees. Stock options granted through December 31, 2009 were granted with exercise prices equal to or greater than the market value of DISH Class A common stock at the date of grant and with a maximum term of ten years. While historically DISH's board of directors has issued stock awards subject to vesting, typically at the rate of 20% per year, some stock awards have been granted with immediate vesting and other stock awards vest only upon the achievement of certain DISH-specific objectives. As of December 31, 2009, DISH had 79.2 million shares of its Class A common stock available for future grant under its stock incentive plans. The 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, which was approved at the annual meeting of shareholders on May 11, 2009, allows DISH to grant new stock awards following the expiration of the 1999 Stock Incentive Plan on April 16, 2009.

As of December 31, 2009, the following stock awards were outstanding:

	As of December 31, 2009			
	DISH Awards		EchoStar Awards	
Stock Awards Outstanding	Stock Options	Restricted Stock Units	Stock Options	Restricted Stock Units
Held by DDBS employees	18,094,235	857,719	1,278,344	63,000

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

DISH is responsible for fulfilling all stock awards related to DISH common stock and EchoStar is responsible for fulfilling all stock awards related to EchoStar common stock, regardless of whether such stock awards are held by our or EchoStar's employees. Notwithstanding the foregoing, our stock-based compensation expense, resulting from stock awards outstanding at the Spin-off date, is based on the stock awards held by our employees regardless of whether such stock awards were issued by DISH or EchoStar. Accordingly, stock-based compensation that we expense with respect to EchoStar stock awards is included in "Additional paid-in capital" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Exercise prices for DISH stock options outstanding and exercisable associated with our employees as of December 31, 2009 are as follows:

			Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
			Number Outstanding as of December 31, 2009	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price (1)	Number Exercisable as of December 31, 2009	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price (1)
$ 10.00	- $ 15.00		6,985,805	8.88	$ 11.09	608,055	7.36	$ 11.09
$ 15.00	- $ 20.00		1,232,250	9.07	$ 16.73	23,250	3.79	$ 15.93
$ 20.00	- $ 25.00		3,741,313	6.19	$ 23.42	870,763	5.17	$ 23.34
$ 25.00	- $ 30.00		4,312,667	6.01	$ 26.68	2,963,567	5.37	$ 26.25
$ 30.00	- $ 35.00		450,900	6.76	$ 31.65	226,100	5.97	$ 31.83
$ 35.00	- $ 40.00		520,300	7.39	$ 36.40	180,000	7.37	$ 36.33
$ 40.00	- $ 66.00		851,000	0.48	$ 50.92	851,000	0.48	$ 50.92
$ 10.00	- $ 66.00		18,094,235	7.16	$ 20.86	5,722,735	4.90	$ 28.36

(1) The weighted-average exercise prices in the above table do not reflect this reduction to the exercise price related to the Offer to Exchange, discussed under "Valuation" below. The majority of the outstanding eligible incentive stock options at December 31, 2009 were exchanged subsequent to year end.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Stock Award Activity

DISH stock option activity associated with our employees for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

	2009		2008		2007	
	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Options (1)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price (2)
Total stock options outstanding, beginning of period	18,267,950	$ 21.86	14,786,967	$ 22.80	22,002,305	$ 25.65
Granted	3,077,000	15.69	7,998,500	13.67	1,493,526	42.77
Exercised	(233,795)	10.95	(669,117)	20.74	(2,029,258)	24.98
Forfeited and cancelled	(3,016,920)	22.44	(3,848,400)	12.92	(1,554,356)	19.42
Total stock options outstanding, end of period (3)	18,094,235	20.86	18,267,950	21.86	19,912,217	27.53
Performance based stock options outstanding, end of period (3) (4)	8,253,500	16.27	9,094,250	16.28	9,910,250	20.47
Exercisable at end of period (3)	5,722,735	28.36	4,898,400	30.00	5,528,097	35.02

(1) On the date of the Spin-off, former DDBS employees that transferred to EchoStar held approximately 5.1 million DISH stock options. Stock option activity associated with these employees is included in the 2007 activity. However, these stock options are excluded from the 2008 and 2009 activity because these individuals were no longer DDBS employees after the Spin-off.

(2) The weighted-average exercise prices for 2007 reflect share prices before the Spin-off.

(3) The weighted-average exercise prices in the above table do not reflect this reduction to the exercise price related to the Offer to Exchange, discussed under "Valuation" below. The majority of the outstanding eligible incentive stock options at December 31, 2009 were exchanged subsequent to year end.

(4) These stock options, which are included in the caption "Total options outstanding, end of period," were issued pursuant to performance-based stock incentive plans. Vesting of these stock options is contingent upon meeting certain long-term DISH-specific goals. See discussion of the 2005 LTIP, 2008 LTIP and other employee performance plans below.

We realized tax benefits from stock awards exercised during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
		(In thousands)	
Tax benefit from stock awards exercised	$ 1,116	$ 2,905	$ 14,826

Based on the closing market price of DISH Class A common stock on December 31, 2009, the aggregate intrinsic value of stock options associated with our employees was as follows:

	As of December 31, 2009	
	Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable
	(In thousands)	

Aggregate intrinsic value	$ 72,583	$ 5,998

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

DISH restricted stock unit activity associated with our employees for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

	2009		2008		2007	
	Restricted Stock Awards	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Restricted Stock Awards (1)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Restricted Stock Awards	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value (2)
Total restricted stock awards outstanding, beginning of period	987,625	$ 24.88	1,008,636	$ 26.38	1,309,688	$ 29.21
Granted	6,666	11.11	88,322	11.09	39,580	43.43
Exercised	(38,072)	22.76	(30,000)	26.66	(30,000)	31.16
Forfeited and cancelled	(98,500)	23.33	(79,333)	28.33	(137,800)	30.44
Total restricted stock awards outstanding, end of period	857,719	25.04	987,625	24.88	1,181,468	31.60
Restricted performance units outstanding, end of period (3)	857,719	25.04	917,625	24.78	1,081,468	29.30

(1) On the date of the Spin-off, former DDBS employees that transferred to EchoStar held approximately 173,000 DISH restricted stock awards. Restricted stock award activity associated with these employees is included in the 2007 activity. However, these restricted stock awards are excluded from the 2008 and 2009 activity because these individuals were no longer DDBS employees after the Spin-off.

(2) The weighted average grant date fair values for 2007 reflect share prices before the Spin-off.

(3) These restricted performance units, which are included in the caption "Total restricted stock units outstanding, end of period," were issued pursuant to, performance-based stock incentive plans. Vesting of these restricted performance units is contingent upon meeting certain long-term DISH-specific goals. See discussion of the 2005 LTIP, 2008 LTIP and other employee performance plans below.

Long-Term Performance-Based Plans

2005 LTIP. During 2005, DISH adopted a long-term, performance-based stock incentive plan (the "2005 LTIP"). The 2005 LTIP provides stock options and restricted stock units, either alone or in combination, which vest over seven years at the rate of 10% per year during the first four years, and at the rate of 20% per year thereafter. Exercise of the stock awards is subject to a performance condition that a DISH-specific subscriber goal is achieved by March 31, 2015.

Contingent compensation related to the 2005 LTIP will not be recorded in our financial statements unless and until management concludes achievement of the performance condition is probable. Given the competitive nature of DISH's business, small variations in subscriber churn, gross subscriber addition rates and certain other factors can significantly impact subscriber growth. Consequently, while it was determined that achievement of the goal was not probable as of December 31, 2009, that assessment could change at any time.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

If all of the stock awards under the 2005 LTIP were vested and the goal had been met or if management had determined that achievement of the goal was probable during the year ended December 31, 2009, we would have recorded total non-cash, stock-based compensation expense for our employees as indicated in the table below. If the goal is met and there are unvested stock awards at that time, the vested amounts would be expensed immediately on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), with the unvested portion recognized ratably over the remaining vesting period.

	2005 LTIP	
	Total	Vested Portion
	(In thousands)	
DISH awards held by DDBS employees	$ 38,537	$ 14,052
EchoStar awards held by DDBS employees	7,823	2,853
Total	$ 46,360	$ 16,905

2008 LTIP. During 2008, DISH adopted a long-term, performance-based stock incentive plan (the "2008 LTIP"). The 2008 LTIP provides stock options and restricted stock units, either alone or in combination, which vest based on DISH-specific subscriber and financial metrics. Exercise of the stock awards is contingent on achieving these goals by December 31, 2015.

During 2009, DISH generated cumulative free cash flow in excess of $1.0 billion which resulted in approximately 10% of the 2008 LTIP stock awards vesting. We recorded non-cash, stock-based compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 as indicated in the table below. Additional compensation related to the 2008 LTIP will be recorded based on management's assessment of the probability of meeting the remaining performance conditions. If the remaining goals are probable of being achieved and stock awards vest, we will recognize the additional non-cash, stock-based compensation expense on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) over the term of this stock incentive plan as follows.

2008 LTIP	Non-Cash Stock-Based Compensation Expense
	(In thousands)
Expense recognized during the year ended December 31, 2009	$ 3,560
Expense expected to be recognized during 2010	$ 1,486
Contingent expense subsequent to 2010	22,418
Total remaining expense over the term of the plan	$ 23,904

Other Employee Performance Plans. In addition to the above long-term, performance stock incentive plans, DISH has other plans that provide stock awards which vest based on certain performance metrics. Exercise of the stock awards is contingent on achieving these goals prior to various dates over the next two years. Contingent compensation of $23 million related to these plans will not be recorded in our financial statements unless and until management concludes achievement of the performance condition is probable.

Given the competitive nature of DISH's business, small variations in subscriber churn, gross subscriber addition rates and certain other factors can significantly impact subscriber growth. Consequently, while it was determined that achievement of the goal was not probable as of December 31, 2009, that assessment could change at any time.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Of the 18.1 million stock options and 0.9 million restricted stock units outstanding under the DISH stock incentive plans associated with our employees as of December 31, 2009, the following awards were outstanding pursuant to the performance based stock incentive plans:

	As of December 31, 2009	
Performance Based Stock Options	**Number of Awards**	**Weighted-Average Exercise Price**
2005 LTIP	2,513,250	$ 25.29
2008 LTIP	5,540,250	$ 12.01
Other employee performance plan	200,000	$ 20.77
Total	8,253,500	$ 16.27
Restricted Performance Units and Other		
2005 LTIP restricted performance units	315,079	
2008 LTIP restricted performance units	72,750	
Other employee performance plan	469,890	
Total	857,719	

Stock-Based Compensation

Total non-cash, stock-based compensation expense for all of our employees is shown in the following table for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and was allocated to the same expense categories as the base compensation for such employees:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
		(In thousands)	
Subscriber-related	$ 1,069	$ 797	$ 967
Satellite and transmission	-	-	645
General and administrative	11,158	14,552	19,717
Total non-cash, stock based compensation	$ 12,227	$ 15,349	$ 21,329

As of December 31, 2009, our total unrecognized compensation cost related to the non-performance based unvested stock awards was $24 million and includes compensation expense that we will recognize for EchoStar stock awards held by our employees as a result of the Spin-off. This cost is based on an estimated future forfeiture rate of approximately 4.5% per year and will be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately three years. Share-based compensation expense is recognized based on stock awards ultimately expected to vest and is reduced for estimated forfeitures. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Changes in the estimated forfeiture rate can have a significant effect on share-based compensation expense since the effect of adjusting the rate is recognized in the period the forfeiture estimate is changed.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Valuation

The fair value of each stock award for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was estimated at the date of the grant using a Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions:

Stock Options	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Risk-free interest rate	1.70% - 3.19%	1.00% - 3.42%	3.51% - 5.19%
Volatility factor	29.72% - 45.97%	19.98% - 39.90%	18.63% - 24.84%
Expected term of options in years	3.0 - 7.25	3.0 - 7.5	6.0 - 10.0
Weighted-average fair value of options granted	$ 3.86 - $ 8.29	$ 3.12 - $ 8.72	$ 10.55 - $ 21.41

On December 2, 2009, DISH paid a $2.00 cash dividend per share on its outstanding Class A and Class B common stock. DISH does not intend to pay additional dividends on its common stock and accordingly, the dividend yield percentage used in the Black-Scholes option valuation model is set at zero for all periods. The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded stock options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. Consequently, our estimate of fair value may differ from other valuation models. Further, the Black-Scholes option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate. Therefore, we do not believe the existing models provide as reliable a single measure of the fair value of stock-based compensation awards as a market-based model would.

As discussed in Note 16, on November 6, 2009, DISH declared a dividend of $2.00 per share on its outstanding Class A and Class B common stock. The dividend was paid in cash on December 2, 2009 to shareholders of record on November 20, 2009. In light of such dividend, the DISH Executive Compensation Committee, which administers the stock incentive plans, determined to adjust the exercise price of certain stock options issued under the plans by decreasing the exercise price by $2.00 per share; provided, that the exercise price of eligible stock options will not be reduced below $1.00. As a result of this adjustment, a majority of the stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2009 were adjusted subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2009. This adjustment will result in additional incremental non-cash, stock-based compensation expense.

We will continue to evaluate the assumptions used to derive the estimated fair value of DISH's stock options as new events or changes in circumstances become known.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

Future maturities of our long-term debt, capital lease and contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009 are summarized as follows:

	Payments due by period						
	Total	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter
				(In thousands)			
Long-term debt obligations	$ 6,192,107	$ 4,143	$ 1,004,375	$ 4,622	$ 504,183	$ 1,003,732	$ 3,671,052
Capital lease obligations	304,457	22,375	21,043	20,569	22,630	25,943	191,897
Interest expense on long-term debt and capital lease obligations	2,892,646	471,415	465,280	399,589	397,485	360,202	798,675
Satellite-related obligations	1,845,193	218,667	207,882	219,022	173,805	153,788	872,029
Operating lease obligations	135,510	54,562	31,386	24,975	13,567	5,049	5,971
Purchase obligations	1,395,012	1,331,031	22,460	18,750	18,941	3,830	-
Total	$12,764,925	$ 2,102,193	$ 1,752,426	$ 687,527	$ 1,130,611	$ 1,552,544	$ 5,539,624

The table above does not include $214 million of liabilities associated with unrecognized tax benefits which were accrued, discussed in Note 8, and are included on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2009. We do not expect any portion of this amount to be paid or settled within the next twelve months.

In certain circumstances the dates on which we are obligated to make these payments could be delayed. These amounts will increase to the extent we procure insurance for our satellites or contract for the construction, launch or lease of additional satellites.

Satellite-Related Obligations

Satellites Under Construction. We have agreed to lease capacity on two satellites from EchoStar that are currently under construction. Future commitments related to these satellites are included in the table above under "Satellite-related obligations."

- *QuetzSat-1.* During 2008, we entered into a ten-year transponder service agreement with EchoStar to lease capacity on QuetzSat-1, a DBS satellite, which is expected to be completed during 2011.
- *EchoStar XVI. D* uring 2009, we entered into a ten-year transponder service agreement with EchoStar to lease capacity on EchoStar XVI, a DBS satellite, expected to be completed during 2012.

Guarantees

In connection with the Spin-off, we distributed certain satellite lease agreements to EchoStar and remained the guarantor under those capital leases for payments totaling approximately $422 million over the next five years that are not included in the table above.

In addition, during the third quarter of 2009, EchoStar entered into a new satellite transponder service agreement for Nimiq 5

through 2024. We sublease this capacity from EchoStar and DISH guarantees a certain portion of its obligation under this agreement through 2019. As of December 31, 2009, the remaining obligation under this agreement was $595 million and is included in the table above.

As of December 31, 2009, we have not recorded a liability on the balance sheet for any of these guarantees.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Purchase Obligations

Our 2010 purchase obligations primarily consist of binding purchase orders for receiver systems and related equipment, digital broadcast operations, satellite and transponder leases, engineering and for products and services related to the operations of our DISH Network. Our purchase obligations also include certain guaranteed fixed contractual commitments to purchase programming content. Our purchase obligations can fluctuate significantly from period to period due to, among other things, management's control of inventory levels, and can materially impact our future operating asset and liability balances, and our future working capital requirements.

Programming Contracts

In the normal course of business, we enter into contracts to purchase programming content in which our payment obligations are fully contingent on the number of subscribers to whom we provide the respective content. These programming commitments are not included in the "Commitments" table above. The terms of our contracts typically range from one to ten years with annual rate increases. Our programming expenses will continue to increase to the extent we are successful growing our subscriber base. In addition, our margins may face further downward pressure from price increases and the renewal of long term programming contracts on less favorable pricing terms.

Rent Expense

Total rent expense for operating leases was $189 million, $204 million and $74 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase in rent expense from 2007 to 2008 primarily resulted from costs associated with satellite and transponder capacity leases on satellites that were distributed to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

Patents and Intellectual Property

Many entities, including some of our competitors, now have and may in the future obtain patents and other intellectual property rights that cover or affect products or services directly or indirectly related to those that we offer. We may not be aware of all patents and other intellectual property rights that our products may potentially infringe. Damages in patent infringement cases can include a tripling of actual damages in certain cases. Further, we cannot estimate the extent to which we may be required in the future to obtain licenses with respect to patents held by others and the availability and cost of any such licenses. Various parties have asserted patent and other intellectual property rights with respect to components within our direct broadcast satellite system. We cannot be certain that these persons do not own the rights they claim, that our products do not infringe on these rights, that we would be able to obtain licenses from these persons on commercially reasonable terms or, if we were unable to obtain such licenses, that we would be able to redesign our products to avoid infringement.

Contingencies

In connection with the Spin-off, DISH entered into a separation agreement with EchoStar, which provides among other things for the division of certain liabilities, including liabilities resulting from litigation. Under the terms of the separation agreement, EchoStar has assumed certain liabilities that relate to its business including certain designated liabilities for acts or omissions prior to the Spin-off. Certain specific provisions govern intellectual property related claims under which, generally, EchoStar will only be liable for its acts or omissions following the Spin-off and DISH will indemnify EchoStar for any liabilities or damages resulting from intellectual property claims relating to the period prior to the Spin-off as well as its acts or omissions following the Spin-off.

Acacia

During 2004, Acacia Media Technologies ("Acacia") filed a lawsuit against us and EchoStar in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit also named DirecTV, Comcast, Charter, Cox and a number of smaller cable companies as defendants. Acacia is an entity that seeks to license an acquired patent portfolio without itself practicing any of the claims recited therein. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,132,992, 5,253,275, 5,550,863, 6,002,720 and 6,144,702, which relate to certain systems and methods

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for transmission of digital data. On September 25, 2009, the District Court granted summary judgment to the defendants on invalidity grounds, and dismissed the action with prejudice. The plaintiffs have appealed.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages, and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C.

During 2001, Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C. ("Broadcast Innovation") filed a lawsuit against us, EchoStar, DirecTV, Thomson Consumer Electronics and others in United States District Court in Denver, Colorado. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 6,076,094 (the '094 patent) and 4,992,066 (the '066 patent). The '094 patent relates to certain methods and devices for transmitting and receiving data along with specific formatting information for the data. The '066 patent relates to certain methods and devices for providing the scrambling circuitry for a pay television system on removable cards. Subsequently, DirecTV and Thomson settled with Broadcast Innovation leaving us as the only defendant.

During 2004, the judge issued an order finding the '066 patent invalid. Also in 2004, the District Court found the '094 patent invalid in a parallel case filed by Broadcast Innovation against Charter and Comcast. In 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit overturned the '094 patent finding of invalidity and remanded the Charter case back to the District Court. During June 2006, Charter filed a reexamination request with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The Federal Circuit Court has stayed the Charter case pending reexamination, and our case has been stayed pending resolution of the Charter case.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages, and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Channel Bundling Class Action

During 2007, a purported class of cable and satellite subscribers filed an antitrust action against us in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. The suit also names as defendants DirecTV, Comcast, Cablevision, Cox, Charter, Time Warner, Inc., Time Warner Cable, NBC Universal, Viacom, Fox Entertainment Group, and Walt Disney Company. The suit alleges, among other things, that the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to provide customers with access only to bundled channel offerings as opposed to giving customers the ability to purchase channels on an "a la carte" basis. On October 16, 2009, the District Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss with prejudice. The plaintiffs have appealed. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Enron Commercial Paper Investment

During 2001, we received approximately $40 million from the sale of Enron commercial paper to a third party broker. That commercial paper was ultimately purchased by Enron. During 2003, an action was commenced in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against approximately 100 defendants, including us, who invested in Enron's commercial paper. On April 7, 2009, we settled the litigation for an immaterial amount.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
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ESPN

During 2008, we filed a lawsuit against ESPN, Inc., ESPN Classic, Inc., ABC Cable Networks Group, Soapnet L.L.C., and International Family Entertainment (collectively, "ESPN") for breach of contract in New York State Supreme Court. Our complaint alleges that ESPN failed to provide us with certain high-definition feeds of the Disney Channel, ESPN News, Toon, and ABC Family. ESPN asserted a counterclaim, and then filed a motion for summary judgment, alleging that we owed approximately $35 million under the applicable affiliation agreements. We brought a motion to amend our complaint to assert that ESPN was in breach of certain most-favored-nation provisions under the applicable affiliation agreements. On April 15, 2009, the trial court granted our motion to amend the complaint, and granted, in part, ESPN's motion on the counterclaim, finding that we are liable for some of the amount alleged to be owing but that the actual amount owing is disputed and will have to be determined at a later date. We will appeal the partial grant of ESPN's motion. Since the partial grant of ESPN's motion, ESPN has sought an additional $30 million under the applicable affiliation agreements. We intend to vigorously prosecute and defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Finisar Corporation

Finisar Corporation ("Finisar") obtained a $100 million verdict in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against DirecTV for patent infringement. Finisar alleged that DirecTV's electronic program guide and other elements of its system infringe United States Patent No. 5,404,505 (the '505 patent).

During 2006, we and EchoStar, together with NagraStar LLC, filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against Finisar that asks the Court to declare that we do not infringe, and have not infringed, any valid claim of the '505 patent. During April 2008, the Federal Circuit reversed the judgment against DirecTV and ordered a new trial. During January 2010, the Federal Circuit affirmed the District Court's grant of summary judgment to DirecTV, and dismissed the action with prejudice. We are evaluating the impact of the Federal Circuit's decision.

We intend to vigorously prosecute this case. In the event that a court ultimately determines that we infringe the asserted patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages, and/or an injunction that could require us to modify our system architecture. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Global Communications

During April 2007, Global Communications, Inc. ("Global") filed a patent infringement action against us and EchoStar in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent No. 6,947,702 (the '702 patent), which relates to satellite reception. In October 2007, the United States Patent and Trademark Office granted our request for reexamination of the '702 patent and issued an initial Office Action finding that all of the claims of the '702 patent were invalid. At the request of the parties, the District Court stayed the litigation until the reexamination proceeding is concluded and/or other Global patent applications issue.

During June 2009, Global filed a patent infringement action against us and EchoStar in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent No. 7,542,717 (the '717 patent), which relates to satellite reception. In December 2009, we and EchoStar settled the Texas and Florida actions with Global on terms and conditions that did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

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Guardian Media

During 2008, Guardian Media Technologies LTD ("Guardian") filed suit against us, EchoStar, EchoStar Technologies L.L.C., DirecTV and several other defendants in the United States District Court for the Central District of California alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 4,930,158 and 4,930,160. Both patents are expired and relate to certain parental lock features. On September 9, 2009, Guardian voluntarily dismissed the case against us with prejudice.

Katz Communications

During 2007, Ronald A. Katz Technology Licensing, L.P. ("Katz") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit alleges infringement of 19 patents owned by Katz. The patents relate to interactive voice response, or IVR, technology.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Multimedia Patent Trust

On February 13, 2009, Multimedia Patent Trust ("MPT") filed suit against us, EchoStar, DirecTV and several other defendants in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 4,958,226, 5,227,878, 5,136,377, 5,500,678 and 5,563,593, which relate to video encoding, decoding and compression technology. MPT is an entity that seeks to license an acquired patent portfolio without itself practicing any of the claims recited therein. In December 2009, we and EchoStar reached a settlement with MPT that did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

NorthPoint Technology

On July 2, 2009, NorthPoint Technology, Ltd. filed suit against us, EchoStar, and DirecTV in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas alleging infringement of United States Patent No. 6,208,636 (the '636 patent). The '636 patent relates to the use of multiple low-noise block converter feedhorns, or LNBFs, which are antennas used for satellite reception.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a court ultimately determines that we infringe the asserted patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages, and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Personalized Media Communications

During 2008, Personalized Media Communications, Inc. filed suit against us, EchoStar and Motorola, Inc. in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 4,694,490, 5,109,414, 4,965,825, 5,233,654, 5,335,277, and 5,887,243, which relate to satellite signal processing.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages, and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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Retailer Class Actions

During 2000, lawsuits were filed by retailers in Colorado state and federal courts attempting to certify nationwide classes on behalf of certain of our retailers. The plaintiffs are requesting the Courts declare certain provisions of, and changes to, alleged agreements between us and the retailers invalid and unenforceable, and to award damages for lost incentives and payments, charge backs, and other compensation. We have asserted a variety of counterclaims. The federal court action has been stayed during the pendency of the state court action. We filed a motion for summary judgment on all counts and against all plaintiffs. The plaintiffs filed a motion for additional time to conduct discovery to enable them to respond to our motion. The state court granted limited discovery which ended during 2004. The plaintiffs claimed we did not provide adequate disclosure during the discovery process. The state court agreed, and denied our motion for summary judgment as a result. In April 2008, the state court granted plaintiff's class certification motion and in January 2009, the state court entered an order excluding certain evidence that we can present at trial based on the prior discovery issues. The state court also denied plaintiffs' request to dismiss our counterclaims. The final impact of the court's evidentiary ruling cannot be fully assessed at this time. In May 2009, plaintiffs filed a motion for default judgment based on new allegations of discovery misconduct. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the lawsuit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Technology Development Licensing

On January 22, 2009, Technology Development and Licensing LLC filed suit against us and EchoStar in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois alleging infringement of United States Patent No. 35, 952, which relates to certain favorite channel features. In July 2009, the Court granted our motion to stay the case pending two re-examination petitions before the Patent and Trademark Office.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a court ultimately determines that we infringe the asserted patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages, and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Tivo Inc.

During January 2008, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part the April 2006 jury verdict concluding that certain of our digital video recorders, or DVRs, infringed a patent held by Tivo. As of September 2008, we had recorded a total reserve of $132 million on our Consolidated Balance Sheets to reflect the April 2006 jury verdict, supplemental damages through September 2006 and pre-judgment interest awarded by the Texas court, together with the estimated cost of potential further software infringement prior to implementation of our alternative technology, discussed below, plus interest subsequent to entry of the judgment. In its January 2008 decision, the Federal Circuit affirmed the jury's verdict of infringement on Tivo's "software claims," and upheld the award of damages from the District Court. The Federal Circuit, however, found that we did not literally infringe Tivo's "hardware claims," and remanded such claims back to the District Court for further proceedings. On October 6, 2008, the Supreme Court denied our petition for certiorari. As a result, approximately $105 million of the total $132 million reserve was released from an escrow account to Tivo.

We also developed and deployed "next-generation" DVR software. This improved software was automatically downloaded to our current customers' DVRs, and is fully operational (our "original alternative technology"). The download was completed as of April 2007. We received written legal opinions from outside counsel that concluded our original alternative technology does not infringe, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, either the hardware or software claims of Tivo's patent. Tivo filed a motion for contempt alleging that we are in violation of the Court's injunction. We opposed this motion on the grounds that the injunction did not apply to

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DVRs that have received our original alternative technology, that our original alternative technology does not infringe Tivo's patent, and that we were in compliance with the injunction.

In June 2009, the United States District Court granted Tivo's motion for contempt, finding that our original alternative technology was not more than colorably different than the products found by the jury to infringe Tivo's patent, that our original alternative technology still infringed the software claims, and that even if our original alternative technology was "non-infringing," the original injunction by its terms required that we disable DVR functionality in all but approximately 192,000 digital set-top boxes in the field. The District Court also amended its original injunction to require that we inform the court of any further attempts to design around Tivo's patent and seek approval from the court before any such design-around is implemented. The District Court awarded Tivo $103 million in supplemental damages and interest for the period from September 2006 through April 2008, based on an assumed $1.25 per subscriber per month royalty rate. We posted a bond to secure that award pending appeal of the contempt order. On July 1, 2009, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals granted a permanent stay of the District Court's contempt order pending resolution of our appeal.

The District Court held a hearing on July 28, 2009 on Tivo's claims for contempt sanctions, but has ordered that enforcement of any sanctions award will be stayed pending resolution of our appeal of the contempt order. Tivo sought up to $975 million in contempt sanctions for the period from April 2008 to June 2009 based on, among other things, profits Tivo alleges we made from subscribers using DVRs. We opposed Tivo's request arguing, among other things, that sanctions are inappropriate because we made good faith efforts to comply with the Court's injunction. We also challenged Tivo's calculation of profits.

On August 3, 2009, the Patent and Trademark Office (the "PTO") issued an initial office action rejecting the software claims of United States Patent No. 6,233,389 (the '389 patent) as being invalid in light of two prior patents. These are the same software claims that we were found to have infringed and which underlie the contempt ruling that we are now appealing. We believe that the PTO's conclusions are relevant to the issues on appeal as well as the pending sanctions proceedings in the District Court. The PTO's conclusions support our position that our original alternative technology is more than colorably different than the devices found to infringe by the jury; that our original alternative technology does not infringe; and that we acted in good faith to design around Tivo's patent.

On September 4, 2009, the District Court partially granted Tivo's motion for contempt sanctions. In partially granting Tivo's motion for contempt sanctions, the District Court awarded $2.25 per DVR subscriber per month for the period from April 2008 to July 2009 (as compared to the award for supplemental damages for the prior period from September 2006 to April 2008, which was based on an assumed $1.25 per DVR subscriber per month). By the District Court's estimation, the total award for the period from April 2008 to July 2009 is approximately $200 million (the enforcement of the award has been stayed by the District Court pending resolution of our appeal of the underlying June 2009 contempt order). The District Court also awarded Tivo its attorneys' fees and costs incurred during the contempt proceedings. On February 8, 2010, we and Tivo submitted a stipulation to the District Court that the attorneys' fees and costs, including expert witness fees and costs, that Tivo incurred during the contempt proceedings amounted to $6 million. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we increased our total reserve by $361 million to reflect the supplemental damages and interest for the period from implementation of our original alternative technology through April 2008 and for the estimated cost of alleged software infringement (including contempt sanctions for the period from April 2008 through June 2009) for the period from April 2008 through December 2009 plus interest. Our total reserve at December 31, 2009 was $394 million and is included in "Tivo litigation accrual" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In light of the District Court's finding of contempt, and its description of the manner in which it believes our original alternative technology infringed the '389 patent, we are also developing and testing potential new alternative technology in an engineering environment. As part of EchoStar's development process, EchoStar downloaded several of our design-around options to less than 1,000 subscribers for "beta" testing.

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Oral argument on our appeal of the contempt ruling took place on November 2, 2009, before a three-judge panel of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. On March 4, 2010, the Federal Circuit affirmed the District Court's contempt order in a 2-1 decision. We intend to file a petition for *en banc* review of that decision by the full Federal Circuit and to request that the District Court approve the implementation of one of our new design-around options on an expedited basis. There can be no assurance that our petition for *en banc* review will be granted, and historically such petitions have rarely been granted. Nor can there be any assurance that the District Court will approve the implementation of one of our design around options. Tivo has stated that it will seek additional damages for the period from June 2009 to the present. Although we have accrued our best estimate of damages, contempt sanctions and interest through December 31, 2009, there can be no assurance that Tivo will not seek, and that the court will not award, an amount that exceeds our accrual.

If we are unsuccessful in overturning the District Court's ruling on Tivo's motion for contempt, we are not successful in developing and deploying potential new alternative technology and we are unable to reach a license agreement with Tivo on reasonable terms, we would be required to eliminate DVR functionality in all but approximately 192,000 digital set-top boxes in the field and cease distribution of digital set-top boxes with DVR functionality. In that event we would be at a significant disadvantage to our competitors who could continue offering DVR functionality, which would likely result in a significant decrease in new subscriber additions as well as a substantial loss of current subscribers. Furthermore, the inability to offer DVR functionality could cause certain of our distribution channels to terminate or significantly decrease their marketing of DISH Network services. The adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations if the District Court's contempt order is upheld is likely to be significant. Additionally, the supplemental damage award of $103 million and further award of approximately $200 million does not include damages, contempt sanctions or interest for the period after June 2009. In the event that we are unsuccessful in our appeal, we could also have to pay substantial additional damages, contempt sanctions and interest. Depending on the amount of any additional damage or sanction award or any monetary settlement, we may be required to raise additional capital at a time and in circumstances in which we would normally not raise capital. Therefore, any capital we raise may be on terms that are unfavorable to us, which might adversely affect our financial position and results of operations and might also impair our ability to raise capital on acceptable terms in the future to fund our own operations and initiatives. We believe the cost of such capital and its terms and conditions may be substantially less attractive than our previous financings.

If we are successful in overturning the District Court's ruling on Tivo's motion for contempt, but unsuccessful in defending against any subsequent claim in a new action that our original alternative technology or any potential new alternative technology infringes Tivo's patent, we could be prohibited from distributing DVRs or could be required to modify or eliminate our then-current DVR functionality in some or all set-top boxes in the field. In that event we would be at a significant disadvantage to our competitors who could continue offering DVR functionality and the adverse effect on our business could be material. We could also have to pay substantial additional damages.

Because both we and EchoStar are defendants in the Tivo lawsuit, we and EchoStar are jointly and severally liable to Tivo for any final damages and sanctions that may be awarded by the District Court. DISH has determined that it is obligated under the agreements entered into in connection with the Spin-off to indemnify EchoStar for substantially all liability arising from this lawsuit. EchoStar has agreed to contribute an amount equal to its $5 million intellectual property liability limit under the Receiver Agreement. DISH and EchoStar have further agreed that EchoStar's $5 million contribution would not exhaust EchoStar's liability to DISH for other intellectual property claims that may arise under the Receiver Agreement. DISH and EchoStar also agreed that they would each be entitled to joint ownership of, and a cross-license to use, any intellectual property developed in connection with any potential new alternative technology.

Voom

On May 28, 2008, Voom HD Holdings ("Voom") filed a complaint against us in New York Supreme Court. The suit alleges breach of contract arising from our termination of the affiliation agreement we had with Voom for the carriage of certain Voom HD channels on the DISH Network satellite television service. In January 2008, Voom sought a preliminary injunction to prevent us from terminating the agreement. The Court denied Voom's motion, finding, among other things, that Voom was not likely to prevail on the merits of its case. Voom is claiming over $2.5 billion in damages. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Other

In addition to the above actions, we are subject to various other legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of business, including among other things, disputes with programmers regarding fees. In our opinion, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to any of these actions is unlikely to materially affect our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

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12. Financial Information for Subsidiary Guarantors

DDBS's senior notes are fully, unconditionally and jointly and severally guaranteed by all of our subsidiaries other than minor subsidiaries and the stand alone entity DDBS has no independent assets or operations. Therefore, supplemental financial information on a condensed consolidating basis of the guarantor subsidiaries is not required. There are no restrictions on our ability to obtain cash dividends or other distributions of funds from the guarantor subsidiaries, except those imposed by applicable law.

13. Segment Reporting

Financial Data by Business Unit

Operating segments are components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available and regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker(s) of an enterprise. Total assets by segment have not been specified because the information is not available to the chief operating decision-maker. The "All Other" category consists of revenue, expense and net income (loss) from other operating segments for which disclosure requirements do not apply. Following the Spin-off, we operate in only one reportable segment, the DISH Network segment, which provides a DBS subscription television service in the United States. Prior to 2008, we had two reportable segments, DISH Network and EchoStar Technologies Corporation.

Year Ended December 31, 2007	DISH Network	EchoStar Technologies Corporation	All Other	Eliminations	DISH Consolidated Total	Other Activities	DDBS and Subsidiaries
			(In thousands)				
Total revenue	$10,808,753	$ 177,774	$ 141,100	$ (37,252)	$ 11,090,375	$ (29,892)	$ 11,060,483
Depreciation and amortization	1,215,626	8,238	105,546	-	1,329,410	(8,785)	1,320,625
Total costs and expenses	9,198,397	232,382	123,972	(37,780)	9,516,971	(70,613)	9,446,358
Interest income	134,136	40	3,696	-	137,872	(34,253)	103,619
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(404,628)	(43)	(648)	-	(405,319)	32,707	(372,612)
Other	(39,732)	23	(15,567)	(528)	(55,804)	55,242	(562)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(545,047)	31,565	19,383	-	(494,099)	(40,077)	(534,176)
Net income (loss)	755,085	(23,023)	23,992	-	756,054	54,340	810,394

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Geographic Information

Revenue	United States	International	Total
		(In thousands)	
2009	$11,663,118	$ -	$11,663,118
2008	$11,617,181	$ -	$11,617,181
2007	$10,972,020	$ 88,463	$11,060,483

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, all of our long-lived assets were located in the United States. Revenues are attributed to geographic regions based upon the location from where the sale originated. United States revenue includes transactions with both United States and customers abroad. International revenue includes transactions with customers in Europe, Africa, South America and the Middle East. Prior to 2008, revenues from these customers are included within the All Other operating segment and related to the set-top box business and other assets that were distributed to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

14. Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Our valuation and qualifying accounts as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

Allowance for doubtful accounts	Balance at Beginning of Year	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Balance at End of Year
		(In thousands)		
For the years ended:				
December 31, 2009	$ 15,207	$ 112,025	$ (110,860)	$ 16,372
December 31, 2008	$ 14,019	$ 98,629	$ (97,441)	$ 15,207
December 31, 2007	$ 14,205	$ 101,914	$ (102,100)	$ 14,019

15. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Our quarterly results of operations are summarized as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
		(In thousands)		
Year ended December 31, 2009:				
Total revenue	$ 2,905,320	$ 2,903,699	$ 2,891,793	$ 2,962,306
Operating income (loss)	574,778	263,001	195,305	356,066
Net income (loss)	303,645	85,594	52,528	161,888
Year ended December 31, 2008:				
Total revenue	$ 2,844,393	$ 2,914,989	$ 2,936,778	$ 2,921,021
Operating income (loss)	505,971	620,643	418,189	515,316
Net income (loss)	262,980	349,834	223,710	255,957

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16. Related Party Transactions

Related Party Transactions with DISH

On February 15, 2007, DISH redeemed all of its outstanding 5 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2008 at a redemption price of 101.643% of the principal amount, or $1.016 billion, plus accrued interest through the redemption date of $14 million. On February 15, 2007, we paid a dividend of approximately $1.031 billion to DOC, our parent company, to enable DISH to fund the payment of this redemption.

During 2007, a building and land was contributed to us from DISH for its fair value of approximately $6 million. We recorded the asset at its carrying value of $5 million and recorded the difference of $1 million as a capital distribution.

During December 2007, DISH contributed two of its subsidiaries, Kelly Broadcasting Systems, Inc. ("KBS") and Transponder Encryption Services Corporation ("TESC"), to us as a capital contribution in the amount of $56 million. Prior to the TESC contribution, we leased transponders and provided certain other services to TESC.

On January 1, 2008, DISH spun off EchoStar as a separate publicly-traded company in the form of a stock dividend distributed to DISH shareholders. In connection with the Spin-off, DISH contributed certain satellites, uplink and satellite transmission assets, real estate and other assets and related liabilities held by us to EchoStar. Our net assets distributed in connection with the Spin-off are summarized in Note 1. On December 30, 2007, we paid a dividend of $1.615 billion to DOC to enable DISH to fund the $1.0 billion cash contribution to EchoStar and for other general corporate purposes.

During 2008, we paid dividends totaling $1.150 billion to DOC for general corporate purposes. In addition, we purchased EchoStar XI from DISH Orbital II L.L.C. ("DOLLC II"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of DISH, and our affiliate, formerly known as EchoStar Orbital II L.L.C., for its fair value of approximately $330 million. We assumed $17 million in vendor financing and the difference, or $313 million, was paid to our affiliate. We recorded the satellite at DOLLC II's carrying value of $200 million and recorded the difference, or $130 million, as a capital distribution to DOC.

On November 6, 2009, the board of directors of DISH declared a dividend of $2.00 per share on its outstanding Class A and Class B common stock, or $894 million in the aggregate. On December 1, 2009, we paid a dividend of $1.050 billio n to DOC to fund the payment of DISH's dividend and other potential DISH cash needs .

Related Party Transactions with EchoStar

Following the Spin-off, EchoStar has operated as a separate public company and we have no continued ownership interest in EchoStar. However, a substantial majority of the voting power of the shares of both companies is owned beneficially by our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Charles W. Ergen or by certain trusts established by Mr. Ergen for the benefit of his family.

EchoStar is our primary supplier of set-top boxes and digital broadcast operations and our key supplier of transponder leasing. Generally the prices charged for products and services provided under the agreements entered into in connection with the Spin-off are based on pricing equal to EchoStar's cost plus a fixed margin (unless noted differently below), which will vary depending on the nature of the products and services provided. Prior to the Spin-off, these products were provided and services were performed internally at cost.

In connection with the Spin-off and subsequent to the Spin-off, we and EchoStar have entered into certain agreements pursuant to which we obtain certain products, services and rights from EchoStar, EchoStar obtains certain products, services and rights from us, and we and EchoStar have indemnified each other against certain liabilities arising from our respective businesses. We also may enter into additional agreements with EchoStar

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in the future. The following is a summary of the terms of the principal agreements that we have entered into with EchoStar that may have an impact on our financial position and results of operations.

"Equipment sales - EchoStar"

Remanufactured Receiver Agreement. In connection with the Spin-off, we entered into a remanufactured receiver agreement with EchoStar under which EchoStar has the right to purchase remanufactured receivers and accessories from us for a two-year period ending on January 1, 2010. In August 2009, we and EchoStar agreed to extend this agreement through January 1, 2011. Under the remanufactured receiver agreement, EchoStar has the right, but not the obligation, to purchase remanufactured receivers and accessories from us at cost plus a fixed margin, which varies depending on the nature of the equipment purchased. EchoStar may terminate the remanufactured receiver agreement for any reason upon sixty days written notice to us. We may also terminate this agreement if certain entities acquire us.

"Transitional services and other revenue - EchoStar"

Transition Services Agreement. In connection with the Spin-off, DISH entered into a transition services agreement with EchoStar pursuant to which EchoStar had the right, but not the obligation, to receive the following services from DISH: finance, information technology, benefits administration, travel and event coordination, human resources, human resources development (training), program management, internal audit, legal, accounting and tax, and other support services. The fees for the services provided under the transition services agreement were equal to cost plus a fixed margin, which varied depending on the nature of the services provided. The transition services agreement expired on January 1, 2010. However, DISH and EchoStar have agreed that following January 1, 2010 EchoStar will continue to have the right, but not the obligation, to receive from DISH certain of the services previously provided under the transition services agreement pursuant to the Professional Services Agreement, as discussed below.

Professional Services Agreement. During December 2009, DISH and EchoStar agreed that following January 1, 2010 EchoStar will continue to have the right, but not the obligation, to receive from DISH the following services, among others, certain of which were previously provided under the transition services agreement: information technology, travel and event coordination, internal audit, legal, accounting and tax, benefits administration, program acquisition services and other support services. Additionally, following January 1, 2010 DISH will continue to have the right, but not the obligation, to engage EchoStar to manage the process of procuring new satellite capacity for them (as discussed below previously provided under the satellite procurement agreement) and receive logistics, procurement and quality assurance services from EchoStar (as discussed below previously provided under the services agreement). The professional services agreement has a term of one year ending on January 1, 2011, but renews automatically for successive one-year periods thereafter, unless terminated earlier by either party at the end of the term, upon at least 60 days' prior notice. However, either party may terminate the services it receives with respect to a particular service for any reason upon 30 days notice.

Management Services Agreement. In connection with the Spin-off, DISH entered into a management services agreement with EchoStar pursuant to which DISH makes certain of its officers available to provide services (which are primarily legal and accounting services) to EchoStar. Specifically, Bernard L. Han, R. Stanton Dodge and Paul W. Orban remain employed by DISH, but also serve as EchoStar's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President and General Counsel, and Senior Vice President and Controller, respectively. EchoStar makes payments to DISH based upon an allocable portion of the personnel costs and expenses incurred by DISH with respect to such officers (taking into account wages and fringe benefits). These allocations are based upon the estimated percentages of time to be spent by DISH's executive officers performing services for EchoStar under the management services agreement. EchoStar also reimburses DISH for direct out-of-pocket costs incurred by DISH for management services provided to EchoStar. DISH and EchoStar evaluate all charges for reasonableness at least annually and make any adjustments to these charges as DISH and EchoStar mutually agree upon.

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The management services agreement automatically renewed on January 1, 2010 for an additional one year period through January 1, 2011 and renews automatically for successive one-year periods thereafter, unless terminated earlier (i) by EchoStar at any time upon at least 30 days' prior written notice; (ii) by DISH at the end of any renewal term, upon at least 180 days' prior notice; or (iii) by DISH upon written notice to EchoStar, following certain changes in control.

Satellite Capacity Leased to EchoStar. In December 2009, we entered into a satellite capacity agreement pursuant to which EchoStar leases satellite capacity on a certain satellite owned by us. The fee for the services provided under this satellite capacity agreement depends, among other things, upon the orbital location of the satellite and the frequency on which the satellite provides services. The term of this lease is set forth below:

EchoStar I. EchoStar leases certain satellite capacity from us on EchoStar I. The lease generally terminates upon the earlier of: (i) the end of the life or the replacement of the satellite (unless EchoStar determines to renew on a year-to-year basis); (ii) the date the satellite fails; (iii) the date the transponder on which service is being provided fails; or (iv) a certain date, which depends upon, among other things, the estimated useful life of the satellite, whether the replacement satellite fails at launch or in orbit prior to being placed in service, and the exercise of certain renewal options. EchoStar generally has the option to renew this lease on a year-to-year basis through the end of the satellite's life. There can be no assurance that any options to renew this agreement will be exercised.

Real Estate Lease Agreement. During 2008, DISH entered into a sublease for space at 185 Varick Street, New York, New York to EchoStar for a period of approximately seven years. The rent on a per square foot basis for this sublease was comparable to per square foot rental rates of similar commercial property in the same geographic area at the time of the sublease, and EchoStar is responsible for its portion of the taxes, insurance, utilities and maintenance of the premises.

Packout Services Agreement. In connection with the Spin-off, we entered into a packout services agreement with EchoStar, whereby EchoStar had the right, but not the obligation, to engage us to package and ship satellite receivers to customers that are not associated with us. This agreement expired on January 1, 2010.

"Satellite and transmission expenses – EchoStar"

Broadcast Agreement. In connection with the Spin-off, we entered into a broadcast agreement pursuant to which EchoStar provides us broadcast services, including teleport services such as transmission and downlinking, channel origination, and channel management services. The term of this agreement expires on January 1, 2011. We have the right, but not the obligation, to extend the broadcast agreement for one additional year. We may terminate channel origination services and channel management services for any reason and without any liability upon sixty days written notice to EchoStar. If we terminate teleport services for a reason other than EchoStar's breach, we are obligated to pay EchoStar the aggregate amount of the remainder of the expected cost of providing the teleport services. The fees for the services to be provided under the broadcast agreement are cost plus a fixed margin, which vary depending on the nature of the products and services provided.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Satellite Capacity Leased from EchoStar. In connection with the Spin-off and subsequent to the Spin-off, we entered into certain satellite capacity agreements pursuant to which we lease certain satellite capacity on certain satellites owned or leased by EchoStar. The fees for the services provided under these satellite capacity agreements depend, among other things, upon the orbital location of the applicable satellite and the frequency on which the applicable satellite provides services. The term of each of the leases is set forth below:

EchoStar III, VI, VIII, and XII. We lease certain satellite capacity from EchoStar on EchoStar III, VI, VIII, and XII. The leases generally terminate upon the earlier of: (i) the end of the life or the replacement of the satellite (unless we determine to renew on a year-to-year basis); (ii) the date the satellite fails; (iii) the date the transponder on which service is being provided fails; or (iv) a certain date, which depends upon, among other things, the estimated useful life of the satellite, whether the replacement satellite fails at launch or in orbit prior to being placed in service, and the exercise of certain renewal options. We generally have the option to renew each lease on a year-to-year basis through the end of the respective satellite's life. There can be no assurance that any options to renew such agreements will be exercised.

EchoStar XVI. We will lease certain satellite capacity from EchoStar on EchoStar XVI after its service commencement date and this lease generally terminates upon the earlier of: (i) the end-of-life or replacement of the satellite; (ii) the date the satellite fails; (iii) the date the transponder(s) on which service is being provided under the agreement fails; or (iv) ten years following the actual service commencement date. Upon expiration of the initial term, we have the option to renew on a year-to-year basis through the end-of-life of the satellite. There can be no assurance that any options to renew this agreement will be exercised.

Nimiq 5 Agreement. During September 2009, EchoStar entered into a fifteen-year satellite service agreement with Telesat Canada ("Telesat") to receive service on all 32 DBS transponders on the Nimiq 5 satellite at the 72.7 degree orbital location (the "Telesat Transponder Agreement"). During September 2009, EchoStar also entered into a satellite service agreement (the "DISH Telesat Agreement") with us, pursuant to which we will receive service from EchoStar on all of the DBS transponders covered by the Telesat Transponder Agreement. We have also guaranteed certain obligations of EchoStar under the Telesat Transponder Agreement. See discussions under "Guarantees" in Note 11.

Under the terms of the DISH Telesat Agreement, we make certain monthly payments to EchoStar that commenced when the Nimiq 5 satellite was placed into service and continue through the service term. Unless earlier terminated under the terms and conditions of the DISH Telesat Agreement, the service term will expire ten years following the date it was placed in service. Upon expiration of the initial term we have the option to renew the DISH Telesat Agreement on a year-to-year basis through the end-of-life of the Nimiq 5 satellite. Upon in-orbit failure or end-of-life of the Nimiq 5 satellite, and in certain other circumstances, we have certain rights to receive service from EchoStar on a replacement satellite.

QuetzSat-1 Lease Agreement. During November 2008, EchoStar entered into a ten-year satellite service agreement with SES Latin America S.A ("SES"), which provides, among other things, for the provision by SES to EchoStar of service on 32 DBS transponders on the QuetzSat-1 satellite expected to be placed in service at the 77 degree orbital location. During November 2008, EchoStar also entered into a transponder service agreement ("QuetzSat-1 Transponder Agreement") with us pursuant to which we will receive service from EchoStar on 24 of the DBS transponders.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Under the terms of the QuetzSat-1 Transponder Agreement, we will make certain monthly payments to EchoStar commencing when the QuetzSat-1 satellite is placed into service and continuing through the service term. Unless earlier terminated under the terms and conditions of the QuetzSat-1 Transponder Agreement, the service term will expire ten years following the actual service commencement date. Upon expiration of the initial term, we have the option to renew the QuetzSat-1 Transponder Agreement on a year-to-year basis through the end-of-life of the QuetzSat-1 satellite. Upon a launch failure, in-orbit failure or end-of-life of the QuetzSat-1 satellite, and in certain other circumstances, we have certain rights to receive service from EchoStar on a replacement satellite. QuetzSat-1 is expected to be completed during 2011.

TT&C Agreement. In connection with the Spin-off, we entered into a telemetry, tracking and control ("TT&C") agreement pursuant to which we receive TT&C services from EchoStar for a period ending on January 1, 2011. DISH Network has the right, but not the obligation, to extend the agreement for up to one additional year. The fees for the services provided under the TT&C agreement are cost plus a fixed margin. We may terminate the TT&C agreement for any reason upon sixty days prior written notice.

Satellite Procurement Agreement. In connection with the Spin-off, we entered into a satellite procurement agreement pursuant to which we had the right, but not the obligation, to engage EchoStar to manage the process of procuring new satellite capacity for DISH Network. The satellite procurement agreement expired on January 1, 2010. However, we and EchoStar agreed that following January 1, 2010, we will continue to have the right, but not the obligation, to engage EchoStar to manage the process of procuring new satellite capacity
for DISH Network pursuant to the Professional Services Agreement as described above.

"Cost of sales – subscriber promotion subsidies – EchoStar"

Receiver Agreement. EchoStar is currently our sole supplier of set-top box receivers. The table below indicates the dollar value of set-top boxes and other equipment that we purchased from EchoStar as well as the amount of such purchases that are included in "Cost of sales – subscriber promotion subsidies – EchoStar" on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The remaining amount is included in "Inventory" and "Property and equipment, net" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
		(In thousands)	
Set-top boxes and other equipment purchased from EchoStar	$ 1,174,763	$ 1,491,556	$ 1,280,296
Set-top boxes and other equipment purchased from EchoStar included in "Cost of sales – subscriber promotion subsidies – EchoStar"	$ 188,793	$ 167,508	$ 128,739

Under our receiver agreement with EchoStar entered into in connection with the Spin-off, we have the right but not the obligation to purchase digital set-top boxes and related accessories, and other equipment from EchoStar for a period ending on January 1, 2011. We also have the right, but not the obligation, to extend the receiver agreement annually for an additional year. The receiver agreement allows us to purchase digital set-top boxes, related accessories and other equipment from EchoStar at cost plus a fixed margin, which varies depending on the nature of the equipment purchased. Additionally, EchoStar provides us with standard manufacturer warranties for the goods sold under the receiver agreement. We may terminate the receiver agreement for any reason upon sixty days written notice to EchoStar. EchoStar may terminate the receiver agreement if certain entities were to acquire us. The receiver agreement also includes an indemnification provision, whereby the parties indemnify each other for certain intellectual property matters.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

"General and administrative – EchoStar"

Product Support Agreement. In connection with the Spin-off, we entered into a product support agreement pursuant to which we have the right, but not the obligation to receive product support from EchoStar (including certain engineering and technical support services) for all digital set-top boxes and related accessories that EchoStar has previously sold and in the future may sell to us. The fees for the services provided under the product support agreement are equal to EchoStar's cost plus a fixed margin, which varies depending on the nature of the services provided. The term of the product support agreement is the economic life of such receivers and related accessories, unless terminated earlier. We may terminate the product support agreement for any reason upon sixty days prior written notice. In the event of an early termination of this agreement, we are entitled to a refund of any unearned fees paid to EchoStar for the services.

Real Estate Lease Agreements. We have entered into certain lease agreements pursuant to which we lease certain real estate from EchoStar. The rent on a per square foot basis for each of the leases is comparable to per square foot rental rates of similar commercial property in the same geographic area, and EchoStar is responsible for its portion of the taxes, insurance, utilities and maintenance of the premises. The term of each of the leases is set forth below:

Inverness Lease Agreement. The lease for certain space at 90 Inverness Circle East in Englewood, Colorado, is for a period ending on January 1, 2011.

Meridian Lease Agreement. The lease for all of 9601 S. Meridian Blvd. in Englewood, Colorado, is for a period ending on January 1, 2011 with annual renewal options for up to two additional years.

Santa Fe Lease Agreement. The lease for all of 5701 S. Santa Fe Dr. in Littleton, Colorado, is for a period ending on January 1, 2011 with annual renewal options for up to two additional years.

Gilbert Lease Agreement . The lease for certain space at 801 N. DISH Dr. in Gilbert, Arizona, expired on January 1, 2010.

EDN Sublease Agreement . The sublease for certain space at 211 Perimeter Center in Atlanta, Georgia, is for a period of three years, ending on April 30, 2011.

Services Agreement. In connection with the Spin-off, DISH entered into a services agreement pursuant to which it had the right, but not the obligation, to receive logistics, procurement and quality assurance services from EchoStar. This agreement expired on January 1, 2010. However, DISH and EchoStar have agreed that following January 1, 2010, DISH will continue to have the right, but not the obligation, to receive from EchoStar the services previously provided under the services agreement pursuant to the Professional Services Agreement as described above.

Other Agreements - EchoStar

Tax Sharing Agreement. In connection with the Spin-off, DISH entered into a tax sharing agreement with EchoStar which governs our respective rights, responsibilities and obligations after the Spin-off with respect to taxes for the periods ending on or before the Spin-off. Generally, all pre-Spin-off taxes, including any taxes that are incurred as a result of restructuring activities undertaken to implement the Spin-off, are borne by DISH, and DISH will indemnify EchoStar for such taxes. However, DISH is not liable for and will not indemnify EchoStar for any taxes that are incurred as a result of the Spin-off or certain related transactions failing to qualify as tax-free distributions pursuant to any provision of Section 355 or Section 361 of the Code because of (i) a direct or indirect acquisition of any of EchoStar's stock, stock options or assets, (ii) any action that EchoStar takes or fails to take or (iii) any action that EchoStar takes that is inconsistent with the information and representations furnished to the IRS in connection with the request for the private letter ruling, or to counsel in connection with any opinion being delivered by counsel with respect to the Spin-off or certain related transactions. In such case, EchoStar is solely liable for, and will indemnify DISH for, any resulting taxes, as

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

well as any losses, claims and expenses. The tax sharing agreement will only terminate after the later of the full period of all applicable statutes of limitations including extensions or once all rights and obligations are fully effectuated or performed.

Tivo. Because both we and EchoStar are defendants in the Tivo lawsuit, we and EchoStar are jointly and severally liable to Tivo for any final damages and sanctions that may be awarded by the District Court. DISH has determined that it is obligated under the agreements entered into in connection with the Spin-off to indemnify EchoStar for substantially all liability arising from this lawsuit. EchoStar has agreed to contribute an amount equal to its $5 million intellectual property liability limit under the Receiver Agreement. DISH and EchoStar have further agreed that EchoStar's $5 million contribution would not exhaust EchoStar's liability to DISH for other intellectual property claims that may arise under the Receiver Agreement. DISH and EchoStar also agreed that they would each be entitled to joint ownership of, and a cross-license to use, any intellectual property developed in connection with any potential new alternative technology.

Multimedia Patent Trust. In December 2009, we determined that we are obligated under the agreements entered into in connection with the Spin-off to indemnify EchoStar for all of the settlement relating to the period prior to the Spin-off and a portion of the settlement relating to the period after the Spin-off. EchoStar has agreed that its contribution towards the settlement shall not be applied against EchoStar's aggregate liability cap under the Receiver Agreement.

International Programming Rights Agreement. For each of the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we purchased certain international rights for sporting events from EchoStar included in "Subscriber-related expenses" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for $8 million of which EchoStar only retained a certain portion.

Other Agreements

On November 4, 2009, Mr. Roger Lynch, became employed by both DISH and EchoStar as Executive Vice President. Mr. Lynch reports to Mr. Ergen and is responsible for the development and implementation of advanced technologies that are of potential utility and importance to both DISH and EchoStar. Mr. Lynch's compensation consists of cash and equity compensation and is borne by both EchoStar and DISH.

Related Party Transactions with NagraStar L.L.C.

Prior to the Spin-off, DISH owned 50% of NagraStar L.L.C. ("NagraStar"), which was contributed to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off. NagraStar is a joint venture that is our provider of encryption and related security systems intended to assure that only paying customers have access to our programming. During the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, we purchased security access devices from NagraStar and incurred other fees at an aggregate cost to us of $82 million, $59 million and $55 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, amounts payable to NagraStar totaled $17 million and $44 million, respectively.

Exhibit 21

DISH DBS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

As of December 31, 2009

Subsidiary	State or Country of Incorporation	Name Doing Business As
DISH Network L.L.C.	Colorado	DNLLC
DISH Operating L.L.C.	Colorado	SATCO
Echosphere L.L.C.	Colorado	Echosphere
Dish Network Service L.L.C.	Colorado	DNSLLC

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Section 302 Certification

I, Charles W. Ergen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of DISH DBS Corporation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date: March 9, 2010

/s/ Charles W. Ergen
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Section 302 Certification

I, Robert E. Olson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of DISH DBS Corporation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date: March 9, 2010

/s/ Robert E. Olson
Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Section 906 Certification

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of DISH DBS Corporation (the "Company") hereby certifies that to the best of his knowledge the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 9, 2010

Name: */s/ Charles W. Ergen*

Title: Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

EXHIBIT 32.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Section 906 Certification

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of DISH DBS Corporation (the "Company") hereby certifies that to the best of his knowledge the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 9, 2010

Name: */s/ Robert E. Olson*

Title: Chief Financial Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

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PETITIONER'S EXHIBIT 2547

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

OR

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM_____TO_____.

Commission file number: 333-31929

DISH DBS Corporation

formerly known as EchoStar DBS Corporation
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Colorado	**84-1328967**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
9601 South Meridian Boulevard **Englewood, Colorado**	**80112**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (303) 723-1000

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☑

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☑

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

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

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 ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☑ Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☑

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's voting interests held by non-affiliates on June 30, 2008 was $0.

As of March 11, 2009, the Registrant's outstanding common stock consisted of 1,015 shares of common stock, $0.01 par value per share.

The Registrant meets the conditions set forth in General Instructions (I)(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-K and is therefore filing this Annual report on Form 10-K with the reduced disclosure format.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents are incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference: None

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* This item has been omitted pursuant to the reduced disclosure format as set forth in General Instructions (I) (2) (a) and (c) of Form 10-K.

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DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 throughout this report. Whenever you read a statement that is not simply a statement of historical fact (such as when we describe what we "believe," "intend," "plan," "estimate," "expect" or "anticipate" will occur and other similar statements), you must remember that our expectations may not be achieved, even though we believe they are reasonable. We do not guarantee that any future transactions or events described herein will happen as described or that they will happen at all. You should read this report completely and with the understanding that actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. Whether actual events or results will conform with our expectations and predictions is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. For further discussion see *Item 1A. Risk Factors.* The risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Weakening economic conditions, including the recent downturn in financial markets and reduced consumer spending, may adversely affect our ability to grow or maintain our business.
- If we do not improve our operational performance and customer satisfaction, our gross subscriber additions may decrease and our subscriber churn may increase.
- If declines in DISH Network gross subscriber additions, increases in subscriber churn and higher subscriber acquisition and retention costs continue, our financial performance will be further adversely affected.
- We face intense and increasing competition from satellite television providers, cable television providers, telecommunications companies, and companies that provide/facilitate the delivery of video content via the internet.
- We may be required to make substantial additional investments in order to maintain competitive high definition, or HD, programming offerings.
- Technology in our industry changes rapidly and could cause our services and products to become obsolete.
- We may need additional capital, which may not be available on acceptable terms or at all, in order to continue investing in our business and to finance acquisitions and other strategic transactions.
- AT&T Inc's, or AT&T, termination of its distribution agreement with us may reduce subscriber additions and increase churn if we are not able to develop alternative distribution channels.
- As technology changes, and in order to remain competitive, we may have to upgrade or replace subscriber equipment and make substantial investments in our infrastructure.
- We rely on EchoStar Corporation, or EchoStar, to design and develop all of our new set-top boxes and certain related components, and to provide transponder capacity, digital broadcast operations and other services for us. Our business would be adversely affected if EchoStar ceases to provide these services to us and we are unable to obtain suitable replacement services from third parties.
- We rely on one or a limited number of vendors, and the inability of these key vendors to meet our needs could have a material adverse effect on our business.
- Our programming signals are subject to theft, and we are vulnerable to other forms of fraud that could require us to make significant expenditures to remedy.
- We depend on third parties to solicit orders for DISH Network services that represent a significant percentage of our total gross subscriber acquisitions.

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- We depend on others to provide the programming that we offer to our subscribers and, if we lose access to this programming, our subscriber losses and subscriber churn may increase.
- Our competitors may be able to leverage their relationships with programmers so that they are able to reduce their programming costs and offer exclusive content that will place them at a competitive advantage to us.
- We depend on the Cable Act for access to programming from cable-affiliate programmers at cost-effective rates.
- We face increasing competition from other distributors of foreign language programming that may limit our ability to maintain our foreign language programming subscriber base.
- Our local programming strategy faces uncertainty because we may not be able to obtain necessary retransmission consents from local network stations.
- We are subject to significant regulatory oversight and changes in applicable regulatory requirements could adversely affect our business.
- We have substantial debt outstanding and may incur additional debt that could have an effect on our future earnings.
- If we are unsuccessful in defending Tivo's litigation against us, we could be prohibited from offering digital video recorder, or DVR, technology that would in turn put us at a significant disadvantage to our competitors.
- We have limited owned and leased satellite capacity and satellite failures could adversely affect our business.
- Our owned and leased satellites are subject to risks related to launch that could limit our ability to utilize these satellites.
- Our owned and leased satellites are subject to significant operational and atmospheric risks that could limit our ability to utilize these satellites.
- Our owned and leased satellites have minimum design lives of 12 years, but could fail or suffer reduced capacity before then.
- We currently have no commercial insurance coverage on the satellites we own and could face significant impairment charges if one of our satellites fails.
- We may have potential conflicts of interest with EchoStar due to DISH's common ownership and management.
- We rely on key personnel and the loss of their services or the inability to attract and retain them may negatively affect our businesses.
- Our parent, DISH, is controlled by one principal stockholder who is also our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer.
- We are party to various lawsuits which, if adversely decided, could have a significant adverse impact on our business, particularly lawsuits regarding intellectual property.
- We may pursue acquisitions and other strategic transactions to complement or expand our business which may not be successful and in which we may lose the entire value of our investment.

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- Our business depends substantially on Federal Communications Commission, or FCC, licenses that can expire or be revoked or modified and applications that may not be granted.
- We are subject to digital HD "carry-one-carry-all" requirements that cause capacity constraints.
- We cannot assure you that there will not be deficiencies leading to material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.
- We may face other risks described from time to time in periodic and current reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC.

All cautionary statements made herein should be read as being applicable to all forward-looking statements wherever they appear. In this connection, investors should consider the risks described herein and should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We assume no responsibility for updating forward-looking information contained or incorporated by reference herein or in other reports we file with the SEC.

In this report, the words "DDBS," the "Company," "we," "our" and "us" refer to DISH DBS Corporation (formerly known as EchoStar DBS Corporation) and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires. "DISH" refers to DISH Network Corporation, our ultimate parent company, and its subsidiaries including us. "EchoStar" refers to EchoStar Corporation and its subsidiaries.

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PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

Brief Description of Our Business

DDBS is a holding company and an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of DISH Network Corporation, a publicly traded company listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. DDBS was formed under Colorado law in January 1996. We refer readers of this report to DISH's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

We operate the DISH Network® television service ("DISH Network") which is the nation's third largest pay-TV provider, with approximately 13.678 million customers across the United States as of December 31, 2008. Our principal executive offices are located at 9601 South Meridian Boulevard, Englewood, Colorado 80112 and our telephone number is (303) 723-1000.

On January 1, 2008, DISH completed a tax-free distribution of its technology and set-top box business and certain infrastructure assets (the "Spin-off") into a separate publicly-traded company, EchoStar Corporation ("EchoStar") which was incorporated in Nevada on October 12, 2007. DISH and EchoStar now operate as separate publicly-traded companies, and neither entity has any ownership interest in the other. However, a substantial majority of the voting power of both companies is owned beneficially by Charles W. Ergen, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer.

Business Strategy

Our business strategy is to be the best provider of video services in the United States by providing high-quality products, outstanding customer service, and great value.

- *High-Quality Products.* We offer a wide selection of local and national programming, featuring more national and local HD channels than most pay-TV providers and the only HD-only programming packages currently available in the industry. We have been a technology leader in our industry, introducing award-winning DVRs, dual tuner receivers, 1080p video on demand, and external hard drives. We plan to leverage Slingbox "placeshifting" technology and other technologies to maintain and improve our competitiveness in the future.
- *Outstanding Customer Service.* We strive to provide outstanding customer service by improving the quality of the initial installation of subscriber equipment, improving the reliability of our equipment, better educating our customers about our products and services, and resolving customer problems promptly and effectively when they do arise.
- *Great Value.* We have historically been viewed as the low-cost provider in the pay-TV industry because we offer the lowest everyday prices available to consumers after introductory promotions expire. We believe that a key factor to being a value leader in the industry is our low cost structure which is an asset we continuously strive to maintain.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act and accordingly file our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The public may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the Public Reference Room. As an electronic filer, our public filings are also maintained on the SEC's Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that website is http://www.sec.gov.

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WEBSITE ACCESS

Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also may be accessed free of charge through the website of our parent company, DISH, as soon as reasonably practicable after we have electronically filed such material with, or furnished it to, the SEC. The address of that website is http://www.dishnetwork.com .

We have adopted a written code of ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees, including our principal executive officer and senior financial officers, in accordance with Section 406 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission promulgated thereunder. Our code of ethics is available on our corporate website at http://www.dishnetwork.com . In the event that we make changes in, or provide waivers of, the provisions of this code of ethics that the SEC requires us to disclose, we intend to disclose these events on our website.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of or that we currently believe to be immaterial also may become important factors that affect us.

If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Weakening economic conditions, including the recent downturn in financial markets and reduced consumer spending, may adversely affect our ability to grow or maintain our business.

Our ability to grow or maintain our business may be adversely affected by weakening economic conditions, including the effect of wavering consumer confidence, rising unemployment, tight credit markets, declines in financial markets, falling home prices and other factors. In particular, the recent economic downturn could result in the following:

- ***Fewer Subscriber Additions and Increased Churn.*** We could continue to face fewer gross subscriber additions and increased churn due to, among other things: (i) the downturn in the housing market in the United Stares combined with lower discretionary spending; (ii) increased price competition for our products and services; and (iii) the potential loss of retailers, who generate a significant portion of our new subscribers, because many of them are small businesses that are more susceptible to the negative effects of a weak economy. In particular, subscriber churn may increase with respect to subscribers who purchase our lower tier programming packages and who may be more sensitive to deteriorating economic conditions.
- ***Lower ARPU*** . Our ARPU could be negatively impacted by more aggressive introductory offers. Furthermore, due to lower levels of disposable income, our customers may downgrade to lower cost programming packages and elect not to purchase premium services or pay per view movies.
- ***Higher Subscriber Acquisition and Retention Costs*** . Our profits may be adversely affected by increased subscriber acquisition and retention costs necessary to attract and retain subscribers in a more difficult economic environment.
- ***Increased Impairment Charges*** . We may be more likely to incur impairment charges or losses related to our debt and equity investments due to the significant deterioration of the overall debt and equity markets. A prolonged downturn could further reduce the value of certain assets including, among other things, satellites and FCC licenses, and thus increase the possibility of impairment charges related to these investments as well.

If we do not improve our operational performance and customer satisfaction, our gross subscriber additions may decrease and our subscriber churn may increase.

If we are unable to improve our operational performance and customer satisfaction, we may experience a decrease in gross subscriber additions and an increase in churn, which could have a material adverse effect on our business,

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financial condition and results of operations. In order to improve our operations, we have made and expect that we will continue to make material investments in staffing, training, information technology systems, and other initiatives, primarily in our call center and in-home service businesses. We cannot, however, be certain that our increased spending will ultimately be successful in yielding operational improvements. In the meantime, we may continue to incur higher costs as a result of both our operational inefficiencies and increased spending.

If declines in DISH Network gross subscriber additions, increases in subscriber churn and higher subscriber acquisition and retention costs continue, our financial performance will be further adversely affected.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, we experienced a net loss of 102,000 DISH Network subscribers. We believe this net loss resulted from weaker economic conditions, aggressive subscriber acquisition and retention promotions by our competition, heavy marketing by our competition, the growth of fiber-based and Internet-based video providers, signal theft and other forms of fraud, and operational inefficiencies at DISH. We have not always met our own standards for performing high quality installations, effectively resolving customer issues when they arise, answering customer calls in an acceptable timeframe, effectively communicating with our customer base, reducing calls driven by the complexity of our business, improving the reliability of certain systems and customer equipment, and aligning the interests of certain third party retailers and installers to provide high quality service.

Most of these factors have affected both gross new subscriber additions as well as existing subscriber churn. Our future gross subscriber additions and subscriber churn may continue to be negatively impacted by these factors, which could in turn adversely affect our revenue growth and results of operations.

We may incur increased costs to acquire new and retain existing subscribers. Our subscriber acquisition costs could increase as a result of increased spending for advertising and the installation of more HD and DVR receivers, which are generally more expensive than other receivers. Meanwhile, retention costs may be driven higher by a faster rate of upgrading existing subscribers' equipment to HD and DVR receivers. Additionally, certain of our promotions allow consumers with relatively lower credit scores to become subscribers and these subscribers typically churn at a higher rate.

Our subscriber acquisition costs and our subscriber retention costs can vary significantly from period to period and can cause material variability to our net income (loss) and free cash flow. Any material increase in subscriber acquisition or retention costs from current levels could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

We face intense and increasing competition from satellite television providers, cable television providers, telecommunications companies, and companies that provide/facilitate the delivery of video content via the internet.

Our business is focused on providing pay-TV services and we have traditionally competed against satellite and cable television providers. Many of these competitors offer video services bundled with broadband and video services, HD offerings and video on demand services that consumers may find attractive.

In addition, DirecTV's satellite receivers and services are offered through a significantly greater number of consumer electronics stores than ours. As a result of this and other factors, our services are less known to consumers than those of DirecTV. Due to this relative lack of consumer awareness and other factors, we are at a competitive marketing disadvantage compared to DirecTV. DirecTV also offers exclusive programming that may be attractive to prospective subscribers, and may have access to discounts on programming not available to us.

Competition has intensified in recent quarters with the rapid growth of fiber-based pay-TV services offered by telecommunications companies such as Verizon and AT&T. These telecommunications companies are upgrading their older copper wire telephone lines with high-bandwidth fiber optic lines in larger markets. These fiber optic lines provide significantly greater capacity, enabling the telecommunications companies to offer substantial HD programming content.

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In addition, the upcoming transition from analog to digital delivery will allow broadcasters to provide improved signal quality, offer additional channels including content broadcast in HD, and explore new business opportunities such as mobile video.

We also expect to face increasing competition from companies who distribute/facilitate video services to consumers over the Internet. This growth of viable video alternatives over the Internet could negatively impact consumer demand for our products and services.

This increasingly competitive environment may require us to increase subscriber acquisition and retention spending or accept lower subscriber acquisitions and higher subscriber churn.

We may be required to make substantial additional investments in order to maintain competitive HD programming offerings.

We believe that the availability and extent of HD programming has become and will continue to be a significant factor in consumer's choice among pay-TV providers. Other pay-TV providers may have more successfully marketed and promoted their HD programming packages and may also be better equipped to increase their HD offerings to respond to increasing consumer demand for this content. We may be required to make substantial additional investments in infrastructure to respond to competitive pressure to deliver additional HD programming, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to compete effectively with HD program offerings from other pay-TV providers. In particular, in recent quarters, our capital expenditures have increased because we have made significant efforts to expand our HD capability and provide more of our subscribers with HD set top boxes.

Technology in our industry changes rapidly and could cause our services and products to become obsolete.

Our operating results are dependent to a significant extent upon our ability to continue to introduce new products and services on a timely basis and to reduce costs of our existing products and services. We may not be able to successfully identify new product or service opportunities or develop and market these opportunities in a timely or cost-effective manner. The success of new product development depends on many factors, including proper identification of customer need, cost, timely completion and introduction, differentiation from offerings of competitors and market acceptance.

Technology in the pay-TV industry changes rapidly as new technologies are developed, which could cause our services and products to become obsolete. We and our suppliers may not be able to keep pace with technological developments. If the new technologies on which we intend to focus our research and development investments fail to achieve acceptance in the marketplace, our competitive position could be impaired causing a reduction in our revenues and earnings. We may also be at a competitive disadvantage in developing and introducing complex new products and technologies because of the substantial costs we may incur in making these products or technologies available across our installed base of over 13 million subscribers. For example, our competitors could be the first to obtain proprietary technologies that are perceived by the market as being superior. Further, after we have incurred substantial research and development costs, one or more of the technologies under our development, or under development by one or more of our strategic partners, could become obsolete prior to its introduction. In addition, delays in the delivery of components or other unforeseen problems in our DBS system may occur that could materially and adversely affect our ability to generate revenue, offer new services and remain competitive.

Technological innovation is important to our success and depends, to a significant degree, on the work of technically skilled employees. We rely on EchoStar Corporation to design and develop set-top boxes with advanced features and functionality. If EchoStar is unable to attract and retain appropriately technically skilled employees, our competitive position could be materially and adversely affected.

We may need additional capital, which may not be available on acceptable terms or at all, in order to continue investing in our business and to finance acquisitions and other strategic transactions.

We may need to raise additional capital in the future to among other things, continue investing in our business, construct and launch new satellites, and to pursue acquisitions and other strategic transactions.

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Recent developments in the financial markets such as the scarcity of capital have made it more difficult for non-investment grade borrowers of high yield indebtedness to access capital markets at acceptable terms or at all. The recent reduction in DISH's stock price combined with the instability in the equity markets has made it difficult for us to raise equity financing without incurring substantial dilution to DISH's existing shareholders. In addition, weak market conditions may limit our ability to generate sufficient internal cash to fund these investments, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other strategic transactions. We cannot predict with any certainty whether or not we will be impacted by the current adverse credit market. As a result, these conditions make it difficult for us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities because we may not have access to funding sources necessary for us to pursue organic and strategic business development opportunities.

AT&T's termination of its distribution agreement with us may reduce subscriber additions and increase churn if we are not able to develop alternative distribution channels.

Our distribution relationship with AT&T was a substantial contributor to our gross and net subscriber additions over the past several years, accounting for approximately 17% of our gross subscriber additions for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 19% of our gross subscriber additions in the fourth quarter. This distribution relationship ended on January 31, 2009. AT&T has entered into a new distribution relationship with DirecTV. It may be difficult for us to develop alternative distribution channels that will fully replace AT&T and if we are unable to do so, our gross and net subscriber additions may be further impaired, our subscriber churn may increase, and our results of operations may be adversely affected. In addition, approximately one million of our current subscribers were acquired through our distribution relationship with AT&T and subscribers acquired through this channel have historically churned at a higher rate than our overall subscriber base. Although AT&T is not permitted to target these subscribers for transition to another pay-TV service and we and AT&T are required to maintain bundled billing and cooperative customer service for these subscribers, these subscribers may still churn at higher than historical rates following termination of the AT&T distribution relationship.

As technology changes, and in order to remain competitive, we may have to upgrade or replace subscriber equipment and make substantial investments in our infrastructure.

Our competitive position depends in part on our ability to offer new subscribers and upgrade existing subscribers with more advanced equipment, such as receivers with DVR and HD technology. Furthermore, the increase in demand for HD programming requires investments in additional satellite capacity. We may not be able to pass on to our subscribers the entire cost of these upgrades and infrastructure investments.

We rely on EchoStar to design and develop all of our new set-top boxes and certain related components, and to provide transponder capacity, digital broadcast operations and other services for us. Our business would be adversely affected if EchoStar ceases to provide these services to us and we are unable to obtain suitable replacement services from third parties.

EchoStar is our sole supplier of digital set-top boxes and digital broadcast operations. In addition, EchoStar is a key supplier of other satellite services to us. Because purchases from EchoStar are made pursuant to contracts that generally expire on January 1, 2010, EchoStar will have no obligation to supply digital set-top boxes and satellite services to us after that date. Equipment, transponder leasing and digital broadcast operation costs may increase beyond our current expectations. We may be unable to renew agreements for these services with EchoStar on acceptable terms or at all. EchoStar's inability to develop and produce, or our inability to obtain, equipment with the latest technology, or our inability to obtain transponder capacity and digital broadcast operations and other services from third parties, could affect our subscriber acquisition and churn and cause related revenue to decline.

Furthermore, any transition to a new supplier of set-top boxes could result in increased costs, resources and development and customer qualification time. Any reduction in our supply of set-top boxes could significantly delay our ability to ship set-top boxes to our subscribers and potentially damage our relationships with our subscribers.

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We rely on one or a limited number of vendors, and the inability of these key vendors to meet our needs could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We have contracted with a limited number of vendors to provide certain key products or services to us such as information technology support, billing systems, and security access devices. Our dependence on these vendors makes our operations vulnerable to such third parties' failure to perform adequately. In addition, we have historically relied on a single source for certain items. If these vendors are unable to meet our needs because they are no longer in business or because they discontinue a certain product or service we need, our business, financial position and results of operations may be adversely affected. Our inability to develop alternative sources quickly and on a cost-effective basis could materially impair our ability to timely deliver our products to our subscribers or operate our business. Furthermore, our vendors may request changes in pricing, payment terms or other contractual obligations between the parties which could cause us to make substantial additional investments.

Our programming signals are subject to theft, and we are vulnerable to other forms of fraud that could require us to make significant expenditures to remedy.

Increases in theft of our signal, or our competitors' signals, could in addition to reducing new subscriber activations, also cause subscriber churn to increase. We use security access devices in our receiver systems to control access to authorized programming content. Our signal encryption has been compromised in the past and may be compromised in the future even though we continue to respond with significant investment in security measures, such as security access device replacement programs and updates in security software, that are intended to make signal theft more difficult. It has been our prior experience that security measures may be only effective for short periods of time or not at all and that we remain susceptible to additional signal theft. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in reducing or controlling theft of our programming content. During the third quarter of 2008, we began implementing a plan to replace our existing security access devices to re-secure our system, which is expected to take approximately nine to twelve months to complete. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in reducing or controlling theft of our programming content and we may incur additional costs in the future if our security access device replacement plan is not effective.

We are also vulnerable to other forms of fraud. While we are addressing certain fraud through a number of actions, including terminating more than 60 retailers for violating DISH Network business rules, there can be no assurance that we will not continue to experience fraud which could impact our subscriber growth and churn. The current economic downturn may create greater incentive for signal theft and other forms of fraud, which could lead to higher subscriber churn and reduced revenue.

We depend on third parties to solicit orders for DISH Network services that represent a significant percentage of our total gross subscriber acquisitions.

A number of our retailers are not exclusive to us and may favor our competitors' products and services over ours based on the relative financial arrangements associated with selling our products and those of our competitors. Furthermore, some of these retailers are significantly smaller than we are and may be more susceptible to current uncertain economic conditions that will make it more difficult for them to operate profitably. Because our retailers receive most of their incentive value at activation and not over an extended period of time, our interests in obtaining and retaining subscribers through good customer service may not always be aligned with our retailers. It may be difficult to better align our interests with our resellers' because of their capital and liquidity constraints. Loss of one or more of these relationships could have an adverse effect on our subscriber base and certain of our other key operating metrics because we may not be able to develop comparable alternative distribution channels.

We depend on others to provide the programming that we offer to our subscribers and, if we lose access to this programming, our subscriber losses and subscriber churn may increase.

We depend on third parties to provide us with programming services. Our programming agreements have remaining terms ranging from less than one to up to ten years and contain various renewal and cancellation provisions. We may not be able to renew these agreements on favorable terms or at all, and these agreements may be canceled prior to expiration of their original term. If we are unable to renew any of these agreements or the other parties cancel the agreements, we cannot assure you that we would be able to obtain substitute programming, or that such substitute

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programming would be comparable in quality or cost to our existing programming. In addition, the loss of programming could increase our subscriber churn. We also expect programming costs to continue to increase. We may be unable to pass programming costs on to our customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our competitors may be able to leverage their relationships with programmers so that they are able to reduce their programming costs and offer exclusive content that will place them at a competitive advantage to us.

The cost of programming represents a large percentage of our overall costs. Certain of our competitors own directly or are affiliated with companies that own programming content that may enable them to obtain lower programming costs. Unlike our larger cable and satellite competitors, we have not made significant investments in programming providers. Furthermore, our competitors offer exclusive programming that may be attractive to prospective subscribers.

We depend on the Cable Act for access to programming from cable-affiliate programmers at cost-effective rates.

We purchase a large percentage of our programming from cable-affiliated programmers. The Cable Act's provisions prohibiting exclusive contracting practices with cable affiliated programmers were extended for another five-year period in September 2007. Cable companies have appealed the FCC's decision. We cannot predict the outcome or timing of that litigation. Any change in the Cable Act and the FCC's rules that permit the cable industry or cable-affiliated programmers to discriminate against competing businesses, such as ours, in the sale of programming could adversely affect our ability to acquire cable-affiliated programming at all or to acquire programming on a cost-effective basis. Further, the FCC generally has not shown a willingness to enforce the program access rules aggressively. As a result, we may be limited in our ability to obtain access (or nondiscriminatory access) to programming from programmers that are affiliated with the cable system operators.

In addition, affiliates of certain cable providers have denied us access to sports programming they feed to their cable systems terrestrially, rather than by satellite. To the extent that cable operators deliver additional programming terrestrially in the future, they may assert that this additional programming is also exempt from the program access laws. These restrictions on our access to programming could materially and adversely affect our ability to compete in regions serviced by these cable providers.

We face increasing competition from other distributors of foreign language programming that may limit our ability to maintain our foreign language programming subscriber base.

We face increasing competition from other distributors of foreign language programming, including programming distributed over the Internet. There can be no assurance that we will maintain subscribers in our foreign-language programming services. In addition, the increasing availability of foreign language programming from our competitors, which in certain cases has resulted from our inability to renew programming agreements on an exclusive basis or at all, could contribute to an increase in our subscriber churn. Our agreements with distributors of foreign language programming have varying expiration dates, and some agreements are on a month-to-month basis. There can be no assurance that we will be able to grow or maintain our foreign language programming subscriber base.

Our local programming strategy faces uncertainty because we may not be able to obtain necessary retransmission consents from local network stations.

The Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act generally gives satellite companies a statutory copyright license to retransmit local broadcast channels by satellite back into the market from which they originated, subject to obtaining the retransmission consent of the local network station. If we fail to reach retransmission consent agreements with broadcasters we cannot carry their signals. This could have an adverse effect on our strategy to compete with cable and other satellite companies which provide local signals. While we have been able to reach retransmission consent agreements with most local network stations in markets where we currently offer local channels by satellite, roll-out of local channels in additional cities will require that we obtain additional retransmission agreements. We cannot be sure that we will secure these agreements or that we will secure new agreements on acceptable terms upon the expiration of our current retransmission consent agreements.

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We are subject to significant regulatory oversight and changes in applicable regulatory requirements could adversely affect our business.

DBS operators are subject to significant government regulation, primarily by the FCC and, to a certain extent, by Congress, other federal agencies and international, state and local authorities. Depending upon the circumstances, noncompliance with legislation or regulations promulgated by these entities could result in the suspension or revocation of our licenses or registrations, the termination or loss of contracts or the imposition of contractual damages, civil fines or criminal penalties any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. You should review the regulatory disclosures under the caption "*Item 1. Business — Government Regulation — FCC Regulation under the Communication Act*" of DISH's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

We have substantial debt outstanding and may incur additional debt that could have an effect on our future earnings.

As of December 31, 2008, our total debt, including the debt of our subsidiaries, was $4.983 billion. Our debt levels could have significant consequences, including:

- requiring us to devote a substantial portion of our cash to make interest and principal payments on our debt, thereby reducing the amount of cash available for other purposes. As a result, we would have limited financial and operating flexibility in responding to changing economic and competitive conditions;
- limiting our ability to raise additional debt because it may be more difficult for highly leveraged issuers such as us to obtain debt financing on attractive terms; and
- placing us at a disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt.

In addition, we may incur substantial additional debt in the future. The terms of the indentures relating to our senior notes permit us to incur additional debt. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the risks we now face could intensify.

If we are unsuccessful in defending Tivo's litigation against us, we could be prohibited from offering DVR technology that would in turn put us at a significant disadvantage to our competitors.

During 2008, Tivo filed a motion for contempt alleging that our next-generation DVRs continue to infringe a patent held by Tivo. If we are unsuccessful in defending against Tivo's motion for contempt or any subsequent claim that our alternative technology infringes Tivo's patent, we could be prohibited from distributing DVRs or could be required to modify or eliminate certain user-friendly DVR features that we currently offer to consumers. In that event we would be at a significant disadvantage to our competitors who could offer this functionality and, while we would attempt to provide that functionality through other manufacturers, the adverse affect on our business could be material. We could also have to pay substantial additional damages.

We have limited owned and leased satellite capacity and satellite failures could adversely affect our business.

Operation of our subscription television service requires that we have adequate satellite transmission capacity for the programming we offer. Moreover, current competitive conditions require that we continue to expand our offering of new programming, particularly by expanding local HD coverage and offering more HD national channels. While we generally have had in-orbit satellite capacity sufficient to transmit our existing channels and some backup capacity to recover the transmission of certain critical programming, our backup capacity is limited.

In the event of a failure or loss of any of our satellites, we may need to acquire or lease additional satellite capacity or relocate one of our other satellites and use it as a replacement for the failed or lost satellite. Such a failure could result in a prolonged loss of critical programming or a significant delay in our plans to expand programming as necessary to remain competitive and thus have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Our owned and leased satellites are subject to risks related to launch that could limit our ability to utilize these satellites.

Satellite launches are subject to significant risks, including delay, launch failure and incorrect orbital placement. Certain launch vehicles that may be used by us have either unproven track records or have experienced launch failures in the past. The risks of launch delay and failure are usually greater when the launch vehicle does not have a track record of previous successful flights. Launch failures result in significant delays in the deployment of satellites because of the need both to construct replacement satellites, which can take more than three years, and to obtain other launch opportunities. Such significant delays could materially and adversely affect our ability to generate revenues. If we were unable to obtain launch insurance, or obtain launch insurance at rates we deem commercially reasonable, and a significant launch failure were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues and fund future satellite procurement and launch opportunities.

In addition, the occurrence of future launch failures may materially and adversely affect our ability to insure the launch of our satellites at commercially reasonable premiums, if at all. Please see further discussion under the caption "*We currently have no commercial insurance coverage on the satellites we own*" below.

Our owned and leased satellites are subject to significant operational and atmospheric risks that could limit our ability to utilize these satellites.

Satellites are subject to significant operational risks while in orbit. These risks include malfunctions, commonly referred to as anomalies, that have occurred in our satellites and the satellites of other operators as a result of various factors, such as satellite manufacturers' errors, problems with the power systems or control systems of the satellites and general failures resulting from operating satellites in the harsh environment of space.

Although we work closely with the satellite manufacturers to determine and eliminate the cause of anomalies in new satellites and provide for redundancies of many critical components in the satellites, we may experience anomalies in the future, whether of the types described above or arising from the failure of other systems or components.

Any single anomaly or series of anomalies could materially and adversely affect our operations and revenues and our relationship with current customers, as well as our ability to attract new customers for our multi-channel video services. In particular, future anomalies may result in the loss of individual transponders on a satellite, a group of transponders on that satellite or the entire satellite, depending on the nature of the anomaly. Anomalies may also reduce the expected useful life of a satellite, thereby reducing the channels that could be offered using that satellite, or create additional expenses due to the need to provide replacement or back-up satellites. You should review the disclosures relating to satellite anomalies set forth under Note 6 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Meteoroid events pose a potential threat to all in-orbit satellites. The probability that meteoroids will damage those satellites increases significantly when the Earth passes through the particulate stream left behind by comets. Occasionally, increased solar activity also poses a potential threat to all in-orbit satellites.

Some decommissioned spacecraft are in uncontrolled orbits which pass through the geostationary belt at various points, and present hazards to operational spacecraft, including our satellites. We may be required to perform maneuvers to avoid collisions and these maneuvers may prove unsuccessful or could reduce the useful life of the satellite through the expenditure of fuel to perform these maneuvers. The loss, damage or destruction of any of our satellites as a result of an electrostatic storm, collision with space debris, malfunction or other event could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our owned and leased satellites have minimum design lives of 12 years, but could fail or suffer reduced capacity before then.

Our ability to earn revenue depends on the usefulness of our satellites, each of which has a limited useful life. A number of factors affect the useful lives of the satellites, including, among other things, the quality of their construction, the durability of their component parts, the ability to continue to maintain proper orbit and control over the satellite's functions, the efficiency of the launch vehicle used, and the remaining on-board fuel following orbit

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insertion. Generally, the minimum design life of each of our satellites is 12 years. We can provide no assurance, however, as to the actual useful lives of the satellites.

In the event of a failure or loss of any of our satellites, we may need to acquire or lease additional satellite capacity or relocate one of our other satellites and use it as a replacement for the failed or lost satellite, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. A relocation would require FCC approval and, among other things, a showing to the FCC that the replacement satellite would not cause additional interference compared to the failed or lost satellite. We cannot be certain that we could obtain such FCC approval. If we choose to use a satellite in this manner, this use could adversely affect our ability to meet the operation deadlines associated with our authorizations. Failure to meet those deadlines could result in the loss of such authorizations, which would have an adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues.

We currently have no commercial insurance coverage on the satellites we own and could face significant impairment charges if one of our satellites fails.

Generally, we do not carry launch or in-orbit insurance on the satellites we use. We currently do not carry in-orbit insurance on any of our satellites and do not use commercial insurance to mitigate the potential financial impact of in-orbit failures because we believe that the cost of insurance premiums is uneconomical relative to the risk of satellite failure. If one or more of our in-orbit satellites fail, we could be required to record significant impairment charges.

We may have potential conflicts of interest with EchoStar due to DISH's common ownership and management.

We are an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of DISH, which controls all of our voting power and appoints all of our officers and directors. As a result of DISH's control over us, questions relating to conflicts of interest may arise between EchoStar and us in a number of areas relating to past and ongoing relationships between DISH and EchoStar. Areas in which conflicts of interest between EchoStar and us, as a result of our relationship with DISH, could arise include, but are not limited to, the following:

- *Cross officerships, directorships and stock ownership.* DISH and we have significant overlap in directors and executive officers with EchoStar, which may lead to conflicting interests. For instance, certain of DISH's and our executive officers, including Charles W. Ergen, DISH's and our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer , serve as executive officers of EchoStar and provide management services to EchoStar pursuant to a management services agreement between EchoStar and DISH. These individuals may have actual or apparent conflicts of interest with respect to matters involving or affecting each company. Furthermore, DISH's and our board of directors include persons who are members of the board of directors of EchoStar, including Mr. Ergen, who serves as the Chairman of EchoStar and DISH and as one of our directors. The executive officers and the members of DISH's and our board of directors who overlap with EchoStar have fiduciary duties to EchoStar's shareholders. For example, there is the potential for a conflict of interest when DISH and us, on the one hand, or EchoStar, on the other hand, look at acquisitions and other corporate opportunities that may be suitable for both companies. In addition, DISH's and our directors and officers own EchoStar stock and options to purchase EchoStar stock, which they acquired or were granted prior to the Spin-off of EchoStar from DISH, including Mr. Ergen, who owns approximately 53.0% of the total equity and controls approximately 87.0% of the voting power of EchoStar. These ownership interests could create actual, apparent or potential conflicts of interest when these individuals are faced with decisions that could have different implications for DISH and us, on the one hand, and EchoStar, on the other hand.
- *Intercompany agreements related to the Spin-off.* DISH has entered into certain agreements with EchoStar pursuant to which DISH provides EchoStar with certain management, administrative, accounting, tax, legal and other services, for which EchoStar pays DISH at its cost plus a fixed margin. In addition, DISH has entered into a number of intercompany agreements covering matters such as tax sharing and EchoStar's responsibility for certain liabilities previously undertaken by DISH for certain of EchoStar's businesses. DISH and us have also entered into certain commercial agreements with EchoStar pursuant to which EchoStar is, among other things, obligated to sell to DISH and us at specified prices, set-top boxes and related equipment. The terms of these agreements were established while EchoStar was a wholly-owned subsidiary of DISH and us and

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were not the result of arm's length negotiations. The allocation of assets, liabilities, rights, indemnifications and other obligations between EchoStar and DISH under the separation and other intercompany agreements DISH entered into with EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off of EchoStar from DISH do not necessarily reflect what two unaffiliated parties might have agreed to. Had these agreements been negotiated with unaffiliated third parties, their terms may have been more favorable, or less favorable, to DISH. In addition, conflicts could arise between DISH and us, on the one hand, and EchoStar, on the other hand, in the interpretation or any extension or renegotiation of these existing agreements.

- *Future intercompany transactions.* In the future, EchoStar or its affiliates may enter into transactions with DISH or its subsidiaries or other affiliates. Although the terms of any such transactions will be established based upon negotiations between EchoStar and DISH and, when appropriate, subject to the approval of the disinterested directors on DISH's board or a committee of disinterested directors, there can be no assurance that the terms of any such transactions will be as favorable to DISH or its subsidiaries or affiliates as may otherwise be obtained in arm's length negotiations.
- *Business Opportunities.* DISH has retained interests in various U.S. and international companies that have subsidiaries or controlled affiliates that own or operate domestic or foreign services that may compete with services offered by EchoStar. DISH may also compete with EchoStar when we participate in auctions for spectrum or orbital slots for satellites. In addition, EchoStar may in the future use its satellites, uplink and transmission assets to compete directly against DISH in the subscription television business.

Neither we nor DISH may be able to resolve any potential conflicts, and, even if either we or DISH do so, the resolution may be less favorable than if either we or DISH were dealing with an unaffiliated party.

DISH does not have any agreements with EchoStar that restrict us from selling our products to competitors of EchoStar. DISH also does not have any agreements with EchoStar that would prevent us from competing with EchoStar.

We rely on key personnel and the loss of their services or the inability to attract and retain them may negatively affect our businesses.

We believe that our future success will depend to a significant extent upon the performance of Charles W. Ergen, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and certain other executives. The loss of Mr. Ergen or of certain other key executives could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Although all of our executives have executed agreements limiting their ability to work for or consult with competitors if they leave us, we do not have employment agreements with any of them. Pursuant to a management services agreement with EchoStar entered into at the time of the Spin-off, we have agreed to make certain of our key officers available to provide services to EchoStar. In addition Mr. Ergen also serves as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of EchoStar. To the extent Mr. Ergen and such other officers are performing services for EchoStar, this may divert their time and attention away from our business and may therefore adversely affect our business.

Our parent, DISH, is controlled by one principal stockholder who is also our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer.

Charles W. Ergen, DISH's Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, currently beneficially owns approximately 42.0% of DISH's total equity securities and possesses approximately 58.0% of the total voting power of DISH. Mr. Ergen's beneficial ownership of shares of DISH's Class A Common Stock excludes 88,496,990 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon conversion of shares of Class B Common Stock currently held by certain trusts established by Mr. Ergen for the benefit of his family. These trusts beneficially own approximately 33.0% of DISH's total equity securities and possess approximately 34.0% of the total voting power of DISH. Through his voting power, Mr. Ergen has the ability to elect a majority of DISH's directors and to control all other matters requiring the approval of DISH's stockholders. As a result, DISH is a "controlled company" as defined in the Nasdaq listing rules and is, therefore, not subject to Nasdaq requirements that would otherwise require DISH to have (i) a majority of independent directors; (ii) a nominating committee composed solely of independent directors; (iii) compensation of our executive officers determined by a majority of the independent directors or a compensation

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committee composed solely of independent directors; and (iv) director nominees selected, or recommended for the Board's selection, either by a majority of the independent directors or a nominating committee composed solely of independent directors.

We are party to various lawsuits which, if adversely decided, could have a significant adverse impact on our business, particularly lawsuits regarding intellectual property.

We are subject to various legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of business, including among other things, disputes with programmers regarding fees. Many entities, including some of our competitors, have or may in the future obtain patents and other intellectual property rights that cover or affect products or services related to those that we offer. In general, if a court determines that one or more of our products infringes on intellectual property held by others, we may be required to cease developing or marketing those products, to obtain licenses from the holders of the intellectual property at a material cost, or to redesign those products in such a way as to avoid infringing the patent claims. If those intellectual property rights are held by a competitor, we may be unable to obtain the intellectual property at any price, which could adversely affect our competitive position. Please see further discussion under *Item 1. Business — Patents and Trademarks* of DISH's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

We may pursue acquisitions and other strategic transactions to complement or expand our business which may not be successful and in which we may lose the entire value of our investment.

Our future success may depend on opportunities to buy other businesses or technologies that could complement, enhance or expand our current business or products or that might otherwise offer us growth opportunities. We may not be able to complete such transactions and such transactions, if executed, pose significant risks and could have a negative effect on our operations. Any transactions that we are able to identify and complete may involve a number of risks, including:

- the diversion of our management's attention from our existing business to integrate the operations and personnel of the acquired or combined business or joint venture;
- possible adverse effects on our operating results during the integration process;
- a high degree of risk involved in these transactions, which could become substantial over time, and higher exposure to significant financial losses if the underlying ventures are not successful; and
- our possible inability to achieve the intended objectives of the transaction.

In addition, we may not be able to successfully or profitably integrate, operate, maintain and manage our newly acquired operations or employees. We may not be able to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies, and this may lead to operational inefficiencies.

New acquisitions, joint ventures and other transactions may require the commitment of significant capital that would otherwise be directed to investments in our existing businesses or be distributed to our shareholder.

Our business depends substantially on FCC licenses that can expire or be revoked or modified and applications that may not be granted.

If the FCC were to cancel, revoke, suspend or fail to renew any of our licenses or authorizations, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, profitability and cash flows. Specifically, loss of a frequency authorization would reduce the amount of spectrum available to us, potentially reducing the amount of programming and other services available to our subscribers. The materiality of such a loss of authorizations would vary based upon, among other things, the location of the frequency used or the availability of replacement spectrum. In addition, Congress often considers and enacts legislation that could affect us, and FCC proceedings to implement the Communications Act and enforce its regulations are ongoing. We cannot predict the outcomes of these legislative or regulatory proceedings or their effect on our business.

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We are subject to digital HD "carry-one-carry-all" requirements that cause capacity constraints.

In order to provide any full-power analog local broadcast signal in any market today, we are required to retransmit all qualifying analog broadcast signals in that market ("carry-one-carry-all"). The digital transition requires all full-power broadcasters to cease transmission using analog signals and switch over to digital signals by June 12, 2009. The switch to digital will provide broadcasters significantly greater capacity to provide high definition and multi-cast programming. During March 2008, the FCC adopted new digital carriage rules that require DBS providers to phase in carry-one-carry-all obligations with respect to the carriage of full-power broadcasters' HD signals by February 2013. The carriage of additional HD signals on our DBS system could cause us to experience significant capacity constraints and limit the number of local markets that we can serve. The digital transition has also necessitated resource-intensive efforts by us to transition broadcast signals switching from analog to digital at the hundreds of local facilities we utilize across the nation to receive local channels and transmit them to our uplink facilities.

In addition, the FCC is now considering whether to require DBS providers to carry broadcast stations in both standard definition and high definition starting in 2010, in conjunction with the phased-in HD carry-one, carry-all requirements adopted by the FCC. If we were required to carry multiple versions of each broadcast station, we would have to dedicate more of our finite satellite capacity to each broadcast station, which may force us to reduce the number of local markets served and limit our ability to meet competitive needs. We cannot predict the outcome or timing of that proceeding.

We cannot assure you that there will not be deficiencies leading to material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.

We periodically evaluate and test our internal control over financial reporting in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Although our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008, if in the future we are unable to report that our internal control over financial reporting is effective (or if our auditors do not agree with our assessment of the effectiveness of, or are unable to express an opinion on, our internal control over financial reporting), investors, customers and business partners could lose confidence in the accuracy of our financial reports, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our business and investor confidence in our financial results may weaken.

We may face other risks described from time to time in periodic and current reports we file with the SEC.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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Item 2. PROPERTIES

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the principal properties of DISH.

Description/Use/Location	Segment(s) Using Property	Approximate Square Footage	Owned	Leased From EchoStar	Leased From Other Third Party
Corporate headquarters, Englewood, Colorado	All	476,000		X	
Customer call center, Littleton, Colorado	DISH Network	202,000		X	
Service center, Englewood, Colorado	DISH Network	93,343		X	
Service center, Spartanburg, South Carolina	DISH Network	316,000			X
Customer call center, warehouse and service center, El Paso, Texas	DISH Network	171,000	X		
Customer call center, McKeesport, Pennsylvania	DISH Network	106,000			X
Customer call center, Christiansburg, Virginia	DISH Network	103,000	X		
Customer call center and general offices, Tulsa, Oklahoma	DISH Network	79,000			X
Customer call center and general offices, Pine Brook, New Jersey	DISH Network	67,000			X
Customer call center, Alvin, Texas	DISH Network	60,000			X
Customer call center, Phoenix, Arizona	DISH Network	57,000			X
Customer call center, College Point, New York	DISH Network	60,000			X
Customer call center, Thornton, Colorado	DISH Network	55,000	X		
Customer call center, Harlingen, Texas	DISH Network	54,000	X		
Customer call center, Bluefield, West Virginia	DISH Network	50,000	X		
Customer call center, Hilliard, Ohio	DISH Network	31,000			X
Warehouse, distribution and service center, Atlanta, Georgia	DISH Network	250,000			X
Warehouse and distribution center, Denver, Colorado	DISH Network	303,000			X
Warehouse and distribution center, Sacramento, California	DISH Network	82,000	X		
Warehouse, Denver, Colorado	DISH Network	44,000	X		

In addition to the principal properties listed above, we operate several DISH Network service centers strategically located in regions throughout the United States. Furthermore, we own or lease capacity on 14 satellites which are a major component of our DISH Network DBS System. See further discussion under Note 6 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In connection with the Spin-off, we entered into a separation agreement with EchoStar, which provides for, among other things, the division of liability resulting from litigation. Under the terms of the separation agreement, EchoStar has assumed liability for any acts or omissions that relate to its business whether such acts or omissions occurred before or after the Spin-off. Certain exceptions are provided, including for intellectual property related claims generally, whereby EchoStar will only be liable for its acts or omissions that occurred following the Spin-off. Therefore, we have indemnified EchoStar for any potential liability or damages resulting from intellectual property claims relating to the period prior to the effective date of the Spin-off.

Acacia

During 2004, Acacia Media Technologies ("Acacia") filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit also named DirecTV, Comcast, Charter, Cox and a number of smaller cable companies as defendants. Acacia is an intellectual property holding company which seeks to license an acquired patent portfolio. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,132,992 (the '992 patent), 5,253,275 (the '275 patent), 5,550,863 (the '863 patent), 6,002,720 (the '720 patent) and 6,144,702 (the '702 patent).

The patents relate to certain systems and methods for transmission of digital data. During 2004 and 2005, the Court issued Markman rulings which found that the '992 and '702 patents were not as broad as Acacia had contended, and

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that certain terms in the '702 patent were indefinite. The Court issued additional claim construction rulings on December 14, 2006, March 2, 2007, October 19, 2007, and February 13, 2008. On March 12, 2008, the Court issued an order outlining a schedule for filing dispositive invalidity motions based on its claim constructions. Acacia has agreed to stipulate to invalidity based on the Court's claim constructions in order to proceed immediately to the Federal Circuit on appeal. The Court, however, has permitted us to file additional invalidity motions.

Acacia's various patent infringement cases have been consolidated for pre-trial purposes in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C.

In 2001, Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C. ("Broadcast Innovation") filed a lawsuit against us, DirecTV, Thomson Consumer Electronics and others in Federal District Court in Denver, Colorado. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 6,076,094 (the '094 patent) and 4,992,066 (the '066 patent). The '094 patent relates to certain methods and devices for transmitting and receiving data along with specific formatting information for the data. The '066 patent relates to certain methods and devices for providing the scrambling circuitry for a pay television system on removable cards. We examined these patents and believe that they are not infringed by any of our products or services. Subsequently, DirecTV and Thomson settled with Broadcast Innovation leaving us as the only defendant.

During 2004, the judge issued an order finding the '066 patent invalid. Also in 2004, the Court ruled the '094 patent invalid in a parallel case filed by Broadcast Innovation against Charter and Comcast. In 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit overturned the '094 patent finding of invalidity and remanded the case back to the District Court. During June 2006, Charter filed a reexamination request with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The Court has stayed the case pending reexamination. Our case remains stayed pending resolution of the Charter case.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Channel Bundling Class Action

On September 21, 2007, a purported class of cable and satellite subscribers filed an antitrust action against us in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. The suit also names as defendants DirecTV, Comcast, Cablevision, Cox, Charter, Time Warner, Inc., Time Warner Cable, NBC Universal, Viacom, Fox Entertainment Group, and Walt Disney Company. The suit alleges, among other things, that the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to provide customers with access only to bundled channel offerings as opposed to giving customers the ability to purchase channels on an "a la carte" basis. We filed a motion to dismiss, which the Court denied in July 2008. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Datasec

During April 2008, Datasec Corporation ("Datasec") sued us and DirecTV Corporation in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,075,969 (the '969 patent). The '969 patent was issued in 2000 to inventor Bruce Lusignan, and is entitled "Method for Receiving Signals from a Constellation of Satellites in Close Geosynchronous Orbit." In September 2008, Datasec voluntarily dismissed its case without prejudice.

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Distant Network Litigation

During October 2006, a District Court in Florida entered a permanent nationwide injunction prohibiting us from offering distant network channels to consumers effective December 1, 2006. Distant networks are ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox network channels which originate outside the community where the consumer who wants to view them, lives. We have turned off all of our distant network channels and are no longer in the distant network business. Termination of these channels resulted in, among other things, a small reduction in average monthly revenue per subscriber and free cash flow, and a temporary increase in subscriber churn. The plaintiffs in that litigation alleged that we were in violation of the Court's injunction and appealed the District Court decision finding that we are not in violation. On July 7, 2008, the Eleventh Circuit rejected the plaintiffs' appeal and affirmed the decision of the District Court.

Enron Commercial Paper Investment

During October 2001, we received approximately $40 million from the sale of Enron commercial paper to a third party broker. That commercial paper was ultimately purchased by Enron. During November 2003, an action was commenced in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against approximately 100 defendants, including us, who invested in Enron's commercial paper. The complaint alleges that Enron's October 2001 purchase of its commercial paper was a fraudulent conveyance and voidable preference under bankruptcy laws. We dispute these allegations. We typically invest in commercial paper and notes which are rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. At the time of our investment in Enron commercial paper, it was considered to be high quality and low risk. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Finisar Corporation

Finisar Corporation ("Finisar") obtained a $100 million verdict in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against DirecTV for patent infringement. Finisar alleged that DirecTV's electronic program guide and other elements of its system infringe United States Patent No. 5,404,505 (the '505 patent).

In July 2006, we, together with NagraStar LLC, filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against Finisar that asks the Court to declare that they and we do not infringe, and have not infringed, any valid claim of the '505 patent. Trial is not currently scheduled. The District Court has stayed our action until the Federal Circuit has resolved DirecTV's appeal. During April 2008, the Federal Circuit reversed the judgment against DirecTV and ordered a new trial. Our case is stayed until the DirecTV action is resolved.

We intend to vigorously prosecute this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe this patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to modify our system architecture. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Global Communications

On April 19, 2007, Global Communications, Inc. ("Global") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent No. 6,947,702 (the '702 patent). This patent, which involves satellite reception, was issued in September 2005. On October 24, 2007, the United States Patent and Trademark Office granted our request for reexamination of the '702 patent and issued an Office Action finding that all of the claims of the '702 patent were invalid. At the request of the parties, the District Court stayed the litigation until the reexamination proceeding is concluded and/or other Global patent applications issue. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe the '702 patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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Guardian Media

On December 22, 2008, Guardian Media Technologies LTD ("Guardian") filed suit against EchoStar Corporation, EchoStar Technologies L.L.C., and several other defendants in the United States District Court for the Central District of California alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 4,930,158 (the '158 patent) and 4,930,160 (the '160 patent). The '158 patent is entitled "Selective Video Playing System" and the '160 patent is entitled "Automatic Censorship of Video Programs." Both patents are expired and relate to certain parental lock features.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Katz Communications

On June 21, 2007, Ronald A. Katz Technology Licensing, L.P. ("Katz") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit alleges infringement of 19 patents owned by Katz. The patents relate to interactive voice response, or IVR, technology. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Multimedia Patent Trust

On February 13, 2009, Multimedia Patent Trust ("MPT") filed suit against us, EchoStar and several other defendants in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 4,958,226 entitled "Conditional Motion Compensated Interpolation Of Digital Motion Video," 5,227,878 entitled "Adaptive Coding and Decoding of Frames and Fields of Video," 5,136,377 entitled "Adaptive Non-linear Quantizer," 5,500,678 entitled "Optimized Scanning of Transform Coefficients in Video Coding," and 5,563,593 entitled "Video Coding with Optimized Low Complexity Variable Length Codes." The patents relate to encoding and compression technology.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Personalized Media Communications

In February 2008, Personalized Media Communications, Inc. filed suit against us, EchoStar and Motorola, Inc. in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 4,694,490 (the '490 patent), 5,109,414 (the '414 patent), 4,965,825 (the '825 patent), 5,233,654 (the '654 patent), 5,335,277 (the '277 patent), and 5,887,243 (the '243 patent), all of which were issued to John Harvey and James Cuddihy as named inventors. The '490 patent, the '414 patent, the '825 patent, the '654 patent and the '277 patent are defined as the Harvey Patents. The Harvey Patents are entitled "Signal Processing Apparatus and Methods." The lawsuit alleges, among other things, that our DBS system receives program content at broadcast reception and satellite uplinking facilities and transmits such program content, via satellite, to remote satellite receivers. The lawsuit further alleges that we infringe the Harvey Patents by transmitting and using a DBS signal specifically encoded to enable the subject receivers to function in a manner that infringes the Harvey Patents, and by selling services via DBS transmission processes which infringe the Harvey Patents.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We

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cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Retailer Class Actions

During 2000, lawsuits were filed by retailers in Colorado state and federal courts attempting to certify nationwide classes on behalf of certain of our retailers. The plaintiffs are requesting the Courts declare certain provisions of, and changes to, alleged agreements between us and the retailers invalid and unenforceable, and to award damages for lost incentives and payments, charge backs, and other compensation. We have asserted a variety of counterclaims. The federal court action has been stayed during the pendency of the state court action. We filed a motion for summary judgment on all counts and against all plaintiffs. The plaintiffs filed a motion for additional time to conduct discovery to enable them to respond to our motion. The state court granted limited discovery which ended during 2004. The plaintiffs claimed we did not provide adequate disclosure during the discovery process. The state court agreed, and denied our motion for summary judgment as a result. In April 2008, the state court granted plaintiff's class certification motion and in January 2009, the state court entered an order excluding certain evidence that we can present at trial based on the prior discovery issues. The state court also denied plaintiffs' request to dismiss our counterclaims. The final impact of the court's evidentiary ruling cannot be fully assessed at this time. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the lawsuit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Superguide

During 2000, Superguide Corp. ("Superguide") filed suit against us, DirecTV, Thomson and others in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, Asheville Division, alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,038,211 (the '211 patent), 5,293,357 (the '357 patent) and 4,751,578 (the '578 patent) which relate to certain electronic program guide functions, including the use of electronic program guides to control VCRs. Superguide sought injunctive and declaratory relief and damages in an unspecified amount. In October 2008, we reached a settlement with Superguide which did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

Technology Development Licensing

On January 22, 2009, Technology Development and Licensing LLC ("TechDev") filed suit against us and EchoStar in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois alleging infringement of United States Patent No. 35, 952 (the '952 patent). The '952 patent is entitled "Television Receiver Having Memory Control for Tune-By-Label Feature," and relates to certain favorite channel features.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Tivo Inc.

On January 31, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part the April 2006 jury verdict concluding that certain of our digital video recorders, or DVRs, infringed a patent held by Tivo. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" ("SFAS 5"), we previously recorded a total reserve of $132 million on our Consolidated Balance Sheets to reflect the April 2006 jury verdict, supplemental damages and pre-judgment interest awarded by the Texas court. This amount also includes the estimated cost of any software infringement prior to implementation of our alternative technology, discussed below, plus interest subsequent to the jury verdict. In its January 2008 decision, the Federal Circuit affirmed the jury's verdict of infringement on Tivo's "software claims," upheld the award of damages from the District Court, and ordered that the stay of the District Court's injunction against us, which was issued pending appeal, be dissolved when the appeal becomes final. The Federal Circuit, however, found that we did not literally infringe Tivo's "hardware claims," and remanded such claims back to the District Court for further proceedings. On October 6, 2008, the Supreme Court denied our petition for certiorari. As a result, approximately $105 million of the total $132 million reserve was released from an escrow account to Tivo.

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In addition, we have developed and deployed 'next-generation' DVR software to our customers' DVRs. This improved software is fully operational and has been automatically downloaded to current customers (our "alternative technology"). We have written legal opinions from outside counsel that conclude that our alternative technology does not infringe, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, either the hardware or software claims of Tivo's patent. Tivo has filed a motion for contempt alleging that we are in violation of the Court's injunction. We have vigorously opposed the motion arguing that the Court's injunction does not apply to DVRs that have received our alternative technology, that our alternative technology does not infringe Tivo's patent, and that we are in compliance with the injunction. An evidentiary hearing on Tivo's motion for contempt was held on February 17-19, 2009 and the Court will rule after receiving the parties' post-trial briefs. In January 2009, the Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") granted our Petition for Re-Examination of the software claims of Tivo's '389 patent, which are the subject of Tivo's current motion for contempt. The PTO found that there is a 'substantial new question' of patentability as to the software claims in light of prior patents that appear to render Tivo's '389 patent invalid as obvious.

If we are unsuccessful in defending against Tivo's motion for contempt or any subsequent claim that our alternative technology infringes Tivo's patent, we could be prohibited from distributing DVRs or could be required to modify or eliminate certain user-friendly DVR features that we currently offer to consumers. In that event we would be at a significant disadvantage to our competitors who could offer this functionality and, while we would attempt to provide that functionality through other manufacturers, the adverse affect on our business could be material. We could also have to pay substantial additional damages.

Voom

On May 28, 2008, Voom HD Holdings ("Voom") filed a complaint against us in New York Supreme Court. The suit alleges breach of contract arising from our termination of the affiliation agreement we had with Voom for the carriage of certain Voom HD channels on DISH Network. In January 2008, Voom sought a preliminary injunction to prevent us from terminating the agreement. The Court denied Voom's motion, finding, among other things, that Voom was not likely to prevail on the merits of its case. Voom is claiming over $1.0 billion in damages. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Other

In addition to the above actions, we are subject to various other legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of business, including among other things, disputes with programmers regarding fees. In our opinion, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to any of these actions is unlikely to materially affect our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

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PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information. As of March 10, 2009, all 1,015 issued and outstanding shares of our common stock were held by EchoStar Orbital Corporation ("EOC"), a direct subsidiary of DISH. There is currently no established trading market for our common stock.

Cash Dividends. On February 15, 2007, DISH redeemed all of its outstanding 5 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2008 at a redemption price of 101.643% of the principal amount, or $1.016 billion, plus accrued interest through the redemption date of $14 million. On February 15, 2007, we paid a dividend of approximately $1.031 billion to EOC to enable DISH to fund the payment of this redemption.

On January 1, 2008, DISH spun off EchoStar as a separate publicly-traded company in the form of a stock dividend distributed to DISH shareholders. In connection with the Spin-off, DISH contributed certain satellites, uplink and satellite transmission assets, real estate and other assets and related liabilities held by us to EchoStar. On December 30, 2007, we paid a dividend of $1.615 billion to EOC to enable DISH to fund the $1.0 billion cash contribution to EchoStar and for other general corporate purposes.

During 2008, we paid dividends totaling $1.150 billion to EOC for general corporate purposes. In addition, we purchased EchoStar XI from EchoStar Orbital II L.L.C. ("EOLLC II"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of DISH, and our affiliate, for its fair value of approximately $330 million. We assumed $17 million in vendor financing and the difference, or $313 million, was paid to our affiliate. We recorded the satellite at EOLLC II's carrying value of $200 million and recorded the difference, or $130 million, as a capital distribution to EOC.

Payment of any future dividends will depend upon our earnings and capital requirements, restrictions in our debt facilities, and other factors the Board of Directors considers appropriate. Our ability to declare dividends is affected by covenants in our debt facilities.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following narrative analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes to the financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. This management's narrative analysis is intended to help provide an understanding of our financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of our operations and contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates, assumptions and projections about our industry, business and future financial results. Our actual results could differ materially from the results contemplated by these forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including those discussed in this report, including under the caption "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

After achieving significant growth in subscribers over the past twelve years, DISH Network saw its subscriber base decrease by 102,000 in 2008 with most of the decline taking place in the fourth quarter. Factors common to the pay-TV industry generally as well as factors that were specific to DISH Network each contributed to this decline.

The current overall economic environment has negatively impacted many industries including ours. The downturn in the housing market has had a further effect on the pay-TV industry. In addition, the overall growth rate in the pay-TV industry has slowed in recent years as the penetration of pay-TV households approaches 90%. Within this maturing industry, competition has intensified with the rapid growth of fiber-based pay-TV services offered by telecommunications companies. Furthermore, new internet protocol television ("IPTV") products/services have begun to impact the pay-TV industry and such products/services will become more viable competition over time as their quality improves. In spite of these factors that have impacted the entire pay-TV industry, certain of our competitors have been able to achieve relatively strong results in the current environment.

While economic factors have impacted the entire pay-TV industry, our relative performance has been mostly driven by issues specific to DISH. In recent years, DISH Network's position as the low cost provider in the pay-TV industry has been eroded by increasingly aggressive promotional pricing used by our competitors to attract new customers and similarly aggressive promotions and tactics used to retain existing customers. Some competitors have been especially aggressive and effective in marketing the value and quality of their service. Furthermore, our subscriber growth has been adversely affected by signal theft and other forms of fraud and by operational inefficiencies at DISH Network. We have not always met our own standards for performing high quality installations, effectively resolving customer issues when they arise, answering customer calls in an acceptable timeframe, effectively communicating with our customer base, reducing calls driven by the complexity of our business, improving the reliability of certain systems and customer equipment, and aligning the interests of certain third party retailers and installers to provide high quality service.

Our distribution relationship with AT&T was a substantial contributor to our gross and net subscriber additions over the past several years, accounting for approximately 17% of our gross subscriber additions for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 19% of our gross subscriber additions in the fourth quarter. This distribution relationship ended on January 31, 2009. AT&T has entered into a new distribution relationship with DirecTV. It may be difficult for us to develop alternative distribution channels that will fully replace AT&T and if we are unable to do so, our gross and net subscriber additions may be further impaired, our subscriber churn may increase, and our results of operations may be adversely affected. In addition, approximately one million of our current subscribers were acquired through our distribution relationship with AT&T and subscribers acquired through this channel have historically churned at a higher rate than our overall subscriber base. Although AT&T is not permitted to target these subscribers for transition to another pay-TV service and we and AT&T are required to maintain bundled billing and cooperative customer service for these subscribers, these subscribers may still churn at higher than historical rates following termination of the AT&T distribution relationship.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

As discussed below, to address the decline in our subscriber base, we have been focusing on factors generally within our control. Aggressive offerings by our competitors have required us to respond with stronger promotional offerings of our own. In February 2009, we introduced a new promotion where qualifying subscribers can receive certain programming packages for as low as $9.99 per month for up to six months. We strive to attract good quality subscribers to this promotion via credit requirements and contractual commitments. In support of our recent promotional offerings, we increased our advertising expenditures throughout 2008.

We have been investing more in advanced technology equipment as part of our subscriber acquisition and retention efforts. Recent initiatives to transmit certain programming only in MPEG-4 and to activate certain new subscribers only with MPEG-4 receivers have accelerated our deployment of MPEG-4 receivers. To meet current demand, we have increased the rate at which we upgrade existing subscribers to HD and DVR receivers. While these efforts may increase our subscriber acquisition and retention costs, we believe that they will help reduce subscriber churn and costs over the long run.

We have also been changing equipment for certain subscribers to free up satellite bandwidth in support of HD and other initiatives. We expect to implement these initiatives at least through the first half of 2009. We believe that the benefit from the increase in available satellite bandwidth outweighs the short-term cost of these equipment changes.

To combat signal theft and improve the security of our broadcast system, we launched an initiative that will continue at least through the first half of 2009 to replace our security access devices. To combat other forms of fraud, we have taken a wide range of actions including terminating more than 60 retailers found to be in violation of DISH Network's business rules. While these initiatives may inconvenience our subscribers and disrupt our distribution channels in the short term, we believe that the long-term benefits will outweigh the costs.

To address our operational inefficiency, we have made and intend to continue to make material investments in staffing, training, information systems, and other initiatives, primarily in our call center and in-home service businesses. These investments are intended to help combat inefficiencies introduced by the increasing complexity of our business, improve customer satisfaction, reduce churn, increase productivity, and allow us to scale better over the long run. We cannot, however, be certain that our increased spending will ultimately be successful in yielding such returns. In the meantime, we may continue to incur higher costs as a result of both our operational inefficiencies and increased spending.

Over the longer run, we will use Slingbox "placeshifting" technology and other technologies to maintain and enhance our competitiveness. We may also partner with or acquire companies whose lines of business are complementary to ours should attractive opportunities arise.

The adoption of the above measures have contributed to higher expenses and lower margins. While we believe that the increased costs will be outweighed by longer-term benefits, there can be no assurance when or if we will realize these benefits at all. Programming costs represent a large percentage of our subscriber-related expenses. As a result, our margins may face further downward pressure from price escalations in current contracts and the renewal of long term programming contracts on less favorable pricing terms.

Our balance of cash and current marketable investment securities was materially lower on December 31, 2008 than it has been in recent years, mostly due to the redemption of a significant amount of debt towards the end of 2008. Furthermore, the current lack of stability in the capital markets makes it uncertain that we could raise more cash on acceptable terms or at all. As a result, we may not have as much flexibility to invest in our business, pursue strategic investments, or prepay debt as we have had in the past.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

The Spin-off. Effective January 1, 2008, DISH completed the separation of the assets and businesses it owned and operated historically into two companies (the "Spin-off"):

- DISH through which it retains the DISH Network pay-TV business and
- EchoStar Corporation ("EchoStar") which operates the digital set-top box business, and holds certain satellites, uplink and satellite transmission assets, real estate and other assets and related liabilities formerly held by DISH and us.

DISH including us, and EchoStar now operate as separate public companies, and neither entity has any ownership interest in the other. However, a majority of the voting power of the shares of both DISH and EchoStar is controlled by DISH's and our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Charles W. Ergen. In connection with the Spin-off, DISH and we entered into certain agreements with EchoStar to define responsibility for obligations relating to, among other things, set-top box sales, transition services, taxes, employees and intellectual property, which impact several of our key operating metrics. DISH and we have also entered into certain agreements with EchoStar subsequent to the Spin-off and may enter into additional agreements with EchoStar in the future.

Prior to the Spin-off, our set-top boxes and other subscriber equipment as well as satellite, uplink and transmission services were provided internally at cost. Following the Spin-off, DISH and we purchase set-top boxes from EchoStar at its cost plus a fixed margin, which varies depending on a number of factors including the types of set-top boxes that we purchase. In addition, DISH and we now purchase and/or lease satellite, uplink and transmission services from EchoStar at its cost plus a fixed margin. The prices that DISH and we pay for these services depend upon the nature of the services that DISH and we obtain from EchoStar and the market competition for these services. Furthermore, as part of the Spin-off, certain real estate was contributed by us to EchoStar and leased back to us and we now incur additional costs in the form of rent paid on these leases. These additional costs are not reflected in our historical consolidated financial statements for periods prior to January 1, 2008.

EXPLANATION OF KEY METRICS AND OTHER ITEMS

Subscriber-related revenue . "Subscriber-related revenue" consists principally of revenue from basic, movie, local, pay-per-view, Latino and international subscription television services, equipment rental fees and other hardware related fees, including fees for DVRs and additional outlet fees from subscribers with multiple receivers, advertising services, fees earned from our DishHOME Protection Plan, equipment upgrade fees, HD programming and other subscriber revenue. Certain of the amounts included in "Subscriber-related revenue" are not recurring on a monthly basis.

Equipment sales and other revenue ."Equipment sales and other revenue" principally includes the unsubsidized sales of DBS accessories to retailers and other third-party distributors of our equipment and to DISH Network subscribers. During 2007 and 2006, this category also included sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to international customers and satellite and transmission revenue, which related to the set-top box business and other assets that were distributed to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

Equipment sales, transitional services and other revenue — EchoStar. "Equipment sales, transitional services and other revenue — EchoStar" includes revenue related to equipment sales, and transitional services and other agreements with EchoStar associated with the
Spin-off.

Subscriber-related expenses . "Subscriber-related expenses" principally include programming expenses, costs incurred in connection with our in-home service and call center operations, billing costs, refurbishment and repair costs related to receiver systems, subscriber retention and other variable subscriber expenses.

Satellite and transmission expenses — EchoStar ."Satellite and transmission expenses — EchoStar" includes the cost of digital broadcast operations provided to us by EchoStar, which were previously performed internally, including satellite uplinking/downlinking, signal processing, conditional access management, telemetry, tracking and control and other professional services. In addition, this category includes the cost of leasing satellite and transponder capacity on satellites that were distributed to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

Satellite and transmission expenses — other ."Satellite and transmission expenses — other" includes transponder leases and other related services. Prior to the Spin-off, "Satellite and transmission expenses — other" included costs

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

associated with the operation of our digital broadcast centers, including satellite uplinking/downlinking, signal processing, conditional access management, telemetry, tracking and control, satellite and transponder leases, and other related services, which were previously performed internally.

Equipment, transitional services and other cost of sales. "Equipment, transitional services and other cost of sales" principally includes the cost of unsubsidized sales of DBS accessories to retailers and other distributors of our equipment domestically and to DISH Network subscribers. In addition, this category includes costs related to equipment sales, transitional services and other agreements with EchoStar associated with the Spin-off.

During 2007 and 2006, "Equipment, transitional services and other cost of sales" also included costs associated with non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components sold to international customers and satellite and transmission expenses, which related to the set-top box business and other assets that were distributed to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

Subscriber acquisition costs . In addition to leasing receivers, we generally subsidize installation and all or a portion of the cost of our receiver systems in order to attract new DISH Network subscribers. Our "Subscriber acquisition costs" include the cost of our receiver systems sold to retailers and other distributors of our equipment, the cost of receiver systems sold directly by us to subscribers, net costs related to our promotional incentives, and costs related to installation and acquisition advertising. We exclude the value of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers from "Subscriber acquisition costs."

SAC. Management believes subscriber acquisition cost measures are commonly used by those evaluating companies in the pay-TV industry. We are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating the "average subscriber acquisition costs per new subscriber activation," or SAC, and we believe presentations of SAC may not be calculated consistently by different companies in the same or similar businesses. Our SAC is calculated as "Subscriber acquisition costs," plus the value of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers, divided by gross subscriber additions. We include all the costs of acquiring subscribers (e.g., subsidized and capitalized equipment) as our management believes it is a more comprehensive measure of how much we are spending to acquire subscribers. We also include all new DISH Network subscribers in our calculation, including DISH Network subscribers added with little or no subscriber acquisition costs.

General and administrative expenses ."General and administrative expenses" consists primarily of employee-related costs associated with administrative services such as legal, information systems, accounting and finance, including non-cash, stock-based compensation expense. It also includes outside professional fees (e.g., legal, information systems and accounting services) and other items associated with facilities and administration. Following the Spin-off, the general and administrative expenses associated with the business and assets distributed to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off are no longer reflected in our "General and administrative expenses."

Interest expense."Interest expense" primarily includes interest expense, prepayment premiums and amortization of debt issuance costs associated with our senior debt and convertible subordinated debt securities (net of capitalized interest) and interest expense associated with our capital lease obligations.

"Other" income (expense), net. The main components of "Other" income and expense are unrealized gains and losses from changes in fair value of non-marketable strategic investments accounted for at fair value, equity in earnings and losses of our affiliates, gains and losses realized on the sale of investments, and impairment of marketable and non-marketable investment securities.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA").EBITDA is defined as "Net income (loss)" plus "Interest expense" net of "Interest income," "Taxes" and "Depreciation and amortization." This "non-GAAP measure" is reconciled to net income (loss) in our discussion of "Results of Operations" below.

DISH Network subscribers. We include customers obtained through direct sales, and through third-party retail networks and other distribution relationships, in our DISH Network subscriber count. We also provide DISH Network service to hotels, motels and other commercial accounts. For certain of these commercial accounts, we divide our total revenue for these commercial accounts by an amount approximately equal to the retail price of our America's Top 100 programming package (but taking into account, periodically, price changes and other factors), and include the resulting number, which is substantially smaller than the actual number of commercial units served,

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

in our DISH Network subscriber count. Previously, our end of period DISH Network subscriber count was rounded down to the nearest five thousand. However, beginning December 31, 2008, we round to the nearest one thousand.

Average monthly revenue per subscriber ("ARPU") . We are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating ARPU and believe presentations of ARPU may not be calculated consistently by other companies in the same or similar businesses. We calculate average monthly revenue per subscriber, or ARPU, by dividing average monthly "Subscriber-related revenue" for the period (total "Subscriber-related revenue" during the period divided by the number of months in the period) by our average DISH Network subscribers for the period. Average DISH Network subscribers are calculated for the period by adding the average DISH Network subscribers for each month and dividing by the number of months in the period. Average DISH Network subscribers for each month are calculated by adding the beginning and ending DISH Network subscribers for the month and dividing by two.

Subscriber churn rate. We are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating subscriber churn rate and believe presentations of subscriber churn rates may not be calculated consistently by different companies in the same or similar businesses. We calculate subscriber churn rate for any period by dividing the number of DISH Network subscribers who terminated service during the period by the average monthly DISH Network subscribers during the period, and further dividing by the number of months in the period. When calculating subscriber churn, as is the case when calculating ARPU, the number of subscribers in a given month is based on the average of the beginning-of-month and the end-of-month subscriber counts. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2008, the number of subscribers at the beginning of each month was used as the number of subscribers for that month in our subscriber churn calculation. The revised calculation produces a 1.86% churn rate for the year ended December 31, 2008 versus 1.85% using the prior calculation. Prior period subscriber churn figures have not been adjusted for this revised subscriber churn calculation as the impacts were similarly immaterial.

Free cash flow . We define free cash flow as "Net cash flows from operating activities" less "Purchases of property and equipment," as shown on our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2007.

Statements of Operations Data	For the Years Ended December 31, 2008	2007	Variance Amount	%
		(In thousands)		
Revenue:				
Subscriber-related revenue	$ 11,455,575	$ 10,673,821	$ 781,754	7.3
Equipment sales and other revenue	124,255	386,662	(262,407)	(67.9)
Equipment sales, transitional services and other revenue — EchoStar	37,351	—	37,351	NM
Total revenue	11,617,181	11,060,483	556,698	5.0
Costs and Expenses:				
Subscriber-related expenses	5,977,355	5,488,396	488,959	8.9
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**52.2%**	**51.4%**		
Satellite and transmission expenses — EchoStar	305,322	—	305,322	NM
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**2.7%**	**0.0%**		
Satellite and transmission expenses — other	32,407	180,446	(148,039)	(82.0)
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**0.3%**	**1.7%**		
Equipment, transitional services and other cost of sales	169,917	269,817	(99,900)	(37.0)
Subscriber acquisition costs	1,531,741	1,575,424	(43,683)	(2.8)
General and administrative expenses	540,090	577,743	(37,653)	(6.5)
% of Total revenue	**4.6%**	**5.2%**		
Litigation expense	—	33,907	(33,907)	(100.0)
Depreciation and amortization	1,000,230	1,320,625	(320,395)	(24.3)
Total costs and expenses	9,557,062	9,446,358	110,704	1.2
Operating income (loss)	2,060,119	1,614,125	445,994	27.6
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	52,755	103,619	(50,864)	(49.1)
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(368,838)	(372,612)	3,774	1.0
Other, net	45,391	(562)	45,953	NM
Total other income (expense)	(270,692)	(269,555)	(1,137)	(0.4)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,789,427	1,344,570	444,857	33.1
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(696,946)	(534,176)	(162,770)	(30.5)
Effective tax rate	**38.9%**	**39.7%**		
Net income (loss)	$ 1,092,481	$ 810,394	$ 282,087	34.8
Other Data:				
DISH Network subscribers, as of period end (in millions)	13.678	13.780	(0.102)	(0.7)
DISH Network subscriber additions, gross (in millions)	2.966	3.434	(0.468)	(13.6)
DISH Network subscriber additions, net (in millions)	(0.102)	0.675	(0.777)	(115.1)
Average monthly subscriber churn rate	1.86%	1.70%	0.16%	9.4
Average monthly revenue per subscriber ("ARPU")	$ 69.27	$ 65.83	$ 3.44	5.2
Average subscriber acquisition costs per subscriber ("SAC")	$ 720	$ 656	$ 64	9.8
EBITDA	$ 3,105,740	$ 2,934,188	$ 171,552	5.8

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

DISH Network subscribers. As of December 31, 2008, we had approximately 13.678 million DISH Network subscribers compared to approximately 13.780 million subscribers at December 31, 2007, a decrease of 102,000 or 0.7%. DISH Network added approximately 2.966 million gross new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to approximately 3.434 million gross new subscribers during 2007, a decrease of approximately 468,000 gross new subscribers.

DISH Network lost approximately 102,000 net subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to adding approximately 675,000 net new subscribers during the same period in 2007. This decrease primarily resulted from lower gross new subscribers discussed above, an increase in our subscriber churn rate, and churn on a larger average subscriber base for the year. Our average monthly subscriber churn for the year ended December 31, 2008 was 1.86%, compared to 1.70% for the same period in 2007. Given the increasingly competitive nature of our industry and the current weaker economic conditions, especially the downturn in the financial and consumer markets, we may not be able to reduce churn without significantly increasing our spending on customer retention incentives, which would have a negative effect on our results of operations and free cash flow.

We believe our gross and net subscriber additions as well as our subscriber churn have been negatively impacted by weaker economic conditions, aggressive promotional and retention offerings by our competition, our relative discipline in our own promotional and retention activities including the amount of discounted programming or equipment we have offered, the heavy marketing of HD service by our competition, the growth of fiber-based and Internet-based pay TV providers, signal theft and other forms of fraud, and operational inefficiencies at DISH Network. We have not always met our own standards for performing high quality installations, effectively resolving customer issues when they arise, answering customer calls in an acceptable timeframe, effectively communicating with our customer base, reducing calls driven by the complexity of our business, improving the reliability of certain systems and customer equipment, and aligning the interests of certain third party retailers and installers to provide high quality service.

Most of these factors have affected both gross new subscriber additions as well as existing subscriber churn. Our future gross subscriber additions and subscriber churn may continue to be negatively impacted by these factors, which could in turn adversely affect our revenue growth.

Our distribution relationship with AT&T was a substantial contributor to our gross and net subscriber additions over the past several years, accounting for approximately 17% of our gross subscriber additions for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 19% of our gross subscriber additions in the fourth quarter. This distribution relationship ended on January 31, 2009. AT&T has entered into a new distribution relationship with DirecTV. It may be difficult for us to develop alternative distribution channels that will fully replace AT&T and if we are unable to do so, our gross and net subscriber additions may be further impaired, our subscriber churn may increase, and our results of operations may be adversely affected. In addition, approximately one million of our current subscribers were acquired through our distribution relationship with AT&T and subscribers acquired through this channel have historically churned at a higher rate than our overall subscriber base. Although AT&T is not permitted to target these subscribers for transition to another pay-TV service and we and AT&T are required to maintain bundled billing and cooperative customer service for these subscribers, these subscribers may still churn at higher than historical rates following termination of the AT&T distribution relationship.

Subscriber-related revenue. DISH Network "Subscriber-related revenue" totaled $11.456 billion for the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of $782 million or 7.3% compared to 2007. This increase was primarily related to the increase in "ARPU" discussed below and a higher average subscriber base in 2008 compared to 2007.

ARPU . Monthly average revenue per subscriber was $69.27 during the year ended December 31, 2008 versus $65.83 during the same period in 2007. The $3.44 or 5.2% increase in ARPU was primarily attributable to (i) price increases in February 2008 and 2007 on some of our most popular programming packages, (ii) an increase in hardware related fees, including rental fees and fees for DVRs, (iii) increased penetration of HD programming driven in part by the availability of HD local channels, (iv) an increase in fees earned from our DishHOME Protection Plan, and (v) increased advertising revenue. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in revenue from our original agreement with AT&T.

As previously discussed, in February 2009, we introduced new promotions which subsidize certain programming for new and existing subscribers in an effort to increase and retain quality customers. To the extent these promotions

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

are successful, ARPU could decline in the short-term as the number of DISH Network subscribers receiving free or discounted programming increases.

Equipment sales and other revenue. "Equipment sales and other revenue" totaled $124 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of $262 million or 67.9% compared to the same period during 2007. The decrease in "Equipment sales and other revenue" primarily resulted from the distribution of our set-top box business and certain other revenue-generating assets to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off, partially offset by increases in other revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2007, our set-top box business that was distributed to EchoStar accounted for $282 million of our "Equipment sales and other revenue."

Equipment sales, transitional services and other revenue — EchoStar. "Equipment sales, transitional services and other revenue — EchoStar" totaled $37 million during the year ended December 31, 2008 as a result of the Spin-off.

Subscriber-related expenses. "Subscriber-related expenses" totaled $5.977 billion during the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of $489 million or 8.9% compared to the same period in 2007. The increase in "Subscriber-related expenses" was primarily attributable to higher costs for: (i) programming content, (ii) customer retention, (iii) call center operations, (iv) in-home service, (v) the refurbishment and repair of receiver systems used in our equipment lease programs, partially offset by a decrease in costs associated with our original agreement with AT&T. The increase in customer retention expense was primarily driven by more upgrading of existing customers to HD and DVR receivers and the changing of equipment for certain subscribers to free up satellite bandwidth in support of HD and other initiatives. We expect to implement the satellite bandwidth initiatives at least through the first half of 2009. We believe that the benefit from the increase in available satellite bandwidth outweighs the short-term cost of these equipment changes. The increases related to call center operations and in-home service were driven in part by our investments in staffing, training, information systems, and other initiatives. These investments are intended to help combat inefficiencies introduced by the increasing complexity of our business and technology, improve customer satisfaction, reduce churn, increase productivity, and allow us to better scale our business over the long run. We cannot, however, be certain that our increased spending will ultimately yield these benefits. In the meantime, we may continue to incur higher costs as a result of both our operational inefficiencies and increased spending. "Subscriber-related expenses" represented 52.2% and 51.4% of "Subscriber-related revenue" during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase in this expense to revenue ratio primarily resulted from the increase in "Subscriber-related expenses," partially offset by an increase in ARPU. "Subscriber-related expenses" represented 54.6% of "Subscriber-related revenue" during the three months ended December 31, 2008.

In the normal course of business, we enter into contracts to purchase programming content in which our payment obligations are fully contingent on the number of subscribers to whom we provide the respective content. The terms of our contracts typically range from one to ten years with annual rate increases. Our programming expenses will continue to increase to the extent we are successful growing our subscriber base. In addition, our "Subscriber-related expenses" may face further upward pressure from price escalations in current contracts and the renewal of long term programming contracts on less favorable pricing terms.

Satellite and transmission expenses — EchoStar . "Satellite and transmission expenses — EchoStar" totaled $305 million during the year ended December 31, 2008. As previously discussed, "Satellite and transmission expenses — EchoStar" resulted from costs associated with the services provided to us by EchoStar, including the satellite and transponder capacity leases on satellites that were distributed to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off, and digital broadcast operations previously provided internally at cost.

Satellite and transmission expenses — other. "Satellite and transmission expenses — other" totaled $32 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, a $148 million decrease compared to the same period in 2007. As previously discussed, prior to the Spin-off, "Satellite and transmission expenses — other" included costs associated with the operation of our digital broadcast centers, including satellite uplinking/downlinking, signal processing, conditional access management, telemetry, tracking and control, satellite and transponder leases, and other related services. Following the Spin-off, these digital broadcast operation services have been provided to us by EchoStar and are included in "Satellite and transmission expenses — EchoStar."

Equipment, transitional services and other cost of sales. "Equipment, transitional services and other cost of sales" totaled $170 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of $100 million or 37.0% compared to the

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

same period in 2007. The decrease primarily resulted from the elimination of the cost of sales related to the distribution of our set-top box business to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off, partially offset by costs related to our transitional services and other agreements with EchoStar, charges for obsolete inventory, and an increase in other cost of sales. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the costs associated with our set-top box business that was distributed to EchoStar accounted for $163 million of our "Equipment, transitional services and other cost of sales."

Subscriber acquisition costs. "Subscriber acquisition costs" totaled $1.532 billion for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of $44 million or 2.8% compared to the same period in 2007. This decrease was primarily attributable to the decline in gross new subscribers, partially offset by an increase in SAC discussed below.

SAC. SAC was $720 during the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to $656 during the same period in 2007, an increase of $64, or 9.8%. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in equipment costs, as well as higher acquisition advertising expense and an increase in promotional incentives paid to our independent retailer network. Our equipment costs were higher during 2008 as a result of an increase in the number of new DISH Network subscribers selecting more advanced equipment, such as HD receivers, DVRs and receivers with multiple tuners and as a result of the Spin-off of our set-top box business to EchoStar. Set-top boxes were historically designed in-house and procured at our cost. We now acquire this equipment from EchoStar at its cost plus an agreed-upon margin. These increases were partially offset by the increase in the redeployment benefits of our equipment lease program for new subscribers. During the three months ended December 31, 2008, SAC was $737.

During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the amount of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers totaled $604 million and $682 million, respectively. This decrease in capital expenditures under our lease program for new subscribers resulted primarily from lower subscriber growth and an increase in redeployment of equipment returned by disconnecting lease program subscribers, partially offset by higher equipment costs resulting from higher priced advanced products and the mark-up on set-top boxes as a result of the Spin-off, discussed above.

Capital expenditures resulting from our equipment lease program for new subscribers have been, and are expected to continue to be, partially mitigated by, among other things, the redeployment of equipment returned by disconnecting lease program subscribers. However, to remain competitive we upgrade or replace subscriber equipment periodically as technology changes, and the costs associated with these upgrades may be substantial. To the extent technological changes render a portion of our existing equipment obsolete, we would be unable to redeploy all returned equipment and consequently would realize less benefit from the SAC reduction associated with redeployment of that returned lease equipment.

Our SAC calculation does not reflect any benefit from payments we received in connection with equipment not returned to us from disconnecting lease subscribers and returned equipment that is made available for sale rather than being redeployed through our lease program. During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, these amounts totaled $128 million and $87 million, respectively.

Several years ago, we began deploying receivers that utilize 8PSK modulation technology and receivers that utilize MPEG-4 compression technology. These technologies, when fully deployed, will allow more programming channels to be carried over our existing satellites. A majority of our customers today, however, do not have receivers that use MPEG-4 compression and a smaller but still significant percentage do not have receivers that use 8PSK modulation. We may choose to invest significant capital to accelerate the conversion of customers to MPEG-4 and/or 8PSK in order to realize the bandwidth benefits sooner. In addition, given that all of our HD content is broadcast in MPEG-4, any growth in HD penetration will naturally accelerate our transition to these newer technologies and may increase our subscriber acquisition and retention costs. All new receivers that we purchase from EchoStar now have MPEG-4 technology. Although we continue to refurbish and redeploy MPEG-2 receivers, as a result of our HD initiatives and current promotions, most new customers in certain markets will be required to activate higher priced MPEG-4 technology. This limits our ability to redeploy MPEG-2 receivers and, to the extent that our new promotion in certain markets are successful, will accelerate the transition to MPEG-4 technology, resulting in an adverse effect on our SAC.

Our "Subscriber acquisition costs" and "SAC" may materially increase in the future to the extent that we transition to newer technologies, introduce more aggressive promotions, or provide greater equipment subsidies.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

General and administrative expenses. "General and administrative expenses" totaled $540 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of $38 million or 6.5% compared to the same period in 2007. This decrease was primarily attributable to the reduction in headcount and administrative costs resulting from the Spin-off and a reduction in outside professional fees, partially offset by an increase in costs related to transitional services and commercial agreements with EchoStar as a result of the Spin-off. "General and administrative expenses" represented 4.6% and 5.2% of "Total revenue" during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The decrease in the ratio of the expenses to "Total revenue" was primarily attributable to the changes in expenses discussed above.

Litigation expense. The 2007 "Litigation expense" of $34 million related to the Tivo case and represents the estimated cost of any software infringement prior to the implementation of the alternative technology, plus interest subsequent to the jury verdict.

Depreciation and amortization. "Depreciation and amortization" expense totaled $1.000 billion during the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of $320 million or 24.3% compared to the same period in 2007. This decrease was primarily a result of our contribution of several satellites, uplink and satellite transmission assets, real estate and other assets to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off. In addition, the 2007 expense included the write-off of costs associated with discontinued software development projects.

Interest income ."Interest income" totaled $53 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of $51 million compared to the same period in 2007. This decrease principally resulted from lower average carrying balances, as well as rate of return, of our cash and marketable investment securities during 2008 compared to the same period in 2007.

Other, net. "Other, net" income totaled $45 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of $46 million compared to the same period in 2007. This increase primarily resulted from a gain of $53 million on the sale of a non-marketable investment.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization . EBITDA was $3.106 billion during the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of $172 million or 5.8% compared to the same period in 2007. The following table reconciles EBITDA to the accompanying financial statements.

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
EBITDA	$3,105,740	$2,934,188
Less:		
Interest expense, net	316,083	268,993
Income tax provision (benefit), net	696,946	534,176
Depreciation and amortization	1,000,230	1,320,625
Net income (loss)	$1,092,481	$ 810,394

EBITDA is not a measure determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, and should not be considered a substitute for operating income, net income or any other measure determined in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA is used as a measurement of operating efficiency and overall financial performance and we believe it to be a helpful measure for those evaluating companies in the pay-TV industry. Conceptually, EBITDA measures the amount of income generated each period that could be used to service debt, pay taxes and fund capital expenditures. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Income tax (provision) benefit, net. Our income tax provision was $697 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of $163 million compared to the same period in 2007. The increase was primarily due to the increase in "Income (loss) before income taxes."

Net income (loss). Net income was $1.092 billion during the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of $282 million compared to the same period in 2007. The increase was primarily attributable to the changes in revenue and expenses discussed above.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2006.

Statements of Operations Data	For the Years Ended December 31, 2007	2006	Variance Amount	%
		(In thousands)		
Revenue:				
Subscriber-related revenue	$ 10,673,821	$ 9,422,271	$1,251,550	13.3
Equipment sales and other revenue	386,662	390,476	(3,814)	(1.0)
Total revenue	11,060,483	9,812,747	1,247,736	12.7
Costs and Expenses:				
Subscriber-related expenses	5,488,396	4,822,310	666,086	13.8
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**51.4%**	**51.2%**		
Satellite and transmission expenses — other	180,446	144,931	35,515	24.5
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**1.7%**	**1.5%**		
Equipment, transitional services and other cost of sales	269,817	290,046	(20,229)	(7.0)
Subscriber acquisition costs	1,575,424	1,600,912	(25,488)	(1.6)
General and administrative expenses	577,743	539,630	38,113	7.1
% of Total revenue	**5.2%**	**5.5%**		
Litigation expense	33,907	93,969	(60,062)	(63.9)
Depreciation and amortization	1,320,625	1,110,385	210,240	18.9
Total costs and expenses	9,446,358	8,602,183	844,175	9.8
Operating income (loss)	1,614,125	1,210,564	403,561	33.3
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	103,619	121,873	(18,254)	(15.0)
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(372,612)	(389,993)	17,381	4.5
Other, net	(562)	(7,923)	7,361	NM
Total other income (expense)	(269,555)	(276,043)	6,488	(2.4)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,344,570	934,521	410,049	43.9
Income tax (provision) benefit, net	(534,176)	(333,464)	(200,712)	(60.2)
Effective tax rate	**39.7%**	**35.7%**		
Net income (loss)	$ 810,394	$ 601,057	$ 209,337	34.8
Other Data:				
DISH Network subscribers, as of period end (in millions)	13.780	13.105	0.675	5.2
DISH Network subscriber additions, gross (in millions)	3.434	3.516	(0.082)	(2.3)
DISH Network subscriber additions, net (in millions)	0.675	1.065	(0.390)	(36.6)
Average monthly subscriber churn rate	1.70%	1.64%	0.06%	3.7
Average monthly revenue per subscriber ("ARPU")	$ 65.83	$ 62.78	$ 3.05	4.9
Average subscriber acquisition costs per subscriber ("SAC")	$ 656	$ 686	$ (30)	(4.4)
EBITDA	$ 2,934,188	$ 2,313,026	$ 621,162	26.9

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

DISH Network subscribers . As of December 31, 2007, we had approximately 13.780 million DISH Network subscribers compared to approximately 13.105 million subscribers at December 31, 2006, an increase of 5.2%. DISH Network added approximately 3.434 million gross new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to approximately 3.516 million gross new subscribers during 2006, a decrease of approximately 82,000 gross new subscribers.

DISH Network added approximately 675,000 net new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to approximately 1.065 million net new subscribers during 2006, a decrease of 36.6%. This decrease primarily resulted from an increase in our subscriber churn rate, churn on a larger subscriber base, and the decrease in gross new subscribers discussed above.

Subscriber-related revenue. DISH Network "Subscriber-related revenue" totaled $10.674 billion for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $1.252 billion or 13.3% compared to 2006. This increase was directly attributable to continued DISH Network subscriber growth and the increase in "ARPU" discussed below.

ARPU . Monthly average revenue per subscriber was $65.83 during the year ended December 31, 2007 versus $62.78 during the same period in 2006. The $3.05 or 4.9% increase in ARPU is primarily attributable to price increases in February 2007 and 2006 on some of our most popular programming packages, increased penetration of HD programming, higher equipment rental fees resulting from increased penetration of our equipment leasing programs, other hardware related fees, fees for DVRs, and revenue from increased availability of standard definition and HD local channels by satellite.

Equipment sales and other revenue ."Equipment sales and other revenue" totaled $387 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of $4 million or 1.0% compared to 2006. The decrease in "Equipment sales and other revenue" was primarily attributable to a decrease in domestic sales of DBS accessories. A substantial portion of our "Equipment sales and other revenue" in 2007 consisted of sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to an international DBS service provider and to other international customers.

Subscriber-related expenses."Subscriber-related expenses" totaled $5.488 billion during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $666 million or 13.8% compared to 2006. The increase in "Subscriber-related expenses" was primarily attributable to the increase in the number of DISH Network subscribers and the items discussed below that contributed to the increase in the expense to revenue ratio. "Subscriber-related expenses" as a percentage of "Subscriber-related revenue" increased to 51.4% from 51.2% in the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to 2006. The increase in this expense to revenue ratio primarily resulted from increases in: (i) programming costs, (ii) in-home service, refurbishment and repair costs for our receiver systems associated with increased penetration of our equipment lease programs, and (iii) bad debt expense resulting from an increase in the number of subscribers who we deactivated for non-payment of their bill. These increases were partially offset by a decline in costs associated with our call center operations and in costs associated with our previous co-branding arrangement with AT&T.

Satellite and transmission expenses — other . "Satellite and transmission expenses — other" totaled $180 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $36 million or 24.5% compared to 2006. This increase primarily resulted from higher operational costs associated with our capital lease of Anik F3 which commenced commercial operations in April 2007 and the higher costs associated with our enhanced content platform including a broader distribution of more extensive HD programming. "Satellite and transmission expenses — other" as a percentage of "Subscriber-related revenue" increased to 1.7% from 1.5% in the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to 2006.

Equipment, transitional services and other cost of sales. "Equipment, transitional services and other cost of sales" totaled $270 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of $20 million or 7.0% compared to 2006. This decrease primarily resulted from a decline in charges for defective, slow moving and obsolete inventory and in the cost of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components sold to international customers.

Subscriber acquisition costs."Subscriber acquisition costs" totaled $1.575 billion for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of $25 million or 1.6% compared to 2006. The decrease in "Subscriber acquisition costs" was attributable to a decrease in gross new subscribers, a decrease in SAC discussed below and a higher number of DISH Network subscribers participating in our equipment lease program for new subscribers.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

SAC. SAC was $656 during the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to $686 during 2006, a decrease of $30, or 4.4%. This decrease was primarily attributable to the redeployment benefits of our equipment lease program for new subscribers and lower average equipment costs, partially offset by higher acquisition advertising.

During the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, the amount of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers totaled approximately $682 million and $817 million, respectively. This decrease in capital expenditures under our lease program for new subscribers resulted primarily from an increase in redeployment of equipment returned by disconnecting lease program subscribers, decreased subscriber growth, fewer receivers per installation as the number of dual tuner receivers we install continues to increase, lower average equipment costs and a reduction in accessory costs.

As previously discussed, our SAC calculation does not include the benefit of payments we received in connection with equipment not returned to us from disconnecting lease subscribers and returned equipment that is made available for sale rather than being redeployed through our lease program. During the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, these amounts totaled approximately $87 million and $121 million, respectively.

General and administrative expenses . "General and administrative expenses" totaled $578 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $38 million or 7.1% compared to 2006. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in administrative costs to support the growth of the DISH Network and outside professional fees. "General and administrative expenses" as a percentage of "Total revenue" decreased to 5.2% from 5.5% in the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to 2006, respectively. The decrease in the ratio of those expenses to "Total revenue" was primarily attributable to the previously discussed revenue growth.

Litigation expense. During the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, we recorded "Litigation expense" related to the Tivo case of $34 million and $94 million, respectively. The $94 million reflects the jury verdict, supplemental damages and pre-judgment interest awarded by the Texas court. The $34 million additional expense in 2007 represents the estimated cost of any software infringement prior to the implementation of the alternative technology, plus interest subsequent to the jury verdict. See Note 12 in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further discussion.

Depreciation and amortization."Depreciation and amortization" expense totaled $1.321 billion during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $210 million or 18.9% compared to 2006. The increase in "Depreciation and amortization" expense was primarily attributable to depreciation on equipment leased to subscribers resulting from increased penetration of our equipment lease programs, additional depreciation related to satellites and other depreciable assets placed in service to support the DISH Network, and the write-off of costs associated with obsolete fixed assets.

Interest income."Interest income" totaled $104 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of $18 million compared to 2006. This decrease principally resulted from lower average cash and marketable investment securities balances, partially offset by higher total percentage returns earned on our cash and marketable investment securities during 2007.

Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized. "Interest expense" totaled $373 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of $17 million or 4.5% compared to 2006. This decrease primarily resulted from lower prepayment premiums and write-offs of debt issuance costs related to the redemption of senior debt during 2006 compared to 2007.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization . EBITDA was $2.934 billion during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $621 million or 26.9% compared to 2006. The following table reconciles EBITDA to the accompanying financial statements:

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
EBITDA	$2,934,188	$2,313,026
Less:		
Interest expense, net	268,993	268,120
Income tax provision (benefit), net	534,176	333,464
Depreciation and amortization	1,320,625	1,110,385
Net income (loss)	$ 810,394	$ 601,057

EBITDA is not a measure determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, and should not be considered a substitute for operating income, net income or any other measure determined in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA is used as a measurement of operating efficiency and overall financial performance and we believe it to be a helpful measure for those evaluating companies in the pay-TV industry. Conceptually, EBITDA measures the amount of income generated each period that could be used to service debt, pay taxes and fund capital expenditures. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Income tax (provision) benefit, net. Our income tax provision was $534 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $201 million or 60.2% compared to the same period in 2006. The increase in the provision was primarily related to the improvement in "Income (loss) before income taxes" and an increase in the effective state tax rate due to changes in state apportionment percentages. The year ended December 31, 2007 includes a deferred tax liability of $16 million related to the conversion of one of our subsidiaries to a limited liability company from a corporation in connection with the Spin-off. The year ended December 31, 2006 includes a credit of $7 million related to the recognition of state net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") for prior periods.

Net income (loss). Net income was $810 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $209 million compared to $601 million in 2006. The increase was primarily attributable to the changes in revenue and expenses discussed above.

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Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risks Associated With Financial Instruments

Our investments are exposed to interest rate and equity price risks, discussed below.

Interest Rate Risk

Cash and Marketable Securities. As of December 31, 2008, our restricted and unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and current and noncurrent marketable investment securities with a fair value of $552 million and was invested in: (a) cash; (b) debt instruments of the U.S. Government and its agencies; (c) commercial paper and corporate notes with an overall average maturity of less than one year and rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; (d) instruments with similar risk, duration and credit quality characteristics to the commercial paper described above; and (e) mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and asset-backed securities. The primary purpose of these investing activities has been to preserve principal until the cash is required to, among other things, fund operations, make strategic investments and expand the business. Consequently, the size of this portfolio fluctuates significantly as cash is received and used in our business.

As of December 31, 2008, all of the $552 million was invested in fixed or variable rate instruments. The value of these investments can be impacted by interest rate fluctuations, but while an increase in interest rates would ordinarily adversely impact the fair value of fixed and variable rate investments, we normally hold these investments to maturity. Further, the value could be lowered by credit losses should economic conditions worsen.

Our cash, cash equivalents and marketable investment securities had an average annual return for the year ended December 31, 2008 of 3.3%. A decrease in interest rates does have the effect of reducing our future annual interest income from this portfolio, since funds would be re-invested at lower rates as the instruments mature. A hypothetical 10% decrease in average interest rates during 2008 would result in a decrease of approximately $5 million in annual interest income.

Fixed Rate Debt, Mortgages and Other Notes Payable. At December 31, 2008, we had fixed-rate debt, mortgages and other notes payable of $4.796 billion on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We estimated the fair value of this debt to be approximately $4.051 billion using quoted market prices for our publicly traded debt, which constitutes approximately 99% of our debt, and an analysis based on certain assumptions discussed below for our private debt. In completing our analysis for our private debt, we evaluate market conditions, related securities, various public and private offerings, and other publicly available information. In performing this analysis, we make various assumptions regarding credit spreads, volatility, and the impact of these factors on the value of the notes. The fair value of our debt is affected by fluctuations in interest rates. A hypothetical 10% decrease in assumed interest rates would increase the fair value of our debt by approximately $193 million. To the extent interest rates increase, our costs of financing would increase at such time as we are required to refinance our debt. As of December 31, 2008, a hypothetical 10% increase in assumed interest rates would increase our annual interest expense by approximately $33 million.

Equity Risk

Other Investments. We are exposed to equity risk as it relates to changes in the market value of our other investments which totaled $27 million as of December 31, 2008. We invest in equity instruments of public and private companies for operational and strategic business purposes. These securities are subject to significant fluctuations in fair value due to volatility of the stock market and the industry in which the companies operate. A hypothetical 10% adverse change in the price of these equity instruments would result in an approximate $3 million decrease in the fair value of the portfolio.

Our ability to realize value from our strategic investments in companies that are not publicly traded depends on the success of those companies' businesses and their ability to obtain sufficient capital to execute their business plans. Because private markets are not as liquid as public markets, there is also increased risk that we will not be able to sell these investments, or that when we desire to sell them we will not be able to obtain fair value for them.

Derivative Financial Instruments

In general, we do not use derivative financial instruments for hedging or speculative purposes, but we may do so in the future.

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Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our Consolidated Financial Statements are included in this report beginning on page F-1.

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

Not applicable.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of our assets;

(ii) provide reasonable assurance that our transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and our directors; and

(iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

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

Our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008.

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

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for 2009. KPMG served as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

Our Board of Directors, in its discretion, may direct the appointment of a different independent registered public accounting firm at any time during the year if the Board of Directors believes that a change would be in our best interests.

Fees Paid to KPMG LLP for 2008 and 2007

The following table presents fees for the aggregate professional audit services rendered by KPMG LLP for the audit of DISH's and our annual financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, and fees billed for other services rendered by KPMG LLP to DISH and us during those periods. We have reported the fees billed for services rendered to both DISH and us because we represent the substantial majority of DISH's assets and operations and because the services are not rendered or billed specifically for us but for the DISH consolidated group as a whole. However, the following table does not include fees for professional services rendered by KPMG LLP that were charged in respect of EchoStar for 2008 and 2007.

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
Audit Fees (1)	$1,797,264	$1,802,158
Audit-Related Fees (2)	15,400	16,000
Total Audit and Audit-Related Fees	1,812,664	1,818,158
Tax Fees (3)	109,297	199,727
All Other Fees	—	—
Total Fees	$1,921,961	$2,017,885

(1) Consists of fees paid by us for the audit of our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, review of our unaudited financial statements included in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, fees in connection with the audit of DISH's internal control over financial reporting and fees for other services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with registration statement filings, issuance of consents and professional consultations with respect to accounting issues.

(2) Consists of fees for audit of financial statements of certain employee benefit plans.

(3) Consists of fees for tax consultation and tax compliance services.

Policy on Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Our Board of Directors has delegated to DISH's Audit Committee the responsibility for appointing, setting compensation, retaining, and overseeing the work of our independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee of DISH has established a process regarding pre-approval of all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm.

Requests are submitted to the Audit Committee of DISH in one of the following ways:

- Request for approval of services at a meeting of the Audit Committee; or
- Request for approval of services by members of the Audit Committee acting by written consent.

The request may be made with respect to either specific services or a type of service for predictable or recurring services. 100% of the fees paid to KPMG LLP for services rendered in 2008 and 2007 were pre-approved by the Audit Committee of DISH.

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PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

	Page
(1) *Financial Statements*	
Report of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2008 and 2007	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity (Deficit) for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7

(2) *Financial Statement Schedules*

None. All schedules have been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto.

(3) *Exhibits*

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1(a)*	Articles of Incorporation of DDBS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(a) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-31929).
3.1(b)*	Certificate of Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of DDBS, dated as of August 25, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1(b) to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DDBS for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No.333-31929).
3.1(c)*	Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of DDBS, effective December 12, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DDBS filed December 12, 2008, Registration No. 333-31929).
3.1(d)*	Bylaws of DDBS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(b) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-31929).
4.1*	Indenture, relating to DDBS 6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011, dated as of October 2, 2003, between DDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.2*	First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the 6 3/8% Senior Notes Due 2011, dated as of December 31, 2003 between DDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DISH for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.3*	Indenture, relating to the 6 5/8% Senior Notes Due 2014, dated October 1, 2004 between DDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DISH filed October 1, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.4*	Indenture, relating to the 7 1/8% Senior Notes Due 2016, dated as of February 2, 2006 between DDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DISH filed February 3, 2006, Commission File No. 0-26176).

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Exhibit No.	Description
4.5*	Indenture, relating to the 7% Senior Notes Due 2013, dated as of October 18, 2006 between DDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DISH filed October 18, 2006, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.6*	Indenture, relating to the 7 3/4% Senior Notes Due 2015, dated as of May 27, 2008 between DDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DISH filed May 28, 2008, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.1*	DISH 1995 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of DISH, Registration No. 33-91276).**
10.2*	Amended and Restated DISH 1999 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to DISH's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated August 24, 2005).**
10.3*	1995 Non-employee Director Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Registration Statement on Form S-8 of DISH, Registration No. 333-05575).**
10.4*	Amended and Restated 2001 Non-employee Director Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to DISH's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated April 7, 2006).**
10.5*	2002 Class B CEO Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to DISH's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated April 9, 2002).**
10.6*	Satellite Service Agreement, dated as of March 21, 2003, between SES Americom, Inc., EchoStar Satellite Corporation and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.7*	Amendment No. 1 to Satellite Service Agreement dated March 31, 2003 between SES Americom Inc. and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.8*	Satellite Service Agreement dated as of August 13, 2003 between SES Americom Inc. and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.9*	Satellite Service Agreement, dated February 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.10*	Amendment No. 1 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated March 10, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.11*	Amendment No. 3 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated February 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.12*	Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated February 4, 2004, between Telesat Canada and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.13*	Letter Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated March 25, 2004, between Telesat Canada and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.14*	Amendment No. 2 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated April 30, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.15*	Second Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated May 5, 2004, between Telesat Canada and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.16*	Third Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated October 12, 2004, between Telesat Canada and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DISH for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.17*	Amendment No. 4 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated October 21, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DISH for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.18*	Amendment No. 3 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated November 19, 2004 between SES Americom, Inc. and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DISH for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.19*	Amendment No. 5 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated November 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DISH for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.20*	Amendment No. 6 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated December 20, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DISH for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.21*	Description of the 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan dated January 26, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.22*	Amendment No. 4 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated April 6, 2005, between SES Americom, Inc. and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.23*	Amendment No. 5 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated June 20, 2005, between SES Americom, Inc. and DISH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.24*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Form A) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DISH filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.25*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Form B) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DISH filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.26*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Form A) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DISH filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.27*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Form B) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DISH filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.28*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (1999 Long-Term Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.5 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DISH filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.29*	Nonemployee Director Stock Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.6 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DISH filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.30*	Nonqualifying Stock Option Agreement (2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.7 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DISH filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.31*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.8 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DISH filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.32*	Separation Agreement between EchoStar and DISH (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 2.1 to the Form 10 (File No. 001-33807) of EchoStar).
10.33*	Transition Services Agreement between EchoStar and DISH (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 10 (File No. 001-33807) of EchoStar).
10.34*	Tax Sharing Agreement between EchoStar and DISH (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 10 (File No. 001-33807) of EchoStar).
10.35*	Employee Matters Agreement between EchoStar and DISH (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.3 to the Form 10 (File No. 001-33807) of EchoStar).
10.36*	Intellectual Property Matters Agreement between EchoStar, EchoStar Acquisition L.L.C., Echosphere L.L.C., DDBS, EIC Spain SL, EchoStar Technologies L.L.C. and DISH (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.4 to the Form 10 (File No. 001-33807) of EchoStar).
10.37*	Management Services Agreement between EchoStar and DISH (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.5 to the Form 10 (File No. 001-33807) of EchoStar).
10.38*	NIMIQ 5 Transponder Service Agreement, dated March 11, 2008, between Bell ExpressVu Limited Partnership, acting through its general partner Bell ExpressVu Inc., on the one hand, and EchoStar and DISH (solely as to the obligation set forth in Section 19.10), on the other hand (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended March 31, 2008, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.39*	NIMIQ 5 Transponder Service Agreement, dated March 11, 2008, between EchoStar and DISH Network L.L.C. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended March 31, 2008, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.40*	Amendment No. 1 to Receiver Agreement dated December 31, 2007 between EchoSphere L.L.C. and EchoStar Technologies L.L.C. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended September 30, 2008, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.41*	Amendment No. 1 to Broadcast Agreement dated December 31, 2007 between EchoStar and EchoStar Satellite L.L.C. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DISH for the quarter ended September 30, 2008, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.42 *	Description of the 2008 Long-Term Incentive Plan dated December 22, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DISH for the year ended December 31, 2008, Commission File No. 0-26176).
21•	Subsidiaries of DISH DBS Corporation.
31.1•	Section 302 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
31.2•	Section 302 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.
32.1•	Section 906 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

32.2• Section 906 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

• Filed herewith.

* Incorporated by reference.

** Constitutes a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

DISH DBS CORPORATION

By: */s/ Bernard L. Han*
Bernard L. Han
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 16, 2009

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Charles W. Ergen Charles W. Ergen	Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman *(Principal Executive Officer)*	March 16, 2009
/s/ Bernard L. Han Bernard L. Han	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer *(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)*	March 16, 2009
/s/ James DeFranco James DeFranco	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ R. Stanton Dodge R. Stanton Dodge	Director	March 16, 2009

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholder
DISH DBS Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of DISH DBS Corporation and subsidiaries (formerly EchoStar DBS Corporation) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholder's equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of DISH DBS Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Denver, Colorado
March 16, 2009

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	As of December 31, 2008	2007
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 98,001	$ 482,251
Marketable investment securities (Note 4)	383,089	620,499
Trade accounts receivable — other, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $15,207 and $14,019, respectively	798,976	685,109
Trade accounts receivable — EchoStar	20,604	—
Advances to affiliates	—	78,578
Inventories, net	426,671	295,200
Current deferred tax assets (Note 9)	84,734	38,297
Other current assets	70,645	77,929
Other current assets — EchoStar	966	—
Total current assets	1,883,686	2,277,863
Noncurrent Assets:		
Restricted cash and marketable investment securities (Note 4)	70,743	159,046
Property and equipment, net (Note 6)	2,430,717	3,471,034
FCC authorizations	679,570	802,691
Intangible assets, net (Note 7)	5,135	150,424
Other investment securities (Note 4)	26,647	78,207
Other noncurrent assets, net	59,483	91,112
Total noncurrent assets	3,272,295	4,752,514
Total assets	$ 5,155,981	$ 7,030,377
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity (Deficit)		
Current Liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable — other	$ 175,022	$ 289,649
Trade accounts payable — EchoStar	297,629	—
Advances from affiliates	—	85,613
Deferred revenue and other	830,529	853,791
Accrued programming	1,020,086	914,074
Income taxes payable	—	145,747
Other accrued expenses	595,725	561,576
Current portion of capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable (Note 8)	13,333	49,057
5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008 (Note 8)	—	1,000,000
Total current liabilities	2,932,324	3,899,507
Long-term obligations, net of current portion:		
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	1,000,000	1,000,000
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	1,000,000	1,000,000
7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	1,500,000	1,500,000
7% Senior Notes due 2013	500,000	500,000
7 3/4% Senior Notes due 2015	750,000	—
Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable, net of current portion (Note 8)	219,422	547,608
Deferred tax liabilities	264,436	327,318
Long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities	199,476	259,656
Total long-term obligations, net of current portion	5,433,334	5,134,582
Total liabilities	8,365,658	9,034,089

Commitments and Contingencies (Note 12)

Stockholder's Equity (Deficit):		
Common stock, $.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, 1,015 shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	1,142,529	1,121,012
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(8,792)	396
Accumulated earnings (deficit)	(4,343,414)	(3,125,120)
Total stockholder's equity (deficit)	(3,209,677)	(2,003,712)
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity (deficit)	$ 5,155,981	$ 7,030,377

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Dollars in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Revenue:			
Subscriber-related revenue	$11,455,575	$10,673,821	$9,422,271
Equipment sales and other revenue	124,255	386,662	390,476
Equipment sales — EchoStar	11,601	—	—
Transitional services and other revenue — EchoStar	25,750	—	—
Total revenue	11,617,181	11,060,483	9,812,747
Costs and Expenses:			
Subscriber-related expenses (exclusive of depreciation shown below — Note 6)	5,977,355	5,488,396	4,822,310
Satellite and transmission expenses (exclusive of depreciation shown below — Note 6):			
EchoStar	305,322	—	—
Other	32,407	180,446	144,931
Equipment, transitional services and other cost of sales	169,917	269,817	290,046
Subscriber acquisition costs:			
Cost of sales — subscriber promotion subsidies — EchoStar (exclusive of depreciation shown below — Note 6)	167,508	128,739	138,721
Other subscriber promotion subsidies	1,124,103	1,219,943	1,246,836
Subscriber acquisition advertising	240,130	226,742	215,355
Total subscriber acquisition costs	1,531,741	1,575,424	1,600,912
General and administrative expenses — EchoStar	53,373	—	—
General and administrative expenses	486,717	577,743	539,630
Litigation expense (Note 12)	—	33,907	93,969
Depreciation and amortization (Note 6)	1,000,230	1,320,625	1,110,385
Total costs and expenses	9,557,062	9,446,358	8,602,183
Operating income (loss)	2,060,119	1,614,125	1,210,564
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest income	52,755	103,619	121,873
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(368,838)	(372,612)	(389,993)
Other, net	45,391	(562)	(7,923)
Total other income (expense)	(270,692)	(269,555)	(276,043)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,789,427	1,344,570	934,521
Income tax (provision) benefit, net (Note 9)	(696,946)	(534,176)	(333,464)
Net income (loss)	$ 1,092,481	$ 810,394	$ 601,057
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	123	167
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	6,436	22	401
Recognition of previously unrealized (gains) losses on available-for-sale securities included in net income (loss)	(11,247)	—	—
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit	(1,577)	(3)	(134)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 1,086,093	$ 810,536	$ 601,491

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)
(In thousands)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2005	1	$ —	$1,011,343	$ (1,266,734)	$ (255,391)
SAB 108 adjustments, net of tax of $37 million	—	—	—	(62,345)	(62,345)
Capital distribution to affiliate	—	—	—	(161,099)	(161,099)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	17,435	—	17,435
Income tax (expense) benefit related to stock awards and other	—	—	3,925	—	3,925
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	401	401
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	167	167
Dividend to EchoStar Orbital Corporation	—	—	—	(400,000)	(400,000)
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit attributable to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(134)	(134)
Other	—	—	222	—	222
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	601,057	601,057
Balance, December 31, 2006	1	$ —	$1,032,925	$ (1,288,687)	$ (255,762)
Capital contribution from DISH (Note 16)	—	—	56,390	—	56,390
Stock-based compensation	—	—	21,329	—	21,329
Income tax (expense) benefit related to stock awards and other	—	—	10,368	—	10,368
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	22	22
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	123	123
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit attributable to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(3)	(3)
Dividend to EchoStar Orbital Corporation	—	—	—	(2,646,753)	(2,646,753)
Other	—	—	—	180	180
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	810,394	810,394
Balance, December 31, 2007	1	$ —	$1,121,012	$ (3,124,724)	$(2,003,712)
Capital contribution from DISH			5,221		5,221
Dividends to EchoStar Orbital Corporation (Note 16)				(1,150,000)	(1,150,000)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	15,349	—	15,349
Income tax (expense) benefit related to stock awards and other	—	—	947	—	947
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	(4,811)	(4,811)
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit attributable to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(1,577)	(1,577)
Capital distribution to affiliate	—	—	—	(130,299)	(130,299)
Capital contribution to DISH in connection with the Spin-off (Note 1)	—	—	—	(1,033,276)	(1,033,276)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	1,092,481	1,092,481
Balance, December 31, 2008	1	$ —	$1,142,529	$ (4,352,206)	$(3,209,677)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income (loss)	$ 1,092,481	$ 810,394	$ 601,057
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,000,230	1,320,625	1,110,385
Equity in losses (earnings) of affiliates	(1,739)	831	—
Realized and unrealized losses (gains) on investments	(42,226)	—	—
Non-cash, stock-based compensation	15,349	21,329	17,435
Deferred tax expense (benefit) (Note 9)	180,245	255,852	274,762
Amortization of debt discount and deferred financing costs	3,821	3,650	7,149
Other, net	3,579	5,279	(4,386)
Change in noncurrent assets	7,744	2,768	54,955
Change in long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities	(98,957)	(15,475)	50,956
Changes in current assets and current liabilities:			
Trade accounts receivable — other	(142,614)	(20,009)	(193,564)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,188	(186)	5,406
Advances to affiliates	78,578	71,314	64,824
Trade accounts receivable — EchoStar	(20,604)	—	—
Inventories	(157,761)	(80,841)	16,707
Other current assets	3,106	27,284	11,144
Trade accounts payable	(110,912)	30,791	37,319
Trade accounts payable — EchoStar	297,629	—	—
Advances from affiliates	(85,613)	(80,264)	76,476
Deferred revenue and other	(23,262)	31,305	62,600
Accrued programming and other accrued expenses	(65,106)	206,326	307,207
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,935,156	2,590,973	2,500,432
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Purchases of marketable investment securities	(4,372,496)	(2,479,745)	(1,822,298)
Sales and maturities of marketable investment securities	4,595,360	2,708,568	1,302,720
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,155,377)	(1,111,536)	(1,429,957)
Change in restricted cash and marketable investment securities	79,898	(701)	(48,799)
FCC authorizations	—	(97,463)	—
Purchase of strategic investments included in noncurrent assets and other investment securities	—	(21,775)	(560)
Proceeds from sale of strategic investment	106,200	—	—
Other	3	3,469	(843)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(746,412)	(999,183)	(1,999,737)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Contribution of cash and cash equivalents to DISH in connection with the Spin-off (Note 1)	(27,723)	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of 7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	—	—	1,500,000
Proceeds from issuance of 7% Senior Notes due 2013	—	—	500,000
Proceeds from issuance of 7 3/4% Senior Notes due 2015	750,000	—	—
Repurchases and redemption of 5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	(1,000,000)	—	—
Redemption of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008	—	—	(500,000)
Repurchases and redemption of 9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009	—	—	(441,964)
Deferred debt issuance costs	(4,972)	—	(14,210)
Capital contribution from DISH (Note 16)	—	53,642	—
Dividend to EchoStar Orbital Corporation	(1,150,000)	(2,645,805)	(400,000)

Capital distribution to affiliate	(130,299)	—	(161,099)
Repayment of capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable	(10,000)	(43,515)	(40,642)
Excess tax benefits recognized on stock option exercises	—	12,505	6,888
Net cash flows from financing activities	(1,572,994)	(2,623,173)	448,973
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(384,250)	(1,031,383)	949,668
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	482,251	1,513,634	563,966
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 98,001	$ 482,251	$ 1,513,634

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Business Activities

Principal Business

DISH DBS Corporation (which together with its subsidiaries is referred to as "DDBS," the "Company," "we," "us" and/or "our") is a holding company and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of DISH Network Corporation or DISH, a publicly traded company listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. In this report "DISH" refers to DISH Network Corporation, our ultimate parent company, and its subsidiaries including us. DDBS was formed under Colorado law in January 1996 and its common stock is held by EchoStar Orbital Corporation, a direct subsidiary of DISH. We operate the DISH Network® television service, which provides a direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") subscription television service in the United States and had 13.678 million subscribers as of December 31, 2008. We have deployed substantial resources to develop the "DISH Network DBS System." The DISH Network DBS System consists of our licensed Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") authorized DBS and Fixed Satellite Service ("FSS") spectrum, our owned and leased satellites, receiver systems, third-party broadcast operations, customer service facilities, in-home service and call center operations and certain other assets utilized in our operations.

Spin-off of Technology and Certain Infrastructure Assets

On January 1, 2008, DISH completed a tax-free distribution of its technology and set-top box business and certain infrastructure assets (the "Spin-off") into a separate publicly-traded company, EchoStar Corporation ("EchoStar"). DISH and EchoStar now operate as separate publicly-traded companies, and neither entity has any ownership interest in the other. However, a substantial majority of the voting power of both companies is owned beneficially by Charles W. Ergen, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer. The two entities consist of the following:

- *DISH Network Corporation*– which retained its subscription television business, the DISH Network®, and
- *EchoStar Corporation*– which sells equipment, including set-top boxes and related components, to DISH Network and international customers, and provides digital broadcast operations and satellite services to DISH Network and other customers.

The Spin-off of EchoStar did not result in the discontinuance of any of our ongoing operations as the cash flows related to, among others things, purchases of set-top boxes, transponder leasing and digital broadcasting services that we purchase from EchoStar continue to be included in our operations.

DISH's shareholders of record on December 27, 2007 received one share of EchoStar common stock for every five shares of each class of DISH common stock they held as of the record date.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

The table below summarizes the assets and liabilities held by us that were ultimately distributed by DISH to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off. The distribution was accounted for at historical cost given the nature of the distribution.

	January 1, 2008 (In thousands)
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 27,723
Marketable investment securities	3,743
Trade accounts receivable, net	28,071
Inventories, net	18,548
Current deferred tax assets	5,033
Other current assets	3,212
Total current assets	86,330
Restricted cash and marketable investment securities	3,150
Property and equipment, net	1,201,641
FCC authorizations	123,121
Intangible assets, net	146,093
Other noncurrent assets, net	25,608
Total assets	$ 1,585,943
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Trade accounts payable	$ 3,715
Deferred revenue and other accrued expenses	35,474
Current portion of capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable	39,136
Total current liabilities	78,325
Long-term obligations, net of current portion:	
Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable, net of current portion	339,243
Deferred tax liabilities	135,099
Total long-term obligations, net of current portion	474,342
Total liabilities	552,667
Net assets distributed	$ 1,033,276

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

We consolidate all majority owned subsidiaries and investments in entities in which we have controlling influence. Non-majority owned investments are accounted for using the equity method when we have the ability to significantly influence the operating decisions of the investee. When we do not have the ability to significantly influence the operating decisions of an investee, the cost method is used. For entities that are considered variable interest entities we apply the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 46R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities – An Interpretation of ARB No. 51" ("FIN 46R"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Variable rate demand notes ("VRDNs"), which we previously reported as cash and cash equivalents, were reclassified to current marketable investment securities for the prior periods (see Note 4). As a result, "Purchases of marketable investment securities" and "Sales and maturities of marketable investment securities" in "Net cash flows from investing activities" on our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows have been reclassified for all prior periods. The ongoing purchase and sale of VRDNs now appear on our cash flow statement under "Cash flows from investing activities."

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for each reporting period. Estimates are used in accounting for, among other things, allowances for uncollectible accounts, inventory allowances, self-insurance obligations, deferred taxes and related valuation allowances, uncertain tax positions, loss contingencies, fair values of financial instruments, fair value of options granted under our stock-based compensation plans, fair values of assets and liabilities acquired in business combinations, capital leases, asset impairments, useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets, retailer commissions, programming expenses, subscriber lives and royalty obligations. Illiquid credit markets and general downward economic conditions have increased the inherent uncertainty in the estimates and assumptions indicated above. Actual results may differ from previously estimated amounts, and such differences may be material to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically, and the effects of revisions are reflected prospectively in the period they occur.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the majority of our foreign subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar because their sales and purchases are predominantly denominated in that currency. However, for our subsidiaries where the functional currency is the local currency, we translate assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars at the period-end exchange rate and revenues and expenses based on the exchange rates at the time such transactions arise, if known, or at the average rate for the period. The difference is recorded to equity as a component of other comprehensive income (loss). Financial assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the exchange rate at the time of the transaction and subsequent gains and losses related to changes in the foreign currency are included in "Other" income or expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Net transaction gains (losses) during 2008, 2007 and 2006 were not significant.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 consist of money market funds, government bonds, corporate notes and commercial paper. The cost of these investments approximates their fair value.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. We depend on EchoStar for the production of our receivers and many components of our receiver systems. Manufactured inventories include materials, labor, freight-in, royalties and manufacturing overhead.

Marketable Investment Securities

We currently classify all marketable investment securities as available-for-sale. We adjust the carrying value of our available-for-sale securities to fair value and report the related temporary unrealized gains and losses as a separate component of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" within "Total stockholder's equity (deficit)," net of related deferred income tax. Declines in the fair value of a marketable investment security which are determined to be "other-than-temporary" are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), thus establishing a new cost basis for such investment.

We evaluate our marketable investment securities portfolio on a quarterly basis to determine whether declines in the fair value of these securities are other-than-temporary. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things:

- the fair value of our marketable investment securities compared to the carrying amount,
- the historical volatility of the price of each security, and
- any market and company specific factors related to each security.

Declines in the fair value of investments below cost basis are generally accounted for as follows:

Length of Time Investment Has Been In a Continuous Loss Position	Treatment of the Decline in Value (absent specific factors to the contrary)
Less than six months	Generally, considered temporary.
Six to nine months	Evaluated on a case by case basis to determine whether any company or market-specific factors exist which would indicate that such decline is other-than-temporary.
Greater than nine months	Generally, considered other-than-temporary. The decline in value is recorded as a charge to earnings.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. The costs of satellites under construction, including certain amounts prepaid under our satellite service agreements, are capitalized during the construction phase, assuming the eventual successful launch and in-orbit operation of the satellite. If a satellite were to fail during launch or while in-orbit, the resultant loss would be charged to expense in the period such loss was incurred. The amount of any such loss would be reduced to the extent of insurance proceeds estimated to be received, if any. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over lives ranging from one to forty years. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense when incurred. Renewals and betterments are capitalized.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Long-Lived Assets

We account for impairments of long-lived assets in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"). We review our long-lived assets and identifiable finite lived intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Based on the guidance under SFAS 144, we evaluate our satellite fleet for recoverability as one asset group. For assets which are held and used in operations, the asset would be impaired if the carrying value of the asset (or asset group) exceeded its undiscounted future net cash flows. Once an impairment is determined, the actual impairment is reported as the difference between the carrying value and the fair value as estimated using discounted cash flows. Assets which are to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. We consider relevant cash flow, estimated future operating results, trends and other available information in assessing whether the carrying value of assets are recoverable.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

We account for our goodwill and intangible assets in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"), which requires goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets with indefinite useful lives not be amortized, but to be tested for impairment annually or whenever indicators of impairments arise. Intangible assets that have finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives and tested for impairment as described above for long-lived assets. Our intangible assets with indefinite lives primarily consist of FCC licenses. Generally, we have determined that our FCC licenses have indefinite useful lives due to the following:

- FCC spectrum is a non-depleting asset;
- Existing DBS licenses are integral to our business and will contribute to cash flows indefinitely;
- Replacement satellite applications are generally authorized by the FCC subject to certain conditions, without substantial cost under a stable regulatory, legislative and legal environment;
- Maintenance expenditures in order to obtain future cash flows are not significant;
- DBS licenses are not technologically dependent; and
- We intend to use these assets indefinitely.

In accordance with the guidance of Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 02-7, "Unit of Accounting for Testing Impairment of Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets" ("EITF 02-7"), we combine all our indefinite lived FCC licenses into a single unit of accounting. The analysis encompasses future cash flows from satellites transmitting from such licensed orbital locations, including revenue attributable to programming offerings from such satellites, the direct operating and subscriber acquisition costs related to such programming, and future capital costs for replacement satellites. Projected revenue and cost amounts include current and projected subscribers. In conducting our annual impairment test in 2008, we determined that the estimated fair value of the FCC licenses, calculated using the discounted cash flow analysis, exceeded their carrying amount.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Other Investment Securities

Generally, we account for our unconsolidated equity investments under either the equity method or cost method of accounting. Because these equity securities are generally not publicly traded, it is not practical to regularly estimate the fair value of the investments; however, these investments are subject to an evaluation for other-than-temporary impairment on a quarterly basis. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, company business plans and current financial statements, if available, for factors that may indicate an impairment of our investment. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, cash flow concerns, material litigation, violations of debt covenants and changes in business strategy. The fair value of these equity investments is not estimated unless there are identified changes in circumstances that may indicate an impairment exists and these changes are likely to have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. When impairments occur related to our foreign investments, any "Cumulative translation adjustment" associated with these investments will remain in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" within "Total stockholder's equity (deficit)" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets until the investments are sold or otherwise liquidated; at which time, they will be released into our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Long-Term Deferred Revenue, Distribution and Carriage Payments

Certain programmers provide us up-front payments. Such amounts are deferred and in accordance with EITF Issue No. 02-16, "Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor" ("EITF 02-16") are recognized as reductions to "Subscriber-related expenses" on a straight-line basis over the relevant remaining contract term (up to 10 years). The current and long-term portions of these deferred credits are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in "Deferred revenue and other" and "Long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities," respectively.

In addition, from time to time we receive equity interests in content providers in consideration for or in conjunction with affiliation agreements. We account for these equity interests received at fair value in accordance with EITF Issue No. 00-8, "Accounting by a Grantee for an Equity Instrument to be Received in Conjunction with Providing Goods or Services" ("EITF 00-8"). In accordance with the guidance under EITF 02-16, we record the corresponding amount as a deferred liability that is generally recognized as a reduction of "Subscriber-related expenses" ratably over the term of the related agreements. These deferred liabilities are included as a component of current "Deferred revenue and other" and "Long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Sales Taxes

In accordance with the guidance of EITF Issue No. 06-3, "How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement" ("EITF 06-3"), we account for sales taxes imposed on our goods and services on a net basis in our "Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)." Since we primarily act as an agent for the governmental authorities, the amount charged to the customer is collected and remitted directly to the appropriate jurisdictional entity.

Income Taxes

We establish a provision for income taxes currently payable or receivable and for income tax amounts deferred to future periods in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS 109"). SFAS 109 requires that deferred tax assets or liabilities be recorded for the estimated future tax effects of differences that exist between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are offset by valuation allowances in accordance with SFAS 109, when we believe it is more likely than not that such net deferred tax assets will not be realized.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

We adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"), on January 1, 2007. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109 and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values for our publicly traded debt securities are based on quoted market prices. The fair values of our private debt is estimated based on an analysis in which we evaluate market conditions, related securities, various public and private offerings, and other publicly available information. In performing this analysis, we make various assumptions, among other things, regarding credit spreads, and the impact of these factors on the value of the notes.

Deferred Debt Issuance Costs

Costs of issuing debt are generally deferred and amortized to interest expense over the terms of the respective notes (see Note 8).

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when an arrangement exists, prices are determinable, collectibility is reasonably assured and the goods or services have been delivered. Revenue from our subscription television services is recognized when programming is broadcast to subscribers. Programming payments received from subscribers in advance of the broadcast or service period are recorded as "Deferred revenue and other" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets until earned. For certain of our promotions relating to our receiver systems, subscribers are charged an upfront fee. A portion of this fee may be deferred and recognized over 48 to 60 months, depending on whether the fee is received from existing or new subscribers. Revenue from advertising sales is recognized when the related services are performed.

Subscriber fees for equipment rental, additional outlets and fees for receivers with multiple tuners, high definition ("HD") receivers, digital video recorders ("DVRs"), and HD DVRs, our DishHOME Protection Plan and other services are recognized as revenue, monthly as earned. Revenue from equipment sales and equipment upgrades are recognized upon shipment to customers.

Revenue from equipment sales to AT&T, Inc. ("AT&T") pursuant to our original agreement with AT&T is deferred and recognized over the estimated average co-branded subscriber life. Revenue from installation and certain other services performed at the request of AT&T is recognized upon completion of the services. Further, development and implementation fees received from AT&T will continue to be recognized over the estimated average subscriber life of all subscribers acquired under both the original and revised agreements with AT&T.

Accounting for certain of our existing and new subscriber promotions which include programming discounts and subscriber rebates falls under the scope of EITF Issue No. 01-9, "Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer (Including a Reseller of the Vendor's Capital Products)" ("EITF 01-9"). In accordance with EITF 01-9, programming revenues under these promotions are recorded as earned at the discounted monthly rate charged to the subscriber. See "Subscriber Acquisition Costs" below for discussion regarding the accounting for costs under these promotions.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Subscriber-Related Expenses

The cost of television programming distribution rights is generally incurred on a per subscriber basis and various upfront carriage payments are recognized when the related programming is distributed to subscribers. The cost of television programming rights to distribute live sporting events for a season or tournament is charged to expense using the straight-line method over the course of the season or tournament. "Subscriber-related expenses" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) principally include programming expenses, costs incurred in connection with our in-home service and call center operations, billing costs, refurbishment and repair costs related to receiver systems, subscriber retention and other variable subscriber expenses. These costs are recognized as the services are performed or as incurred.

"Subscriber-related expenses" also include the cost of sales from equipment sales, and expenses related to installation and other services from our original agreement with AT&T. Cost of sales from equipment sales to AT&T are deferred and recognized over the estimated average co-branded subscriber life. Expenses from installation and certain other services performed at the request of AT&T are recognized as the services are performed. Under the revised AT&T agreement, we include costs from equipment and installations in "Subscriber acquisition costs" or, for leased equipment, in capital expenditures, rather than in "Subscriber-related expenses." We continue to include in "Subscriber-related expenses" the costs deferred from equipment sales made to AT&T. These costs are amortized over the estimated life of the subscribers acquired under the original AT&T agreement.

Subscriber Acquisition Costs

Subscriber acquisition costs in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) consist of costs incurred to acquire new subscribers through third parties and our direct customer acquisition distribution channel. Subscriber acquisition costs include the following line items from our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss):

- *"Cost of sales – subscriber promotion subsidies"* includes the cost of our receiver systems sold to retailers and other distributors of our equipment and receiver systems sold directly by us to subscribers.
- *"Other subscriber promotion subsidies"* includes net costs related to promotional incentives and costs related to installation.
- *"Subscriber acquisition advertising"* includes advertising and marketing expenses related to the acquisition of new DISH Network subscribers. Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Accounting for dealer sales under our promotions falls within the scope of EITF 01-9. In accordance with that guidance, we characterize amounts paid to our independent dealers as consideration for equipment installation services and for equipment buydowns (commissions and rebates) as a reduction of revenue. We expense payments for equipment installation services as "Other subscriber promotion subsidies." Our payments for equipment buydowns represent a partial or complete return of the dealer's purchase price and are, therefore, netted against the proceeds received from the dealer. We report the net cost from our various sales promotions through our independent dealer network as a component of "Other subscriber promotion subsidies." No net proceeds from the sale of subscriber related equipment pursuant to our subscriber acquisition promotions are recognized as revenue.

Equipment Lease Programs

DISH Network subscribers have the choice of leasing or purchasing the satellite receiver and other equipment necessary to receive our programming. Most of our new subscribers choose to lease equipment and thus we retain title to such equipment. Equipment leased to new and existing subscribers is capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we did not incur any research and development costs. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, research and development costs were $50 million and $50 million, respectively. The research and development costs incurred in prior years related to the set-top box business and acquisition of Sling Media which were distributed to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Revised Business Combinations

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141R (revised 2007), "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141R"). SFAS 141R replaces SFAS 141 and establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, including goodwill, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. SFAS 141R also establishes disclosure requirements to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. We expect SFAS 141R will have an impact on our consolidated financial statements, but the character and magnitude of the specific effects will depend upon the type, terms and size of the acquisitions we consummate after the effective date of January 1, 2009.

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements" ("SFAS 160"). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS 160 also establishes reporting requirements for providing sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS 160 to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

3. Statements of Cash Flow Data

The following presents our supplemental cash flow statement disclosure:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
		(In thousands)	
Cash paid for interest	$ 375,763	$375,718	$345,296
Capitalized interest	5,607	7,434	12,079
Cash received for interest	52,755	103,619	121,873
Cash paid by us for income taxes (Note 9)	34,814	37,510	14,903
Satellites financed under capital lease obligations	—	198,219	—
Satellite and other vendor financing	24,469	—	15,000
Net assets contributed in connection with the Spin-off, excluding cash and cash equivalents	1,005,553	—	—

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

4. Marketable Investment Securities, Restricted Cash and Other Investment Securities

Our marketable investment securities, restricted cash and other investment securities consist of the following:

Total marketable investment securities, restricted cash and other investment securities
$ 480,479 $ 857,752

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Marketable investment securities:		
Current marketable investment securities — VRDNs	$205,513	$124,739
Current marketable investment securities — other	177,576	495,760
Total current marketable investment securities	383,089	620,499
Restricted marketable investment securities (1)	10,680	44,743
Total marketable investment securities	393,769	665,242
Restricted cash and cash equivalents:		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (1)	60,063	114,303
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	60,063	114,303
Other investment securities:		
Other investment securities — cost method	5,739	59,038
Other investment securities — equity method	20,908	19,169
Total other investment securities	26,647	78,207

(1) Restricted marketable investment securities and restricted cash and cash equivalents are included in "Restricted cash and marketable investment securities" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Marketable Investment Securities

Our marketable securities portfolio consists of various debt and equity instruments, all of which are classified as available-for-sale (see Note 2).

Current Marketable Investment Securities — VRDNs

Variable rate demand notes ("VRDNs") are long-term floating rate municipal bonds with embedded put options that allow the bondholder to sell the security at par plus accrued interest. All of the put options are secured by a pledged liquidity source. While they are classified as marketable investment securities, VRDNs can be liquidated per the put option on a same day or on a five business day settlement basis.

Current Marketable Investment Securities — other

Our current marketable securities portfolio includes investments in various debt instruments including corporate bonds and government bonds.

Restricted Marketable Investment Securities

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, our restricted marketable investment securities, together with our restricted cash,

included amounts required as collateral for our letters of credit. Additionally, restricted cash and marketable investment securities as of December 31, 2007 included $101 million in escrow related to our litigation with Tivo. On October 6, 2008, the Supreme Court denied our petition for certiorari. As a result, approximately $105 million was released from the escrow account to Tivo.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Other Investment Securities

We have investments in certain equity securities which are included in noncurrent "Other investment securities" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets accounted for using the cost or equity methods of accounting. The decrease in other investment securities as of December 31, 2008 compared to December 31, 2007 primarily resulted from the sale of one of our cost method investments.

Our ability to realize value from our investments in companies that are not publicly traded depends on the success of those companies' businesses and their ability to obtain sufficient capital to execute their business plans. Because private markets are not as liquid as public markets, there is also increased risk that we will not be able to sell these investments, or that when we desire to sell them we will not be able to obtain fair value for them.

Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Marketable Investment Securities

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had accumulated unrealized gains (losses), net of related tax effect, of $9 million and less than $1 million in net losses, respectively, as a part of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" within "Total stockholder's equity (deficit)." During 2008, we established a full valuation allowance for the tax assets associated with these losses. The components of our available-for-sale investments are detailed in the table below.

	As of December 31,							
	2008				2007			
	Marketable Investment Securities	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Net	Marketable Investment Securities	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Net
				(In thousands)				
Debt securities:								
VRDNs	$ 205,513	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 124,739	$ —	$ —	$ —
Other (including restricted)	188,256	60	(8,852)	(8,792)	540,503	4,065	(4,210)	(145)
Total marketable investment securities	$ 393,769	$ 60	$(8,852)	$(8,792)	$ 665,242	$4,065	$(4,210)	$ (145)

As of December 31, 2008, restricted and non-restricted marketable investment securities include debt securities of $392 million with contractual maturities of one year or less and $2 million with contractual maturities greater than one year. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities as a result of our ability to sell these securities prior to maturity.

Marketable Investment Securities in a Loss Position

In accordance with the guidance of FASB Staff Position Number 115-1 ("FSP 115-1") "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments," the following table reflects the length of time that the individual securities, accounted for as available-for-sale, have been in an unrealized loss position, aggregated by investment category. As of December 31, 2008, the unrealized losses on our investments in debt securities primarily represent investments in mortgage and asset-backed securities. We are not aware of any specific factors which indicate that the underlying issuers of these investments would not be able to pay interest as it becomes due or repay the principal at maturity. Therefore, we believe that these changes in the estimated fair values of these marketable investment securities are related to temporary market fluctuations. In addition, we have the ability and intent to hold our investments in these debt securities until they recover or mature.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Investment Category	Primary Reason for Unrealized Loss	As of December 31, 2008						
		Total Fair Value	Less than Six Months		Six to Nine Months		Nine Months or More	
			Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
			(In thousands)					
Debt securities	Temporary market fluctuations	$144,798	$ —	$ —	$6,529	$ (19)	$138,269	$ (8,833)
Total		$144,798	$ —	$ —	$6,529	$ (19)	$138,269	$ (8,833)

		As of December 31, 2007 (In thousands)						
Debt securities	Temporary market fluctuations	$402,822	$277,478	$(5,504)	$125,344	$(1,466)	$ —	$ —
Total		$402,822	$277,478	$(5,504)	$125,344	$(1,466)	$ —	$ —

Fair Value Measurements

Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS 157, for all financial instruments and non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis. SFAS 157 establishes a new framework for measuring fair value and expands related disclosures. Broadly, the SFAS 157 framework requires fair value to be determined based on the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. SFAS 157 establishes market or observable inputs as the preferred source of values, followed by unobservable inputs or assumptions based on hypothetical transactions in the absence of market inputs.

- Level 1, defined as observable inputs being quoted prices in active markets for identical assets;
- Level 2, defined as observable inputs including quoted prices for similar assets; and
- Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring assumptions based on the best information available.

Our assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis were as follows (in thousands):

Assets	Total Fair Value As of December 31, 2008			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(In thousands)		
Marketable investment securities	$393,769	$ —	$393,769	$ —
Total assets at fair value	$393,769	$ —	$393,769	$ —

Gains and Losses on Sales and Changes in Carrying Values of Investments

"Other, net" income and expense included on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) includes other changes in the carrying amount of our marketable and non-marketable investments as follows:

Other Income (Expense):	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
		(In thousands)	
Marketable investment securities — other-than-temporary impairments	$(11,247)	$ —	$ —
Other investment securities — gains (losses) on sales/exchanges	53,473	—	—
Other	3,165	(562)	(7,923)
Total	$ 45,391	$ (562)	$(7,923)

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

5. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Finished goods — DBS	$238,343	$159,894
Raw materials	146,353	69,021
Work-in-process — used	61,663	67,542
Work-in-process — new	2,414	13,417
Subtotal	448,773	309,874
Inventory allowance	(22,102)	(14,674)
Inventories, net	$426,671	$295,200

6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	Depreciable Life (In Years)	As of December 31,	
		2008	2007
		(In thousands)	
Equipment leased to customers	2-5	$ 3,021,149	$ 2,773,085
EchoStar I	12	201,607	201,607
EchoStar II (1)	N/A	—	228,694
EchoStar III (2)	12	—	234,083
EchoStar IV — fully depreciated (2)	N/A	—	78,511
EchoStar V	9	203,511	203,511
EchoStar VI (2)	12	—	244,305
EchoStar VII	12	177,000	177,000
EchoStar VIII (2)	12	—	175,801
EchoStar IX (2)	12	—	127,376
EchoStar X	12	177,192	177,192
EchoStar XI	12	200,198	—
EchoStar XII (2)	10	—	190,051
Satellites acquired under capital lease agreements (3)	10-15	223,423	775,051
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and other	1-10	419,505	979,990
Buildings and improvements	1-40	64,872	192,757
Land	—	3,760	7,816
Construction in progress	—	171,207	276,215
Total property and equipment		$ 4,863,424	$ 7,043,045
Accumulated depreciation		(2,432,707)	(3,572,011)
Property and equipment, net		$ 2,430,717	$ 3,471,034

(1) EchoStar II experienced a failure that rendered the satellite a total loss and was written-off during the second quarter 2008 (see further discussion below).

(2) These satellites were transferred to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

(3) The capital lease agreements for AMC-15 and AMC-16 were contributed to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Construction in progress consists of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Progress amounts for satellite construction, including certain amounts prepaid under satellite service agreements and launch costs	$150,468	$191,454
Uplinking equipment	—	49,036
Software related projects	12,102	8,802
Other	8,637	26,923
Construction in progress	$171,207	$276,215

Depreciation and amortization expense consists of the following:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
		(In thousands)	
Equipment leased to customers	$ 827,599	$ 854,533	$ 686,125
Satellites	89,435	245,349	231,977
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and other	73,447	176,842	150,186
Identifiable intangible assets subject to amortization	5,009	36,031	36,677
Buildings and improvements	4,740	7,870	5,420
Total depreciation and amortization	$1,000,230	$1,320,625	$1,110,385

Cost of sales and operating expense categories included in our accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) do not include depreciation expense related to satellites or equipment leased to customers.

The cost of our satellites includes capitalized interest of $6 million, $7 million, and $12 million during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Our Satellites

We presently utilize twelve satellites in geostationary orbit approximately 22,300 miles above the equator, five of which are owned by us. Each of the owned satellites had an original estimated minimum useful life of at least 12 years. We lease capacity on seven satellites from EchoStar with terms of up to two years and we account for these as operating leases. (See Note 16 for further discussion of our satellite leases with EchoStar.) We also lease two satellites from third parties, which are accounted for as capital leases pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases" ("SFAS 13"). The capital leases are depreciated over the shorter of the economic life or the term of the satellite service agreement.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Satellites	Launch Date	Degree Orbital Location	Original Useful Life (Years)	Lease Term (Years)
Owned:				
EchoStar I	December 1995	148	12	
EchoStar V	September 1999	129	12	
EchoStar VII	February 2002	119	12	
EchoStar X	February 2006	110	12	
EchoStar XI	July 2008	110	12	
Leased from EchoStar:				
EchoStar III	October 1997	61.5	12	2
EchoStar IV (1)	May 1998	77	12	Month to month
EchoStar VI	July 2000	72.7	12	2
EchoStar VIII (1)	August 2002	77	12	2
EchoStar IX	August 2003	121	12	Month to month
EchoStar XII	July 2003	61.5	10	2
AMC-15 (1)	December 2004	105	10	Month to month
Leased from Other Third Party:				
Anik F3 (2)	April 2007	118.7	15	15
Ciel II (3)	December 2008	129	10	10
Under Construction:				
Leased from EchoStar:				
Nimiq 5 (4)	Late 2009	72.7	10	10
QuetzSat-1 (4)	2011	77	10	10

(1) We currently do not lease the entire capacity available on these satellites.

(2) This satellite is accounted for as a capital lease.

(3) Ciel II was placed in service in February 2009 and will be accounted for as a capital lease.

(4) Lease payments will commence when the satellite is placed into service.

Satellite Anomalies

Operation of our programming service requires that we have adequate satellite transmission capacity for the programming we offer. Moreover, current competitive conditions require that we continue to expand our offering of new programming, particularly by expanding local HD coverage and offering more HD national channels. While we generally have had in-orbit satellite capacity sufficient to transmit our existing channels and some backup capacity to recover the transmission of certain critical programming, our backup capacity is limited.

In the event of a failure or loss of any of our satellites, we may need to acquire or lease additional satellite capacity or relocate one of our other satellites and use it as a replacement for the failed or lost satellite. Such a failure could result in a prolonged loss of critical programming or a significant delay in our plans to expand programming as necessary to remain competitive and thus may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

While we believe that overall our satellite fleet is generally in good condition, during 2008 and prior periods, certain satellites in our fleet have experienced anomalies, some of which have had a significant adverse impact on their commercial operation. There can be no assurance that future anomalies will not cause further losses which could impact commercial operation, or the remaining lives, of the satellites. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in "*Long-Lived Satellite Assets*" below. Recent developments with respect to our satellites are discussed below.

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Owned Satellites

EchoStar I. EchoStar I, a 7000 class satellite, designed and manufactured by Lockheed Martin Corporation ("Lockheed"), is currently functioning properly in orbit. However, similar Lockheed Series 7000 class satellites have experienced total in-orbit failures, including our own EchoStar II, discussed below. While no telemetry or other data indicates EchoStar I would be expected to experience a similar failure, Lockheed has been unable to conclude these and other Series 7000 satellites will not experience similar failures. EchoStar I, which is fully depreciated, can operate up to 16 transponders at 130 watts per channel. During prior years, the satellite experienced anomalies resulting in the possible loss of two solar array strings. The anomalies have not impacted commercial operation of the satellite to date. Even if permanent loss of the two solar array strings is confirmed, the satellite is not expected to be impacted since it is equipped with a total of 104 solar array strings, only approximately 98 of which are required to assure full power.

EchoStar II. During July 2008, our EchoStar II satellite experienced a failure that rendered the satellite a total loss. EchoStar II had been operating primarily as a back-up satellite, but had provided local network channel service to Alaska and six other small markets. All programming and other services previously broadcast from EchoStar II were restored to Echostar I within several hours after the failure. The $6 million book value of EchoStar II was written-off during the third quarter 2008.

EchoStar V. EchoStar V was originally designed with a minimum 12-year design life. Momentum wheel failures in prior years, together with relocation of the satellite between orbital locations, resulted in increased fuel consumption, as previously disclosed. In addition, to date, EchoStar V has experienced anomalies resulting in the loss of 13 solar array strings. These issues have not impacted commercial operation of the satellite. However, during 2005, as a result of the momentum wheel failures and the increased fuel consumption, we reduced the remaining estimated useful life of the satellite. As of October 2008, EchoStar V was fully depreciated.

EchoStar VII. During 2006, EchoStar VII experienced an anomaly which resulted in the loss of a receiver. Service was quickly restored through a spare receiver. These receivers process signals sent from our uplink center for transmission back to earth by the satellite. The design life of the satellite has not been affected and the anomaly is not expected to result in the loss of other receivers on the satellite. However, there can be no assurance future anomalies will not cause further receiver losses which could impact the useful life or commercial operation of the satellite. In the event the spare receiver placed in operation following the 2006 anomaly also fails, there would be no impact to the satellite's ability to provide service to the entire continental United States ("CONUS") when operating in CONUS mode. However, we would lose one-fifth of the spot beam capacity when operating in spot beam mode.

EchoStar X. EchoStar X was designed with 49 spot beams which use up to 42 active 140 watt traveling wave tube amplifiers ("TWTAs") to provide standard definition and HD local channels and other programming to markets across the United States. During January 2008, the satellite experienced an anomaly which resulted in the failure of one solar array circuit out of a total of 24 solar array circuits, approximately 22 of which are required to assure full power for the original minimum 12-year design life of the satellite. The design life of the satellite has not been affected. However, there can be no assurance future anomalies will not cause further losses, which could impact commercial operation of the satellite or its useful life.

Leased Satellites

EchoStar III. EchoStar III was originally designed to operate a maximum of 32 DBS transponders in CONUS at approximately 120 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at over 230 watts per channel, and was equipped with a total of 44 TWTAs to provide redundancy. As a result of past TWTA failures only 18 transponders are currently available for use. Due to redundancy switching limitations and

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

specific channel authorizations, we can only operate on 15 of our FCC authorized frequencies at the 61.5 degree location. While we do not expect a large number of additional TWTAs to fail in any year, and the failures have not reduced the original minimum 12-year design life of the satellite, it is likely that additional TWTA failures will occur from time to time in the future, and such failures could further impact commercial operation of the satellite.

EchoStar IV. EchoStar IV was originally designed to operate a maximum of 32 DBS transponders in CONUS at approximately 120 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at over 230 watts per channel. As a result of past TWTA failures, only six transponders are currently available for use. There can be no assurance that further material degradation, or total loss of use, of EchoStar IV will not occur in the immediate future.

EchoStar VI. EchoStar VI, which is being used as an in-orbit spare, was originally equipped with 108 solar array strings, approximately 102 of which are required to assure full power availability for the operational life of the satellite. Prior to 2008, EchoStar VI experienced anomalies resulting in the loss of 22 solar array strings, reducing the number of functional solar array strings to 86. Although the operational life of the satellite has not been affected, commercial operability has been reduced. The satellite was designed to operate 32 DBS transponders in CONUS at approximately 125 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at approximately 225 watts per channel. The power reduction resulting from the solar array failures currently limits us to operation of a maximum of 25 transponders in standard power mode, or 12 transponders in high power mode. The number of transponders to which power can be provided is expected to decline in the future at the rate of approximately one transponder every three years.

EchoStar VIII . EchoStar VIII was designed to operate 32 DBS transponders in CONUS at approximately 120 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at approximately 240 watts per channel. EchoStar VIII also includes spot-beam technology. This satellite has experienced several anomalies since launch, but none have reduced the operational life. However, there can be no assurance that future anomalies will not cause further losses which could materially impact its commercial operation, or result in a total loss of the satellite.

EchoStar IX. EchoStar IX was designed to operate 32 FSS transponders in CONUS at approximately 110 watts per channel, along with transponders that can provide services in the Ka-Band (a "Ka-band payload"). The satellite also includes a C-band payload which is owned by a third party. Prior to 2008, EchoStar IX experienced anomalies resulting in the loss of three solar array strings and the loss of one of its three momentum wheels, two of which are utilized during normal operations. A spare wheel was switched in at the time. These anomalies have not impacted the commercial operation of the satellite.

EchoStar XII. EchoStar XII was designed to operate 13 DBS transponders at 270 watts per channel in CONUS mode, or 22 spot beams using a combination of 135 and 65 watt TWTAs. We currently operate the satellite in spot beam/CONUS hybrid mode. EchoStar XII has a total of 24 solar array circuits, approximately 22 of which are required to assure full power for the original minimum operational life of the satellite. Prior to 2008, eight solar array circuits on EchoStar XII have experienced anomalous behavior resulting in both temporary and permanent solar array circuit failures. Although the design life of the satellite has not been affected, these circuit failures have resulted in a reduction in power to the satellite which will preclude us from using the full complement of transponders on EchoStar XII for the operational life of the satellite.

AMC-14. In connection with the Spin-off, we distributed our AMC-14 satellite lease agreement with SES Americom ("SES") to EchoStar with the intent to lease the entire capacity of the satellite from EchoStar. During March 2008, AMC-14 experienced a launch anomaly and failed to reach its intended orbit. SES subsequently declared the AMC-14 satellite a total loss due to a lack of viable options to reposition the satellite to its proper geostationary orbit. We did not incur any financial liability as a result of the AMC-14 satellite being declared a total loss.

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Long-Lived Satellite Assets. Based on the guidance under SFAS 144, we evaluate our satellite fleet for recoverability as one asset group. While certain of the anomalies discussed above, and previously disclosed, may be considered to represent a significant adverse change in the physical condition of an individual satellite, based on the redundancy designed within each satellite and considering the asset grouping, these anomalies (none of which caused a loss of service to subscribers for an extended period) are not considered to be significant events that would require evaluation for impairment recognition pursuant to the guidance under SFAS 144. Unless and until a specific satellite is abandoned or otherwise determined to have no service potential, the net carrying amount related to the satellite would not be written off.

7. FCC Authorizations, Intangible Assets and Goodwill

During 2007, we participated in an FCC auction for licenses in the 1.4 GHz band and were the winning bidder for several licenses with total winning bids of $57 million. We contributed these licenses to EchoStar in the Spin-off.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, our identifiable intangibles subject to amortization consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,			
	2008		2007	
	Intangible Assets	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets	Accumulated Amortization
	(In thousands)			
Contract based	$ —	$ —	$188,205	$ (60,381)
Customer and reseller relationships	—	—	73,298	(68,466)
Technology-based	5,814	(679)	25,500	(7,732)
Total	$ 5,814	$ (679)	$287,003	$ (136,579)

Amortization of these intangible assets, recorded on a straight line basis over an average finite useful life of five years, was $5 million, $36 million and $37 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Estimated future amortization of our identifiable intangible assets as of December 31, 2008 is as follows (in thousands):

For the Years Ending December 31,	
2009	1,163
2010	1,163
2011	1,163
2012	1,163
2013	483
Thereafter	—
Total	$ 5,135

8. Long-Term Debt

5 3/4 % Senior Notes due 2008

During the third quarter 2008, we repurchased $28 million of our 5 3/4 % Senior Notes due 2008 in open market transactions. During October 2008, the remaining balance of $972 million was redeemed.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011

The 6 3/8% Senior Notes mature October 1, 2011. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 6 3/8% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

The 6 3/8% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

The 6 3/8% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of DDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of DDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 6 3/8% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of DDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- pay dividends or make distribution on DDBS' capital stock or repurchase DDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 6 3/8% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014

The 6 5/8% Senior Notes mature October 1, 2014. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 6 5/8% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

The 6 5/8% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

The 6 5/8% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of DDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of DDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 6 5/8% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of DDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- pay dividends or make distribution on DDBS' capital stock or repurchase DDBS' capital stock;

- make certain investments;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

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In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 6 5/8% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016

On February 2, 2006, we sold $1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of our ten-year, 7 1/8% Senior Notes due February 1, 2016. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 7 1/8% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year.

The 7 1/8% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

The 7 1/8% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of DDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of DDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 7 1/8% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of DDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional debt;
- pay dividends or make distribution on DDBS' capital stock or repurchase DDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 7 1/8% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

7% Senior Notes due 2013

On October 18, 2006, we sold $500 million aggregate principal amount of our seven-year, 7% Senior Notes due October 1, 2013. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 7% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

The 7% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest. Prior to October 1, 2009, we may also redeem up to 35% of each of the 7% Senior Notes at specified premiums with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings or capital contributions.

The 7% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of DDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of DDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
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unsecured senior debt; and

- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 7% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of DDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional debt;
- pay dividends or make distribution on DDBS' capital stock or repurchase DDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 7% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

7 3/4 % Senior Notes due 2015

On May 27, 2008, we sold $750 million aggregate principal amount of our seven-year, 7 3/4 % Senior Notes due May 31, 2015. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 7 3/4 % and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on May 31 and November 30 of each year, commencing on November 30, 2008. The net proceeds that we received from the sale of the notes were used for general corporate purposes.

The 7 3/4 % Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest. Prior to May 31, 2011, we may also redeem up to 35% of each of the 7 3/4 % Senior Notes at specified premiums with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings or capital contributions.

The 7 3/4 % Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of DDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of DDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 7 3/4 % Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of DDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional debt;
- pay dividends or make distribution on DDBS' capital stock or repurchase DDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase

all or any part of a holder's 7 3/4 % Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
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Interest on Long-Term Debt

	Semi-Annual Payment Dates	Annual Debt Service Requirements
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	April 1 and October 1	$ 63,750,000
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	April 1 and October 1	$ 66,250,000
7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	February 1 and August 1	$106,875,000
7 % Senior Notes due 2013	April 1 and October 1	$ 35,000,000
7 3/4% Senior Notes due 2015	May 31 and November 30	$ 58,125,000

Our ability to meet our debt service requirements will depend on, among other factors, the successful execution of our business strategy, which is subject to uncertainties and contingencies beyond our control.

Fair Value of our Long-Term Debt

The following table summarizes the book and fair values of our debt facilities at December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	As of December 31,			
	2008		2007	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	$ —	$ —	$1,000,000	$ 997,500
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	1,000,000	899,000	1,000,000	1,019,000
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	1,000,000	840,300	1,000,000	995,000
7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	1,500,000	1,246,890	1,500,000	1,522,500
7% Senior Notes due 2013	500,000	419,000	500,000	505,000
7 3/4% Senior Notes due 2015	750,000	600,000	—	—
Mortgages and other notes payable	46,210	46,210	33,118	33,118
Subtotal	$4,796,210	$4,051,400	$5,033,118	$5,072,118
Capital lease obligations (1)	186,545	N/A	563,547	N/A
Total	$4,982,755	$4,051,400	$5,596,665	$5,072,118

(1) Pursuant to SFAS 107 "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," disclosures regarding fair value of capital leases are not required.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the carrying value is equal to or approximates fair value for cash and cash equivalents, marketable investment securities, trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, and current liabilities due to their short-term nature.

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Capital Lease Obligations, Mortgages and Other Notes Payable

Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Satellites and other capital lease obligations	$186,545	$563,547
8% note payable for EchoStar VII satellite vendor financing, payable over 13 years from launch	9,881	10,906
8% note payable for EchoStar IX satellite vendor financing, payable over 14 years from launch	—	8,139
6% note payable for EchoStar X satellite vendor financing, payable over 15 years from launch	12,498	13,248
6% note payable for EchoStar XI satellite vendor financing, payable over 15 years from launch	17,500	—
Mortgages and other unsecured notes payable due in installments through 2017 with interest rates ranging from approximately 2% to 13%	6,331	825
Total	$232,755	$596,665
Less current portion	(13,333)	(49,057)
Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable, net of current portion	$219,422	$547,608

Capital Lease Obligations

Anik F3. Anik F3, an FSS satellite, was launched and commenced commercial operation during April 2007. This satellite is accounted for as a capital lease pursuant to SFAS 13 and depreciated over the term of the satellite service agreement. We have leased all of the 32 Ku-band transponders on Anik F3 for a period of 15 years.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had $223 million and $775 million capitalized for the estimated fair value of satellites acquired under capital leases included in "Property and equipment, net," with related accumulated depreciation of $26 million and $175 million, respectively. This decrease during 2008 related to the contribution of the AMC-15 and AMC-16 satellite lease agreements to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off. In our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), we recognized $15 million, $66 million and $55 million in depreciation expense on satellites acquired under capital lease agreements during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under the capital lease obligation, together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2008 are as follows (in thousands):

For the Years Ending December 31,	
2009	$ 48,799
2010	48,297
2011	48,000
2012	48,000
2013	48,000
Thereafter	400,000
Total minimum lease payments	641,096
Less: Amount representing lease of the orbital location and estimated executory costs (primarily insurance and maintenance) including profit thereon, included in total minimum lease payments	(346,719)
Net minimum lease payments	294,377
Less: Amount representing interest	(107,832)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	186,545
Less: Current portion	(9,229)
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations	$ 177,316

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Future maturities of our outstanding long-term debt, including the current portion, are summarized as follows:

	Payments due by period						
	Total	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter
				(In thousands)			
Long-term debt obligations	$4,750,000	$ —	$ —	$1,000,000	$ —	$500,000	$3,250,000
Capital lease obligations	186,545	9,229	9,391	9,800	10,556	11,371	136,198
Mortgages and other notes payable	46,210	4,104	4,143	4,375	4,622	4,183	24,783
Total	$4,982,755	$13,333	$13,534	$1,014,175	$15,178	$515,554	$3,410,981

9. Income Taxes and Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

Income Taxes

Our income tax policy is to record the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and amounts reported on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, as well as probable operating loss, tax credit and other carryforwards. We follow the guidelines set forth in SFAS 109 regarding the recoverability of any tax assets recorded on the balance sheet and provide any necessary valuation allowances as required. In accordance with SFAS 109, we periodically evaluate our need for a valuation allowance. Determining necessary valuation allowances requires us to make assessments about historical financial information as well as the timing of future events, including the probability of expected future taxable income and available tax planning opportunities.

As of December 31, 2008, we had no net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") for federal income tax purposes, $1 million of NOLs for state income tax purposes. The state NOLs begin to expire in the year 2020.

As of December 31, 2007, the Federal NOL included amounts related to tax deductions for exercised options that had been allocated directly to contributed capital for exercised stock options totaling $90 million.

Stock option compensation expenses for which an estimated deferred tax benefit was previously recorded exceeded the actual tax deductions allowed during 2008 and 2007. Tax charges associated with the reversal of the prior tax benefit have been reported in "Additional paid-in capital" in accordance with SFAS 123R. During 2008, 2007 and 2006, charges of $1 million, $11 million and $7 million, respectively, were made to additional paid-in capital.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, we established a $7 million valuation allowance against deferred tax assets, which are capital in nature.

DDBS and its domestic subsidiaries join with DISH in filing U.S. consolidated federal income tax returns and, in some states, combined or consolidated returns. The federal and state income tax provisions or benefits recorded by DDBS are generally those that would have been recorded if DDBS and its domestic subsidiaries had filed returns as a consolidated group independent of DISH. Cash is due and paid to DISH based on amounts that would be payable based on DDBS consolidated or combined group filings. Amounts are receivable from DISH on a basis similar to when they would be receivable from the IRS or other state taxing authorities. The amounts paid to DISH during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were $429 million, $174 million, and $36 million, respectively.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

The components of the (provision for) benefit from income taxes are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
		(In thousands)	
Current (provision) benefit:			
Federal	$(459,864)	$(204,590)	$ (21,418)
State	(56,837)	(71,756)	(35,764)
Foreign	—	(1,978)	(1,520)
	(516,701)	(278,324)	(58,702)
Deferred (provision) benefit:			
Federal	(156,589)	(233,729)	(310,688)
State	(19,354)	(22,372)	24,817
Decrease (increase) in valuation allowance	(4,302)	249	11,109
	(180,245)	(255,852)	(274,762)
Total benefit (provision)	$(696,946)	$(534,176)	$(333,464)

The actual tax provisions for 2008, 2007 and 2006 reconcile to the amounts computed by applying the statutory Federal tax rate to income before taxes as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
		% of pre-tax (income)/loss	
Statutory rate	(35.0)	(35.0)	(35.0)
State income taxes, net of Federal benefit	(2.6)	(4.1)	(0.8)
Foreign taxes and income not U.S. taxable	—	(0.1)	(0.1)
Stock option compensation	—	(0.2)	—
Deferred tax asset adjustment for filed returns	—	—	(0.9)
Other	(1.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Decrease (increase) in valuation allowance	(0.2)	—	1.2
Total benefit (provision) for income taxes	(38.9)	(39.7)	(35.7)

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
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The temporary differences, which give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
NOL, credit and other carryforwards	$ 447	$ 1,327
Unrealized losses on investments	6,335	2,100
Accrued expenses	45,078	71,450
Stock compensation	7,434	10,041
Deferred revenue	59,005	63,684
Fixed assets and other	76,780	5,876
Other	387	19,512
Total deferred tax assets	195,466	173,990
Valuation allowance	(6,897)	—
Deferred tax asset after valuation allowance	188,569	173,990
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Equity method investments	(302)	(18,455)
Depreciation and amortization	(359,831)	(417,767)
State taxes net of federal effect	(8,138)	(25,056)
Other	—	(1,733)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(368,271)	(463,011)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	$(179,702)	$(289,021)
Current portion of net deferred tax asset (liability)	$ 84,734	$ 38,297
Noncurrent portion of net deferred tax asset (liability)	(264,436)	(327,318)
Total net deferred tax asset (liability)	$(179,702)	$(289,021)

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In addition to filing federal income tax returns, we and one or more of our subsidiaries file income tax returns in all states that impose an income tax and a small number of foreign jurisdictions where we have immaterial operations. We are subject to U.S. federal, state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for years beginning in 1996 due to the carryover of previously incurred net operating losses. As of December 31, 2008, no taxing authority has proposed any significant adjustments to our tax positions. We have no significant current tax examinations in process.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of January 1, 2008	$ 20,160
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	37,583
Reductions based on tax positions related to the current year	—
Additions for tax positions of prior years	150,360
Balance as of December 31, 2008	$208,103

We have $208 million in unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, could favorably affect our effective tax rate. Of this amount, it is reasonably possible that $106 million may be paid or effectively settled within the next twelve months, depending on the resolution of a change in accounting method filed with the Internal Revenue Service.

Accrued interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions are recorded as a component of "Other, net" on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). During the year ended

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
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December 31, 2008, we recorded $5 million in interest and penalty expense to earnings. Accrued interest and penalties was $6 million at December 31, 2008.

10. Employee Benefit Plans

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

During 1997, DISH's Board of Directors and stockholders approved an employee stock purchase plan (the "ESPP"). During 2006, this plan was amended for the purpose of registering an additional 1,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, such that DISH was authorized to issue a total of 1,800,000 shares of Class A Common stock. At December 31, 2008, DISH had 816,000 remaining Class A common stock available for issuance under this plan. Substantially all full-time employees who have been employed by DISH for at least one calendar quarter are eligible to participate in the ESPP. Employee stock purchases are made through payroll deductions. Under the terms of the ESPP, employees may not deduct an amount which would permit such employee to purchase DISH's capital stock under all of DISH's stock purchase plans at a rate which would exceed $25,000 in fair value of capital stock in any one year. The purchase price of the stock is 85% of the closing price of DISH's Class A common stock on the last business day of each calendar quarter in which such shares of Class A common stock are deemed sold to an employee under the ESPP. During 2008, 2007 and 2006 employees purchased approximately 117,000, 80,000, and 89,000 shares of Class A common stock through the ESPP, respectively.

401(k) Employee Savings Plan

DISH sponsors a 401(k) Employee Savings Plan (the "401(k) Plan") for eligible employees. Voluntary employee contributions to the 401(k) Plan may be matched 50% by DISH, subject to a maximum annual contribution of $1,500 per employee. Forfeitures of unvested participant balances which are retained by the 401(k) Plan may be used to fund matching and discretionary contributions. Expense recognized related to matching 401(k) contributions, net of forfeitures, totaled $5 million, $2 million and $2 million during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

DISH also may make an annual discretionary contribution to the plan with approval by its Board of Directors, subject to the maximum deductible limit provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. These contributions may be made in cash or in DISH's stock. Discretionary stock contributions, net of forfeitures, to the 401(k) Plan were $12 million, $20 million and $18 million for years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

11. Stock-Based Compensation

We account for our stock-based compensation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R (As Amended), " *Share-Based Payment*" ("SFAS 123R"), which (i) revises Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting and Disclosure of Stock-Based Compensation," ("SFAS 123") to eliminate both the disclosure only provisions of that statement and the alternative to follow the intrinsic value method of accounting under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25") and related interpretations, and (ii) requires the cost resulting from all share-based payment transactions with employees be recognized in the results of operations over the period during which an employee provides the requisite service in exchange for the award and establishes fair value as the measurement basis of the cost of such transactions.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
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Stock Incentive Plans

In connection with the Spin-off, as provided in the existing stock incentive plans and consistent with the Spin-off exchange ratio, each DISH stock option was converted into two stock options as follows:

- an adjusted DISH stock option for the same number of shares that were exercisable under the original DISH stock option, with an exercise price equal to the exercise price of the original DISH stock option multiplied by 0.831219.
- a new EchoStar stock option for one-fifth of the number of shares that were exercisable under the original DISH stock option, with an exercise price equal to the exercise price of the original DISH stock option multiplied by 0.843907.

Similarly, each holder of DISH restricted stock units retained his or her DISH restricted stock units and received one EchoStar restricted stock unit for every five DISH restricted stock units that they held.

Consequently, the fair value of the DISH stock award and the new EchoStar stock award immediately following the Spin-off was equivalent to the fair value of such stock award immediately prior to the Spin-off.

DISH maintains stock incentive plans to attract and retain officers, directors and key employees. Awards under these plans include both performance and non-performance based equity incentives. As of December 31, 2008, there were outstanding under these plans stock options to acquire 18.3 million shares of DISH's Class A common stock and 0.5 million restricted stock awards associated with our employees. Stock options granted through December 31, 2008 were granted with exercise prices equal to or greater than the market value of DISH Class A common stock at the date of grant and with a maximum term of ten years. While historically DISH's board of directors has issued stock options subject to vesting, typically at the rate of 20% per year, some stock options have been granted with immediate vesting and other stock options vest only upon the achievement of certain DISH-specific objectives. As of December 31, 2008, DISH had 57.5 million shares of its Class A common stock available for future grant under its stock incentive plans.

As of December 31, 2008, the following stock incentive awards were outstanding:

	As of December 31, 2008			
	DISH Network Awards		EchoStar Awards	
Stock Incentive Awards Outstanding	Stock Options	Restricted Stock Units	Stock Options	Restricted Stock Units
Held by DDBS employees	18,267,950	517,735	1,722,714	85,866

DISH is responsible for fulfilling all stock incentive awards related to DISH common stock and EchoStar is responsible for fulfilling all stock incentive awards related to EchoStar common stock, regardless of whether such stock incentive awards are held by our or EchoStar's employees. Notwithstanding the foregoing, based on the requirements of SFAS 123R, our stock-based compensation expense, resulting from awards outstanding at the Spin-off date, is based on the stock incentive awards held by our employees regardless of whether such awards were issued by DISH or EchoStar. Accordingly, stock-based compensation that we expense with respect to EchoStar stock incentive awards is included in "Additional paid-in capital" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Exercise prices for DISH stock options outstanding and exercisable associated with our employees as of December 31, 2008 are as follows:

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
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	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
	Number Outstanding as of December 31, 2008	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable as of December 31, 2008	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
$ 4.99 - $ 6.00	11,000	0.13	$ 4.99	11,000	0.13	$ 4.99
$ 6.01 - $20.00	6,845,450	9.04	$11.11	35,450	1.30	$14.72
$20.01 - $29.00	9,333,900	6.68	$25.47	3,675,950	5.93	$25.03
$29.01 - $31.00	82,000	8.58	$29.28	24,000	4.50	$29.09
$31.01 - $40.00	1,140,600	7.95	$34.71	297,000	6.73	$33.92
$40.01 - $66.00	855,000	1.48	$50.99	855,000	1.48	$50.99
$ 4.99 - $66.00	18,267,950	7.40	$21.86	4,898,400	5.15	$30.00

Stock Award Activity

DISH stock option activity (including performance and non-performance based stock options) associated with our employees for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

	2008		2007		2006	
	Options (1)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Options (1)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price (2)	Options (1)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price (2)
Total stock options outstanding, beginning of period	14,786,967	$22.80	22,002,305	$25.65	24,304,951	$24.36
Granted	7,998,500	13.67	1,493,526	42.77	2,066,000	32.48
Exercised	(669,117)	20.74	(2,029,258)	24.98	(1,481,946)	14.15
Forfeited and cancelled	(3,848,400)	12.92	(1,554,356)	19.42	(2,886,700)	25.63
Total stock options outstanding, end of period	18,267,950	21.86	19,912,217	27.53	22,002,305	25.65
Performance based stock options outstanding, end of period (3)	9,094,250	16.28	9,910,250	20.47	10,615,250	19.06
Exercisable at end of period	4,898,400	30.00	5,528,097	35.02	6,138,455	32.88

(1) On the date of the Spin-off, former DDBS employees that transferred to EchoStar held approximately 5.1 million DISH stock options. Stock options activity associated with these employees is included in the 2007 and 2006 activity. However, these stock options are excluded from the 2008 activity because these individuals were no longer DDBS employees after the Spin-off.

(2) The weighted average exercise prices for 2007 and 2006 reflect share prices before the Spin-off.

(3) These stock options, which are included in the caption "Total stock options outstanding, end of period," were issued pursuant to two separate long-term, performance-based stock incentive plans. Vesting of these stock options is contingent upon meeting certain long-term DISH-specific goals. See discussion of the 2005 LTIP and 2008 LTIP below.

We realized $3 million, $15 million, and $11 million of tax benefits from stock options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Based on the closing market price of DISH's Class A common stock on December 31, 2008, the aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding stock options associated with our employees was $0.1 million. Stock options with an aggregate intrinsic value of $0.1 million were exercisable at the end of the period.

DISH restricted stock award activity (including performance and non-performance based stock options) associated with our employees for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

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	2008		2007		2006	
	Restricted Stock Awards (1)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Restricted Stock Awards (1)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value (2)	Restricted Stock Awards (1)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value (2)
Total restricted stock awards outstanding, beginning of period	538,746	$26.56	839,798	$30.90	632,970	$29.46
Granted	88,322	11.09	39,580	43.43	327,496	33.30
Exercised	(30,000)	26.66	(30,000)	31.16	(20,000)	30.16
Forfeited and cancelled	(79,333)	28.33	(137,800)	30.44	(100,668)	29.83
Total restricted stock awards outstanding, end of period	517,735	23.69	711,578	35.18	839,798	30.90
Restricted performance units outstanding, end of period (3)	447,735	23.31	611,578	31.70	709,798	30.82

(1) On the date of the Spin-off, former DDBS employees that transferred to EchoStar held approximately 173,000 DISH restricted stock awards. Restricted stock award activity associated with these employees is included in the 2007 and 2006 activity. However, these restricted stock awards are excluded from the 2008 activity because these individuals were no longer DDBS employees after the Spin-off.

(2) The weighted average grant date fair values for 2007 and 2006 reflect share prices before the Spin-off.

(3) These restricted performance units, which are included in the caption "Total restricted stock awards outstanding, end of period," were issued pursuant to two separate long-term, performance-based stock incentive plans. Vesting of these restricted performance units is contingent upon meeting certain long-term DISH-specific goals. See discussion of the 2005 LTIP and 2008 LTIP below.

Long-Term Performance-Based Plans

1999 LTIP. In 1999, DISH adopted a long-term, performance-based stock incentive plan (the "1999 LTIP") within the terms of its 1995 Stock Incentive Plan. All stock options under the 1999 LTIP expired on December 31, 2008 because DISH did not achieve the performance condition.

2005 LTIP. In 2005, DISH adopted a long-term, performance-based stock incentive plan (the "2005 LTIP") within the terms of its 1999 Stock Incentive Plan. The 2005 LTIP provides stock options and restricted performance units, either alone or in combination, which vest over seven years at the rate of 10% per year during the first four years, and at the rate of 20% per year thereafter. Exercise of the stock options is subject to a performance condition that a DISH-specific subscriber goal is achieved prior to March 31, 2015.

Contingent compensation related to the 2005 LTIP will not be recorded in our financial statements unless and until management concludes achievement of the performance condition is probable. Given the competitive nature of DISH's business, small variations in subscriber churn, gross subscriber addition rates and certain other factors can significantly impact subscriber growth. Consequently, while it was determined that achievement of the goal was not probable as of December 31, 2008, that assessment could change at any time.

In accordance with SFAS 123R, if all of the awards under the 2005 LTIP were vested and the goal had been met or if management had determined that the goal was probable during the year ended December 31, 2008, we would have recorded total non-cash, stock-based compensation expense for our employees as indicated in the table below.

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	2005 LTIP	
	Total	Vested Portion
	(In thousands)	
DISH Network awards held by DISH Network employees	$49,039	$12,798
EchoStar awards held by DISH Network employees	9,957	2,599
Total	$58,996	$15,397

If the goals are met and there are unvested stock options at that time, the vested amounts would be expensed immediately on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), with the unvested portion recognized ratably over the remaining vesting period.

2008 LTIP. In December 2008, DISH adopted a long-term, performance-based stock incentive plan (the "2008 LTIP") within the terms of its 1999 Stock Incentive Plan. The 2008 LTIP provides stock options and restricted performance units, either alone or in combination, which vest based on DISH-specific subscriber and financial goals. Exercise of the awards is contingent on achieving these goals prior to December 31, 2015. The 2008 LTIP awards were granted on December 31, 2008 and as a result, no awards vested and no compensation cost was recognized during 2008. Compensation related to the 2008 LTIP will be recorded based on management's assessment of the probability of meeting the performance conditions. If the goals are achieved and all 2008 LTIP awards vest, we will recognize $25 million in non-cash, stock-based compensation expense over the term of this stock incentive plan.

Of the 18.3 million stock options and 0.5 million restricted stock awards outstanding under the DISH stock incentive plans associated with our employees as of December 31, 2008, the following awards were outstanding pursuant to the 2005 LTIP and the 2008 LTIP:

	As of December 31, 2008	
Stock Options	Number of Awards	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
2005 LTIP	3,269,250	$ 25.52
2008 LTIP	5,825,000	$ 11.09
Total	9,094,250	$ 16.28
Restricted Performance Units		
2005 LTIP	359,413	
2008 LTIP	88,322	
Total	447,735	

No awards were granted under the 2005 LTIP during the year ended December 31, 2008. As discussed above, all awards under the 2008 LTIP were granted on December 31, 2008.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Total non-cash, stock-based compensation expense for all of our employees is shown in the following table for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 and was allocated to the same expense categories as the base compensation for such employees:

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	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
		(In thousands)	
Subscriber-related	$ 797	$ 967	$ 879
Satellite and transmission	—	645	512
General and administrative	14,552	19,717	16,044
Total non-cash, stock based compensation	$15,349	$21,329	$17,435

As of December 31, 2008, our total unrecognized compensation cost related to the non-performance based unvested stock options was $36 million and includes compensation expense that we will recognize for EchoStar stock options held by our employees as a result of the Spin-off. This cost is based on an estimated future forfeiture rate of approximately 4.4% per year and will be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately three years. Share-based compensation expense is recognized based on awards ultimately expected to vest and is reduced for estimated forfeitures. SFAS 123R requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Changes in the estimated forfeiture rate can have a significant effect on share-based compensation expense since the effect of adjusting the rate is recognized in the period the forfeiture estimate is changed.

The fair value of each award for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was estimated at the date of the grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Stock Options	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Risk-free interest rate	1.00% – 3.42%	3.51% – 5.19%	4.49% – 5.22%
Volatility factor	19.98% – 39.90%	18.63% – 24.84%	24.71% – 25.20%
Expected term of options in years	3.0 – 7.5	6.0 – 10.0	6.0 – 10.0
Weighted-average fair value of options granted	$3.12 – $8.72	$10.55 – $21.41	$11.06 – $17.78

DISH does not currently plan to pay additional dividends on its common stock, and therefore the dividend yield percentage is set at zero for all periods. The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded stock options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. Consequently, our estimate of fair value may differ from other valuation models. Further, the Black-Scholes model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate. Therefore, we do not believe the existing models provide as reliable a single measure of the fair value of stock-based compensation awards as a market-based model would.

We will continue to evaluate the assumptions used to derive the estimated fair value of options for DISH's stock as new events or changes in circumstances become known.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
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12. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

Future maturities of our contractual obligations are summarized as follows:

	Payments due by period						
	Total	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter
				(In thousands)			
Satellite-related obligations	$1,805,340	$ 78,454	$ 95,535	$ 105,774	$136,492	$136,492	$1,252,593
Operating lease obligations	109,223	42,230	24,168	17,641	10,551	5,536	9,097
Purchase obligations	1,397,990	1,304,489	43,651	14,859	15,334	15,827	3,830
Total	$3,312,553	$1,425,173	$163,354	$ 138,274	$162,377	$157,855	$1,265,520

The table above does not include $208 million of liabilities associated with unrecognized tax benefits which were accrued under the provisions of FIN 48, discussed in Note 9, and are included on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2008. Of this amount, it is reasonably possible that $106 million may be paid or settled within the next twelve months.

In certain circumstances the dates on which we are obligated to make these payments could be delayed. These amounts will increase to the extent we procure insurance for our satellites or contract for the construction, launch or lease of additional satellites.

Satellite-Related Obligations

Ciel II. Ciel II, a Canadian DBS satellite, was launched in December 2008 and commenced commercial operation at the 129 degree orbital location in February 2009. Our initial ten-year term lease for 100% capacity on the satellite will be accounted for as a capital lease, in accordance with SFAS 13.

Satellites under Construction. We have agreed to lease capacity on two satellites from EchoStar which are currently under construction. Future commitments related to these satellites are included in the table above under "Satellite-related obligations."

- *Nimiq 5.* In March 2008, we entered into a ten-year transponder service agreement with EchoStar to lease 16 DBS transponders on Nimiq 5, a Canadian DBS satellite which is expected to be completed during 2009.

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- *QuetzSat-1.* In November 2008, we entered into a ten-year transponder service agreement with EchoStar to lease 24 DBS transponders on QuetzSat-1, a satellite being constructed by SES Latin America S.A. ("SES"). QuetzSat-1 is expected to be completed during 2011.

Guarantees

In connection with the Spin-off, we distributed certain satellite lease agreements to EchoStar. We remain the guarantor under those capital leases for payments totaling approximately $508 million over the next eight years which is not included in the table above.

Purchase Obligations

Our 2009 purchase obligations primarily consist of binding purchase orders for receiver systems and related equipment, digital broadcast operations, satellite and transponder leases, engineering and for products and services related to our operations. Our purchase obligations also include certain guaranteed fixed contractual commitments to purchase programming content. Our purchase obligations can fluctuate significantly from period to period due to, among other things, management's control of inventory levels, and can materially impact our future operating asset and liability balances, and our future working capital requirements.

Programming Contracts

In the normal course of business, we enter into contracts to purchase programming content in which our payment obligations are fully contingent on the number of subscribers to whom we provide the respective content. These programming commitments are not included in the table above. The terms of our contracts typically range from one to ten years with annual rate increases. Our programming expenses will continue to increase to the extent we are successful growing our subscriber base. In addition, our margins may face further downward pressure from price escalations in current contracts and the renewal of long term programming contracts on less favorable pricing terms.

Rent Expense

Total rent expense for operating leases approximated $204 million, $74 million and $69 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase in rent expense from 2007 to 2008 primarily resulted from costs associated with satellite and transponder capacity leases on satellites that were distributed to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

Patents and Intellectual Property

Many entities, including some of our competitors, now have and may in the future obtain patents and other intellectual property rights that cover or affect products or services directly or indirectly related to those that we offer. We may not be aware of all patents and other intellectual property rights that our products may potentially infringe. Damages in patent infringement cases can include a tripling of actual damages in certain cases. Further, we cannot estimate the extent to which we may be required in the future to obtain licenses with respect to patents held by others and the availability and cost of any such licenses. Various parties have asserted patent and other intellectual property rights with respect to components within our direct broadcast satellite system. We cannot be certain that these persons do not own the rights they claim, that our products do not infringe on these rights, that we would be able to obtain licenses from these persons on commercially reasonable terms or, if we were unable to obtain such licenses, that we would be able to redesign our products to avoid infringement.

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Contingencies

Separation Agreement

In connection with the Spin-off, DISH entered into a separation agreement with EchoStar, which provides for, among other things, the division of liability resulting from litigation. Under the terms of the separation agreement, EchoStar has assumed liability for any acts or omissions that relate to its business whether such acts or omissions occurred before or after the Spin-off. Certain exceptions are provided, including for intellectual property related claims generally, whereby EchoStar will only be liable for its acts or omissions that occurred following the Spin-off. Therefore, DISH has indemnified EchoStar for any potential liability or damages resulting from intellectual property claims relating to the period prior to the effective date of the Spin-off.

Acacia

During 2004, Acacia Media Technologies ("Acacia") filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit also named DirecTV, Comcast, Charter, Cox and a number of smaller cable companies as defendants. Acacia is an intellectual property holding company which seeks to license an acquired patent portfolio. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,132,992 (the '992 patent), 5,253,275 (the '275 patent), 5,550,863 (the '863 patent), 6,002,720 (the '720 patent) and 6,144,702 (the '702 patent).

The patents relate to certain systems and methods for transmission of digital data. During 2004 and 2005, the Court issued Markman rulings which found that the '992 and '702 patents were not as broad as Acacia had contended, and that certain terms in the '702 patent were indefinite. The Court issued additional claim construction rulings on December 14, 2006, March 2, 2007, October 19, 2007, and February 13, 2008. On March 12, 2008, the Court issued an order outlining a schedule for filing dispositive invalidity motions based on its claim constructions. Acacia has agreed to stipulate to invalidity based on the Court's claim constructions in order to proceed immediately to the Federal Circuit on appeal. The Court, however, has permitted us to file additional invalidity motions.

Acacia's various patent infringement cases have been consolidated for pre-trial purposes in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C.

In 2001, Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C. ("Broadcast Innovation") filed a lawsuit against us, DirecTV, Thomson Consumer Electronics and others in Federal District Court in Denver, Colorado. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 6,076,094 (the '094 patent) and 4,992,066 (the '066 patent). The '094 patent relates to certain methods and devices for transmitting and receiving data along with specific formatting information for the data. The '066 patent relates to certain methods and devices for providing the scrambling circuitry for a pay television system on removable cards. We examined these patents and believe that they are not infringed by any of our products or services. Subsequently, DirecTV and Thomson settled with Broadcast Innovation leaving us as the only defendant.

During 2004, the judge issued an order finding the '066 patent invalid. Also in 2004, the Court ruled the '094 patent invalid in a parallel case filed by Broadcast Innovation against Charter and Comcast. In 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit overturned the '094 patent finding of invalidity and remanded the case back to the District Court. During June 2006, Charter filed a reexamination request with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The Court has stayed the case pending reexamination. Our case remains stayed pending resolution of the Charter case.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an

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injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Channel Bundling Class Action

On September 21, 2007, a purported class of cable and satellite subscribers filed an antitrust action against us in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. The suit also names as defendants DirecTV, Comcast, Cablevision, Cox, Charter, Time Warner, Inc., Time Warner Cable, NBC Universal, Viacom, Fox Entertainment Group, and Walt Disney Company. The suit alleges, among other things, that the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to provide customers with access only to bundled channel offerings as opposed to giving customers the ability to purchase channels on an "a la carte" basis. We filed a motion to dismiss, which the Court denied in July 2008. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Datasec

During April 2008, Datasec Corporation ("Datasec") sued us and DirecTV Corporation in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,075,969 (the '969 patent). The '969 patent was issued in 2000 to inventor Bruce Lusignan, and is entitled "Method for Receiving Signals from a Constellation of Satellites in Close Geosynchronous Orbit." In September 2008, Datasec voluntarily dismissed its case without prejudice.

Distant Network Litigation

During October 2006, a District Court in Florida entered a permanent nationwide injunction prohibiting us from offering distant network channels to consumers effective December 1, 2006. Distant networks are ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox network channels which originate outside the community where the consumer who wants to view them, lives. We have turned off all of our distant network channels and are no longer in the distant network business. Termination of these channels resulted in, among other things, a small reduction in average monthly revenue per subscriber and free cash flow, and a temporary increase in subscriber churn. The plaintiffs in that litigation alleged that we were in violation of the Court's injunction and appealed the District Court decision finding that we are not in violation. On July 7, 2008, the Eleventh Circuit rejected the plaintiffs' appeal and affirmed the decision of the District Court.

Enron Commercial Paper Investment

During October 2001, we received approximately $40 million from the sale of Enron commercial paper to a third party broker. That commercial paper was ultimately purchased by Enron. During November 2003, an action was commenced in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against approximately 100 defendants, including us, who invested in Enron's commercial paper. The complaint alleges that Enron's October 2001 purchase of its commercial paper was a fraudulent conveyance and voidable preference under bankruptcy laws. We dispute these allegations. We typically invest in commercial paper and notes which are rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. At the time of our investment in Enron commercial paper, it was considered to be high quality and low risk. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Finisar Corporation

Finisar Corporation ("Finisar") obtained a $100 million verdict in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against DirecTV for patent infringement. Finisar alleged that DirecTV's electronic program guide and other elements of its system infringe United States Patent No. 5,404,505 (the '505 patent).

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In July 2006, we, together with NagraStar LLC, filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against Finisar that asks the Court to declare that they and we do not infringe, and have not infringed, any valid claim of the '505 patent. Trial is not currently scheduled. The District Court has stayed our action until the Federal Circuit has resolved DirecTV's appeal. During April 2008, the Federal Circuit reversed the judgment against DirecTV and ordered a new trial. Our case is stayed until the DirecTV action is resolved.

We intend to vigorously prosecute this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe this patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to modify our system architecture. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Global Communications

On April 19, 2007, Global Communications, Inc. ("Global") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent No. 6,947,702 (the '702 patent). This patent, which involves satellite reception, was issued in September 2005. On October 24, 2007, the United States Patent and Trademark Office granted our request for reexamination of the '702 patent and issued an Office Action finding that all of the claims of the '702 patent were invalid. At the request of the parties, the District Court stayed the litigation until the reexamination proceeding is concluded and/or other Global patent applications issue. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe the '702 patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Guardian Media

On December 22, 2008, Guardian Media Technologies LTD ("Guardian") filed suit against EchoStar Corporation, EchoStar Technologies L.L.C., and several other defendants in the United States District Court for the Central District of California alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 4,930,158 (the '158 patent) and 4,930,160 (the '160 patent). The '158 patent is entitled "Selective Video Playing System" and the '160 patent is entitled "Automatic Censorship of Video Programs." Both patents are expired and relate to certain parental lock features.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Katz Communications

On June 21, 2007, Ronald A. Katz Technology Licensing, L.P. ("Katz") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit alleges infringement of 19 patents owned by Katz. The patents relate to interactive voice response, or IVR, technology. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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Multimedia Patent Trust

On February 13, 2009, Multimedia Patent Trust ("MPT") filed suit against us, EchoStar and several other defendants in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 4,958,226 entitled "Conditional Motion Compensated Interpolation Of Digital Motion Video," 5,227,878 entitled "Adaptive Coding and Decoding of Frames and Fields of Video," 5,136,377 entitled "Adaptive Non-linear Quantizer," 5,500,678 entitled "Optimized Scanning of Transform Coefficients in Video Coding," and 5,563,593 entitled "Video Coding with Optimized Low Complexity Variable Length Codes." The patents relate to encoding and compression technology.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Personalized Media Communications

In February 2008, Personalized Media Communications, Inc. filed suit against us, EchoStar and Motorola, Inc. in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 4,694,490 (the '490 patent), 5,109,414 (the '414 patent), 4,965,825 (the '825 patent), 5,233,654 (the '654 patent), 5,335,277 (the '277 patent), and 5,887,243 (the '243 patent), all of which were issued to John Harvey and James Cuddihy as named inventors. The '490 patent, the '414 patent, the '825 patent, the '654 patent and the '277 patent are defined as the Harvey Patents. The Harvey Patents are entitled "Signal Processing Apparatus and Methods." The lawsuit alleges, among other things, that our DBS system receives program content at broadcast reception and satellite uplinking facilities and transmits such program content, via satellite, to remote satellite receivers. The lawsuit further alleges that we infringe the Harvey Patents by transmitting and using a DBS signal specifically encoded to enable the subject receivers to function in a manner that infringes the Harvey Patents, and by selling services via DBS transmission processes which infringe the Harvey Patents.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Retailer Class Actions

During 2000, lawsuits were filed by retailers in Colorado state and federal courts attempting to certify nationwide classes on behalf of certain of our retailers. The plaintiffs are requesting the Courts declare certain provisions of, and changes to, alleged agreements between us and the retailers invalid and unenforceable, and to award damages for lost incentives and payments, charge backs, and other compensation. We have asserted a variety of counterclaims. The federal court action has been stayed during the pendency of the state court action. We filed a motion for summary judgment on all counts and against all plaintiffs. The plaintiffs filed a motion for additional time to conduct discovery to enable them to respond to our motion. The state court granted limited discovery which ended during 2004. The plaintiffs claimed we did not provide adequate disclosure during the discovery process. The state court agreed, and denied our motion for summary judgment as a result. In April 2008, the state court granted plaintiff's class certification motion and in January 2009, the state court entered an order excluding certain evidence that we can present at trial based on the prior discovery issues. The state court also denied plaintiffs' request to dismiss our counterclaims. The final impact of the court's evidentiary ruling cannot be fully assessed at this time. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the lawsuit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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Superguide

During 2000, Superguide Corp. ("Superguide") filed suit against us, DirecTV, Thomson and others in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, Asheville Division, alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,038,211 (the '211 patent), 5,293,357 (the '357 patent) and 4,751,578 (the '578 patent) which relate to certain electronic program guide functions, including the use of electronic program guides to control VCRs. Superguide sought injunctive and declaratory relief and damages in an unspecified amount. In October 2008, we reached a settlement with Superguide which did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

Technology Development Licensing

On January 22, 2009, Technology Development and Licensing LLC ("TechDev") filed suit against us and EchoStar in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois alleging infringement of United States Patent No. 35, 952 (the '952 patent). The '952 patent is entitled "Television Receiver Having Memory Control for Tune-By-Label Feature," and relates to certain favorite channel features.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Tivo Inc.

On January 31, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part the April 2006 jury verdict concluding that certain of our digital video recorders, or DVRs, infringed a patent held by Tivo. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" ("SFAS 5"), we previously recorded a total reserve of $132 million on our Consolidated Balance Sheets to reflect the April 2006 jury verdict, supplemental damages and pre-judgment interest awarded by the Texas court. This amount also includes the estimated cost of any software infringement prior to implementation of our alternative technology, discussed below, plus interest subsequent to the jury verdict. In its January 2008 decision, the Federal Circuit affirmed the jury's verdict of infringement on Tivo's "software claims," upheld the award of damages from the District Court, and ordered that the stay of the District Court's injunction against us, which was issued pending appeal, be dissolved when the appeal becomes final. The Federal Circuit, however, found that we did not literally infringe Tivo's "hardware claims," and remanded such claims back to the District Court for further proceedings. On October 6, 2008, the Supreme Court denied our petition for certiorari. As a result, approximately $105 million of the total $132 million reserve was released from an escrow account to Tivo.

In addition, we have developed and deployed 'next-generation' DVR software to our customers' DVRs. This improved software is fully operational and has been automatically downloaded to current customers (our "alternative technology"). We have written legal opinions from outside counsel that conclude that our alternative technology does not infringe, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, either the hardware or software claims of Tivo's patent. Tivo has filed a motion for contempt alleging that we are in violation of the Court's injunction. We have vigorously opposed the motion arguing that the Court's injunction does not apply to DVRs that have received our alternative technology, that our alternative technology does not infringe Tivo's patent, and that we are in compliance with the injunction. An evidentiary hearing on Tivo's motion for contempt was held on February 17-19, 2009 and the Court will rule after receiving the parties' post-trial briefs. In January 2009, the Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") granted our Petition for Re-Examination of the software claims of Tivo's '389 patent, which are the subject of Tivo's current motion for contempt. The PTO found that there is a 'substantial new question' of patentability as to the software claims in light of prior patents that appear to render Tivo's '389 patent invalid as obvious.

If we are unsuccessful in defending against Tivo's motion for contempt or any subsequent claim that our alternative technology infringes Tivo's patent, we could be prohibited from distributing DVRs or could be

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required to modify or eliminate certain user-friendly DVR features that we currently offer to consumers. In that event we would be at a significant disadvantage to our competitors who could offer this functionality and, while we would attempt to provide that functionality through other manufacturers, the adverse affect on our business could be material. We could also have to pay substantial additional damages.

Voom

On May 28, 2008, Voom HD Holdings ("Voom") filed a complaint against us in New York Supreme Court. The suit alleges breach of contract arising from our termination of the affiliation agreement we had with Voom for the carriage of certain Voom HD channels on DISH Network. In January 2008, Voom sought a preliminary injunction to prevent us from terminating the agreement. The Court denied Voom's motion, finding, among other things, that Voom was not likely to prevail on the merits of its case. Voom is claiming over $1.0 billion in damages. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Other

In addition to the above actions, we are subject to various other legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of business, including among other things, disputes with programmers regarding fees. In our opinion, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to any of these actions is unlikely to materially affect our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

13. Segment Reporting

Financial Data by Business Unit

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, "Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information" ("SFAS 131") establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments in annual financial statements of public business enterprises and requires that those enterprises report selected information about operating segments in interim financial reports issued to stockholders. Operating segments are components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available and regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker(s) of an enterprise. Total assets by segment have not been specified because the information is not available to the chief operating decision-maker. The "All Other" category consists of revenue, expense and net income (loss) from other operating segments for which the disclosure requirements of SFAS 131 do not apply. Based on the standards set forth in SFAS 131, following the January 1, 2008 Spin-off discussed in Note 1, we operate in only one reportable segment, the DISH Network segment, which provides a DBS subscription television service in the United States. Prior to 2008, we had two reportable segments, DISH Network and EchoStar Technologies Corporation.

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	DISH Network	EchoStar Technologies Corporation	All Other	Eliminations	DISH Consolidated Total	Other Activities	DDBS and Subsidiaries
			(In thousands)				
Year Ended December 31, 2008							
Total revenue	$11,617,187	$ —	$ —	$ —	$11,617,187	$ (6)	$11,617,181
Depreciation and amortization	1,000,230	—	—	—	1,000,230	—	1,000,230
Total costs and expenses	9,561,007	—	—	—	9,561,007	(3,945)	9,557,062
Interest income	51,217	—	—	—	51,217	1,538	52,755
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(369,878)	—	—	—	(369,878)	1,040	(368,838)
Other	(168,713)	—	—	—	(168,713)	214,104	45,391
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(665,859)	—	—	—	(665,859)	(31,087)	(696,946)
Net income (loss)	902,947	—	—	—	902,947	189,534	1,092,481
Year Ended December 31, 2007							
Total revenue	$10,808,753	$177,774	$141,100	$(37,252)	$11,090,375	$ (29,892)	$11,060,483
Depreciation and amortization	1,215,626	8,238	105,546	—	1,329,410	(8,785)	1,320,625
Total costs and expenses	9,198,397	232,382	123,972	(37,780)	9,516,971	(70,613)	9,446,358
Interest income	134,136	40	3,696	—	137,872	(34,253)	103,619
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(404,628)	(43)	(648)	—	(405,319)	32,707	(372,612)
Other	(39,732)	23	(15,567)	(528)	(55,804)	55,242	(562)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(545,047)	31,565	19,383	—	(494,099)	(40,077)	(534,176)
Net income (loss)	755,085	(23,023)	23,992	—	756,054	54,340	810,394
Year Ended December 31, 2006							
Total revenue	$ 9,514,347	$186,984	$146,190	$(29,035)	$ 9,818,486	$ (5,739)	$ 9,812,747
Depreciation and amortization	1,038,744	4,546	71,004	—	1,114,294	(3,909)	1,110,385
Total costs and expenses	8,326,513	219,299	84,338	(29,035)	8,601,115	1,068	8,602,183
Interest income	123,995	4	2,402	—	126,401	(4,528)	121,873
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(457,149)	(74)	(927)	—	(458,150)	68,157	(389,993)
Other	37,070	—	323	—	37,393	(45,316)	(7,923)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(310,408)	22,887	(27,222)	—	(314,743)	(18,721)	(333,464)
Net income (loss)	581,342	(9,498)	36,428	—	608,272	(7,215)	601,057

Geographic Information

	United States	International	Total
		(In thousands)	
Long-lived assets, including FCC authorizations			
2008	$ 3,115,422	$ —	$ 3,115,422
2007	$ 4,421,739	$ 2,410	$ 4,424,149
Revenue			
2008	$11,617,181	$ —	$11,617,181

2007	$10,972,020	$ 88,463	$11,060,483
2006	$ 9,752,078	$ 60,669	$ 9,812,747

Revenues are attributed to geographic regions based upon the location from where the sale originated. United States revenue includes transactions with both United States and customers abroad. International revenue includes transactions with customers in Europe, Africa, South America and the Middle East. Prior to 2008, revenues from these customers are included within the All Other operating segment and related to the set-top box business and other assets that were distributed to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

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14. Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Our valuation and qualifying accounts as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Balance at End of Year
		(In thousands)		
Allowance for doubtful accounts				
For the years ended:				
December 31, 2008	$14,019	$ 98,629	$ (97,441)	$15,207
December 31, 2007	$14,205	$101,914	$(102,100)	$14,019
December 31, 2006	$ 8,799	$ 68,643	$ (63,237)	$14,205
Allowance for inventory				
For the years ended:				
December 31, 2008	$14,674	$ 15,046	$ (7,618)	$22,102
December 31, 2007	$12,740	$ 2,642	$ (708)	$14,674
December 31, 2006	$ 9,987	$ 10,093	$ (7,340)	$12,740

15. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Our quarterly results of operations are summarized as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
		(In thousands)		
Year ended December 31, 2008:				
Total revenue	$2,844,393	$2,914,989	$2,936,778	$2,921,021
Operating income (loss)	505,971	620,643	418,189	515,316
Net income (loss)	262,980	349,834	223,710	255,957
Year ended December 31, 2007:				
Total revenue	$2,639,703	$2,755,407	$2,789,835	$2,875,538
Operating income (loss)	339,185	443,254	398,097	433,589
Net income (loss)	172,749	232,246	205,126	200,273

16. Related Party Transactions

Related Party Transactions with DISH

During 2006, we paid a dividend of $400 million to our parent company, EchoStar Orbital Corporation ("EOC"), for general corporate purposes. In addition, during 2006, we purchased EchoStar X from EchoStar Orbital II L.L.C. ("EOLLC II"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of DISH, and our affiliate, for its fair value of approximately $338 million. We assumed $15 million in vendor financing and the difference, or $323 million, was paid to our affiliate. We recorded the satellite at EOLLC II's carrying value of $177 million and recorded the difference, or $161 million, as a capital distribution to EOC.

On February 15, 2007, DISH redeemed all of its outstanding 5 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2008 at a redemption price of 101.643% of the principal amount, or $1.016 billion, plus accrued interest through the redemption date of $14 million. On February 15, 2007, we paid a dividend of approximately $1.031 billion to EOC to enable DISH to fund the payment of this redemption.

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During 2007, a building and land was contributed to us from DISH for its fair value of approximately $6 million. We recorded the asset at its carrying value of $5 million and recorded the difference of $1 million as a capital distribution.

During December 2007, DISH contributed two of its subsidiaries, Kelly Broadcasting Systems, Inc. ("KBS") and Transponder Encryption Services Corporation ("TESC"), to us as a capital contribution in the amount of $56 million. Prior to the TESC contribution, we leased transponders and provided certain other services to TESC.

On January 1, 2008, DISH spun off EchoStar as a separate publicly-traded company in the form of a stock dividend distributed to DISH shareholders. In connection with the Spin-off, DISH contributed certain satellites, uplink and satellite transmission assets, real estate and other assets and related liabilities held by us to EchoStar. Our net assets distributed in connection with the Spin-off are summarized in Note 1. On December 30, 2007, we paid a dividend of $1.615 billion to EOC to enable DISH to fund the $1.0 billion cash contribution to EchoStar and for other general corporate purposes.

During 2008, we paid dividends totaling $1.150 billion to EOC for general corporate purposes. In addition, we purchased EchoStar XI from EOLLC II, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of DISH, and our affiliate, for its fair value of approximately $330 million. We assumed $17 million in vendor financing and the difference, or $313 million, was paid to our affiliate. We recorded the satellite at EOLLC II's carrying value of $200 million and recorded the difference, or $130 million, as a capital distribution to EOC.

Related Party Transactions with EchoStar

Following the Spin-off, EchoStar has operated as a separate public company and we have no continued ownership interest in EchoStar. However, a substantial majority of the voting power of the shares of both companies is owned beneficially by our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Charles W. Ergen.

EchoStar is our primary supplier of set-top boxes and digital broadcast operations and our key supplier of transponder leasing. Generally all agreements entered into in connection with the Spin-off are based on pricing equal to EchoStar's cost plus a fixed margin (unless noted differently below), which will vary depending on the nature of the products and services provided. Prior to the Spin-off, these products were provided and services were performed internally at cost. The terms of our agreements with EchoStar provide for an arbitration mechanism in the event we are unable to reach agreement with EchoStar as to the additional amounts payable for products and services, under which the arbitrator will determine the additional amounts payable by reference to the fair market value of the products and services supplied.

We and EchoStar also entered into certain transitional services agreements pursuant to which we obtain certain services and rights from EchoStar, EchoStar obtains certain services and rights from us, and we and EchoStar have indemnified each other against certain liabilities arising from our respective businesses. The following is a summary of the terms of the principle agreements that we have entered into with EchoStar that have an impact on our results of operations.

"Equipment sales — EchoStar"

Remanufactured Receiver Agreement. We entered into a remanufactured receiver agreement with EchoStar under which EchoStar has the right to purchase remanufactured receivers and accessories from us for a two-year period. EchoStar may terminate the remanufactured receiver agreement for any reason upon sixty days written notice to us. We may also terminate this agreement if certain entities acquire us.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

"Transitional services and other revenue — EchoStar"

Transition Services Agreement. We entered into a transition services agreement with EchoStar pursuant to which we, or one of our subsidiaries, provide certain transitional services to EchoStar. Under the transition services agreement, EchoStar has the right, but not the obligation, to receive the following services from us: finance, information technology, benefits administration, travel and event coordination, human resources, human resources development (training), program management, internal audit and corporate quality, legal, accounting and tax, and other support services.

The transition services agreement has a term of no longer than two years. We may terminate the transition services agreement with respect to a particular service for any reason upon thirty days prior written notice.

Management Services Agreement. In connection with the Spin-off, we entered into a management services agreement with EchoStar pursuant to which we make certain of our officers available to provide services (which are primarily legal and accounting services) to EchoStar. Specifically, Bernard L. Han, R. Stanton Dodge and Paul W. Orban remain employed by us, but also serve as EchoStar's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President and General Counsel, and Senior Vice President and Controller, respectively. In addition, Carl E. Vogel is employed as our Vice Chairman but also provides services to EchoStar as an advisor. EchoStar makes payments to us based upon an allocable portion of the personnel costs and expenses incurred by us with respect to such officers (taking into account wages and fringe benefits). These allocations are based upon the estimated percentages of time to be spent by our executive officers performing services for EchoStar under the management services agreement. EchoStar will also reimburse us for direct out-of-pocket costs incurred by us for management services provided to EchoStar. We and EchoStar evaluate all charges for reasonableness at least annually and make any adjustments to these charges as we and EchoStar mutually agree upon.

The management services agreement is for a one year period, and will be renewed automatically for successive one-year periods thereafter, unless terminated earlier (1) by EchoStar at any time upon at least 30 days' prior written notice, (2) by us at the end of any renewal term, upon at least 180 days' prior notice; and (3) by us upon written notice to EchoStar, following certain changes in control.

Real Estate Lease Agreement . During the third quarter 2008, we subleased space at 185 Varick Street, New York, New York to EchoStar for a period of approximately seven years. The rent on a per square foot basis for this sublease was comparable to per square foot rental rates of similar commercial property in the same geographic area at the time of the sublease, and EchoStar is responsible for its portion of the taxes, insurance, utilities and maintenance of the premises.

"Satellite and transmission expenses — EchoStar"

Broadcast Agreement. We entered into a broadcast agreement with EchoStar, whereby EchoStar provides broadcast services including teleport services such as transmission and downlinking, channel origination services, and channel management services, thereby enabling us to deliver satellite television programming to subscribers. The broadcast agreement has a term of two years; however, we have the right, but not the obligation, to extend the agreement annually for successive one-year periods for up to two additional years. We may terminate channel origination services and channel management services for any reason and without any liability upon sixty days written notice to EchoStar. If we terminate teleport services for a reason other than EchoStar's breach, we shall pay EchoStar a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the remainder of the expected cost of providing the teleport services.

Satellite Capacity Agreements. We have entered into satellite capacity agreements with EchoStar on a transitional basis. Pursuant to these agreements, we lease satellite capacity on satellites owned or leased by EchoStar. Certain DISH Network subscribers currently point their satellite antenna at these satellites and this agreement is designed to facilitate the separation of us and EchoStar by allowing a period of time for these DISH Network subscribers to be moved to satellites owned or leased by us following the Spin-off. The fees for the services to be provided under the satellite capacity agreements are based on spot market

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

prices for similar satellite capacity and will depend upon, among other things, the orbital location of the satellite and the frequency on which the satellite provides services. Generally, each satellite capacity agreement will terminate upon the earlier of: (a) the end of life or replacement of the satellite; (b) the date the satellite fails; (c) the date that the transponder on which service is being provided under the agreement fails; or (d) two years from the effective date of such agreement.

"Cost of sales — subscriber promotion subsidies — EchoStar"

Receiver Agreement. EchoStar is currently our sole supplier of set-top box receivers. During the year ended December 31, 2008, we purchased set-top box and other equipment from EchoStar totaling $1.492 billion. Of this amount, $168 million is included in "Cost of sales — subscriber promotion subsidies — EchoStar" on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. The remaining amount is included in "Inventories, net" and "Property and equipment, net" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Under our receiver agreement with EchoStar, we have the right but not the obligation to purchase receivers, accessories, and other equipment from EchoStar for a two year period. Additionally, EchoStar provides us with standard manufacturer warranties for the goods sold under the receiver agreement. We may terminate the receiver agreement for any reason upon sixty days written notice to EchoStar. We may also terminate the receiver agreement if certain entities were to acquire us. We also have the right, but not the obligation, to extend the receiver agreement annually for up to two years. The receiver agreement also includes an indemnification provision, whereby the parties indemnify each other for certain intellectual property matters.

"General and administrative — EchoStar"

Product Support Agreement. We need EchoStar to provide product support (including certain engineering and technical support services and IPTV functionality) for all receivers and related accessories that EchoStar has sold and will sell to us. As a result, we entered into a product support agreement, under which we have the right, but not the obligation, to receive product support services in respect of such receivers and related accessories. The term of the product support agreement is the economic life of such receivers and related accessories, unless terminated earlier. We may terminate the product support agreement for any reason upon sixty days prior written notice.

Real Estate Lease Agreements. We entered into lease agreements with EchoStar so that we can continue to operate certain properties that were distributed to EchoStar in the Spin-off. The rent on a per square foot basis for each of the leases is comparable to per square foot rental rates of similar commercial property in the same geographic area, and EchoStar is responsible for its portion of the taxes, insurance, utilities and maintenance of the premises. The term of each of the leases is set forth below:

Inverness Lease Agreement. The lease for 90 Inverness Circle East in Englewood, Colorado, is for a period of two years.

Meridian Lease Agreement. The lease for 9601 S. Meridian Blvd. in Englewood, Colorado, is for a period of two years with annual renewal options for up to three additional years.

Santa Fe Lease Agreement. The lease for 5701 S. Santa Fe Dr. in Littleton, Colorado, is for a period of two years with annual renewal options for up to three additional years.

Services Agreement. We entered into a services agreement with EchoStar under which we have the right, but not the obligation, to receive logistics, procurement and quality assurance services from EchoStar. This agreement has a term of two years. We may terminate the services agreement with respect to a particular service for any reason upon sixty days prior written notice.

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Tax sharing agreement

We entered into a tax sharing agreement with EchoStar which governs our and EchoStar's respective rights, responsibilities and obligations after the Spin-off with respect to taxes for the periods ending on or before the Spin-off. Generally, all pre-Spin-off taxes, including any taxes that are incurred as a result of restructuring activities undertaken to implement the Spin-off, will be borne by us, and we will indemnify EchoStar for such taxes. However, we will not be liable for and will not indemnify EchoStar for any taxes that are incurred as a result of the Spin-off or certain related transactions failing to qualify as tax-free distributions pursuant to any provision of Section 355 or Section 361 of the Code because of (i) a direct or indirect acquisition of any of EchoStar's stock, stock options or assets, (ii) any action that EchoStar takes or fails to take or (iii) any action that EchoStar takes that is inconsistent with the information and representations furnished to the IRS in connection with the request for the private letter ruling, or to counsel in connection with any opinion being delivered by counsel with respect to the Spin-off or certain related transactions. In such case, EchoStar will be solely liable for, and will indemnify us for, any resulting taxes, as well as any losses, claims and expenses. The tax sharing agreement terminates after the later of the full period of all applicable statutes of limitations including extensions or once all rights and obligations are fully effectuated or performed.

Other EchoStar transactions

Nimiq 5 Agreement. On March 11, 2008, EchoStar entered into a transponder service agreement (the "Transponder Agreement") with Bell ExpressVu Inc., in its capacity as General Partner of Bell ExpressVu Limited Partnership ("Bell ExpressVu"), which provides, among other things, for the provision by Bell ExpressVu to EchoStar of service on sixteen (16) BSS transponders on the Nimiq 5 satellite at the 72.7 W.L. orbital location. The Nimiq 5 satellite is expected to be launched in the second half of 2009. Bell ExpressVu currently has the right to receive service on the entire communications capacity of the Nimiq 5 satellite pursuant to an agreement with Telesat Canada. On March 11, 2008, EchoStar also entered into a transponder service agreement with DISH Network L.L.C. ("DISH L.L.C."), our wholly-owned subsidiary, pursuant to which DISH L.L.C. will receive service from EchoStar on all of the BSS transponders covered by the Transponder Agreement (the "DISH Agreement"). DISH guaranteed certain obligations of EchoStar under the Transponder Agreement.

Under the terms of the Transponder Agreement, EchoStar will make certain up-front payments to Bell ExpressVu through the service commencement date on the Nimiq 5 satellite and thereafter will make certain monthly payments to Bell ExpressVu for the remainder of the service term. Unless earlier terminated under the terms and conditions of the Transponder Agreement, the service term will expire fifteen years following the actual service commencement date of the Nimiq 5 satellite. Upon expiration of this initial term, EchoStar has the option to continue to receive service on the Nimiq 5 satellite on a month-to-month basis. Upon a launch failure, in-orbit failure or end-of-life of the Nimiq 5 satellite, and in certain other circumstances, EchoStar has certain rights to receive service from Bell ExpressVu on a replacement satellite.

Under the terms of the DISH Agreement, DISH L.L.C. will make certain monthly payments to EchoStar commencing when the Nimiq 5 satellite is placed into service (the "In-Service Date") and continuing through the service term. Unless earlier terminated under the terms and conditions of the DISH Agreement, the service term will expire ten years following the In-Service Date. Upon expiration of the initial term, DISH L.L.C. has the option to renew the DISH Agreement on a year-to-year basis through the end-of-life of the Nimiq 5 satellite. Upon a launch failure, in-orbit failure or end-of-life of the Nimiq 5 satellite, and in certain other circumstances, DISH L.L.C. has certain rights to receive service from EchoStar on a replacement satellite.

QuetzSat-1 Lease Agreement. On November 24, 2008, EchoStar entered into a satellite service agreement with SES, which provides, among other things, for the provision by SES to EchoStar of service on 32 DBS

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DISH DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

transponders on the new QuetzSat-1 satellite expected to be placed in service at the 77 degree orbital location. SES will start the procurement process for the QuetzSat-1 satellite immediately. On November 24, 2008, EchoStar also entered into a transponder service agreement with us pursuant to which we will receive service from EchoStar on 24 of the DBS transponders.

Under the terms of the transponder service agreement, we will make certain monthly payments to EchoStar commencing when the QuetzSat-1 satellite is placed into service and continuing through the service term. Unless earlier terminated under the terms and conditions of the transponder service agreement, the service term will expire ten years following the actual service commencement date. Upon expiration of the initial term, we have the option to renew the transponder service agreement on a year-to-year basis through the end-of-life of the QuetzSat-1 satellite. Upon a launch failure, in-orbit failure or end-of-life of the QuetzSat-1 satellite, and in certain other circumstances, we have certain rights to receive service from EchoStar on a replacement satellite.

Exhibit 21

DISH DBS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES
As of December 31, 2008

Subsidiary	State or Country of Incorporation	Name Doing Business As
DISH Network L.L.C.	Colorado	ESLLC
EchoStar Satellite Operating L.L.C.	Colorado	SATCO
Echosphere L.L.C.	Colorado	Echosphere
DISH Network Service L.L.C.	Colorado	DNSLLC

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Section 302 Certification

I, Charles W. Ergen, certify that:

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

Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Charles W. Ergen
Chairman of the Board of Directors
and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Section 302 Certification

I, Bernard L. Han, certify that:

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

Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Bernard L. Han
Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Section 906 Certification

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of DISH DBS Corporation (the "Company") hereby certifies that to the best of his knowledge the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 16, 2009

Name: */s/ Charles W. Ergen*

Title: Chairman of the Board of Directors
and Chief Executive Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

EXHIBIT 32.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Section 906 Certification

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of DISH DBS Corporation (the "Company") hereby certifies that to the best of his knowledge the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 16, 2009

Name: */s/ Bernard L. Han*

Title: Chief Financial Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

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PETITIONER'S EXHIBIT

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

OR

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____ .

Commission file number: 333-31929

EchoStar DBS Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Colorado	**84-1328967**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
9601 South Meridian Boulevard **Englewood, Colorado**	**80112**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (303) 723-1000

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☑

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☑

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

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

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 ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☑ Smaller reporting company

☐

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☑

As of February 25, 2008, the Registrant's outstanding common stock consisted of 1,015 shares of common stock, $0.01 par value.

The Registrant meets the conditions set forth in General Instructions (I)(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-K and is therefore filing this Annual report on Form 10-K with the reduced disclosure format.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents are incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference:

None

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Section 302 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Section 302 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Section 906 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Section 906 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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* This item has been omitted pursuant to the reduced disclosure format as set forth in General Instructions (I) (2) (a) and (c) of Form 10-K.

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DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 throughout this report. Whenever you read a statement that is not simply a statement of historical fact (such as when we describe what we "believe," "intend," "plan," "estimate," "expect" or "anticipate" will occur and other similar statements), you must remember that our expectations may not be correct, even though we believe they are reasonable. We do not guarantee that any future transactions or events described herein will happen as described or that they will happen at all. You should read this report completely and with the understanding that actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. Whether actual events or results will conform to our expectations and predictions is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. For further discussion see *Item 1A. Risk Factors.* The risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- we face intense and increasing competition from satellite and cable television providers as well as new competitors, including telephone companies; our competitors are increasingly offering video service bundled with 2-way high-speed Internet access and telephone services that consumers may find attractive and which are likely to further increase competition. We also expect to face increasing competition from content and other providers who distribute video services directly to consumers over the Internet;
- as technology changes, and in order to remain competitive, we will have to upgrade or replace some, or all, subscriber equipment periodically and make substantial investments in our infrastructure. For example, the increase in demand for high definition ("HD") programming requires not only upgrades to customer premises equipment but also substantial increases in satellite capacity. We may not be able to pass on to our customers the entire cost of these upgrades and there can be no assurance that we will be able to effectively compete with the HD programming offerings of our competitors;
- we rely on EchoStar Corporation ("EchoStar"), which was owned by DISH Network Corporation ("DNC"), our ultimate parent company, prior to its separation from DNC (the "Spin-off") as described in this Annual Report, to design and develop set-top boxes and other digital equipment for the DISH Network®. Equipment costs may increase beyond our current expectations; we may be unable to renew agreements on acceptable terms or at all; EchoStar's inability to develop and produce or our inability to obtain equipment with the latest technology could affect our subscriber acquisition and churn and cause related revenue to decline;
- DISH Network subscriber growth may decrease and subscriber turnover may increase, which may occur for a variety of factors, including some, such as worsening economic conditions, that are outside of our control and others, such as our own operational inefficiencies, customer satisfaction with our products and services including our customer service performance, and our spending on promotional packages for new and existing subscribers, that will require us to invest in additional resources in order to overcome;
- subscriber acquisition costs may increase and the competitive environment may require us to increase promotional spending or accept lower subscriber acquisitions and higher subscriber churn; we may also have difficulty controlling other costs of continuing to maintain and grow our subscriber base;
- satellite programming signals are subject to theft; and we are vulnerable to subscriber fraud; theft of service will continue and could increase in the future, causing us to lose subscribers and revenue, and also resulting in higher costs to us;
- we depend on others to produce programming; programming costs may increase beyond our current expectations; we may be unable to obtain or renew programming agreements on acceptable terms or at all; existing programming agreements could be subject to cancellation; we may be denied access to sports programming; foreign programming is increasingly offered on other platforms; our inability to obtain or renew attractive programming could cause our subscriber additions and related revenue to decline and could cause our subscriber turnover to increase;
- current dislocations in the credit markets, which have significantly impacted the availability and pricing of financing, particularly in the high yield debt and leveraged credit markets, may significantly constrain our ability to obtain financing to support our growth initiatives. Such financing may not be available on terms that would be attractive to us or at all;
- we depend on Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") program access rules and the Telecommunications Act of 1996 as Amended to secure nondiscriminatory access to programming

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produced by others, neither of which assure that we have fair access to all programming that we need to remain competitive;

- our industry is heavily regulated by the FCC. Those regulations could become more burdensome at any time, causing us to expend additional resources on compliance;
- if we are unsuccessful in subsequent appeals in the Tivo case or in defending against claims that our alternate technology infringes Tivo's patent, we could be prohibited from distributing DVRs or be required to modify or eliminate certain user-friendly DVR features that we currently offer to consumers. The adverse affect on our business could be material. We could also have to pay substantial additional damages;
- if our EchoStar X satellite experienced a significant failure, we could lose the ability to deliver local network channels in many markets; if either of our EchoStar VII or the EchoStar VIII satellite experienced a significant failure, we could lose the ability to provide certain programming to the continental United States;
- our satellite launches may be delayed or fail, or our owned or leased satellites may fail in orbit prior to the end of their scheduled lives causing extended interruptions of some of the channels we offer;
- we currently do not have commercial insurance covering losses incurred from the failure of satellite launches and/or in-orbit satellites that we own or that we lease from EchoStar;
- service interruptions arising from technical anomalies on satellites or on-ground components of our direct broadcast satellite system, or caused by war, terrorist activities or natural disasters, may cause customer cancellations or otherwise harm our business;
- we depend heavily on complex information technologies; weaknesses in our information technology systems could have an adverse impact on our business; we may have difficulty attracting and retaining qualified personnel to maintain our information technology infrastructure;
- we are a wholly-owned subsidiary of DNC, which controls all of our voting power and appoints all of our officers and directors; as a result, we may face actual or perceived conflicts of interest with EchoStar in a number of areas relating to past and ongoing relationships between DNC and EchoStar, including: (i) cross officerships, directorships and stock ownership, (ii) intercompany transactions, and (iii) intercompany agreements between DNC and certain of its subsidiaries and EchoStar and certain of EchoStar's subsidiaries, including those that were entered into in connection with the Spin-Off and (iv) future business opportunities;
- we rely on key personnel including Charles W. Ergen, our chairman and chief executive officer, and other executives, certain of whom will for some period also have responsibilities with EchoStar through their positions at EchoStar or DNC's management services agreement with EchoStar;
- we may be unable to obtain needed retransmission consents, FCC authorizations or export licenses, and we may lose our current or future authorizations;
- we are party to various lawsuits which, if adversely decided, could have a significant adverse impact on our business;
- we may be unable to obtain patent licenses from holders of intellectual property or redesign our products to avoid patent infringement;
- we depend on telecommunications providers, independent retailers and others to solicit orders for DISH Network services. Certain of these resellers account for a significant percentage of our total new subscriber acquisitions. A number of these resellers are not exclusive to us and also offer competitors' products and services. Loss of one or more of these relationships could have an adverse effect on our net new subscriber additions and certain of our other key operating metrics because we may not be able to develop comparable alternative distribution channels;
- we are highly leveraged and subject to numerous constraints on our ability to raise additional debt;
- we may pursue acquisitions, business combinations, strategic partnerships, divestitures and other significant transactions that involve uncertainties; these transactions may require us to raise additional capital, which may not be available on acceptable terms. These transactions, which could become

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substantial over time, involve a high degree of risk and could expose us to significant financial losses if the underlying ventures are not successful;

- weakness in the global or U.S. economy may harm our business generally, and adverse political or economic developments, including increased mortgage defaults as a result of subprime lending practices and increasing oil prices, may impact some of our markets;
- DNC periodically evaluates and tests its internal control over financial reporting in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This evaluation and testing of internal control over financial reporting includes our operations. Although DNC's management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2007, if in the future DNC is unable to report that its internal control over financial reporting is effective (or if DNC's auditors do not agree with DNC management's assessment of the effectiveness of, or are unable to express an opinion on, DNC's internal control over financial reporting), investors, customers and business partners could lose confidence in our financial reports, which could have a material adverse effect on our business; and
- we may face other risks described from time to time in periodic and current reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

All cautionary statements made herein should be read as being applicable to all forward-looking statements wherever they appear. In this connection, investors should consider the risks described herein and should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

We assume no responsibility for updating forward-looking information contained or incorporated by reference herein or in other reports we file with the SEC.

In this report, the words "EDBS," the "Company," "we," "our" and "us" refer to EchoStar DBS Corporation and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires. "DNC" refers to DISH Network Corporation, our ultimate parent company, and its subsidiaries. "EchoStar" refers to EchoStar Corporation and its subsidiaries.

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PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

Brief Description of Our Business

EDBS is a holding company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of DISH Network Corporation ("DNC"), a publicly traded company listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. EDBS was formed under Colorado law in January 1996. We refer readers of this report to DNC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

DNC, formerly known as EchoStar Communications Corporation, is a leading provider of satellite delivered digital television to customers across the United States. DNC's services include hundreds of video, audio and data channels, interactive television channels, digital video recording, high definition television, international programming, professional installation and 24-hour customer service.

We started offering subscription television services on the DISH Network®in March 1996. As of December 31, 2007, the DISH Network had approximately 13.780 million subscribers. Our fleet of owned and leased satellites and satellite capacity enables us to offer over 2,700 video and audio channels to consumers across the United States. Since we use many of these channels for local programming, no particular consumer could subscribe to all channels, but all are available using small consumer satellite antennae, or dishes. We promote the DISH Network programming packages as providing our subscribers with a better "price-to-value" relationship than those available from other subscription television providers. We believe that there continues to be unsatisfied demand for high quality, reasonably priced television programming services.

Our principal business strategy is to continue developing our subscription television service in the United States to provide consumers with a fully competitive alternative to others in the pay TV industry.

On January 1, 2008, DNC completed the Spin-off of our technology and certain infrastructure assets into a separate publicly-traded company, EchoStar Corporation, formerly known as EchoStar Holding Corporation, which was incorporated in Nevada on October 12, 2007.

In connection with the Spin-off, DNC contributed certain satellites, uplink and satellite transmission assets, real estate and other assets and related liabilities held by us, including $1.0 billion of cash, to EchoStar. Following the Spin-off, DNC and EchoStar will operate separately, and neither we nor DNC will have any interest in the assets and related liabilities contributed by DNC to EchoStar as part of the Spin-off. The effects of the contribution of the assets and liabilities previously held by us to EchoStar are not reflected in our historical consolidated financial statements for periods prior to January 1, 2008.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act and accordingly file our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The public may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. As an electronic filer, our public filings are also maintained on the SEC's Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that website is http://www.sec.gov.

WEBSITE ACCESS

Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also may be accessed free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we have electronically filed such material with, or furnished it to, the SEC. The address of that website is http://www.dishnetwork.com .

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We have adopted a written code of ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees, including our principal executive officer and senior financial officers, in accordance with Section 406 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission promulgated thereunder. Our code of ethics is available on our corporate website at http://www.dishnetwork.com . In the event that we make changes in, or provide waivers of, the provisions of this code of ethics that the SEC requires us to disclose, we intend to disclose these events on our website.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of or that we currently believe to be immaterial also may become important factors that affect us.

If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We compete with other subscription television service providers and traditional broadcasters, which could affect our ability to grow and increase our earnings and other operating metrics.

We compete in the subscription television service industry against other DBS television providers, cable television and other system operators offering video, audio and data programming and entertainment services. We compete with these providers and operators on a number of fronts, including programming, price, ancillary features and services such as availability and quality of HD programming, VOD services, DVR functionality and customer services, as well as subscriber acquisition and retention programs and promotions. Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources than we have. Our earnings and other operating metrics could be materially and adversely affected if we are unable to compete successfully with these and other new providers of multi-channel video programming services.

We believe that the availability and extent of HD programming has become and will continue to be a significant factor in consumer's choice among multi-channel video providers. Although we believe we currently offer consumers a compelling amount of HD programming content, other multi-channel video providers may have more successfully marketed and promoted their HD programming packages and may also be better equipped to increase their HD offerings to respond to increasing consumer demand for this content. For example, cable companies are able to offer local network channels in HD in more markets than we can, and DirecTV could offer over 150 channels of HD programming by satellite in the near future. We could be further disadvantaged to the extent a significant number of local broadcasters begin offering local channels in HD because we will not initially be in a position to offer local networks in HD in all of the markets that we serve. We may be required to make substantial additional investments in infrastructure to respond to competitive pressure to deliver additional HD programming, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to compete effectively with HD program offerings from other video providers.

Cable television operators have a large, established customer base, and many cable operators have made significant investments in programming. Cable television operators continue to leverage their incumbency advantages relative to satellite operators by, among other things, bundling their video service with 2-way high speed Internet access and telephone services. Cable television operators are also able to provide local and other programming in a larger number of geographic areas. As a result of these and other factors, we may not be able to continue to expand our subscriber base or compete effectively against cable television operators.

Some digital cable platforms currently offer a VOD service that enables subscribers to choose from an extensive library of programming selections for viewing at their convenience. We are continuing to develop our own VOD service experience through automatic video downloads to hard drives in certain of our satellite receivers, the inclusion of broadband connectivity components in certain of our satellite receivers, and other technologies. There can be no assurance that our VOD services will successfully compare with offerings from other video providers.

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On February 28, 2008, Liberty Media Corporation ("Liberty") exchanged its 16.3% stake in News Corporation for News Corporation's stake in DirecTV, together with regional sports networks in Denver, Pittsburg and Seattle. Liberty has ownership interests in diverse world-wide programming content and other related businesses. These assets provide competitive advantages to DirecTV with respect to the acquisition of programming, content and other valuable business opportunities.

In addition, DirecTV's satellite receivers and services are offered through a significantly greater number of consumer electronics stores than ours. As a result of this and other factors, our services are less well known to consumers than those of DirecTV. Due to this relative lack of consumer awareness and other factors, we are at a competitive marketing disadvantage compared to DirecTV. DirecTV also offers exclusive programming that may be attractive to prospective subscribers, and may have access to discounts on programming not available to us. DirecTV launched a satellite in July 2007 with plans to launch another satellite in early 2008 in order to offer local and national programming in HD to most of the U.S. population. Although we have launched our own HD initiatives, if DirecTV fully implements these plans, it may have an additional competitive advantage.

New entrants in the subscription satellite services business may also have a competitive advantage over us in deploying some new products and technologies because of the substantial costs we may be required to incur to make new products or technologies available across our installed base of over 13 million subscribers.

Most areas of the United States can receive between three and 10 free over-the-air broadcast channels, including local content most consumers consider important. The FCC has allocated additional digital spectrum to these broadcasters, which can be used to transmit multiple additional programming channels. Our business could be adversely affected by increased program offerings by traditional over-the-air broadcasters.

New technologies could also have an adverse effect on the demand for our DBS services. For example, we face an increasingly significant competitive threat from the build-out of advanced fiber optic networks by companies such as Verizon Communications, Inc. ("Verizon") and AT&T that allows them to offer video services bundled with traditional phone and high speed Internet directly to millions of homes. In addition, telephone companies and other entities are implementing and supporting digital video compression over existing telephone lines which may allow them to offer video services without having to build new infrastructure. We also expect to face increasing competition from content and other providers who distribute video services directly to consumers over the Internet.

With the large increase in the number of consumers with broadband service, a significant amount of video content has become available on the Internet for users to download and view on their personal computers and other devices. In addition, there are several initiatives by companies to make it easier to view Internet-based video on television and personal computer screens. We also could face competition from content and other providers who distribute video services directly to consumers via digital air waves.

Mergers, joint ventures, and alliances among franchise, wireless or private cable television operators, telephone companies and others also may result in providers capable of offering television services in competition with us.

Increased subscriber turnover could harm our financial performance.

Our future subscriber churn may be negatively impacted by a number of factors, including but not limited to, an increase in competition from existing competitors and new entrants offering more compelling promotions, customer satisfaction with our products and services including our customer service performance, whether we are able to offer promotions that customers view as compelling on cost effective terms, as well as our ability to successfully introduce new advanced products and services. Competitor bundling of video services with 2-way high speed Internet access and telephone services may also contribute more significantly to churn over time. There can be no assurance that these and other factors will not contribute to relatively higher churn than we have experienced historically. Additionally, certain of our promotions allow consumers with relatively lower credit scores to become subscribers and these subscribers typically churn at a higher rate. In addition, if adverse conditions in the economy continue or conditions worsen, we would expect that our subscriber churn would increase. In particular, subscriber churn may increase with respect to subscribers who purchase our lower tier programming packages and who may be more sensitive to deteriorating economic conditions.

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Additionally, as the size of our subscriber base increases, even if our churn percentage remains constant or declines, increasing numbers of gross new DISH Network subscribers are required to sustain our net subscriber growth rates.

Increases in theft of our signal, or our competitors' signals, also could cause subscriber churn to increase in future periods. There can be no assurance that our existing security measures will not be further compromised or that any future security measures we may implement will be effective in reducing theft of our programming signals.

Increased subscriber acquisition and retention costs could adversely affect our financial performance.

In addition to leasing receivers, we generally subsidize installation and all or a portion of the cost of receiver systems in order to attract new DISH Network subscribers. Our costs to acquire subscribers, and to a lesser extent our subscriber retention costs, can vary significantly from period to period and can cause material variability to our net income (loss) and free cash flow.

In addition to new subscriber acquisition costs, we incur costs to retain existing subscribers. In an effort to reduce subscriber turnover, we offer existing subscribers a variety of options for upgraded and add on equipment. We generally lease receivers and subsidize installation of receiver systems under these subscriber retention programs. We also upgrade or replace subscriber equipment periodically as technology changes. As a consequence, our retention and our capital expenditures related to our equipment lease program for existing subscribers will increase, at least in the short term, to the extent we subsidize the costs of those upgrades and replacements. Our capital expenditures related to subscriber retention programs could also increase in the future to the extent we increase penetration of our equipment lease program for existing subscribers, if we introduce other more aggressive promotions, if we offer existing subscribers more aggressive promotions for HD receivers or receivers with other enhanced technologies, or for other reasons.

Cash necessary to fund retention programs and total subscriber acquisition costs are expected to be satisfied from existing cash and marketable investment securities balances and cash generated from operations to the extent available. We may, however, decide to raise additional capital in the future to meet these requirements. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on acceptable terms, or at all, if needed in the future.

In particular, current dislocations in the credit markets, which have significantly impacted the availability and pricing of financing, particularly in the high yield debt and leveraged credit markets, may significantly constrain our ability to obtain financing to support our growth initiatives. These developments in the credit markets may have a significant effect on our cost of financing and our liquidity position and may, as a result, cause us to defer or abandon profitable business strategies that we would otherwise pursue if financing were available on acceptable terms.

In addition, any material increase in subscriber acquisition or retention costs from current levels could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Satellite programming signals have been subject to theft, and we are vulnerable to subscriber fraud, which could cause us to lose subscribers and revenue.

Increases in theft of our signal, or our competitors' signals, could also limit subscriber growth and cause subscriber churn to increase. We use microchips embedded in credit card-sized access cards, called "smart cards," or security chips in our receiver systems to control access to authorized programming content. However, our signal encryption has been compromised by theft of service, and even though we continue to respond to compromises of our encryption system with security measures intended to make signal theft of our programming more difficult, theft of our signal is increasing. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in reducing or controlling theft of our service.

During 2005, we replaced our smart cards in order to reduce theft of our service. However, the smart card replacement did not fully secure our system, and we have since implemented software patches and other security measures to help protect our service. Nevertheless, these security measures are short-term fixes and we remain susceptible to additional signal theft. Therefore, we have developed a plan to replace our existing smart cards and/or security chips to re-secure our signals for a longer term which will commence later this year and is expected to take

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approximately nine to twelve months to complete. While our existing smart cards installed in 2005 remain under warranty, we could incur operational costs in excess of $50 million in connection with our smart card replacement program.

We are also vulnerable to fraud, particularly in the acquisition of new subscribers. While we are addressing the impact of subscriber fraud through a number of actions, including eliminating certain payment options for subscribers, such as the use of pre-paid debit cards, there can be no assurance that we will not continue to experience fraud which could impact our subscriber growth and churn.

Our local programming strategy faces uncertainty.

SHVIA generally gives satellite companies a statutory copyright license to retransmit local broadcast channels by satellite back into the market from which they originated, subject to obtaining the retransmission consent of the local network station. If we fail to reach retransmission consent agreements with broadcasters we cannot carry their signals. This could have an adverse effect on our strategy to compete with cable and other satellite companies which provide local signals. While we have been able to reach retransmission consent agreements with most local network stations in markets where we currently offer local channels by satellite, roll-out of local channels in additional cities will require that we obtain additional retransmission agreements. We cannot be sure that we will secure these agreements or that we will secure new agreements upon the expiration of our current retransmission consent agreements, some of which are short term.

We depend on the Cable Act for access to others' programming.

We purchase a large percentage of our programming from cable-affiliated programmers. The Cable Act's provisions prohibiting exclusive contracting practices with cable affiliated programmers were extended for another five-year period in September 2007. Cable companies have appealed the FCC's decision. We cannot predict the outcome or timing of that litigation. Any change in the Cable Act and the FCC's rules that permit the cable industry or cable-affiliated programmers to discriminate against competing businesses, such as ours, in the sale of programming could adversely affect our ability to acquire cable-affiliated programming at all or to acquire programming on a cost-effective basis. Further, the FCC generally has not shown a willingness to enforce the program access rules aggressively. As a result, we may be limited in our ability to obtain access (or nondiscriminatory access) to programming from programmers that are affiliated with the cable system operators.

In addition, affiliates of certain cable providers have denied us access to sports programming they feed to their cable systems terrestrially, rather than by satellite. To the extent that cable operators deliver additional programming terrestrially in the future, they may assert that this additional programming is also exempt from the program access laws. These restrictions on our access to programming could materially and adversely affect our ability to compete in regions serviced by these cable providers.

We depend on others to produce programming.

We depend on third parties to provide us with programming services. Unlike our larger cable and satellite competitors, we have not made significant investments in programming providers. Our programming agreements have remaining terms ranging from less than one to up to ten years and contain various renewal and cancellation provisions. We may not be able to renew these agreements on favorable terms or at all, and these agreements may be canceled prior to expiration of their original term. If we are unable to renew any of these agreements or the other parties cancel the agreements, we cannot assure you that we would be able to obtain substitute programming, or that such substitute programming would be comparable in quality or cost to our existing programming. In addition, we expect programming costs to continue to increase. We may be unable to pass programming costs on to our customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face increasing competition from other distributors of foreign language programming.

We face increasing competition from other distributors of foreign language programming, including programming distributed over the Internet. There can be no assurance that we will continue to experience growth in subscribers to our foreign-language programming services. In addition, the increasing availability of foreign language

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programming from our competitors, which in certain cases has resulted from our inability to renew programming agreements on an exclusive basis or at all, could contribute to an increase in our subscriber churn. Our agreements with distributors of foreign language programming have varying expiration dates, and some agreements are on a month-to-month basis. There can be no assurance that we will be able to renew these agreements on acceptable terms or at all.

We are subject to significant regulatory oversight and changes in applicable regulatory requirements could adversely affect our business.

DBS operators are subject to significant government regulation, primarily by the FCC and, to a certain extent, by Congress, other federal agencies and international, state and local authorities. Depending upon the circumstances, noncompliance with legislation or regulations promulgated by these entities could result in the suspension or revocation of our licenses or registrations, the termination or loss of contracts or the imposition of contractual damages, civil fines or criminal penalties any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. You should review the regulatory disclosures under the caption "*Item 1. Business — Government Regulation — FCC Regulation under the Communications Act*" in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by DNC for the year ended December 31, 2007.

During January 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld a Texas jury verdict that certain of our digital video recorders, or DVRs, infringed a patent held by Tivo.

If we are unsuccessful in subsequent appeals or in defending against claims that our alternate technology infringes Tivo's patent, we could be prohibited from distributing DVRs or be required to modify or eliminate certain user-friendly DVR features that we currently offer to consumers. In that event, we would be at a significant disadvantage to our competitors who could offer this functionality and, while we would attempt to provide that functionality through other manufacturers, the adverse affect on our business could be material. We could also have to pay substantial additional damages.

We currently have no commercial insurance coverage on the satellites we own.

We do not use commercial insurance to mitigate the potential financial impact of in-orbit failures because we believe that the cost of insurance premiums is uneconomical relative to the risk of satellite failure. We believe we generally have access to satellite capacity sufficient to recover, in a relatively short time frame, transmission of most of our critical programming in the event one of the in-orbit satellites we own or lease fails. We could not, however, recover certain local markets, international and other niche programming. Further, programming continuity cannot be assured in the event of multiple satellite losses.

We currently do not have adequate backup satellite capacity to recover all of the local network channels broadcast from our EchoStar X satellite in the event of a complete failure of that satellite. Therefore, our ability to deliver local channels in many markets, as well as our ability to comply with SHVERA requirements without incurring significant additional costs, depends on, among other things, the continued successful commercial operation of EchoStar X.

We also depend on EchoStar VIII, which we now lease from EchoStar, to provide service for us in the continental United States at least until such time as our EchoStar XI satellite has commenced commercial operation, which is currently expected to occur in mid-year 2008. Otherwise in the event that EchoStar VIII experienced a total or substantial failure, we could transmit many, but not all, of those channels from other in-orbit satellites.

Our satellites are subject to risks related to launch.

Satellite launches are subject to significant risks, including launch failure, incorrect orbital placement or improper commercial operation. Certain launch vehicles that may be used by us have either unproven track records or have experienced launch failures in the past. The risks of launch delay and failure are usually greater when the launch vehicle does not have a track record of previous successful flights. Launch failures result in significant delays in the deployment of satellites because of the need both to construct replacement satellites, which can take more than two years, and to obtain other launch opportunities. Such significant delays could materially and adversely affect our

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ability to generate revenues. If we were unable to obtain launch insurance, or obtain launch insurance at rates we deem commercially reasonable, and a significant launch failure were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues and fund future satellite procurement and launch opportunities.

In addition, the occurrence of future launch failures may materially and adversely affect our ability to insure the launch of our satellites at commercially reasonable premiums, if at all. Please see further discussion under the caption "*We currently have no commercial insurance coverage on the satellites we own*" above.

Our satellites are subject to significant operational risks.

Satellites are subject to significant operational risks while in orbit. These risks include malfunctions, commonly referred to as anomalies, that have occurred in our satellites and the satellites of other operators as a result of various factors, such as satellite manufacturers' errors, problems with the power systems or control systems of the satellites and general failures resulting from operating satellites in the harsh environment of space.

Although we work closely with the satellite manufacturers to determine and eliminate the cause of anomalies in new satellites and provide for redundancies of many critical components in the satellites, we may experience anomalies in the future, whether of the types described above or arising from the failure of other systems or components.

Any single anomaly or series of anomalies could materially and adversely affect our operations and revenues and our relationship with current customers, as well as our ability to attract new customers for our multi-channel video services. In particular, future anomalies may result in the loss of individual transponders on a satellite, a group of transponders on that satellite or the entire satellite, depending on the nature of the anomaly. Anomalies may also reduce the expected useful life of a satellite, thereby reducing the channels that could be offered using that satellite, or create additional expenses due to the need to provide replacement or back-up satellites. You should review the disclosures relating to satellite anomalies set forth under Note 4 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Meteoroid events pose a potential threat to all in-orbit satellites. The probability that meteoroids will damage those satellites increases significantly when the Earth passes through the particulate stream left behind by comets. Occasionally, increased solar activity also poses a potential threat to all in-orbit satellites.

Some decommissioned spacecraft are in uncontrolled orbits which pass through the geostationary belt at various points, and present hazards to operational spacecraft, including our satellites. We may be required to perform maneuvers to avoid collisions and these maneuvers may prove unsuccessful or could reduce the useful life of the satellite through the expenditure of fuel to perform these maneuvers. The loss, damage or destruction of any of our satellites as a result of an electrostatic storm, collision with space debris, malfunction or other event could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our satellites have minimum design lives of 12 years, but could fail or suffer reduced capacity before then.

Our ability to earn revenue depends on the usefulness of our satellites, each of which has a limited useful life. A number of factors affect the useful lives of the satellites, including, among other things, the quality of their construction, the durability of their component parts, the ability to continue to maintain proper orbit and control over the satellite's functions, the efficiency of the launch vehicle used, and the remaining on-board fuel following orbit insertion. Generally, the minimum design life of each of our satellites is 12 years. We can provide no assurance, however, as to the actual useful lives of the satellites.

In the event of a failure or loss of any of our satellites, we may need to acquire or lease additional satellite capacity or relocate one of our other satellites and use it as a replacement for the failed or lost satellite, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. A relocation would require FCC approval and, among other things, a showing to the FCC that the replacement satellite would not cause additional interference compared to the failed or lost satellite. We cannot be certain that we could obtain such FCC approval. If we choose to use a satellite in this manner, this use could adversely affect our ability to meet the operation deadlines associated with our authorizations. Failure to meet those deadlines could result in the loss of such authorizations, which would have an adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues.

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Complex technology used in our business could become obsolete.

Our operating results are dependent to a significant extent upon our ability to continue to introduce new products and services on a timely basis and to reduce costs of our existing products and services. We may not be able to successfully identify new product or service opportunities or develop and market these opportunities in a timely or cost-effective manner. The success of new product development depends on many factors, including proper identification of customer need, cost, timely completion and introduction, differentiation from offerings of competitors and market acceptance.

Technology in the multi-channel video programming industry changes rapidly as new technologies are developed, which could cause our services and products to become obsolete. We and our suppliers may not be able to keep pace with technological developments. If the new technologies on which we intend to focus our research and development investments fail to achieve acceptance in the marketplace, our competitive position could be impaired causing a reduction in our revenues and earnings. We may also be at a competitive disadvantage in developing and introducing complex new products and technologies because of the substantial costs we may incur in making these products or technologies available across our installed base of over 13 million subscribers. For example, our competitors could be the first to obtain proprietary technologies that are perceived by the market as being superior. Further, after we have incurred substantial research and development costs, one or more of the technologies under our development, or under development by one or more of our strategic partners, could become obsolete prior to its introduction. In addition, delays in the delivery of components or other unforeseen problems in our DBS system may occur that could materially and adversely affect our ability to generate revenue, offer new services and remain competitive.

Technological innovation is important to our success and depends, to a significant degree, on the work of technically skilled employees. Competition for the services of these types of employees is vigorous. We may not be able to attract and retain these employees. If we are unable to attract and retain appropriately technically skilled employees, our competitive position could be materially and adversely affected.

We may have potential conflicts of interest with EchoStar.

We are a wholly-owned subsidiary of DNC, which controls all of our voting power and appoints all of our officers and directors. As a result of DNC's control over us, questions relating to conflicts of interest may arise between EchoStar and us in a number of areas relating to past and ongoing relationships between DNC and EchoStar. Areas in which conflicts of interest between EchoStar and us, as a result of our relationship with DNC, could arise include, but are not limited to, the following:

- *Cross officerships, directorships and stock ownership.* DNC has significant overlap in directors and executive officers with EchoStar, which may lead to conflicting interests for us, as a result of our relationship with DNC. For instance, certain of DNC's executive officers, including Charles W. Ergen, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of DNC and us, serve as executive officers of EchoStar. Three of DNC's executive officers provide management services to EchoStar pursuant to a management services agreement between EchoStar and DNC. These individuals may have actual or apparent conflicts of interest with respect to matters involving or affecting each company. Furthermore, DNC's board of directors includes persons who are members of the board of directors of EchoStar, including Mr. Ergen, who serves as the Chairman of EchoStar, DNC and us. The executive officers and the members of DNC's board of directors who overlap with EchoStar will have fiduciary duties to EchoStar's shareholders. For example, there will be the potential for a conflict of interest when we or EchoStar look at acquisitions and other corporate opportunities that may be suitable for both companies. In addition, DNC's directors and officers own EchoStar stock and options to purchase EchoStar stock, which they acquired or were granted prior to the Spin-off of EchoStar from DNC, including Mr. Ergen, who owns approximately 50.0% of the total equity and controls approximately 80.0% of the voting power of each of EchoStar and DNC. These ownership interests could create actual, apparent or potential conflicts of interest when these individuals are faced with decisions that could have different implications for DNC and EchoStar.

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- *Intercompany agreements related to the Spin-off.* DNC and certain of its subsidiaries have entered into agreements with EchoStar and certain of its subsidiaries pursuant to which DNC will provide EchoStar with certain management, administrative, accounting, tax, legal and other services, for which EchoStar will pay DNC its cost plus an additional amount that is equal to a fixed percentage of DNC's cost. In addition, DNC and its subsidiaries have entered into a number of intercompany agreements covering matters such as tax sharing and EchoStar's responsibility for certain liabilities previously undertaken by DNC for certain of EchoStar's businesses. DNC and its subsidiaries have also entered into certain commercial agreements with EchoStar pursuant to which EchoStar will, among other things, be obligated to sell to a subsidiary of us at specified prices, set-top boxes and related equipment. The terms of these agreements were established while EchoStar was a wholly-owned subsidiary of DNC and were not the result of arm's length negotiations. In addition, conflicts could arise between DNC and EchoStar in the interpretation or any extension or renegotiation of these existing agreements.
- *Future intercompany transactions.* In the future, EchoStar or its affiliates may enter into transactions with DNC, us or other subsidiaries or affiliates of DNC. Although the terms of any such transactions will be established based upon negotiations between EchoStar and DNC and, when appropriate, subject to the approval of the disinterested directors on DNC's board or a committee of disinterested directors, there can be no assurance that the terms of any such transactions will be as favorable to DNC, us or other subsidiaries or affiliates of DNC as may otherwise be obtained in arm's length negotiations.
- *Business opportunities.* We have retained interests in various U.S. and international companies that have subsidiaries or controlled affiliates that own or operate domestic or foreign services that may compete with services offered by EchoStar. We may also compete with EchoStar when we participate in auctions for spectrum or orbital slots for our satellites. In addition, EchoStar may in the future use its satellites, uplink and transmission assets to compete directly against us in the subscription television business.

Neither we nor DNC may be able to resolve any potential conflicts, and, even if either we or DNC do so, the resolution may be less favorable than if either we or DNC were dealing with an unaffiliated party.

DNC does not have any agreements with EchoStar that restrict us from selling our products to competitors of EchoStar. DNC also does not have any agreements with EchoStar that would prevent us from competing with EchoStar.

DNC's agreements with EchoStar may not reflect what two unaffiliated parties might have agreed to.

The allocation of assets, liabilities, rights, indemnifications and other obligations between EchoStar and DNC, which included an allocation of assets, liabilities, rights, indemnifications and other obligations previously held or incurred by us, under the separation and other intercompany agreements DNC entered into with EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off of EchoStar from DNC do not necessarily reflect what two unaffiliated parties might have agreed to. Had these agreements been negotiated with unaffiliated third parties, their terms may have been more favorable, or less favorable, to us.

We depend on EchoStar for many services, including the design, manufacture and supply of digital set-top boxes.

EchoStar is our sole supplier of digital set-top boxes. In addition, EchoStar is a key supplier of uplink, satellite transmission and other services to us. Because purchases from EchoStar are made pursuant to contracts between EchoStar and one of our subsidiaries that generally expire on January 1, 2010, EchoStar will have no obligation to supply digital set-top boxes and satellite services to us after that date. Therefore, if we are not able to extend these contracts with EchoStar, or we are unable to obtain digital set-top boxes and satellite services from third parties after that date, there could be a significant adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial position.

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Furthermore, any transition to a new supplier of set-top boxes could result in increased costs, resources and development and customer qualification time. Any reduction in our supply of set-top boxes could significantly delay our ability to ship set-top boxes to our subscribers and potentially damage our relationships with our subscribers.

We rely on key personnel.

We believe that our future success will depend to a significant extent upon the performance of Charles W. Ergen, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and certain other executives. The loss of Mr. Ergen or of certain other key executives could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Although all of our executives have executed agreements with DNC limiting their ability to work for or consult with competitors if they leave us, neither we nor DNC have employment agreements with any of them. Pursuant to a management services agreement with EchoStar entered into at the time of the Spin-off, DNC has agreed to make certain of its key officers, who also serve as key officers of us, available to provide services to EchoStar. In addition Mr. Ergen also serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of EchoStar. To the extent Mr. Ergen and such other officers are performing services for EchoStar, this may divert their time and attention away from our business and may therefore adversely affect our business.

We are controlled by one principal stockholder.

Charles W. Ergen, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, currently beneficially owns approximately 50.0% of DNC's total equity securities and possesses approximately 80.0% of the total voting power. Thus, Mr. Ergen has the ability to elect a majority of DNC's directors and to control all other matters requiring the approval of its stockholders. As a result of Mr. Ergen's voting power, DNC is a "controlled company" as defined in the Nasdaq listing rules and is, therefore, not subject to Nasdaq requirements that would otherwise require it to have (i) a majority of independent directors; (ii) a nominating committee composed solely of independent directors; (iii) compensation of our executive officers determined by a majority of the independent directors or a compensation committee composed solely of independent directors; and (iv) director nominees selected, or recommended for the Board's selection, either by a majority of the independent directors or a nominating committee composed solely of independent directors. In addition, as a result of Mr. Ergen's control over DNC, our ultimate parent company, Mr. Ergen effectively controls us.

We may pursue new acquisitions, joint ventures and other transactions to complement or expand our business which may not be successful.

Our future success may depend on opportunities to buy other businesses or technologies that could complement, enhance or expand our current business or products or that might otherwise offer us growth opportunities. We may not be able to complete such transactions and such transactions, if executed, pose significant risks and could have a negative effect on our operations. Any transactions that we are able to identify and complete may involve a number of risks, including:

- the diversion of our management's attention from our existing business to integrate the operations and personnel of the acquired or combined business or joint venture;
- possible adverse effects on our operating results during the integration process; and
- our possible inability to achieve the intended objectives of the transaction.

In addition, we may not be able to successfully or profitably integrate, operate, maintain and manage our newly acquired operations or employees. We may not be able to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies, and this may lead to operational inefficiencies.

New acquisitions, joint ventures and other transactions may require the commitment of significant capital that would otherwise be directed to investments in our existing businesses or be distributed to shareholders. Commitment of this capital may cause us to defer or suspend any share repurchases that we otherwise may have made.

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Our business depends substantially on FCC licenses that can expire or be revoked or modified and applications that may not be granted.

If the FCC were to cancel, revoke, suspend or fail to renew any of our licenses or authorizations, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, profitability and cash flows. Specifically, loss of a frequency authorization would reduce the amount of spectrum available to us, potentially reducing the amount of programming and other services available to our subscribers. The materiality of such a loss of authorizations would vary based upon, among other things, the location of the frequency used or the availability of replacement spectrum. In addition, Congress often considers and enacts legislation that could affect us, and FCC proceedings to implement the Communications Act and enforce its regulations are ongoing. We cannot predict the outcomes of these legislative or regulatory proceedings or their effect on our business.

Our business relies on intellectual property, some of which is owned by third parties, and we may inadvertently infringe their patents and proprietary rights.

Many entities, including some of our competitors, have or may in the future obtain patents and other intellectual property rights that cover or affect products or services related to those that we offer. In general, if a court determines that one or more of our products infringes on intellectual property held by others, we may be required to cease developing or marketing those products, to obtain licenses from the holders of the intellectual property at a material cost, or to redesign those products in such a way as to avoid infringing the patent claims. If those intellectual property rights are held by a competitor, we may be unable to obtain the intellectual property at any price, which could adversely affect our competitive position. Please see further discussion under *Item 1. Business — Patents and Trademarks* in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by DNC for the year ended December 31, 2007.

We depend on other telecommunications providers, independent retailers and others to solicit orders for DISH Network services.

While we offer receiver systems and programming directly, a majority of our new subscriber acquisitions are generated by independent businesses offering our products and services, including small satellite retailers, direct marketing groups, local and regional consumer electronics stores, nationwide retailers, telecommunications providers and others. If we are unable to continue our arrangements with these resellers, we cannot guarantee that we would be able to obtain other sales agents, thus adversely affecting our business.

Certain of these resellers also offer the products and services of our competition and may favor our competitors products and services over ours based on the relative financial arrangements associated with selling our products and those of our competitors.

We have substantial debt outstanding and may incur additional debt.

As of December 31, 2007, our total debt, including the debt of our subsidiaries, was $5.597 billion.
Our debt levels could have significant consequences, including:

- making it more difficult to satisfy our obligations;
- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic conditions, including changes in interest rates;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing;
- requiring us to devote a substantial portion of our available cash and cash flow to make interest and principal payments on our debt, thereby reducing the amount of available cash for other purposes;
- limiting our financial and operating flexibility in responding to changing economic and competitive conditions; and

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- placing us at a disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt.

In addition, we may incur substantial additional debt in the future. The terms of the indentures relating to our senior notes permit us to incur additional debt. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the risks we now face could intensify.

We may need additional capital, which may not be available, in order to continue growing, to increase earnings and to make payments on our debt.

Our ability to increase earnings and to make interest and principal payments on our debt will depend in part on our ability to continue growing our business by maintaining and increasing our subscriber base. This may require significant additional capital that may not be available to us or may only be available on terms that are not attractive to us.

Funds necessary to meet subscriber acquisition and retention costs are expected to be satisfied from existing cash and marketable investment securities balances and cash generated from operations to the extent available. We may, however, decide to raise additional capital in the future to meet these requirements. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on acceptable terms, or at all, if needed in the future.

In particular, current dislocations in the credit markets, which have significantly impacted the availability and pricing of financing, particularly in the high yield debt and leveraged credit markets, may significantly constrain our ability to obtain financing to support our growth initiatives. These developments in the credit markets may have a significant effect on our cost of financing and our liquidity position and may, as a result, cause us to defer or abandon profitable business strategies that we would otherwise pursue if financing were available on acceptable terms.

We may need to raise additional capital to construct, launch, and insure satellites and complete these systems and other satellites we may in the future apply to operate. We also periodically evaluate various strategic initiatives, the pursuit of which also could require us to raise significant additional capital. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on acceptable terms, or at all.

We may be unable to manage rapidly expanding operations.

If we are unable to manage our growth effectively, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. To manage our growth effectively, we must, among other things, continue to develop our internal and external sales forces, installation capability, customer service operations and information systems, and maintain our relationships with third party vendors. We also need to continue to expand, train and manage our employee base, and our management personnel must assume even greater levels of responsibility. If we are unable to continue to manage growth effectively, we may experience a decrease in subscriber growth and an increase in churn, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We cannot be certain that we will sustain profitability.

Due to the substantial expenditures necessary to complete construction, launch and deployment of our DBS system and to obtain and service DISH Network customers, we have in the past sustained significant losses. If we do not have sufficient income or other sources of cash, our ability to service our debt and pay our other obligations could be affected. While we had net income of $810 million, $601 million and $1.137 billion for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, we may not be able to sustain this profitability. Improvements in our results of operations will depend largely upon our ability to increase our customer base while maintaining our price structure, effectively managing our costs and controlling churn. We cannot assure you that we will be effective with regard to these matters.

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We depend on few manufacturers, and in some cases a single manufacturer, for many components of consumer premises equipment; we may be adversely affected by product shortages.

We depend on relatively few sources, and in some cases a single source, for many components of the consumer premises equipment that we provide to subscribers in order to deliver our digital television services. Following the Spin-off, we will depend solely on EchoStar for all of the set top boxes we sell or lease to subscribers. Product shortages and resulting installation delays could cause us to lose potential future subscribers to our DISH Network service.

We cannot assure you that there will not be deficiencies leading to material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.

DNC periodically evaluates and tests its internal control over financial reporting in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This evaluation and testing of internal control over financial reporting includes internal control over financial reporting relating to our operations. Although DNC's management has concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2007, if in the future DNC is unable to report that its internal control over financial reporting is effective (or if DNC's auditors do not agree with its management's assessment of the effectiveness of, or are unable to express an opinion on, DNC's internal control over financial reporting), investors, customers and business partners could lose confidence in the accuracy of our financial reports, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our business.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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Item 2. PROPERTIES

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the principal properties of DNC:

Description/Use/Location	Segment(s) Using Property	Approxima Square Foot
Corporate headquarters, Englewood, Colorado*	All	476,0
EchoStar Technologies Corporation engineering offices and service center, Englewood, Colorado*	ETC	144,0
EchoStar Technologies Corporation engineering offices, Englewood, Colorado*	ETC	124,0
EchoStar Data Networks engineering offices, Atlanta, Georgia	ETC	50,0
Digital broadcast operations center, Cheyenne, Wyoming*	DISH Network	143,0
Digital broadcast operations center, Gilbert, Arizona*	DISH Network	124,0
Regional digital broadcast operations center, Monee, Illinois*	DISH Network	45,0
Regional digital broadcast operations center, New Braunsfels, Texas*	DISH Network	35,0
Regional digital broadcast operations center, Quicksberg, Virginia*	DISH Network	35,0
Regional digital broadcast operations center, Spokane, Washington*	DISH Network	35,0
Regional digital broadcast operations center, Orange, New Jersey	DISH Network	8,8
Customer call center and data center, Littleton, Colorado*	DISH Network	202,0
Service center, Spartanburg, South Carolina	DISH Network	316,0
Customer call center, warehouse and service center, El Paso, Texas	DISH Network	171,0
Customer call center, McKeesport, Pennsylvania	DISH Network	106,0
Customer call center, Christiansburg, Virginia	DISH Network	103,0
Customer call center and general offices, Tulsa, Oklahoma	DISH Network	79,0
Customer call center and general offices, Pine Brook, New Jersey	DISH Network	67,0
Customer call center, Alvin, Texas	DISH Network	60,0
Customer call center, Thornton, Colorado*	DISH Network	55,0
Customer call center, Harlingen, Texas	DISH Network	54,0
Customer call center, Bluefield, West Virginia	DISH Network	50,0
Warehouse, distribution and service center, Atlanta, Georgia	DISH Network	250,0
Warehouse and distribution center, Denver, Colorado	DISH Network	209,0
Warehouse and distribution center, Sacramento, California	DISH Network	82,0
Warehouse and distribution center, Dallas, Texas	DISH Network	80,0
Warehouse and distribution center, Denver, Colorado	DISH Network	44,0
Warehouse and distribution center, Baltimore, Maryland	DISH Network	37,0
Engineering offices and warehouse, Almelo, The Netherlands*	All Other	55,0
Engineering offices, Steeton, England*	All Other	43,0

* As of January 1, 2008, these principal properties were transferred to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off. Following the Spin-off, we will lease certain of these properties back from EchoStar at what we believe are market rates.

In addition to the principal properties listed above, we operate several DISH Network service centers strategically located in regions throughout the United States.

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Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Acacia

During 2004, Acacia Media Technologies ("Acacia") filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit also named DirecTV, Comcast, Charter, Cox and a number of smaller cable companies as defendants. Acacia is an intellectual property holding company which seeks to license the patent portfolio that it has acquired. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,132,992 (the '992 patent), 5,253,275 (the '275 patent), 5,550,863 (the '863 patent), 6,002,720 (the '720 patent) and 6,144,702 (the '702 patent). The '992, '863, '720 and '702 patents have been asserted against us.

The patents relate to various systems and methods related to the transmission of digital data. The '992 and '702 patents have also been asserted against several Internet content providers in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. During 2004 and 2005, the Court issued Markman rulings which found that the '992 and '702 patents were not as broad as Acacia had contended, and that certain terms in the '702 patent were indefinite. In April 2006, DNC and other defendants asked the Court to rule that the claims of the '702 patent are invalid and not infringed. That motion is pending. In June and September 2006, the Court held Markman hearings on the '992, '863 and '720 patents, and issued a ruling during December 2006.

Acacia's various patent infringement cases have been consolidated for pre-trial purposes in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C.

In 2001, Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C. ("Broadcast Innovation") filed a lawsuit against us, DirecTV, Thomson Consumer Electronics and others in Federal District Court in Denver, Colorado. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 6,076,094 (the '094 patent) and 4,992,066 (the '066 patent). The '094 patent relates to certain methods and devices for transmitting and receiving data along with specific formatting information for the data. The '066 patent relates to certain methods and devices for providing the scrambling circuitry for a pay television system on removable cards. We examined these patents and believe that they are not infringed by any of our products or services. Subsequently, DirecTV and Thomson settled with Broadcast Innovation leaving us as the only defendant.

During 2004, the judge issued an order finding the '066 patent invalid. Also in 2004, the Court ruled the '094 patent invalid in a parallel case filed by Broadcast Innovation against Charter and Comcast. In 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit overturned the '094 patent finding of invalidity and remanded the case back to the District Court. During June 2006, Charter filed a reexamination request with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The Court has stayed the case pending reexamination. Our case remains stayed pending resolution of the Charter case.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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Channel Bundling Class Action

On September 21, 2007, a purported class of cable and satellite subscribers filed an antitrust action against us in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. The suit also names as defendants DirecTV, Comcast, Cablevision, Cox, Charter, Time Warner, Inc., Time Warner Cable, NBC Universal, Viacom, Fox Entertainment Group, and Walt Disney Company. The suit alleges, among other things, that the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to provide customers with access only to bundled channel offerings as opposed to giving customers the ability to purchase channels on an "a la carte" basis. We filed a motion to dismiss, which the court has not yet ruled upon. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Distant Network Litigation

During October 2006, a District Court in Florida entered a permanent nationwide injunction prohibiting us from offering distant network channels to consumers effective December 1, 2006. Distant networks are ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox network channels which originate outside the community where the consumer who wants to view them, lives. We have turned off all of our distant network channels and are no longer in the distant network business. Termination of these channels resulted in, among other things, a small reduction in average monthly revenue per subscriber and free cash flow, and a temporary increase in subscriber churn. The plaintiffs in that litigation allege that we are in violation of the Court's injunction and have appealed a District Court decision finding that we are not in violation. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the appeal or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Enron Commercial Paper Investment

During October 2001, we received approximately $40 million from the sale of Enron commercial paper to a third party broker. That commercial paper was ultimately purchased by Enron. During November 2003, an action was commenced in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against approximately 100 defendants, including us, who invested in Enron's commercial paper. The complaint alleges that Enron's October 2001 purchase of its commercial paper was a fraudulent conveyance and voidable preference under bankruptcy laws. We dispute these allegations. We typically invest in commercial paper and notes which are rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. At the time of our investment in Enron commercial paper, it was considered to be high quality and low risk. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Finisar Corporation

Finisar Corporation ("Finisar") obtained a $100 million verdict in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against DirecTV for patent infringement. Finisar alleged that DirecTV's electronic program guide and other elements of its system infringe United States Patent No. 5,404,505 (the '505 patent).

In July 2006, we, together with NagraStar LLC, filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against Finisar that asks the Court to declare that they and we do not infringe, and have not infringed, any valid claim of the '505 patent. Trial is not currently scheduled. The District Court has stayed our action until the Federal Circuit has resolved DirecTV's appeal.

We intend to vigorously prosecute this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe this patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to modify our system architecture. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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Forgent

During 2005, Forgent Networks, Inc. ("Forgent") filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit also named DirecTV, Charter, Comcast, Time Warner Cable, Cable One and Cox as defendants. The suit alleged infringement of United States Patent No. 6,285,746 (the '746 patent). The '746 patent discloses, among other things, a video teleconferencing system which utilizes digital telephone lines. Prior to trial, all of the other defendants settled with Forgent. Forgent sought over $200 million in damages from DNC. On May 21, 2007, the jury unanimously ruled in favor of DNC, finding the '746 patent invalid. Forgent filed a motion for a new trial, which the District Court denied. Forgent did not appeal, so the District Court's finding of invalidity is now final.

Global Communications

On April 19, 2007, Global Communications, Inc. ("Global") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent No. 6,947,702 (the '702 patent). This patent, which involves satellite reception, was issued in September 2005. On October 24, 2007, the United States Patent and Trademark Office granted our request for reexamination of the '702 patent and issued an Office Action finding that all of the claims of the '702 patent were invalid. Based on the PTO's decision, we have asked the District Court to stay the litigation until the reexamination proceeding is concluded. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe the '702 patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Katz Communications

On June 21, 2007, Ronald A. Katz Technology Licensing, L.P. ("Katz") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit alleges infringement of 19 patents owned by Katz. The patents relate to interactive voice response, or IVR, technology. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Retailer Class Actions

During 2000, lawsuits were filed by retailers in Colorado state and federal court attempting to certify nationwide classes on behalf of certain of our retailers. The plaintiffs are requesting the Courts declare certain provisions of, and changes to, alleged agreements between us and the retailers invalid and unenforceable, and to award damages for lost incentives and payments, charge backs, and other compensation. We are vigorously defending against the suits and have asserted a variety of counterclaims. The federal court action has been stayed during the pendency of the state court action. We filed a motion for summary judgment on all counts and against all plaintiffs. The plaintiffs filed a motion for additional time to conduct discovery to enable them to respond to our motion. The Court granted limited discovery which ended during 2004. The plaintiffs claimed we did not provide adequate disclosure during the discovery process. The Court agreed, and recently denied our motion for summary judgment as a result. The final impact of the Court's ruling cannot be fully assessed at this time. Trial has been set for August 2008. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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Superguide

During 2000, Superguide Corp. ("Superguide") filed suit against us, DirecTV, Thomson and others in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, Asheville Division, alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,038,211 (the '211 patent), 5,293,357 (the '357 patent) and 4,751,578 (the '578 patent) which relate to certain electronic program guide functions, including the use of electronic program guides to control VCRs. Superguide sought injunctive and declaratory relief and damages in an unspecified amount.

On summary judgment, the District Court ruled that none of the asserted patents were infringed by us. These rulings were appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. During 2004, the Federal Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part the District Court's findings and remanded the case back to the District Court for further proceedings. In 2005, Superguide indicated that it would no longer pursue infringement allegations with respect to the '211 and '357 patents and those patents have now been dismissed from the suit. The District Court subsequently entered judgment of non-infringement in favor of all defendants as to the '211 and '357 patents and ordered briefing on Thomson's license defense as to the '578 patent. During December 2006, the District Court found that there were disputed issues of fact regarding Thomson's license defense, and ordered a trial solely addressed to that issue. That trial took place in March 2007. In July 2007, the District Court ruled in favor of Superguide. As a result, Superguide will be able to proceed with its infringement action against us, DirecTV and Thomson.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe the '578 patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly electronic programming guide and related features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Tivo Inc.

On January 31, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part the April 2006 jury verdict concluding that certain of our digital video recorders, or DVRs, infringed a patent held by Tivo. In its decision, the Federal Circuit affirmed the jury's verdict of infringement on Tivo's "software claims," upheld the award of damages from the district court, and ordered that the stay of the district court's injunction against us, which was issued pending appeal, will dissolve when the appeal becomes final. The Federal Circuit, however, found that we did not literally infringe Tivo's "hardware claims," and remanded such claims back to the district court for further proceedings. We are appealing the Federal Circuit's ruling.

In addition, we have developed and deployed 'next-generation' DVR software to our customers' DVRs. This improved software is fully operational and has been automatically downloaded to current customers (the "Design-Around"). We have formal legal opinions from outside counsel that conclude that our Design-Around does not infringe, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, either the hardware or software claims of Tivo's patent.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" ("SFAS 5"), we recorded a total reserve of $128 million in "Litigation expense" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets to reflect the jury verdict, supplemental damages and pre-judgment interest awarded by the Texas court. This amount also includes the estimated cost of any software infringement prior to the Design-Around, plus interest subsequent to the jury verdict.

If the Federal Circuit's decision is upheld and Tivo decides to challenge the Design-Around, we will mount a vigorous defense. If we are unsuccessful in subsequent appeals or in defending against claims that the Design-Around infringes Tivo's patent, we could be prohibited from distributing DVRs, or be required to modify or eliminate certain user-friendly DVR features that we currently offer to consumers. In that event we would be at a significant disadvantage to our competitors who could offer this functionality and, while we would attempt to provide that functionality through other manufacturers, the adverse affect on our business could be material. We could also have to pay substantial additional damages.

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Trans Video

In August 2006, Trans Video Electronic, Ltd. ("Trans Video") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,903,621 (the '621 patent) and 5,991,801 (the '801 patent). The patents relate to various methods related to the transmission of digital data by satellite. On May 14, 2007, we reached a settlement with Trans Video which did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

Other

In addition to the above actions, we are subject to various other legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of business. In our opinion, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to any of these actions is unlikely to materially affect our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information. As of February 25, 2007, all 1,015 issued and outstanding shares of our common stock were held by EchoStar Orbital Corporation ("EOC"), a direct subsidiary of DNC. There is currently no established trading market for our common stock.

Cash Dividends. During 2006, we paid a dividend of $400 million to EOC.

On February 15, 2007, DNC redeemed all of its outstanding 5 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2008 at a redemption price of 101.643% of the principal amount, or $1.016 billion, plus accrued interest through the redemption date of $14 million. On February 15, 2007, we paid a dividend of approximately $1.031 billion to EOC to enable DNC to fund the payment of this redemption.

On January 1, 2008, DNC spun off EchoStar as a separate publicly-traded company in the form of a stock dividend distributed to DNC shareholders. In connection with the Spin-off, DNC contributed certain satellites, uplink and satellite transmission assets, real estate and other assets and related liabilities held by us, including $1.0 billion of cash, to EchoStar. On December 30, 2007, we paid a dividend of $1.615 billion to EOC to enable DNC to fund the $1.0 billion cash contribution to EchoStar and for other general corporate purposes.

Payment of any future dividends will depend upon our earnings and capital requirements, restrictions in our debt facilities, and other factors the Board of Directors considers appropriate. Our ability to declare dividends is affected by covenants in our debt facilities.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

We have historically positioned the DISH Network® as the leading low-cost provider of multi-channel pay TV principally by offering lower cost programming packages. At the same time we have sought to offer high quality programming, equipment and customer service.

We invest significant amounts in subscriber acquisition and retention programs based on our expectation that long-term subscribers will be profitable. To attract subscribers, we subsidize the cost of equipment and installation and may also from time to time offer promotional pricing on programming and other services to increase our subscriber base. We also seek to differentiate DISH Network through the quality of the equipment we provide to our subscribers, including our highly rated digital video recorder ("DVR") and high definition ("HD") equipment which we promote to drive subscriber growth and retention. Subscriber growth is also impacted, positively and negatively, by customer service and customer experience in order, installation and troubleshooting interactions.

During 2007, our subscriber base continued to grow, but at a slower pace than in previous periods. We believe that our slower subscriber growth was attributable in part to competitive issues including in particular the effectiveness of certain competitors' promotional activities, including their success in creating market perceptions that they offer a broader range of HD programming. Subscriber growth was also affected by decreased customer satisfaction with our products and services due to operational inefficiencies that we experienced during the period. These competitive issues may also have been exacerbated by competitive promotional activities which we determined not to match in order to maintain a disciplined approach to promotional pricing. Subscriber growth was also affected by deteriorating economic conditions which tend to disproportionately affect subscribers of certain programming packages and other lower credit subscribers who may therefore be more likely to churn in response to adverse economic conditions, including adverse conditions in the subprime credit markets. Growth in our subscriber base was also affected by higher churn which was attributable to the competitive factors described above.

Slower subscriber growth rates continued in the fourth quarter of 2007, during which we added 85,000 net new DISH Network subscribers. This rate of growth was substantially lower than we have historically experienced on a quarterly basis for the reasons mentioned above, and was particularly slow given that we typically record relatively higher net subscriber growth rates in the fourth fiscal quarter of each year.

We believe opportunities exist to continue growing our subscriber base, particularly by focusing on improvements in operating performance and efficiencies including our customer satisfaction. Whether we will be able to achieve net subscriber growth is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those described elsewhere in this annual report.

The Spin-off. Effective January 1, 2008, DNC completed the separation of the assets and businesses it owned and operated historically into two companies (the "Spinoff"):

- DNC, through which DNC will retain its pay-TV business (the primary assets and liabilities of which will be held by DNC through us), and
- EchoStar Corporation ("EchoStar"), formerly known as EchoStar Holding Corporation, which holds the digital set top box business, certain satellites, uplink and satellite transmission assets, real estate and other assets and related liabilities formerly held by DNC.

As part of with the Spin-off, DNC contributed certain satellites, uplink and satellite transmission assets, real estate and other assets and related liabilities held by us, including $1.0 billion of cash, to EchoStar. Following the Spin-off, DNC and EchoStar will operate separately, and neither we nor DNC will have any interest in the assets and related liabilities contributed by DNC to EchoStar as part of the Spin-off.

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In connection with the Spin-off, DNC and certain of its subsidiaries entered into certain agreements with EchoStar to define responsibility for obligations relating to, among other things, set-top box sales, transition services, taxes, employees and intellectual property which will have an impact in the future on several of our key operating metrics.

DNC believes that the Spin-off will enable it and us to focus more directly on the business strategies relevant to the subscription television business. However, we recognize that, particularly during 2008, we may experience disruptions and loss of synergies in our subscription television business due to the separation of EchoStar from DNC, which could in turn increase our costs. The effects of the contribution of the assets and liabilities previously held by us to EchoStar are not reflected in our historical consolidated financial statements for periods prior to January 1, 2008.

Operational Results and Goals

Adding new subscribers . During 2007, DISH Network added 675,000 net new subscribers ending the year with approximately 13.780 million subscribers compared to approximately 13.105 million subscribers at December 31, 2006, an increase of 5.2%. Although this growth rate was slower than in prior years and this deceleration continued in the fourth quarter, we intend to continue to seek to add new subscribers by offering compelling value-based consumer promotions in a disciplined manner. These promotions include offers of free or low cost advanced consumer electronics products, such as receivers with multiple tuners, HD receivers, DVRs, HD DVRs and place shifting technology ("Slingbox"), as well as programming packages which we position to have a better "price-to-value" relationship than packages offered by our competitors.

However, there are many reasons we may not be able to maintain subscriber growth, which will depend in part on general economic conditions affecting demand for multi-channel video programming generally. In addition, many of our competitors are better equipped than we are to offer video services bundled with broadband and other telecommunications services that may be attractive to prospective subscribers. Our subscriber growth would also be negatively impacted to the extent our competitors offer more attractive consumer promotions or are perceived in the market as offering more compelling services, such as a broader range of HD programming or exclusive programming packages.

Minimize existing customer churn. In order to continue growing our subscriber base, we must minimize our rate of customer turnover, or "churn." Our average monthly subscriber churn for the year ended December 31, 2007 was approximately 1.70%, a rate greater than we have experienced in recent years due mostly to high churn in the second half of 2007. We attempt to contain churn by tailoring our promotions towards DVRs, HD, and other advanced products which attract customers who tend to churn at slower rates. We continue to require and have lengthened service commitments from subscribers and have strengthened credit requirements. Beyond these efforts, the competitive environment may require us to increase promotional spending substantially or accept lower subscriber acquisitions. Moreover, given the increasing customer demand for advanced products such as DVRs and HD, it may not be possible to reduce churn without significantly increasing our spending on customer retention, which would have a negative effect on our earnings and free cash flow.

Reduce costs. We believe that our low cost structure is one of our key competitive advantages and we continue to work aggressively to retain this position. We are attempting to control costs by improving the quality of the initial installation of subscriber equipment, improving the reliability of our equipment, providing better subscriber education in the use of our products and services, and enhancing our training and quality assurance programs for our in-home service and call center representatives, all of which should reduce the number of in-home installation and service calls. We believe that further standardization of our receiver systems, introduction of new installation technology and the migration away from relatively expensive and complex subscriber equipment installations may also reduce in-home service and customer service calls. In addition, we hope to further reduce our customer service calls by simplifying processes such as billing and non-technical equipment issues. However, these initiatives may not be sufficient to maintain or increase our operational efficiencies and we may not be able to continue to grow our operations cost effectively.

We also attempt to reduce subscriber acquisition and retention costs by lowering the overall cost of subsidized equipment we provide to new and existing customers and improving the cost effectiveness of our sales efforts. Our

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principal method for reducing the cost of subscriber equipment is to lease our receiver systems to new and existing subscribers rather than selling systems to them at little or no cost. Leasing enables us to, among other things, reduce our future subscriber acquisition costs by redeploying equipment returned by disconnected lease subscribers. We are further reducing the cost of subscriber equipment through our design and deployment of receivers with multiple tuners that allow the subscriber to receive our DISH Network services in multiple rooms using a single receiver, thereby reducing the number of receivers we deploy to each subscriber household. Additionally, we continue to re-engineer our equipment to reduce the manufacturing costs.

However, our overall costs to retain existing subscribers and acquire new subscribers, including amounts expensed and capitalized, both in the aggregate and on a per subscriber basis, may materially increase in the future to the extent that we respond to the competitive environment by introducing more aggressive promotions or newer, more expensive consumer electronics products. In addition, expanded use of new compression technologies, such as MPEG-4 and 8PSK, will inevitably render some portion of our current and future receivers obsolete, and we will incur additional costs, which may be substantial, to upgrade or replace these receivers. While we may be able to generate increased revenue from such conversions, the deployment of equipment including new technologies will increase the cost of our consumer equipment, at least in the short term. Our subscriber acquisition and retention costs will increase to the extent we subsidize those costs for new and existing subscribers.

Prior to the Spin-off, our set-top boxes and other customer equipment and satellite, uplink and transmission services were recorded at cost. Following the Spin-off, we will purchase set-top boxes from EchoStar at its cost plus an additional incremental amount that is equal to a fixed percentage of its cost. The specific amounts that we pay for set-top boxes will depend on a variety of factors including the types of set-top boxes that we purchase. In addition, we will purchase and/or lease satellite, uplink and transmission services from EchoStar at higher rates than we have traditionally paid. The prices that we pay for these services will depend upon the nature of the services that we obtain from EchoStar and the competitive market for these services. Furthermore, as part of the Spin-off, certain real estate was contributed to EchoStar and leased back to one of our subsidiaries and we will incur additional costs in the form of rent paid on these leases. These additional anticipated costs are not reflected in our historical consolidated financial statements for periods prior to January 1, 2008.

Pursue growth initiatives . Our ability to achieve future growth and success may require that we seek out opportunities to acquire other businesses or technologies to complement, enhance or expand our current business or products, or offer us other growth opportunities or that we make other significant investments in technologies or in alternative or expanded means of distributing our programming. Any of these acquisitions, investments or other transactions may require that we commit significant capital that would otherwise be directed to investments in our existing businesses or available for distribution to our shareholders.

Current dislocations in the credit markets, which have significantly impacted the availability and pricing of financing, particularly in the high yield debt and leveraged credit markets, may limit our ability to obtain financing to support our growth initiatives. These developments in the credit markets may have a significant effect on our cost of financing and may, as a result, cause us to defer or abandon profitable business strategies that we would otherwise pursue if financing were available on acceptable terms.

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EXPLANATION OF KEY METRICS AND OTHER ITEMS

Subscriber-related revenue . "Subscriber-related revenue" consists principally of revenue from basic, movie, local, pay-per-view, and international subscription television services, equipment rental fees, additional outlet fees from subscribers with multiple receivers, DVR fees, advertising sales, fees earned from our DishHOME Protection Plan, equipment upgrade fees, HD programming and other subscriber revenue. Therefore, not all of the amounts we include in "Subscriber-related revenue" are recurring on a monthly basis.

Effective the third quarter of 2007, we reclassified certain revenue from programmers from "Other" sales to "Subscriber-related revenue." All prior period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Equipment sales ."Equipment sales" include sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to an international DBS service provider and to other international customers. "Equipment sales" also includes unsubsidized sales of DBS accessories to retailers and other distributors of our equipment domestically and to DISH Network subscribers. Following the Spin-off, our set-top box business, consisting of sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to an international DBS service provider and to other international customers, is being operated by EchoStar, a separate, publicly-traded company.

"Other" sales."Other" sales consist principally of satellite transmission revenue.

Effective in the third quarter of 2007, we reclassified certain revenue from programmers from "Other" sales to "Subscriber-related revenue." All prior period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Subscriber-related expenses ."Subscriber-related expenses" principally include programming expenses, costs incurred in connection with our in-home service and call center operations, copyright royalties, billing costs, residual commissions paid to our distributors, refurbishment and repair costs related to receiver systems, subscriber retention and other variable subscriber expenses. All prior period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Satellite and transmission expenses ."Satellite and transmission expenses" include costs associated with the operation of our digital broadcast centers, the transmission of local channels, satellite telemetry, tracking and control services, satellite and transponder leases, and other related services. Following the Spin-off, we lease satellite and transponder capacity on several satellites that we formerly owned, and we will incur higher satellite and transmission expenses with respect to that leased capacity.

Cost of sales — equipment."Cost of sales — equipment" principally includes costs associated with non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components sold to an international DBS service provider and to other international customers. "Cost of sales — equipment" also includes unsubsidized sales of DBS accessories to retailers and other distributors of our equipment domestically and to DISH Network subscribers. Following the Spin-off, our set-top box business, consisting of sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to an international DBS service provider and to other international customers, is being operated by EchoStar.

Cost of sales — other."Cost of sales — other" principally includes costs related to satellite transmission services.

Subscriber acquisition costs . In addition to leasing receivers, we generally subsidize installation and all or a portion of the cost of our receiver systems in order to attract new DISH Network subscribers. Our "Subscriber acquisition costs" include the cost of our receiver systems sold to retailers and other distributors of our equipment, the cost of receiver systems sold directly by us to subscribers, net costs related to our promotional incentives, and costs related to installation and acquisition advertising. We exclude the value of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers from "Subscriber acquisition costs."

SAC. Management believes subscriber acquisition cost measures are commonly used by those evaluating companies in the multi-channel video programming distribution industry. We are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating the "average subscriber acquisition costs per new subscriber activation," or SAC, and we believe presentations of SAC may not be calculated consistently by different companies in the same or similar

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businesses. Our SAC is calculated as "Subscriber acquisition costs," plus the value of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers, divided by gross subscriber additions. We include all the costs of acquiring subscribers (i.e. subsidized and capitalized equipment) as our management believes it is a more comprehensive measure of how much we are spending to acquire subscribers. We also include all new DISH Network subscribers in our calculation, including DISH Network subscribers added with little or no subscriber acquisition costs.

General and administrative expenses ."General and administrative expenses" consists primarily of employee-related costs associated with administrative services such as legal, information systems, accounting and finance, including non-cash, stock-based compensation expense. It also includes outside professional fees (i.e. legal, information systems and accounting services) and other items associated with facilities and administration. Following the Spin-off, the general and administrative expenses associated with our set-top box business and certain infrastructure assets now held by EchoStar, including in particular research and development expenses for those businesses, will be incurred by EchoStar.

Interest expense."Interest expense" primarily includes interest expense, prepayment premiums and amortization of debt issuance costs associated with our senior debt (net of capitalized interest) and interest expense associated with our capital lease obligations.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA").EBITDA is defined as "Net income (loss)" plus "Interest expense" net of "Interest income," "Taxes" and "Depreciation and amortization."

DISH Network subscribers. We include customers obtained through direct sales, and through our retail networks and other distribution relationships, in our DISH Network subscriber count. We also provide DISH Network service to hotels, motels and other commercial accounts. For certain of these commercial accounts, we divide our total revenue for these commercial accounts by an amount approximately equal to the retail price of our most widely distributed programming package, America's Top 100 (but taking into account, periodically, price changes and other factors), and include the resulting number, which is substantially smaller than the actual number of commercial units served, in our DISH Network subscriber count.

Average monthly revenue per subscriber ("ARPU") . We are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating ARPU and believe presentations of ARPU may not be calculated consistently by other companies in the same or similar businesses. We calculate average monthly revenue per subscriber, or ARPU, by dividing average monthly "Subscriber-related revenues" for the period (total "Subscriber-related revenue" during the period divided by the number of months in the period) by our average DISH Network subscribers for the period. Average DISH Network subscribers are calculated for the period by adding the average DISH Network subscribers for each month and dividing by the number of months in the period. Average DISH Network subscribers for each month are calculated by adding the beginning and ending DISH Network subscribers for the month and dividing by two.

Subscriber churn rate/subscriber turnover . We are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating subscriber churn rate and believe presentations of subscriber churn rates may not be calculated consistently by different companies in the same or similar businesses. We calculate percentage monthly subscriber churn by dividing the number of DISH Network subscribers who terminate service during each month by total DISH Network subscribers as of the beginning of that month. We calculate average subscriber churn rate for any period by dividing the number of DISH Network subscribers who terminated service during that period by the average number of DISH Network subscribers subject to churn during the period, and further dividing by the number of months in the period. Average DISH Network subscribers subject to churn during the period are calculated by adding the DISH Network subscribers as of the beginning of each month in the period and dividing by the total number of months in the period.

Free cash flow . We define free cash flow as "Net cash flows from operating activities" less "Purchases of property and equipment," as shown on our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2006.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		Variance	
	2007	2006	Amount	%
		(In thousands)		
Statements of Operations Data				
Revenue:				
Subscriber-related revenue	$10,673,821	$9,422,271	$1,251,550	13.3
Equipment sales	349,497	359,856	(10,359)	(2.9)
Other	37,165	30,620	6,545	21.4
Total revenue	11,060,483	9,812,747	1,247,736	12.7
Costs and Expenses:				
Subscriber-related expenses	5,488,396	4,822,310	666,086	13.8
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**51.4%**	**51.2%**		
Satellite and transmission expenses	180,446	144,931	35,515	24.5
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**1.7%**	**1.5%**		
Cost of sales — equipment	263,997	282,831	(18,834)	(6.7)
% of Equipment sales	**75.5%**	**78.6%**		
Cost of sales — other	5,820	7,215	(1,395)	(19.3)
Subscriber acquisition costs	1,575,424	1,600,912	(25,488)	(1.6)
General and administrative	577,743	539,630	38,113	7.1
% of Total revenue	**5.2%**	**5.5%**		
Litigation expense	33,907	93,969	(60,062)	(63.9)
Depreciation and amortization	1,320,625	1,110,385	210,240	18.9
Total costs and expenses	9,446,358	8,602,183	844,175	9.8
Operating income (loss)	1,614,125	1,210,564	403,561	33.3
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	103,619	121,873	(18,254)	(15.0)
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(372,612)	(389,993)	17,381	4.5
Other	(562)	(7,923)	7,361	92.9
Total other income (expense)	(269,555)	(276,043)	6,488	2.4
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,344,570	934,521	410,049	43.9
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(534,176)	(333,464)	(200,712)	(60.2)
Net income (loss)	$ 810,394	$ 601,057	$ 209,337	34.8
Other Data:				
DISH Network subscribers, as of period end (in millions)	13.780	13.105	0.675	5.2
DISH Network subscriber additions, gross (in millions)	3.434	3.516	(0.082)	(2.3)
DISH Network subscriber additions, net (in millions)	0.675	1.065	(0.390)	(36.6)
Average monthly subscriber churn rate	1.70%	1.64%	0.06%	3.7
Average monthly revenue per subscriber ("ARPU")	$ 65.83	$ 62.78	$ 3.05	4.9
Average subscriber acquisition costs per subscriber ("SAC")	$ 656	$ 686	$ (30)	(4.4)
EBITDA	$ 2,934,188	$2,313,026	$ 621,162	26.9

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DISH Network subscribers . As of December 31, 2007, we had approximately 13.780 million DISH Network subscribers compared to approximately 13.105 million subscribers at December 31, 2006, an increase of 5.2%. DISH Network added approximately 3.434 million gross new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to approximately 3.516 million gross new subscribers during 2006, a decrease of approximately 82,000 gross new subscribers. We believe our gross new subscriber additions have been and are likely to continue to be negatively impacted by increased competition, including the relative attractiveness of promotions and market perceptions of the availability of attractive programming, particularly the relative quantity of HD programming offered, operational inefficiencies which resulted in lower customer satisfaction with our products and services and adverse economic conditions.

DISH Network added approximately 675,000 net new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to approximately 1.065 million net new subscribers during 2006, a decrease of 36.6%. This decrease primarily resulted from an increase in our subscriber churn rate, churn on a larger subscriber base, and the decrease in gross new subscribers discussed above. Our percentage monthly subscriber churn for the year ended December 31, 2007 was 1.70% compared to 1.64% for the same period in 2006. We believe our subscriber churn rate has been and is likely to continue to be negatively impacted by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, increased competition, an increase in non-pay disconnects primarily resulting from adverse economic conditions, continuing effects of customer commitment expirations, and increases in the theft of our signal or our competitors' signals. In addition, we also believe that churn was adversely affected by a number of operational inefficiencies which, among other things, impacted our customer service and overall customer experience.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to lower our subscriber churn rate, or that our subscriber churn rate will not increase. We believe we can reduce churn by improving customer service and other areas of our operations which have recently experienced operational inefficiencies. However, given the increasingly competitive nature of our industry, it may not be possible to reduce churn without significantly increasing our spending on customer retention, which would have a negative effect on our earnings and free cash flow.

Our gross new subscribers, our net new subscriber additions, and our entire subscriber base are negatively impacted when existing and new competitors offer attractive promotions or attractive product and service alternatives, including, among other things, video services bundled with broadband and other telecommunications services, better priced or more attractive programming packages and more compelling consumer electronic products and services, including DVRs, video on demand services, receivers with multiple tuners, HD programming, and HD and standard definition local channels. We also expect to face increasing competition from content and other providers who distribute video services directly to consumers over the Internet.

As the size of our subscriber base increases, even if our subscriber churn rate remains constant or declines, increasing numbers of gross new DISH Network subscribers are required to sustain net subscriber growth.

AT&T and other telecommunications providers offer DISH Network programming bundled with broadband, telephony and other services. Our net new subscriber additions and certain of our other key operating metrics could be adversely affected if AT&T or other telecommunication providers de-emphasize or discontinue selling our services and we are not able to develop comparable alternative distribution channels.

Subscriber-related revenue. DISH Network "Subscriber-related revenue" totaled $10.674 billion for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $1.252 billion or 13.3% compared to 2006. This increase was directly attributable to continued DISH Network subscriber growth and the increase in "ARPU" discussed below.

ARPU . Monthly average revenue per subscriber was $65.83 during the year ended December 31, 2007 versus $62.78 during the same period in 2006. The $3.05 or 4.9% increase in ARPU is primarily attributable to price increases in February 2007 and 2006 on some of our most popular programming packages, increased penetration of HD programming, higher equipment rental fees resulting from increased penetration of our equipment leasing programs, other hardware related fees, fees for DVRs, and revenue from increased availability of standard definition and HD local channels by satellite.

Equipment sales ."Equipment sales" totaled $349 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of $10 million or 2.9% compared to 2006. The decrease in "Equipment sales" was primarily attributable to a decrease in

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domestic sales of DBS accessories. A substantial portion of our "Equipment sales" in 2007 consisted of sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to an international DBS service provider and to other international customers. This set-top box business is, following the Spin-off, operated by EchoStar. As a result, our "Equipment sales" are likely to be substantially lower in 2008 than those recorded in 2007.

Subscriber-related expenses. "Subscriber-related expenses" totaled $5.488 billion during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $666 million or 13.8% compared to 2006. The increase in "Subscriber-related expenses" was primarily attributable to the increase in the number of DISH Network subscribers and the items discussed below that contributed to the increase in the expense to revenue ratio. "Subscriber-related expenses" as a percentage of "Subscriber-related revenue" increased to 51.4% from 51.2% in the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to 2006. The increase in this expense to revenue ratio primarily resulted from increases in: (i) programming costs, (ii) in-home service, refurbishment and repair costs for our receiver systems associated with increased penetration of our equipment lease programs, and (iii) bad debt expense resulting from an increase in the number of subscribers who we deactivated for non-payment of their bill. These increases were partially offset by a decline in costs associated with our call center operations and in costs associated with our previous co-branding arrangement with AT&T.

In the normal course of business, we enter into various contracts with programmers to provide content. Our programming contracts generally require us to make payments based on the number of subscribers to which the respective content is provided. Consequently, our programming expenses will continue to increase to the extent we are successful in growing our subscriber base. In addition, because programmers continue to raise the price of content, our "Subscriber-related expenses" as a percentage of "Subscriber-related revenue" could materially increase absent corresponding price increases in our DISH Network programming packages.

Satellite and transmission expenses . "Satellite and transmission expenses" totaled $180 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $36 million or 24.5% compared to 2006. This increase primarily resulted from higher operational costs associated with our capital lease of Anik F3 which commenced commercial operations in April 2007 and the higher costs associated with our enhanced content platform including a broader distribution of more extensive HD programming. "Satellite and transmission expenses" as a percentage of "Subscriber-related revenue" increased to 1.7% from 1.5% in the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to 2006.

Following the Spin-off, we are leasing satellite and transponder capacity on several satellites that we formerly owned. As a result, we will, beginning January 1, 2008, record higher satellite and transmission expenses for this leased satellite capacity. This will be offset to some extent by lower depreciation expense as we will no longer record depreciation on these satellites which are now owned by EchoStar. Satellite and transmission expenses are likely to increase further in the future to the extent we increase the size of our owned and leased satellite fleet, obtain in-orbit satellite insurance, increase our uplinking capacity and launch additional HD local markets and other programming services.

Cost of sales — equipment. "Cost of sales — equipment" totaled $264 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of $19 million or 6.7% compared to 2006. This decrease primarily resulted from a decline in charges for defective, slow moving and obsolete inventory, in the cost of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components sold to international customers and in the cost of domestic sales of DBS accessories. "Cost of sales — equipment" as a percentage of "Equipment sales" decreased to 75.5% from 78.6% in the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to 2006. The decrease in the expense to revenue ratio is principally related to lower 2007 charges for defective, slow moving and obsolete inventory and an increase in margins on sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components sold to international customers and on domestic sales of DBS accessories. A substantial portion of our "Cost of sales — equipment" in 2007 consisted of sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to an international DBS service provider and to other international customers. This set-top box business is, following the Spin-off, operated by EchoStar. As a result, our "Cost of sales — equipment" are likely to be substantially lower in 2008 than those recorded in 2007.

Subscriber acquisition costs. "Subscriber acquisition costs" totaled $1.575 billion for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of $25 million or 1.6% compared to 2006. The decrease in "Subscriber acquisition costs" was attributable to a decrease in gross new subscribers, a decrease in SAC discussed below and a higher number of DISH Network subscribers participating in our equipment lease program for new subscribers.

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SAC. SAC was $656 during the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to $686 during 2006, a decrease of $30, or 4.4%. This decrease was primarily attributable to the redeployment benefits of our equipment lease program for new subscribers and lower average equipment costs, partially offset by higher acquisition advertising. As a result of the Spin-off, we are likely to incur higher SAC as we will be acquiring equipment, particularly digital receivers, from third parties. This equipment was historically designed in-house and procured at our cost. We initially expect to acquire this equipment from EchoStar at its cost, plus an additional amount representing an agreed margin on that cost.

During the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, the amount of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers totaled approximately $682 million and $817 million, respectively. This decrease in capital expenditures under our lease program for new subscribers resulted primarily from an increase in redeployment of equipment returned by disconnecting lease program subscribers, decreased subscriber growth, fewer receivers per installation as the number of dual tuner receivers we install continues to increase, lower average equipment costs and a reduction in accessory costs.

Capital expenditures resulting from our equipment lease program for new subscribers have been, and we expect will continue to be, partially mitigated by, among other things, the redeployment of equipment returned by disconnecting lease program subscribers. However, to remain competitive we will have to upgrade or replace subscriber equipment periodically as technology changes, and the associated costs may be substantial. To the extent technological changes render a portion of our existing equipment obsolete, we would be unable to redeploy all returned equipment and would realize less benefit from the SAC reduction associated with redeployment of that returned lease equipment.

Our SAC calculation does not include the benefit of payments we received in connection with equipment not returned to us from disconnecting lease subscribers and returned equipment that is made available for sale rather than being redeployed through our lease program. During the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, these amounts totaled approximately $87 million and $121 million, respectively.

Our "Subscriber acquisition costs," both in aggregate and on a per new subscriber activation basis, may materially increase in the future to the extent that we introduce more aggressive promotions if we determine that they are necessary to respond to competition, or for other reasons.

Litigation expense. During the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, we recorded "Litigation expense" in the Tivo case of $34 million and $94 million, respectively. The $94 million reflects the jury verdict, supplemental damages and pre-judgment interest awarded by the Texas court. The $34 million additional expense in 2007 represents the estimated cost of any software infringement prior to the implementation of the alternative technology, plus interest subsequent to the jury verdict. See Note 8 in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further discussion.

General and administrative expenses . "General and administrative expenses" totaled $578 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $38 million or 7.1% compared to 2006. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in administrative costs to support the growth of the DISH Network and outside professional fees. "General and administrative expenses" as a percentage of "Total revenue" decreased to 5.2% from 5.5% in the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to 2006, respectively. The decrease in the ratio of those expenses to "Total revenue" was primarily attributable to the previously discussed revenue growth. Following the Spin-off, we anticipate that "General and administrative expenses" should decline as overhead and other expenses, particularly research and development expenses, associated with the set-top box and certain infrastructure assets, are incurred at EchoStar.

Depreciation and amortization."Depreciation and amortization" expense totaled $1.321 billion during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $210 million or 18.9% compared to 2006. The increase in "Depreciation and amortization" expense was primarily attributable to depreciation on equipment leased to subscribers resulting from increased penetration of our equipment lease programs, additional depreciation related to satellites and other depreciable assets placed in service to support the DISH Network, and the write-off of costs associated with obsolete fixed assets. Several satellites and other infrastructure assets formerly owned by us were contributed to EchoStar in the Spin-off and, as a result, we will no longer record depreciation expense related to these assets.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

Interest income. "Interest income" totaled $104 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of $18 million compared to 2006. This decrease principally resulted from lower average cash and marketable investment securities balances, partially offset by higher total percentage returns earned on our cash and marketable investment securities during 2007.

Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized. "Interest expense" totaled $373 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of $17 million or 4.5% compared to the same period in 2006. This decrease primarily resulted from lower prepayment premiums and write-offs of debt issuance costs related to the redemption of senior debt during 2006 compared to 2007.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization . EBITDA was $2.934 billion during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $621 million or 26.9% compared to 2006. The following table reconciles EBITDA to the accompanying financial statements:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
EBITDA	$2,934,188	$2,313,026
Less:		
Interest expense, net	268,993	268,120
Income tax provision (benefit), net	534,176	333,464
Depreciation and amortization	1,320,625	1,110,385
Net income (loss)	$ 810,394	$ 601,057

EBITDA is not a measure determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, and should not be considered a substitute for operating income, net income or any other measure determined in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA is used as a measurement of operating efficiency and overall financial performance and we believe it to be a helpful measure for those evaluating companies in the multi-channel video programming distribution industry. Conceptually, EBITDA measures the amount of income generated each period that could be used to service debt, pay taxes and fund capital expenditures. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Income tax (provision) benefit, net. Our income tax provision was $534 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $201 million or 60.2% compared to the same period in 2006. The increase in the provision was primarily related to the improvement in "Income (loss) before income taxes" and an increase in the effective state tax rate due to changes in state apportionment percentages. The year ended December 31, 2007 includes a deferred tax liability of $16 million related to the conversion of one of our subsidiaries to a limited liability company from a corporation in connection with the Spin-off. The year ended December 31, 2006 includes a credit of $7 million related to the recognition of state net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") for prior periods. In addition, the year ended December 31, 2006 includes a credit of $5 million related to amended state tax filings. During 2008, we expect our income tax provision to reflect statutory Federal and state tax rates.

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Adjusted income tax benefit (provision), net	$(518,752)	$(346,993)
Less:		
Deferred corporate liability restructuring	15,673	—
Current year valuation allowance activity	(249)	(11,109)
Deferred tax asset for filed returns	—	9,065
Prior period adjustments to state NOLs	—	(6,654)
Amended state filings	—	(4,831)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	$(534,176)	$(333,464)

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

Net income (loss). Net income was $810 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $209 million compared to $601 million in 2006. The increase was primarily attributable to the changes in revenue and expenses discussed above.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

Year Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2005.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		Variance	
	2006	2005	Amount	%
	(In thousands)			
Statements of Operations Data				
Revenue:				
Subscriber-related revenue	$9,422,271	$8,027,651	$1,394,620	17.4
Equipment sales	359,856	364,515	(4,659)	(1.3)
Other	30,620	51,003	(20,383)	(40.0)
Total revenue	9,812,747	8,443,169	1,369,578	16.2
Costs and Expenses:				
Subscriber-related expenses	4,822,310	4,111,230	711,080	17.3
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**51.2%**	**51.2%**		
Satellite and transmission expenses	144,931	131,559	13,372	10.2
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**1.5%**	**1.6%**		
Cost of sales — equipment	282,831	272,623	10,208	3.7
% of Equipment sales	**78.6%**	**74.8%**		
Cost of sales — other	7,215	22,437	(15,222)	(67.8)
Subscriber acquisition costs	1,600,912	1,495,200	105,712	7.1
General and administrative	539,630	442,290	97,340	22.0
% of Total revenue	**5.5%**	**5.2%**		
Litigation expense	93,969	—	93,969	NM
Depreciation and amortization	1,110,385	800,060	310,325	38.8
Total costs and expenses	8,602,183	7,275,399	1,326,784	18.2
Operating income (loss)	1,210,564	1,167,770	42,794	3.7
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	121,873	34,641	87,232	NM
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(389,993)	(305,265)	(84,728)	(27.8)
Gain on insurance settlement	—	134,000	(134,000)	NM
Other	(7,923)	(1,807)	(6,116)	NM
Total other income (expense)	(276,043)	(138,431)	(137,612)	(99.4)
Income (loss) before income taxes	934,521	1,029,339	(94,818)	(9.2)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(333,464)	107,274	(440,738)	NM
Net income (loss)	$ 601,057	$1,136,613	$ (535,556)	(47.1)
Other Data:				
DISH Network subscribers, as of period end (in millions)	13.105	12.040	1.065	8.8
DISH Network subscriber additions, gross (in millions)	3.516	3.397	0.119	3.5
DISH Network subscriber additions, net (in millions)	1.065	1.135	(0.070)	(6.2)
Average monthly subscriber churn rate	1.64%	1.65%	(0.01%)	(0.6)
Average monthly revenue per subscriber ("ARPU")	$ 62.78	$ 58.34	$ 4.44	7.6
Average subscriber acquisition costs per subscriber ("SAC")	$ 686	$ 693	$ (7)	(1.0)
EBITDA	$2,313,026	$2,100,023	$ 213,003	10.1

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

DISH Network subscribers . As of December 31, 2006, we had approximately 13.105 million DISH Network subscribers compared to approximately 12.040 million subscribers at December 31, 2005, an increase of 8.8%. DISH Network added approximately 3.516 million gross new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to approximately 3.397 million gross new subscribers during 2005, an increase of approximately 119,000. The increase in gross new subscribers resulted in large part from increased advertising and the effectiveness of our promotions and products during the year. A substantial majority of our gross new subscribers are acquired through our equipment lease program.

DISH Network added approximately 1.065 million net new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to approximately 1.135 million net new subscribers during 2005, a decrease of 6.2%. This decrease was primarily a result of subscriber churn on a larger subscriber base.

Subscriber-related revenue. DISH Network "Subscriber-related revenue" totaled $9.422 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $1.395 billion or 17.4% compared to 2005. This increase was directly attributable to continued DISH Network subscriber growth and the increase in "ARPU" discussed below.

ARPU . Average monthly revenue per subscriber was $62.78 during the year ended December 31, 2006 versus $58.34 during the same period in 2005. The $4.44 or 7.6% increase in ARPU was primarily attributable to price increases in February 2006 and 2005 on some of our most popular packages, higher equipment rental fees resulting from increased penetration of our equipment leasing programs, fees for DVRs, revenue from increased availability of standard and HD local channels by satellite, fees earned from our DishHOME Protection Plan, and HD programming. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in revenues from installation and other services related to our original agreement with AT&T.

Equipment sales. "Equipment sales" totaled $360 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of $5 million or 1.3% compared to 2005. This decrease principally resulted from a decline in domestic sales of DBS accessories, partially offset by an increase in sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to international customers.

Subscriber-related expenses. "Subscriber-related expenses" totaled $4.822 billion during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $711 million or 17.3% compared to 2005. The increase in "Subscriber-related expenses" was primarily attributable to the increase in the number of DISH Network subscribers together with an increase in refurbishment and repair costs for returned receiver systems, partially offset by the decline in costs associated with installation and other services related to our original agreement with AT&T. "Subscriber-related expenses" represented 51.2% of "Subscriber-related revenue" for each of the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Satellite and transmission expenses . "Satellite and transmission expenses" totaled $145 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $13 million or 10.2% compared to 2005. This increase primarily resulted from higher operational costs associated with our capital leases of AMC-15 and AMC-16. "Satellite and transmission expenses" totaled 1.5% and 1.6% of "Subscriber-related revenue" during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Cost of sales — equipment. "Cost of sales — equipment" totaled $283 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $10 million or 3.7% compared to 2005. This increase primarily resulted from an increase in charges for defective, slow moving and obsolete inventory. "Cost of sales — equipment" represented 78.6% and 74.8% of "Equipment sales" during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase in the expense to revenue ratio principally related to higher charges for defective, slow moving and obsolete inventory in 2006.

Subscriber acquisition costs. "Subscriber acquisition costs" totaled $1.601 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $106 million or 7.1% compared to 2005. The increase in "Subscriber acquisition costs" was primarily attributable to an increase in gross new subscribers and a decline in the number of co-branded subscribers acquired under our original AT&T agreement, for which we did not incur subscriber acquisition costs. This increase was also attributable to higher installation and acquisition advertising costs, partially offset by a higher number of DISH Network subscribers participating in our equipment lease program for new subscribers. The introduction of new

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

equipment resulted in a decrease in our cost per installation during 2006 compared to 2005; however, as a result of increased volume, our overall installation expense increased.

SAC. SAC was $686 during the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to $693 during 2005, a decrease of $7, or 1.0%. This decrease was primarily attributable to the equipment redeployment benefits of our equipment lease programs, discussed below, and lower average equipment and installation costs, partially offset by a decline in the number of co-branded subscribers acquired under our original AT&T agreement and higher acquisition advertising costs.

During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the amount of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers totaled $817 million and $862 million, respectively. This decrease in capital expenditures under our lease program for new subscribers resulted primarily from lower hardware costs per receiver, fewer receivers per installation as the number of dual tuner receivers we install continues to increase, increased redeployment of equipment returned by disconnecting lease program subscribers, and a reduction in accessory costs related to the introduction of less costly installation technology and our migration away from relatively expensive and complex subscriber equipment installations.

As previously discussed, our SAC calculation does not include the benefit of payments we received in connection with equipment not returned to us from disconnecting lease subscribers and returned equipment that is made available for sale rather than being redeployed through our lease program. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, these amounts totaled $121 million and $86 million, respectively.

General and administrative expenses. "General and administrative expenses" totaled $540 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $97 million or 22.0% compared to 2005. This increase was primarily attributable to increased personnel and related costs to support the growth of the DISH Network, including, among other things, non-cash, stock-based compensation expense, outside professional fees and non-income based taxes. "General and administrative expenses" represented 5.5% and 5.2% of "Total revenue" during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase in the ratio of those expenses to "Total revenue" was primarily attributable to increased infrastructure expenses to support the growth of the DISH Network, discussed above.

Depreciation and amortization. "Depreciation and amortization" expense totaled $1.110 billion during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $310 million or 38.8% compared to 2005. The increase in "Depreciation and amortization" expense was primarily attributable to depreciation of equipment leased to subscribers resulting from increased penetration of our equipment lease programs, additional depreciation related to satellites placed in service and other depreciable assets placed in service to support the DISH Network.

Interest income. "Interest income" totaled $122 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $87.2 million compared to 2005. This increase principally resulted from higher cash and marketable investment securities balances and higher total percentage returns earned on our cash and marketable investment securities during 2006.

Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized . "Interest expense" totaled $390 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $85 million or 27.8% compared to 2005. This increase primarily resulted from a net increase in interest expense of $65 million related to the issuance of additional senior debt during 2006, net of redemptions, and an increase in prepayment premiums and write-off of debt issuance costs totaling $29 million, related to the redemption of certain outstanding senior debt during 2006. This increase was partially offset by an increase in capitalized interest on the construction of satellites.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization . EBITDA was $2.313 billion during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $213 million or 10.1% compared to 2005. EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2005 was favorably impacted by the $134 million "Gain on insurance settlement" and the year ended December 31, 2006 was negatively impacted by the $94 million "Litigation expense." Absent these items, our EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2006 would have been $441 million or 22.4% higher than EBITDA in 2005. The increase in EBITDA (excluding these items) was primarily attributable to changes in operating revenues and expenses discussed above. The following table reconciles EBITDA to the accompanying financial statements:

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
EBITDA	$2,313,026	$2,100,023
Less:		
Interest expense, net	268,120	270,624
Income tax provision (benefit), net	333,464	(107,274)
Depreciation and amortization	1,110,385	800,060
Net income (loss)	$ 601,057	$1,136,613

EBITDA is not a measure determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, and should not be considered a substitute for operating income, net income or any other measure determined in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA is used as a measurement of operating efficiency and overall financial performance and we believe it to be a helpful measure for those evaluating companies in the multi-channel video programming distribution industry. Conceptually, EBITDA measures the amount of income generated each period that could be used to service debt, pay taxes and fund capital expenditures. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Income tax benefit (provision), net. Our income tax provision was $333 million during the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to a benefit of $107 million during 2005. The income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2005 included credits of $185 million and $287 million to our provision for income taxes resulting from the reversal and current year activity, respectively, of our recorded valuation allowance. The year ended December 31, 2006 includes a credit of $7 million related to the recognition of state net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") for prior periods. In addition, the year ended December 31, 2006, includes a credit of $5 million related to amended state filings.

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Adjusted income tax benefit (provision), net	$(346,993)	$(385,190)
Less:		
Valuation allowance reversal	—	(185,200)
Current year valuation allowance activity	(11,109)	(287,100)
Deferred tax asset for filed returns	9,065	(20,164)
Prior period adjustments for state NOLs	(6,654)	—
Amended state filings	(4,831)	—
Income tax benefit (provision), net	$(333,464)	$ 107,274

Net income (loss). Net income was $601 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of $536 million compared to $1.137 billion in 2005. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2005 was favorably impacted by the $472 million reversal of our recorded valuation allowance for deferred tax assets and the $134 million "Gain on insurance settlement." Net income for the year ended December 31, 2006 was unfavorably impacted by the Tivo litigation charge discussed above.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

Seasonality

Our revenues vary throughout the year. As is typical in the subscription television service industry, the first half of the year generally produces fewer new subscribers than the second half of the year. Our operating results in any period may be affected by the incurrence of advertising and promotion expenses that do not necessarily produce commensurate revenues until the impact of such advertising and promotion is realized in future periods.

Inflation

Inflation has not materially affected our operations during the past three years. We believe that our ability to increase the prices charged for our products and services in future periods will depend primarily on competitive pressures. We do not have any material backlog of our products.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risks Associated With Financial Instruments

As of December 31, 2007, our restricted and unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and marketable investment securities had a fair value of $1.262 billion which was invested in: (a) cash; (b) debt instruments of the U.S. Government and its agencies; (c) commercial paper and notes with an overall average maturity of less than one year and rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; and (d) instruments with similar risk characteristics to the commercial paper described above. The primary purpose of these investing activities has been to preserve principal until the cash is required to, among other things, fund operations, make strategic investments and expand the business. Consequently, the size of this portfolio fluctuates significantly as cash is received and used in our business. In connection with the Spin-off, we made a $1.615 billion dividend to EOC, of which DNC distributed $1.0 billion of cash and cash equivalents to EchoStar as part of the Spin-off.

Our restricted and unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and marketable investment securities had an average annual return for the year ended December 31, 2007 of 5.3%. A hypothetical 10% decrease in interest rates would result in a decrease of approximately $10 million in annual interest income. The value of certain of the investments in this portfolio can be impacted by, among other things, the risk of adverse changes in securities and economic markets, as well as the risks related to the performance of the companies whose commercial paper and other instruments we hold. However, the high quality of these investments (as assessed by independent rating agencies) reduces these risks. The value of these investments can also be impacted by interest rate fluctuations.

At December 31, 2007, all of the $1.262 billion was invested in fixed or variable rate instruments or money market type accounts. While an increase in interest rates would ordinarily adversely impact the fair value of fixed and variable rate investments, we normally hold these investments to maturity. Consequently, neither interest rate fluctuations nor other market risks typically result in significant realized gains or losses to this portfolio. A decrease in interest rates has the effect of reducing our future annual interest income from this portfolio, since funds would be re-invested at lower rates as the instruments mature.

We currently classify all marketable investment securities as available-for-sale. We adjust the carrying value of our available-for-sale securities to fair value and report the related temporary unrealized gains and losses as a separate component of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" within "Total stockholder's equity (deficit)," net of related deferred income tax. Declines in the fair value of a marketable investment security which are estimated to be "other than temporary" are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), thus establishing a new cost basis for such investment. We evaluate our marketable investment securities portfolio on a quarterly basis to determine whether declines in the fair value of these securities are other than temporary. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, the fair value of our marketable investment securities compared to the carrying amount, the historical volatility of the price of each security and any market and company specific factors related to each security. Generally, absent specific factors to the contrary, declines in the fair value of investments below cost basis for a continuous period of less than six months are considered to be temporary. Declines in the fair value of investments for a continuous period of six to nine months are evaluated on a case by case basis to determine whether any company or market-specific factors exist which

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Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK — Continued

would indicate that such declines are other than temporary. Declines in the fair value of investments below cost basis for a continuous period greater than nine months are considered other than temporary and are recorded as charges to earnings, absent specific factors to the contrary.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, our strategic investments have experienced and continue to experience volatility. If the fair value of our strategic marketable investment securities portfolio does not remain above cost basis or if we become aware of any market or company specific factors that indicate that the carrying value of certain of our securities is impaired, we may be required to record charges to earnings in future periods equal to the amount of the decline in fair value.

We also have strategic investments in certain non-marketable equity securities which are included in "Other noncurrent assets, net" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We account for such unconsolidated investments under either the equity method or cost method of accounting. Because these equity securities are not publicly traded, it is not practical to regularly estimate the fair value of the investments; however, these investments are subject to an evaluation for other than temporary impairment on a quarterly basis. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, company business plans and current financial statements, if available, for factors that may indicate an impairment of our investment. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, cash flow concerns, material litigation, violations of debt covenants and changes in business strategy. The fair value of these equity investments is not estimated unless there are identified changes in circumstances that may indicate an impairment exists and these changes are likely to have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. As of December 31, 2007, we had $78 million aggregate carrying amount of non-marketable and unconsolidated strategic equity investments, of which $59 million was accounted for under the cost method. During the year ended December 31, 2007, we did not record any impairment charges with respect to these investments.

Our ability to realize value from our strategic investments in companies that are not publicly traded is dependent on the success of their business and their ability to obtain sufficient capital to execute their business plans. Because private markets are not as liquid as public markets, there is also increased risk that we will not be able to sell these investments, or that when we desire to sell them we will not be able to obtain fair value for them.

As of December 31, 2007, we had fixed-rate debt and other notes payable of $5.033 billion on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We estimated the fair value of this debt to be approximately $5.072 billion using quoted market prices for our publicly traded debt, which constitutes approximately 90% of our debt. The fair value of our debt is affected by fluctuations in interest rates. A hypothetical 10% decrease in assumed interest rates would increase the fair value of our debt by approximately $144 million. To the extent interest rates increase, our costs of financing would increase at such time as we are required to refinance our debt. As of December 31, 2007, a hypothetical 10% increase in assumed interest rates would increase our annual interest expense by approximately $33 million.

In general, we do not use derivative financial instruments for hedging or speculative purposes, but we may do so in the future.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our Consolidated Financial Statements are included in this report beginning on page F-1.

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

Not applicable.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

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There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

(1) *Financial Statements*

	Page
Report of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2007 and 2006	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity (Deficit) for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7

(2) *Financial Statement Schedules*

None. All schedules have been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto.

(3) *Exhibits*

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1(a)*	Articles of Incorporation of EDBS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(a) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-31929).
3.1(b)*	Certificate of Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of EchoStar DBS Corporation, dated as of August 25, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1(b) to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EDBS for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No. 333-31929).
3.1(c)*	Bylaws of EDBS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(b) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-31929).
4.1*	Indenture, relating to EDBS 5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008, dated as of October 2, 2003, between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.2*	Indenture, relating to EDBS 6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011, dated as of October 2, 2003, between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.3*	First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the 5 3/4% Senior Notes Due 2008, dated as of December 31, 2003 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.4*	First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the 6 3/8% Senior Notes Due 2011, dated as of December 31, 2003 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).

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Exhibit No.	Description
4.5*	Indenture, relating to the 6 5/8% Senior Notes Due 2014, dated October 1, 2004 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed October 1, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.6*	Indenture, relating to the 7 1/8% Senior Notes Due 2016, dated as of February 2, 2006 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed February 3, 2006, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.7*	Indenture, relating to the 7% Senior Notes Due 2013, dated as of October 18, 2006 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed October 18, 2006, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.1*	Form of Satellite Launch Insurance Declarations (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Dish Ltd., Registration No. 33-81234).
10.2*	DNC 1995 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of DNC, Registration No. 33-91276).**
10.3*	Amended and Restated DNC 1999 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to DNC's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated August 24, 2005).**
10.4*	2002 Class B CEO Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to DNC's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated April 9, 2002).**
10.5*	License and OEM Manufacturing Agreement, dated July 1, 2002, between EchoStar Satellite Corporation, EchoStar Technologies Corporation and Thomson multimedia, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended September 30, 2002, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.6*	Amendment No. 19 to License and OEM Manufacturing Agreement, dated July 1, 2002, between EchoStar Satellite Corporation, EchoStar Technologies Corporation and Thomson multimedia, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.57 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2002, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.7*	Satellite Service Agreement, dated as of March 21, 2003, between SES Americom, Inc., EchoStar Satellite Corporation and DISH Network (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.8*	Amendment No. 1 to Satellite Service Agreement dated March 31, 2003 between SES Americom Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.9*	Satellite Service Agreement dated as of August 13, 2003 between SES Americom Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.10*	Satellite Service Agreement, dated February 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.11*	Amendment No. 1 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated March 10, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.12*	Amendment No. 3 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated February 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.13*	Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated February 4, 2004, between Telesat Canada and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.14*	Letter Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated March 25, 2004, between Telesat Canada and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.15*	Amendment No. 2 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated April 30, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.16*	Second Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated May 5, 2004, between Telesat Canada and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.17*	Third Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated October 12, 2004, between Telesat Canada and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.18*	Amendment No. 4 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated October 21, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.19*	Amendment No. 3 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated November 19, 2004 between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.20*	Amendment No. 5 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated November 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.21*	Amendment No. 6 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated December 20, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.22*	Description of the 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan dated January 26, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.23*	Description of the 2005 Cash Incentive Plan dated January 22, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.24*	Settlement Agreement and Release effective February 25, 2005 between EchoStar Satellite L.L.C., EchoStar DBS Corporation and the insurance carriers for the EchoStar IV satellite (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.25*	Amendment No. 4 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated April 6, 2005, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.26*	Amendment No. 5 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated June 20, 2005, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.27*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Form A) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.28*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Form B) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.29*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Form A) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.30*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Form B) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.31*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (1999 Long-Term Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.5 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.32*	Nonqualifying Stock Option Agreement (2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.7 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.33*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.8 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.34*	Description of the 2006 Cash Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, Commission File No. 0-26176).
31.1•	Section 302 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
31.2•	Section 302 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.
32.1•	Section 906 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
32.2•	Section 906 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

• Filed herewith.

* Incorporated by reference.

** Constitutes a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION

By: */s/ Bernard L. Han*
Bernard L. Han
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 5, 2008

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Charles W. Ergen Charles W. Ergen	Chief Executive Officer and Director *(Principal Executive Officer)*	March 5, 2008
/s/ Bernard L. Han Bernard L. Han	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer *(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)*	March 5, 2008
/s/ James DeFranco James DeFranco	Director	March 5, 2008
/s/ R. Stanton Dodge R. Stanton Dodge	Director	March 5, 2008

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Consolidated Financial Statements:

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Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity (Deficit) for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholder
EchoStar DBS Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of EchoStar DBS Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholder's equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of EchoStar DBS Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* . As discussed in note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, during the fourth quarter of 2006, the Company adopted Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in the Current Year Financial Statements.* In accordance with the transition provisions of SAB No. 108, the Company recorded a cumulative increase, net of tax, to accumulated deficit as of January 1, 2006. As discussed in note 3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* .

KPMG LLP

Denver, Colorado
March 5, 2008

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands)

	As of December 31, 2007	2006
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 606,990	$ 1,667,130
Marketable investment securities	495,760	697,646
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts of $14,019 and $14,205, respectively	685,109	665,374
Advances to affiliates	78,578	107,834
Inventories, net	295,200	237,493
Current deferred tax assets (Note 6)	38,297	280,325
Other current assets	77,929	102,433
Total current assets	2,277,863	3,758,235
Restricted cash and marketable investment securities	159,046	156,503
Property and equipment, net (Note 4)	3,471,034	3,500,155
FCC authorizations	802,691	705,228
Intangible assets, net (Note 2)	150,424	189,905
Other noncurrent assets, net	169,319	117,947
Total assets	$ 7,030,377	$ 8,427,973
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity (Deficit)		
Current Liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	$ 289,649	$ 257,460
Advances from affiliates	85,613	128,568
Deferred revenue and other	853,791	819,773
Accrued programming	914,074	913,687
Income taxes payable	145,747	35,682
Other accrued expenses	561,576	493,254
5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	1,000,000	—
Current portion of capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable (Note 5)	49,057	38,435
Total current liabilities	3,899,507	2,686,859
Long-term obligations, net of current portion:		
5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	—	1,000,000
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	1,000,000	1,000,000
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	1,000,000	1,000,000
7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	1,500,000	1,500,000
7% Senior Notes due 2013	500,000	500,000
Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable, net of current portion (Note 5)	547,608	403,526
Deferred tax liabilities	327,318	318,219
Long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities	259,656	275,131
Total long-term obligations, net of current portion	5,134,582	5,996,876
Total liabilities	9,034,089	8,683,735
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 8)		
Stockholder's Equity (Deficit):		
Common stock, $.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, 1,015 shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	1,121,012	1,032,925
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	396	254
Accumulated earnings (deficit)	(3,125,120)	(1,288,941)
Total stockholder's equity (deficit)	(2,003,712)	(255,762)

Total liabilities and stockholder's equity (deficit)	$ 7,030,377	$ 8,427,973

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Revenue:			
Subscriber-related revenue	$10,673,821	$9,422,271	$8,027,651
Equipment sales	349,497	359,856	364,515
Other	37,165	30,620	51,003
Total revenue	11,060,483	9,812,747	8,443,169
Costs and Expenses:			
Subscriber-related expenses (exclusive of depreciation shown below — Note 4)	5,488,396	4,822,310	4,111,230
Satellite and transmission expenses (exclusive of depreciation shown below — Note 4)	180,446	144,931	131,559
Cost of sales — equipment	263,997	282,831	272,623
Cost of sales — other	5,820	7,215	22,437
Subscriber acquisition costs:			
Cost of sales — subscriber promotion subsidies (exclusive of depreciation shown below — Note 4)	128,739	138,721	130,680
Other subscriber promotion subsidies	1,219,943	1,246,836	1,180,516
Subscriber acquisition advertising	226,742	215,355	184,004
Total subscriber acquisition costs	1,575,424	1,600,912	1,495,200
General and administrative	577,743	539,630	442,290
Litigation expense	33,907	93,969	—
Depreciation and amortization (Note 4)	1,320,625	1,110,385	800,060
Total costs and expenses	9,446,358	8,602,183	7,275,399
Operating income (loss)	1,614,125	1,210,564	1,167,770
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	103,619	121,873	34,641
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(372,612)	(389,993)	(305,265)
Gain on insurance settlement	—	—	134,000
Other	(562)	(7,923)	(1,807)
Total other income (expense)	(269,555)	(276,043)	(138,431)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,344,570	934,521	1,029,339
Income tax benefit (provision), net (Note 6)	(534,176)	(333,464)	107,274
Net income (loss)	$ 810,394	$ 601,057	$1,136,613
Foreign currency translation adjustment	123	167	(155)
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	22	401	1,024
Recognition of previously unrealized (gains) losses on available-for-sale securities included in net income (loss)	—	—	—
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit attributable to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(3)	(134)	232
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 810,536	$ 601,491	$1,137,714

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)
(In thousands)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2004	1	$ —	$ 929,002	$ (2,204,448)	$(1,275,446)
Deferred stock-based compensation recognized	—	—	302	—	302
Reversal of valuation allowance associated with stock-based compensation and tax benefits	—	—	82,039	—	82,039
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit attributable to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	232	232
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	1,024	1,024
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	(155)	(155)
Dividend to EOC	—	—	—	(200,000)	(200,000)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	1,136,613	1,136,613
Balance, December 31, 2005	1	$ —	$1,011,343	$ (1,266,734)	$ (255,391)
SAB 108 adjustments, net of tax of $37.4 million	—	—	—	(62,345)	(62,345)
Capital distribution to affiliate				(161,099)	(161,099)
Stock-based compensation, net of tax	—	—	21,360	—	21,360
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit attributable to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(134)	(134)
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	401	401
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	167	167
Dividend to EOC	—	—	—	(400,000)	(400,000)
Other	—	—	222	—	222
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	601,057	601,057
Balance, December 31, 2006	1	$ —	$1,032,925	$ (1,288,687)	$ (255,762)
Capital contribution from DNC (Note 13)	—	—	56,390	—	56,390
Stock-based compensation, net of tax	—	—	31,697	—	31,697
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit attributable to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(3)	(3)
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	22	22
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	123	123
Dividend to EOC (Note 13)	—	—	—	(2,646,753)	(2,646,753)
Other		—	—	180	180
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	810,394	810,394
Balance, December 31, 2007	1	$ —	$1,121,012	$ (3,124,724)	$(2,003,712)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income (loss)	$ 810,394	$ 601,057	$ 1,136,613
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,320,625	1,110,385	800,060
Equity in losses (earnings) of affiliates	831	—	—
Gain on insurance settlement	—	—	(134,000)
Non-cash, stock-based compensation recognized	21,329	17,435	302
Deferred tax expense (benefit) (Note 6)	255,852	274,762	(143,247)
Amortization of debt discount and deferred financing costs	3,650	7,149	3,427
Other, net	5,279	(4,386)	(534)
Change in noncurrent assets	2,768	54,955	21,757
Change in long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities	(15,475)	50,956	(31,298)
Changes in current assets and current liabilities:			
Trade accounts receivable	(20,009)	(193,564)	(5,530)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(186)	5,406	370
Advances to affiliates	71,314	64,824	(141,203)
Inventories	(80,841)	16,707	71,972
Other current assets	27,284	11,144	(18,316)
Trade accounts payable	30,791	37,319	(20,597)
Advances from affiliates	(80,264)	76,476	11,632
Deferred revenue and other	31,305	62,600	162
Accrued programming and other accrued expenses	206,326	307,207	161,175
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,590,973	2,500,432	1,712,745
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Purchases of marketable investment securities	(2,543,929)	(1,865,225)	(626,577)
Sales and maturities of marketable investment securities	2,743,995	1,480,723	424,734
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,111,536)	(1,429,957)	(1,392,708)
Proceeds from insurance settlement	—	—	240,000
Change in restricted cash and marketable investment securities	(701)	(48,799)	(3,305)
FCC authorizations	(97,463)	—	(8,961)
Purchase of technology-based intangibles	—	—	(25,500)
Purchase of strategic investments included in noncurrent assets and other	(21,775)	(560)	—
Other	3,469	(843)	(7)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1,027,940)	(1,864,661)	(1,392,324)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of 7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	—	1,500,000	—
Proceeds from issuance of 7% Senior Notes due 2013	—	500,000	—
Redemption of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008	—	(500,000)	—
Redemption and repurchases of 9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009, respectively	—	(441,964)	(4,189)
Deferred debt issuance costs	—	(14,210)	—
Capital contribution from DNC (Note 13)	53,642	—	—
Dividend to EOC (Note 13)	(2,645,805)	(400,000)	(200,000)
Capital distribution to affiliate	—	(161,099)	—
Repayment of capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable	(43,515)	(40,642)	(45,826)
Excess tax benefits recognized on stock option exercises	12,505	6,888	—
Net cash flows from financing activities	(2,623,173)	448,973	(250,015)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,060,140)	1,084,744	70,406

Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	1,667,130	582,386	511,980
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 606,990	$ 1,667,130	$ 582,386

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Business Activities

EchoStar DBS Corporation ("EDBS," the "Company," "we," "us" and/or "our") is a holding company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of DISH Network Corporation ("DNC"), formerly known as EchoStar Communications Corporation, a publicly traded company listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. EDBS was formed under Colorado law in January 1996. Unless otherwise stated herein, or the context otherwise requires, references herein to DNC shall include DISH Network Corporation, EDBS and all direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries thereof.

Principal Business

As of December 31, 2007, the operations of DNC included two primary interrelated business units:

- *The DISH Networ* k — which provides a direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") subscription television service in the United States; and
- *EchoStar Technologies Corporation* ("ETC") — which designs and develops DBS receivers, antennae and other digital equipment for the DISH Network. We refer to this equipment collectively as "receiver systems." ETC also designs, develops and distributes similar equipment for international customers.

We have deployed substantial resources to develop the "DISH Network DBS System." The DISH Network DBS System consists of our Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") authorized DBS and Fixed Satellite Service ("FSS") spectrum, our owned and leased satellites, receiver systems, digital broadcast operations centers, customer service facilities, in-home service and call center operations and certain other assets utilized in our operations. Our principal business strategy is to continue developing our subscription television service in the United States to provide consumers with a fully competitive alternative to others in the multi-channel video programming distribution ("MVPD") industry.

Spin-off of Technology and Certain Infrastructure Assets

On September 25, 2007, DNC announced its intention to separate its technology and certain infrastructure assets into a separate publicly-traded company. EchoStar Corporation ("EchoStar"), formerly known as EchoStar Holding Corporation, was incorporated in Nevada on October 12, 2007 to effect the separation. DNC completed the separation into two companies (the "Spin-off") on January 1, 2008. DNC and EchoStar now operate independently, and neither entity has any ownership interest in the other. The two entities consist of the following:

- DNC, which retains its subscription television business, and
- EchoStar Corporation, which holds the digital set-top box business, certain satellites, uplink and satellite transmission assets, real estate and other assets and related liabilities formerly held by DNC.

In connection with the Spin-off, DNC contributed certain satellites, uplink and satellite transmission assets, real estate and other assets and related liabilities held by us, including $1.0 billion of cash, to EchoStar. Following the Spin-off, DNC and EchoStar will operate separately, and neither we nor DNC will have any interest in the assets and related liabilities contributed by DNC to EchoStar as part of the Spin-off. The effects of the contribution of the assets and liabilities previously held by us to EchoStar are not reflected in our historical consolidated financial statements for periods prior to January 1, 2008.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Organization and Legal Structure

The following table summarizes the organizational structure of DNC and its principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007:

Legal Entity	Referred to Herein As	Parent
DISH Network Corporation	DNC	Publicly owned
EchoStar Orbital Corporation	EOC	ECC
EchoStar Orbital Corporation II	EOC II	EOC
EchoStar DBS Corporation	EDBS	EOC
EchoStar Satellite L.L.C.	ESLLC	EDBS
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	SATCO	ESLLC
Echosphere L.L.C.	Echosphere	EDBS
EchoStar Technologies Corporation	ETC	EDBS
DISH Network Service L.L.C.	DNSLLC	EDBS

As of December 31, 2007, all of DNC's DBS FCC licenses and 11 of its in-orbit satellites were owned by one of our subsidiaries. EchoStar XI and our Ka-band satellites are held in EOC II, our sister company. DNC's satellite lease contracts are also held by one of our subsidiaries. Substantially all of DNC's operations are conducted by our subsidiaries.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

We consolidate all majority owned subsidiaries and investments in entities in which we have controlling influence. Non-majority owned investments are accounted for using the equity method when we have the ability to significantly influence the operating decisions of the issuer. When we do not have the ability to significantly influence the operating decisions of an issuer, the cost method is used. For entities that are considered variable interest entities we apply the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 46R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities — An Interpretation of ARB No. 51" ("FIN 46R"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for each reporting period. Estimates are used in accounting for, among other things, allowances for uncollectible accounts, inventory allowances, self-insurance obligations, deferred taxes and related valuation allowances, uncertain tax positions, loss contingencies, fair values of financial instruments, fair value of options granted under our stock-based compensation plans, fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in business combinations, capital leases, asset impairments, useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets, retailer commissions, programming expenses, subscriber lives and royalty obligations. Actual results may differ from previously estimated amounts, and such differences may be material to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically, and the effects of revisions are reflected prospectively beginning in the period they occur.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the majority of our foreign subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar because their sales and purchases are predominantly denominated in that currency. However, for our subsidiaries where the functional currency is the local currency, we translate assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars at the period-end exchange rate and revenues and expenses based on the exchange rates at the time such transactions arise, if known, or at the average rate for the period. The difference is recorded to equity as a component of other comprehensive income (loss). Financial assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the exchange rate at the time of the transaction and subsequent gains and losses related to changes in the foreign currency are included in other miscellaneous income and expense. Net transaction gains (losses) during 2007, 2006 and 2005 were not significant.

Statements of Cash Flows Data

The following presents our supplemental cash flow statement disclosure:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
		(In thousands)	
Cash paid for interest	$375,718	$345,296	$299,062
Capitalized interest	7,434	12,079	—
Cash received for interest	103,619	121,873	34,641
Cash paid for income taxes	37,510	14,903	15,498
Capital distribution for EchoStar X to EOC	—	161,099	—
Satellite financed under capital lease obligations	198,219	—	191,950
Satellite and other vendor financing	—	15,000	1,940

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 consist of money market funds, government bonds, corporate notes and commercial paper. The cost of these investments approximates their fair value.

Marketable and Non-Marketable Investment Securities and Restricted Cash

We currently classify all marketable investment securities as available-for-sale. We adjust the carrying value of our available-for-sale securities to fair value and report the related temporary unrealized gains and losses as a separate component of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" within "Total stockholder's equity (deficit)," net of related deferred income tax. Declines in the fair value of a marketable investment security which are estimated to be "other than temporary" are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), thus establishing a new cost basis for such investment. We evaluate our marketable investment securities portfolio on a quarterly basis to determine whether declines in the fair value of these securities are other than temporary. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, the fair value of our marketable investment securities compared to the carrying amount, the historical volatility of the price of each security and any market and company specific factors related to each security. Generally, absent specific factors to the contrary, declines in the fair value of investments below cost basis for a continuous period of less than six months are considered to be temporary. Declines in the fair value of investments for a continuous period of six to nine months are evaluated on a case by case basis to determine whether any company or market-specific factors exist which would indicate that such declines are other than temporary. Declines in the fair value of investments below cost basis for a continuous period greater than nine months are considered other than temporary and are recorded as charges to earnings, absent specific factors to the contrary.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

The following table reflects the length of time that the individual securities have been in an unrealized loss position, aggregated by investment category. We are not aware of any specific factors which indicate the unrealized loss in these investments is due to anything other than temporary market fluctuations. We have the ability and intent to hold our investments in bonds until maturity when the issuer is required to redeem them at their full face value.

			As of December 31, 2007					
			Less than Six Months		Six to Nine Months		Nine Months or More	
Investment Category	Primary Reason for Unrealized Loss	Maturity in Months	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
			(In thousands)					
Corporate bonds	Temporary market fluctuations	1-13	$277,478	$ (5,504)	$125,344	$ (1,466)	$ —	$ —
Total			$277,478	$ (5,504)	$125,344	$ (1,466)	$ —	$ —

			As of December 31, 2006 (In thousands)					
Government bonds	Changes in Interest rates	1-24	$75,572	$ (227)	$ —	$ —	$26,211	$ (12)
Total			$75,572	$ (227)	$ —	$ —	$26,211	$ (12)

Other Investment Securities. We also have several strategic investments in certain non-marketable equity securities including equity interests which we generally receive in exchange for non-cash consideration which are included in "Other noncurrent assets, net" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Generally, we account for our unconsolidated equity investments under either the equity method or cost method of accounting. Because these equity securities are generally not publicly traded, it is not practical to regularly estimate the fair value of the investments; however, these investments are subject to an evaluation for other than temporary impairment on a quarterly basis. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, company business plans and current financial statements, if available, for factors that may indicate an impairment of our investment. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, cash flow concerns, material litigation, violations of debt covenants and changes in business strategy. The fair value of these equity investments is not estimated unless there are identified changes in circumstances that may indicate an impairment exists and these changes are likely to have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, we had $78 million and $53 million aggregate carrying amount of non-marketable, unconsolidated strategic equity investments, respectively. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, $59 million and $53 million of the non-marketable, unconsolidated strategic equity investments were accounted for under the cost method. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, we did not record any charge to earnings for other than temporary declines in the fair value of our non-marketable investment securities.

Our ability to realize value from our strategic investments in companies that are not publicly traded is dependent on the success of their business and their ability to obtain sufficient capital to execute their business plans. Because private markets are not as liquid as public markets, there is also increased risk that we will not be able to sell these investments, or that when we desire to sell them we will not be able to obtain fair value for them.

Restricted Cash and Marketable Investment Securities. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, restricted cash and marketable investment securities included amounts set aside as collateral for investments in marketable securities and our letters of credit. Additionally, restricted cash and marketable investment securities as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 included $101 million in escrow related to our litigation with Tivo.

The major components of marketable investment securities and restricted cash are as follows:

	Marketable Investment Securities As of December 31,		Restricted Cash As of December 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
		(In thousands)		
Government bonds	$ —	$237,814	$ 54,076	$137,723
Corporate notes and bonds	495,760	459,832	—	—

Restricted cash	—	—	104,970	18,780
	$495,760	$697,646	$159,046	$156,503

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

As of December 31, 2007, marketable investment securities and restricted cash include debt securities of $263 million with contractual maturities of one year or less and $392 million with contractual maturities greater than one year. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities as a result of our ability to sell these securities prior to maturity.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. Proprietary products are built by contract manufacturers to our specifications. We depend on a few manufacturers, and in some cases a single manufacturer, for the production of our receivers and many components of our receiver systems. Manufactured inventories include materials, labor, freight-in, royalties and manufacturing overhead. Inventories consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Finished goods — DBS	$159,894	$132,533
Raw materials	66,058	49,958
Work-in-process — service repair and refurbishment	67,542	51,870
Work-in-process — new	13,417	14,203
Consignment	2,963	1,669
Subtotal	$309,874	$250,233
Inventory allowance	(14,674)	(12,740)
Inventories, net	$295,200	$237,493

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Cost includes capitalized interest of $7 million and $12 million during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. We did not record any capitalized interest during the year ended December 31, 2005. The costs of satellites under construction including certain amounts prepaid under our satellite service agreements are capitalized during the construction phase, assuming the eventual successful launch and in-orbit operation of the satellite. If a satellite were to fail during launch or while in-orbit, the resultant loss would be charged to expense in the period such loss was incurred. The amount of any such loss would be reduced to the extent of insurance proceeds estimated to be received, if any. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over lives ranging from one to forty years. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense when incurred. Renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Long-Lived Assets

We account for impairments of long-lived assets in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"). We review our long-lived assets and identifiable intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Based on the guidance under SFAS 144, we evaluate our satellite fleet for recoverability as one asset group. For assets which are held and used in operations, the asset would be impaired if the carrying value of the asset (or asset group) exceeded its undiscounted future net cash flows. Once an impairment is determined, the actual impairment is reported as the difference between the carrying value and the fair value as estimated using discounted cash flows. Assets which are to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. We consider relevant cash flow, estimated future operating results, trends and other available information in assessing whether the carrying value of assets are recoverable.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

We account for our goodwill and intangible assets in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"), which requires goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives not be amortized, but to be tested for impairment annually or whenever indicators of impairments arise. Intangible assets that have finite lives continue to be amortized over their estimated useful lives. Our intangible assets consist of, among other things, FCC licenses. Generally, we have determined that our FCC licenses have indefinite useful lives due to the following:

- FCC spectrum is a non-depleting asset;
- Existing DBS licenses are integral to our business and will contribute to cash flows indefinitely;
- Replacement satellite applications are generally authorized by the FCC subject to certain conditions, without substantial cost under a stable regulatory, legislative and legal environment;
- Maintenance expenditures in order to obtain future cash flows are not significant;
- DBS licenses are not technologically dependent; and
- We intend to use these assets indefinitely.

In accordance with the guidance of EITF Issue No. 02-7, "Unit of Accounting for Testing Impairment of Indefinite-Lived Intangible Asset" ("EITF 02-7"), we combine all our indefinite life FCC licenses into a single unit of accounting. The analysis encompasses future cash flows from satellites transmitting from such licensed orbital locations, including revenue attributable to programming offerings from such satellites, the direct operating and subscriber acquisition costs related to such programming, and future capital costs for replacement satellites. Projected revenue and cost amounts included current and projected subscribers. In conducting our annual impairment test in 2007, we determined that the estimated fair value of the FCC licenses, calculated using the discounted cash flow analysis, exceeded their carrying amount.

During 2007, we participated in an FCC auction for licenses in the 1.4 GHz band and were the winning bidder for several licenses with total winning bids of $57 million. DNC transferred these licenses to EchoStar in the Spin-off.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, our identifiable intangibles subject to amortization consisted of the following:

	As of			
	December 31, 2007		December 31, 2006	
	Intangible Assets	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets	Accumulated Amortization
	(In thousands)			
Contract based	$188,205	$ (60,381)	$189,286	$ (45,842)
Customer relationships	73,298	(68,466)	73,298	(50,142)
Technology-based	25,500	(7,732)	25,500	(5,555)
Total	$287,003	$ (136,579)	$288,084	$ (101,539)

Amortization of these intangible assets, recorded on a straight line basis over an average finite useful life primarily ranging from approximately three to twelve years, was $36 million and $37 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Estimated future amortization of our identifiable intangible assets as of December 31, 2007 is as follows (in thousands):

For the Years Ending December 31,	
2008	$ 22,502
2009	17,671
2010	17,671
2011	17,671
2012	17,671
Thereafter	57,238
Total	$150,424

Long-Term Deferred Revenue, Distribution and Carriage Payments

Certain programmers provide us up-front payments. Such amounts are deferred and in accordance with EITF Issue No. 02-16, "Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor" ("EITF 02-16") are recognized as reductions to "Subscriber-related expenses" on a straight-line basis over the relevant remaining contract term (up to 10 years). The current and long-term portions of these deferred credits are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in "Deferred revenue and other" and "Long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities," respectively.

We receive equity interests in content providers in consideration for or in conjunction with affiliation agreements. We account for these equity interests received in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 00-8, "Accounting by a Grantee for an Equity Instrument to be Received in Conjunction with Providing Goods or Services" ("EITF 00-8").

Sales Taxes

In accordance with the guidance of EITF Issue No. 06-3, "How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement" ("EITF 06-3"), we account for sales taxes imposed on our goods and services on a net basis in our "Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)." Since we primarily act as an agent for the governmental authorities, the amount charged to the customer is collected and remitted directly to the appropriate jurisdictional entity.

Income Taxes

We establish a provision for income taxes currently payable or receivable and for income tax amounts deferred to future periods in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS 109"). SFAS 109 requires that deferred tax assets or liabilities be recorded for the estimated future tax effects of differences that exist between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are offset by valuation allowances in accordance with SFAS 109, when we believe it is more likely than not that such net deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

We adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"), on January 1, 2007. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

In addition to filing federal income tax returns, we and one or more of our subsidiaries file income tax returns in all states that impose an income tax and a small number of foreign jurisdictions where we have immaterial operations. We are subject to U.S. federal, state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for the years beginning in

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
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1996 due to the carryover of previously incurred net operating losses. As of December 31, 2007, no taxing authority has proposed any significant adjustments to our tax positions. We have no significant current tax examinations in process.

As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, we recognized a less than $1 million credit to "Accumulated earnings (deficit)." A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of January 1, 2007	$10,445
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	6,875
Additions for tax positions of prior years	2,840
Balance as of December 31, 2007	$20,160

We have $28 million in unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate. We do not expect that the unrecognized tax benefit will change significantly within the next 12 months.

Accrued interest on tax positions are recorded as a component of interest expense and penalties in other income (expense). During the year ended December 31, 2007, we recorded approximately $2 million in interest and penalty expense to earnings. Accrued interest and penalties was $3 million at December 31, 2007.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values for our publicly traded debt securities are based on quoted market prices. The fair values of our private debt is estimated based on an analysis in which we evaluate market conditions, related securities, various public and private offerings, and other publicly available information. In performing this analysis, we make various assumptions, among other things, regarding credit spreads, and the impact of these factors on the value of the notes.

The following table summarizes the book and fair values of our debt facilities at December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	As of December 31, 2007		As of December 31, 2006	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	$1,000,000	$ 997,500	$1,000,000	$ 993,750
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	1,000,000	1,019,000	1,000,000	993,750
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	1,000,000	995,000	1,000,000	971,250
7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	1,500,000	1,522,500	1,500,000	1,494,375
7 % Senior Notes due 2013	500,000	505,000	500,000	497,500
Mortgages and other notes payable	33,118	33,118	37,019	37,019
Subtotal	5,033,118	5,072,118	5,037,019	4,987,644
Capital lease obligations (1)	563,547	N/A	404,942	N/A
Total	$5,596,665	$5,072,118	$5,441,961	$4,987,644

(1) Pursuant to SFAS No. 107 "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," disclosure regarding fair value of capital leases is not required.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the book value is equal to or approximates fair value for cash and cash equivalents, marketable investment securities, trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, and current liabilities due to their short-term nature.

Deferred Debt Issuance Costs

Costs of issuing debt are generally deferred and amortized to interest expense over the terms of the respective notes (Note 5).

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when an arrangement exists, prices are determinable, collectibility is reasonably assured and the goods or services have been delivered. Revenue from our subscription television services is recognized when programming is broadcast to subscribers. Programming payments received from subscribers in advance of the broadcast or service period are recorded as "Deferred revenue" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets until earned. For certain of our promotions relating to our receiver systems, subscribers are charged an upfront fee. A portion of this fee may be deferred and recognized over 48 to 60 months, depending on whether the fee is received from existing or new subscribers. Revenue from advertising sales is recognized when the related services are performed.

Subscriber fees for equipment rental, additional outlets and fees for receivers with multiple tuners, high definition ("HD") receivers, digital video recorders ("DVRs"), and HD DVRs, our DishHOME Protection Plan and other services are recognized as revenue, monthly as earned. Revenue from equipment sales and equipment upgrades are recognized upon shipment to customers.

Revenue from equipment sales to AT&T pursuant to our original agreement with AT&T is deferred and recognized over the estimated average co-branded subscriber life. Revenue from installation and certain other services performed at the request of AT&T is recognized upon completion of the services. Further, development and implementation fees received from AT&T will continue to be recognized over the estimated average subscriber life of all subscribers acquired under both the original and revised agreements with AT&T.

Accounting for certain of our existing and new subscriber promotions which include programming discounts and subscriber rebates falls under the scope of EITF Issue No. 01-9, "Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer (Including a Reseller of the Vendor's Capital Products)" ("EITF 01-9"). In accordance with EITF 01-9, programming revenues under these promotions are recorded as earned at the discounted monthly rate charged to the subscriber. See "*Subscriber Acquisition Promotions*" below for discussion regarding the accounting for costs under these promotions.

Subscriber-Related Expenses

The cost of television programming distribution rights is generally incurred on a per subscriber basis and various upfront carriage payments are recognized when the related programming is distributed to subscribers. The cost of television programming rights to distribute live sporting events for a season or tournament is charged to expense using the straight-line method over the course of the season or tournament. "Subscriber-related expenses" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) principally include programming expenses, costs incurred in connection with our in-home service and call center operations, overhead costs associated with our installation business, copyright royalties, billing costs, residual commissions paid to distributors, direct marketers, retailers and telecommunications partners, refurbishment and repair costs related to our receiver systems, subscriber retention and other variable subscriber expenses. These costs are recognized as the services are performed or as incurred.

"Subscriber-related expenses" also include the cost of sales from equipment sales, and expenses related to installation and other services from our original agreement with AT&T. Cost of sales from equipment sales to AT&T are deferred and recognized over the estimated average co-branded subscriber life. Expenses from installation and certain other services performed at the request of AT&T are recognized as the services are performed. Under the revised AT&T agreement, we are including costs from equipment and installations in "Subscriber acquisition costs" or, for leased equipment, in capital expenditures, rather than in "Subscriber-related expenses." We are continuing to include in "Subscriber-related expenses" the costs deferred from equipment sales made to AT&T. These costs are being amortized over the estimated life of the subscribers acquired under the original AT&T agreement.

Subscriber Acquisition Promotions

DISH Network subscribers have the choice of purchasing or leasing the satellite receiver and other equipment necessary to receive our programming. We generally subsidize installation and all or a portion of the cost of our receiver systems in order to attract new DISH Network subscribers. As a result of our promotions, most of our new subscribers choose to lease their equipment.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Equipment Lease Promotion. We retain title to receivers and certain other equipment offered pursuant to our equipment lease promotions. As a result, equipment leased to new and existing subscribers is capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Subscriber Acquisition Costs. Subscriber acquisition costs in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) consist of costs incurred to acquire new subscribers through third parties and our direct customer acquisition distribution channel. Subscriber acquisition costs include the following line items from our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss):

- *"Cost of sales — subscriber promotion subsidies"* includes the cost of our receiver systems sold to retailers and other distributors of our equipment and receiver systems sold directly by us to subscribers.
- *"Other subscriber promotion subsidies"* includes net costs related to promotional incentives and costs related to installation.
- *"Subscriber acquisition advertising"* includes advertising and marketing expenses related to the acquisition of new DISH Network subscribers. Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Accounting for dealer sales under our promotions falls within the scope of EITF 01-9. In accordance with that guidance, we characterize amounts paid to our independent dealers as consideration for equipment installation services and for equipment buydowns (commissions and rebates) as a reduction of revenue. We expense payments for equipment installation services as "Other subscriber promotion subsidies." Our payments for equipment buydowns represent a partial or complete return of the dealer's purchase price and are, therefore, netted against the proceeds received from the dealer. We report the net cost from our various sales promotions through our independent dealer network as a component of "Other subscriber promotion subsidies." No net proceeds from the sale of subscriber related equipment pursuant to our subscriber acquisition promotions are recognized as revenue.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development costs totaled $50 million, $50 million and $37 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Revised Business Combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141R (revised 2007), "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141R"). SFAS 141R replaces SFAS 141 and establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, including goodwill, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. SFAS 141R also establishes disclosure requirements to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 141R will have on our financial position and results of operations.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements" ("SFAS 160"). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS 160 also establishes reporting requirements that provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 160 will have on our financial position and results of operations.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157") which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This pronouncement applies to other accounting standards that require or permit fair value measurements. Accordingly, this statement does not require any new fair value measurement. We are required to adopt this statement as of January 1, 2008. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS 157 to have a material impact on our financial position or our results of operations.

The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS 159"), which permits entities to choose to measure financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. We are required to adopt this statement as of January 1, 2008. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS 159 to have a material impact on our financial position or our results of operations.

3. Stock-Based Compensation

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R (As Amended), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R") which (i) revises Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting and Disclosure of Stock-Based Compensation," ("SFAS 123") to eliminate both the disclosure only provisions of that statement and the alternative to follow the intrinsic value method of accounting under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25") and related interpretations, and (ii) requires the cost resulting from all share-based payment transactions with employees be recognized in the results of operations over the period during which an employee provides the requisite service in exchange for the award and establishes fair value as the measurement basis of the cost of such transactions. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS 123R under the modified prospective method.

Prior to January 1, 2006, we applied the intrinsic value method of accounting under APB 25 and applied the disclosure only provisions of SFAS 123. Pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share was required by SFAS 123 and has been determined as if we had accounted for our stock-based compensation plans using the fair value method prescribed by that statement. For purposes of pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of the options was amortized to expense over the options' vesting period on a straight-line basis. We accounted for forfeitures as they occurred. Compensation previously recognized was reversed in the event of forfeitures of unvested options. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) as if we had accounted for our stock-based compensation plans using the fair value method under SFAS 123:

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2005
	(In thousands)
Net income (loss), as reported	$ 1,136,613
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income (loss), net of related tax effect	190
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effect	(21,013)
Pro forma net income (loss)	$ 1,115,790

Stock Incentive Plans

DNC maintains stock incentive plans to attract and retain officers, directors and key employees. Awards under these plans include both performance and non-performance based equity incentives. As of December 31, 2007, we had options to acquire 19.9 million shares of DNC's Class A common stock and 711,578 restricted stock awards outstanding under these plans. In general, stock options granted through December 31, 2007 have included exercise prices not less than the market value of DNC's Class A common stock at the date of grant and a maximum term of ten years. While historically DNC's Board of Directors has issued options that vest at the rate of 20% per year, some option grants vest at a faster rate or immediately. As of December 31, 2007, DNC had 66.3 million shares of its Class A common stock available for future grant under its stock incentive plans.

Our stock option activity (including performance and non-performance based options) for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was as follows:

	2007		2006		2005	
	Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding, beginning of period	22,002,305	$25.65	24,304,951	$24.36	17,134,684	$20.82
Granted	1,493,526	42.77	2,066,000	32.48	10,121,250	29.20
Exercised	(2,029,258)	24.98	(1,481,946)	14.15	(905,228)	30.08
Forfeited and cancelled	(1,554,356)	19.42	(2,886,700)	25.63	(2,045,755)	25.82
Options outstanding, end of period	19,912,217	27.53	22,002,305	25.65	24,304,951	24.36
Performance based options outstanding, end of period *	9,910,250	20.47	10,615,250	19.06	10,974,250	17.81
Exercisable at end of year	5,528,097	35.02	6,138,455	32.88	6,409,601	29.27

* These options, which are also included in the caption "Total options outstanding, end of period," are pursuant to two separate long-term, performance-based stock incentive plans, discussed below. Vesting of these options is contingent upon meeting certain long-term goals which DNC's management has determined are not probable as of December 31, 2007.

We realized $15 million, $11 million, and $6 million of tax benefits from share options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Based on the closing market price of DNC Class A common stock for the year ended December 31, 2007, the aggregate intrinsic value for the options outstanding was $239 million. Of that amount, options with an aggregate intrinsic value of $41 million were exercisable at the end of the period.

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As of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the grant date fair value of restricted stock awards (performance and non-performance based) outstanding was as follows:

	2007		2006	
	Restricted Share Units	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Restricted Share Units	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Total restricted stock awards outstanding, beginning of period	839,798	$30.90	632,970	$29.46
Granted	39,580	43.43	327,496	33.30
Exercised	(30,000)	31.16	(20,000)	30.16
Forfeited	(137,800)	30.44	(100,668)	29.83
Total restricted stock awards outstanding, end of period	711,578	35.18	839,798	30.90
Restricted performance units outstanding, end of period *	611,578	31.70	709,798	30.82

* These restricted performance units, which are also included in the caption "Total restricted stock awards outstanding, end of period," are pursuant to a long-term, performance-based stock incentive plan, discussed below. Vesting of these restricted performance units is contingent upon meeting a long-term goal which DNC's management has determined is not probable as of December 31, 2007.

Exercise prices for options outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2007 are as follows:

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
	Number Outstanding as of December 31, 2007	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable as of December 31, 2007	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
$ 2.75 - $ 6.00	4,023,265	1.13	$ 5.99	151,265	1.09	$ 5.84
$ 6.01 - $ 20.00	715,655	1.40	13.76	155,655	1.56	12.73
$ 20.01 - $ 29.00	1,662,157	6.91	27.67	1,419,857	7.15	27.59
$ 29.01 - $ 31.00	8,249,218	7.30	29.85	1,565,568	6.94	30.44
$ 31.01 - $ 40.00	3,056,048	7.71	33.94	1,252,652	6.76	33.75
$ 40.01 - $ 79.00	2,205,874	5.87	53.63	983,100	2.46	62.69
$ 2.75 - $ 79.00	19,912,217	5.71	27.53	5,528,097	5.84	35.02

Long-Term Performance-Based Plans

In February 1999, DNC adopted a long-term, performance-based stock incentive plan (the "1999 LTIP") within the terms of its 1995 Stock Incentive Plan. The 1999 LTIP provided stock options to key employees which vest over five years at the rate of 20% per year. Exercise of the options is also contingent on DNC achieving an industry-related subscriber goal prior to December 31, 2008.

In January 2005, DNC adopted a long-term, performance-based stock incentive plan (the "2005 LTIP") within the terms of its 1999 Stock Incentive Plan. The 2005 LTIP provides stock options and restricted performance units, either alone or in combination, which vest over seven years at the rate of 10% per year during the first four years, and at the rate of 20% per year thereafter. Exercise of the options is also contingent on achieving a DNC specific subscriber goal within the ten-year term of each award issued under the 2005 LTIP.

Contingent compensation related to the 1999 LTIP and the 2005 LTIP will not be recorded in our financial statements unless and until management concludes achievement of the corresponding goal is probable. Given the competitive nature of DNC's business, small variations in subscriber churn, gross subscriber addition rates and certain other factors can significantly impact subscriber growth. Consequently, while DNC did not believe achievement of either of the goals was probable as of December 31, 2007, that assessment could change with respect to either goal at any time. In accordance with SFAS 123R, if all of the awards under each plan were

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vested and each goal had been met, we would have recorded total non-cash, stock-based compensation expense of $39 million and $90 million under the 1999 LTIP and the 2005 LTIP, respectively. If the goals are met and there are unvested options at that time, the vested amounts would be expensed immediately in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), with the unvested portion recognized ratably over the remaining vesting period. As of December 31, 2007, if DNC had determined each goal was probable, we would have expensed $36 million for the 1999 LTIP and $20 million for the 2005 LTIP.

Of the 19.9 million options outstanding under our stock incentive plans as of December 31, 2007, options to purchase 5.0 million shares and 4.9 million shares were outstanding pursuant to the 1999 LTIP and the 2005 LTIP, respectively. These options were granted with exercise prices at least equal to the market value of the underlying shares on the dates they were issued. The weighted-average exercise price of these options is $10.77 under the 1999 LTIP and $30.49 under the 2005 LTIP. The fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2007 pursuant to the 2005 LTIP, estimated at the date of the grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model, was $19.52 per option share. Further, pursuant to the 2005 LTIP, there were also 611,578 outstanding restricted performance units as of December 31, 2007 with a weighted-average grant date fair value of $31.70.

Stock-Based Compensation

Total non-cash, stock-based compensation expense, net of related tax effect, is shown in the following table for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, and was allocated to the same expense categories as the base compensation for key employees who participate in DNC's stock option plans:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
		(In thousands)	
Subscriber-related	$ 583	$ 549	$ —
Satellite and transmission	389	319	—
General and administrative	11,890	10,018	190
Total non-cash, stock based compensation	$12,862	$10,886	$ 190

As of December 31, 2007, our total unrecognized compensation cost related to the non-performance based unvested stock options was $40 million. This cost is based on an assumed future forfeiture rate of approximately 6.5% per year and will be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately three years. Share-based compensation expense is recognized based on awards ultimately expeed to vest and is reduced for estimated forfeitures. SFAS 123R requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Changes in the estimated forfeiture rate can have a significant effect on share-based compensation expense since the effect of adjusting the rate is recognized in the period the forfeiture estimate is changed.

The fair value of each award for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was estimated at the date of the grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Risk-free interest rate	3.51% — 5.19%	4.49% — 5.22%	3.74% — 4.50%
Volatility factor	18.63% — 24.84%	24.71% — 25.20%	20.75% — 27.05%
Expected term of options in years	5.95 — 10.00	6.04 — 10.00	4.38 — 10.00
Weighted-average fair value of options granted	$10.55 — $21.41	$11.06 — $17.78	$5.97 — $14.12

DNC does not currently plan to pay additional dividends on its common stock, and therefore the dividend yield percentage is set at zero for all periods. The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. Consequently, our estimate of fair value may differ from other valuation models. Further, the Black-Scholes model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate. Therefore, the existing models do not provide as reliable of a single measure of the fair value of stock-based compensation awards as a market-based model would.

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We will continue to evaluate the assumptions used to derive the estimated fair value of options for DNC's stock as new events or changes in circumstances become known.

4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	Depreciable Life (In Years)	As of December 31, 2007	2006
		(In thousands)	
Equipment leased to customers	2-5	$ 2,773,085	$ 2,374,121
EchoStar I	12	201,607	201,607
EchoStar II	12	228,694	228,694
EchoStar III	12	234,083	234,083
EchoStar IV — fully depreciated	N/A	78,511	78,511
EchoStar V	9	203,511	205,996
EchoStar VI	12	244,305	245,022
EchoStar VII	12	177,000	177,000
EchoStar VIII	12	175,801	175,801
EchoStar IX	12	127,376	127,376
EchoStar X	12	177,192	177,192
EchoStar XII	10	190,051	190,051
Satellites acquired under capital leases (Note 5)	10-15	775,051	551,628
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and other	1-10	979,990	938,856
Buildings and improvements	1-40	192,757	185,843
Land	—	7,816	7,204
Construction in progress	—	276,215	250,704
Total property and equipment		7,043,045	6,349,689
Accumulated depreciation		(3,572,011)	(2,849,534)
Property and equipment, net		$ 3,471,034	$ 3,500,155

Construction in progress consists of the following:

	As of December 31, 2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Progress amounts for satellite construction, including certain amounts prepaid under satellite service agreements and launch costs	$191,454	$197,386
Regional digital broadcast operations centers	49,036	—
Software related projects	8,802	21,429
Other	26,923	31,889
Construction in progress	$276,215	$250,704

Depreciation and amortization expense consists of the following:

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2007	2006	2005
		(In thousands)	
Equipment leased to customers	$ 854,533	$ 686,125	$437,586
Satellites	245,349	231,977	197,495
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and other	176,842	150,186	123,548
Identifiable intangible assets subject to amortization	36,031	36,677	37,877
Buildings and improvements	7,870	5,420	3,554
Total depreciation and amortization	$1,320,625	$1,110,385	$800,060

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Cost of sales and operating expense categories included in our accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) do not include depreciation expense related to satellites or equipment leased to customers.

Our Satellites

As of December 31, 2007, we operated 14 satellites in geostationary orbit approximately 22,300 miles above the equator. Of these 14 satellites, 11 were owned and three were leased. The leased satellites are accounted for as capital leases pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases" ("SFAS 13") and are depreciated over the terms of the satellite service agreements. The satellite fleet is a major component of our DISH Network DBS System. As reflected in the table below, we transferred six owned and two leased satellites to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off. As part of the transactions entered into between DNC and EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off, one of our subsidiaries also entered into satellite capacity agreements with EchoStar to lease satellite capacity on satellites owned by EchoStar and slots licensed by EchoStar.

Satellites	Transferred (1)	Retained	Launch Date	Degree Orbital Location	Useful Life/ Lease Term
Owned:					
EchoStar I		X	December 1995	148	12
EchoStar II		X	September 1996	148	12
EchoStar III (2)	X		October 1997	61.5	12
EchoStar IV	X		May 1998	77	N/A
EchoStar V		X	September 1999	129	9
EchoStar VI (2)	X		July 2000	110	12
EchoStar VII		X	February 2002	119	12
EchoStar VIII (2)	X		August 2002	110	12
EchoStar IX (2)	X		August 2003	121	12
EchoStar X		X	February 2006	110	12
EchoStar XII (2)	X		July 2003	61.5	10
Leased:					
AMC-15 (2)	X		December 2004	105	10
AMC-16	X		January 2005	85	10
Anik F3		X	April 2007	118.7	15
Under Construction:					
EchoStar XI		X	Mid-Year 2008		
EchoStar XIV		X	Late 2009		
AMC-14	X		March 2008		
Ciel 2		X	Late 2008		
Three Ka/Ku band Satellites	X		2009 — 2011		

(1) As of January 1, 2008, these satellites were transferred to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

(2) After the Spin-off, one of our subsidiaries entered into satellite capacity agreements with EchoStar to lease satellite capacity on these satellites now owned or leased by EchoStar.

Satellite Anomalies

While we believe that overall our satellite fleet is generally in good condition, during 2007 and prior periods, certain satellites in our fleet have experienced anomalies, some of which have had a significant adverse impact on their commercial operation. We currently do not carry insurance for any of our owned in-orbit satellites. We believe we generally have in-orbit satellite capacity sufficient to recover, in a relatively short time frame, transmission of most of our critical programming in the event one of our in-orbit satellites were to fail. We could not, however, recover certain local markets, international and other niche programming in the event of such failure, with the extent of disruption dependent on the specific satellite experiencing the

failure. Further, programming continuity cannot be assured in the event of multiple satellite losses. In addition, as part of the Spin-off, EchoStar III, IV, VI, VIII, IX, XII, AMC-14,

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AMC-15, and AMC-16 were transferred to EchoStar.

Recent developments with respect to certain of these satellites, including the satellites that we contributed to EchoStar as part of the Spin-off and that we currently lease, are discussed below.

EchoStar I. EchoStar I can operate up to 16 transponders at 130 watts per channel. Prior to 2007, the satellite experienced anomalies resulting in the possible loss of two solar array strings. An investigation of the anomalies is continuing. The anomalies have not impacted commercial operation of the satellite to date. Even if permanent loss of the two solar array strings is confirmed, the original minimum 12-year design life of the satellite is not expected to be impacted since the satellite is equipped with a total of 104 solar array strings, only approximately 98 of which are required to assure full power availability for the design life of the satellite. However, there can be no assurance future anomalies will not cause further losses which could impact the remaining life or commercial operation of the satellite. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in "*Long-Lived Satellite Assets*" below.

EchoStar II. EchoStar II can operate up to 16 transponders at 130 watts per channel. During February 2007, the satellite experienced an anomaly which prevented its north solar array from rotating. Functionality was restored through a backup system. The useful life of the satellite has not been affected and the anomaly is not expected to result in the loss of power to the satellite. However, if the backup system fails, a partial loss of power would result which could impact the useful life or commercial operation of the satellite. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in " *Long-Lived Satellite Assets*" below.

EchoStar III. EchoStar III was originally designed to operate a maximum of 32 transponders at approximately 120 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at over 230 watts per channel, and was equipped with a total of 44 transponders to provide redundancy. As a result of past traveling wave tube amplifier ("TWTA") failures on EchoStar III, TWTA anomalies caused 26 transponders to fail leaving a maximum of 18 transponders currently available for use. Due to redundancy switching limitations and specific channel authorizations, we can only operate on 15 of the 19 FCC authorized frequencies allocated to EchoStar III at the 61.5 degree location. While we do not expect a large number of additional TWTAs to fail in any year, and the failures have not reduced the original minimum 12-year design life of the satellite, it is likely that additional TWTA failures will occur from time to time in the future, and those failures will further impact commercial operation of the satellite. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in " *Long-Lived Satellite Assets*" below.

EchoStar IV. EchoStar IV currently operates at the 77 degree orbital location, which is licensed by the government of Mexico to a venture in which we hold a minority interest. The satellite was originally designed to operate a maximum of 32 transponders at approximately 120 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at over 230 watts per channel. As a result of past TWTA failures, only six transponders are currently available for use and the satellite has been fully depreciated. There can be no assurance that further material degradation, or total loss of use, of EchoStar IV will not occur in the immediate future. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in " *Long-Lived Satellite Assets*" below.

EchoStar V. EchoStar V was originally designed with a minimum 12-year design life. Momentum wheel failures in prior years, together with relocation of the satellite between orbital locations, resulted in increased fuel consumption, as previously disclosed. These issues have not impacted commercial operation of the satellite. However, as a result of these anomalies and the relocation of the satellite, during 2005, we reduced the remaining estimated useful life of this satellite. Prior to 2007, EchoStar V also experienced anomalies resulting in the loss of seven solar array strings. During 2007, the satellite lost three additional solar array strings, one in June and two in October. The solar array anomalies have not impacted commercial operation of the satellite to date. Since EchoStar V will be fully depreciated in October 2008, the solar array failures (which will result in a reduction in the number of transponders to which power can be provided in later years), have not reduced the remaining useful life of the satellite. However, there can be no assurance that future anomalies will not cause further losses which could impact commercial operation, or the remaining life, of the satellite. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in " *Long-Lived Satellite Assets*" below.

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EchoStar VI. EchoStar VI, which is being used as an in-orbit spare, was originally equipped with 108 solar array strings, approximately 102 of which are required to assure full power availability for the original minimum 12-year useful life of the satellite. Prior to 2007, EchoStar VI experienced anomalies resulting in the loss of 17 solar array strings. During the fourth quarter 2007, five additional solar array strings failed, reducing the number of functional solar array strings to 86. While the useful life of the satellite has not been affected, commercial operability has been reduced. The satellite was designed to operate 32 transponders at approximately 125 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at approximately 225 watts per channel. The power reduction resulting from the solar array failures which currently limits us to operation of a maximum of 26 transponders in standard power mode, or 13 transponders in high power mode, is expected to decrease to 25 and 12, respectively, by September 2008. The number of transponders to which power can be provided is expected to continue to decline in the future at the rate of approximately one transponder every three years. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in "*Long-Lived Satellite Assets*" below.

EchoStar VII . During 2006, EchoStar VII experienced an anomaly which resulted in the loss of a receiver. Service was quickly restored through a spare receiver. These receivers process signals sent from our uplink center, for transmission back to earth by the satellite. The design life of the satellite has not been affected and the anomaly is not expected to result in the loss of other receivers on the satellite. However, there can be no assurance future anomalies will not cause further receiver losses which could impact the useful life or commercial operation of the satellite. In the event the spare receiver placed in operation following the 2006 anomaly also fails, there would be no impact to the satellite's ability to provide service to the continental United States ("CONUS") when operating in CONUS mode. However, we would lose one-fifth of the spot beam capacity when operating in spot beam mode. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in "*Long-Lived Satellite Assets* " below.

EchoStar VIII . EchoStar VIII was designed to operate 32 transponders at approximately 120 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at approximately 240 watts per channel. EchoStar VIII also includes spot-beam technology. This satellite has experienced several anomalies since launch, but none have reduced the 12-year estimated useful life of the satellite. However, there can be no assurance that future anomalies will not cause further losses which could materially impact its commercial operation, or result in a total loss of the satellite. We depend on leased capacity on EchoStar VIII to provide service to CONUS at least until such time as our EchoStar XI satellite has commenced commercial operation, which is currently expected mid-year 2008. In the event that EchoStar VIII experienced a total or substantial failure, we could transmit many, but not all, of those channels from other in-orbit satellites. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in " *Long-Lived Satellite Assets*" below.

EchoStar IX. EchoStar IX was designed to operate 32 FSS transponders operating at approximately 110 watts per channel, along with transponders that can provide services in the Ka-Band (a "Ka-band payload"). The satellite also includes a C-band payload which is owned by a third party. Prior to 2007, EchoStar IX experienced the loss of one of its three momentum wheels, two of which are utilized during normal operations. A spare wheel was switched in at the time and the loss did not reduce the 12-year estimated useful life of the satellite. During September 2007, the satellite experienced anomalies resulting in the loss of three solar array strings. An investigation of the anomalies is continuing. The anomalies have not impacted commercial operation of the satellite to date. However, there can be no assurance future anomalies will not cause further losses, which could impact the remaining life or commercial operation of the satellite. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in *"Long-Lived Satellite Assets"*below.

EchoStar X . EchoStar X's 49 spot beams use up to 42 active 140 watt TWTAs to provide standard and HD local channels and other programming to markets across the United States. During January 2008, the satellite experienced an anomaly which resulted in the failure of one solar array circuit out of a total of 24 solar array circuits, approximately 22 of which are required to assure full power for the original minimum 12-year design life of the satellite. The cause of the failure is still being investigated. The design life of the satellite has not been affected. However, there can be no assurance future anomalies will not cause further losses, which could impact commercial operation of the satellite or its useful life. In the event our EchoStar X satellite experienced a significant failure, we would lose the ability to deliver local network channels in many markets. While we would attempt to minimize the number of lost markets through the use of spare satellites and programming line up changes, some markets would be without local channels until a replacement satellite with similar spot beam capability could be launched and operational. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in " *Long-Lived Satellite Assets*" below.

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EchoStar XII. EchoStar XII was designed to operate 13 transponders at 270 watts per channel, in CONUS mode, or 22 spot beams using a combination of 135 and 65 watt TWTAs. We currently operate the satellite in CONUS mode. EchoStar XII has a total of 24 solar array circuits, approximately 22 of which are required to assure full power for the original minimum 12-year design life of the satellite. Since late 2004, eight solar array circuits on EchoStar XII have experienced anomalous behavior resulting in both temporary and permanent solar array circuit failures. The cause of the failures is still being investigated. The design life of the satellite has not been affected. However, these temporary and permanent failures have resulted in a reduction in power to the satellite which will preclude us from using the full complement of transponders on EchoStar XII for the 12-year design life of the satellite. The extent of this impact is being investigated. There can be no assurance future anomalies will not cause further losses, which could further impact commercial operation of the satellite or its useful life. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in *"Long-Lived Satellite Assets"* below.

Long-Lived Satellite Assets. We account for impairments of long-lived satellite assets in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, *"Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets"* ("SFAS 144"). SFAS 144 requires a long-lived asset or asset group to be tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Based on the guidance under SFAS 144, we evaluate our satellite fleet for recoverability as one asset group. While certain of the anomalies discussed above, and previously disclosed, may be considered to represent a significant adverse change in the physical condition of an individual satellite, based on the redundancy designed within each satellite and considering the asset grouping, these anomalies (none of which caused a loss of service to subscribers for an extended period) are not considered to be significant events that would require evaluation for impairment recognition pursuant to the guidance under SFAS 144. Unless and until a specific satellite is abandoned or otherwise determined to have no service potential, the net carrying amount related to the satellite would not be written off.

5. Long-Term Debt

5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008

The 5 3/4% Senior Notes mature October 1, 2008. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 5 3/4% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

The 5 3/4% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

The 5 3/4% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of EDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of EDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 5 3/4% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of EDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- pay dividends or make distribution on EDBS' capital stock or repurchase EDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 5 3/4% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate

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principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011

The 6 3/8% Senior Notes mature October 1, 2011. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 6 3/8% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

The 6 3/8% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

The 6 3/8% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of EDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of EDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 6 3/8% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of EDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- pay dividends or make distribution on EDBS' capital stock or repurchase EDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 6 3/8% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014

The 6 5/8% Senior Notes mature October 1, 2014. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 6 5/8% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

The 6 5/8% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

The 6 5/8% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of EDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of EDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 6 5/8% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of EDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;

- pay dividends or make distribution on EDBS' capital stock or repurchase EDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens;

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- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 6 5/8% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016

On February 2, 2006, we sold $1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of our ten-year, 7 1/8% Senior Notes due February 1, 2016. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 7 1/8% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on August 1, 2006.

The 7 1/8% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest. Prior to February 1, 2009, we may also redeem up to 35% of each of the 7 1/8% Senior Notes at specified premiums with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings or capital contributions.

The 7 1/8% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of EDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of EDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 7 1/8% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of EDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional debt;
- pay dividends or make distribution on EDBS' capital stock or repurchase EDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 7 1/8% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

7% Senior Notes due 2013

On October 18, 2006, we sold $500 million aggregate principal amount of our seven-year, 7% Senior Notes due October 1, 2013. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 7% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on April 1, 2007. The proceeds from the sale of the notes replaced the cash on hand that was used to redeem our outstanding Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008 on October 1, 2006.

The 7% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest. Prior to October 1, 2009, we may also redeem up to 35% of each of the 7% Senior Notes at specified premiums with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings or capital contributions.

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The 7% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of EDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of EDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 7% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of EDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional debt;
- pay dividends or make distribution on EDBS' capital stock or repurchase EDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 7% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

Interest on Long-Term Debt

	Semi-Annual Payment Dates	Annual Debt Service Requirements
5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	April 1 and October 1	$ 57,500,000
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	April 1 and October 1	$ 63,750,000
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	April 1 and October 1	$ 66,250,000
7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	February 1 and August 1	$106,875,000
7 % Senior Notes due 2013	April 1 and October 1	$ 35,000,000

Our ability to meet our debt service requirements will depend on, among other factors, the successful execution of our business strategy, which is subject to uncertainties and contingencies beyond our control.

Capital Lease Obligations, Mortgages and Other Notes Payable

Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Satellites financed under capital lease obligations	$563,547	$404,942
8% note payable for EchoStar VII satellite vendor financing, payable over 13 years from launch	10,906	11,856
8% note payable for EchoStar IX satellite vendor financing, payable over 14 years from launch	8,139	8,659
6% note payable for EchoStar X satellite vendor financing, payable over 15 years from launch	13,248	13,955
Mortgages and other unsecured notes payable due in installments through 2017 with interest rates ranging from approximately 4% to 13%	825	2,549
Total	596,665	441,961
Less current portion	(49,057)	(38,435)
Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable, net of current portion	$547,608	$403,526

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Capital Lease Obligations

As of December 31, 2007, we leased four in-orbit satellites, discussed below, three of which are accounted for as capital leases pursuant to SFAS 13 and are depreciated over the terms of the satellite service agreements. Our AMC-15 and AMC-16 satellites were transferred to EchoStar in connection with Spin-off.

AMC-15. We made monthly payments to SES Americom to lease all of the capacity on AMC 15, an FSS satellite, which commenced commercial operation during January 2005. The ten-year satellite service agreement for this satellite was renewable by us on a year to year basis following the initial term, and provided us with certain rights to replacement satellites.

AMC-16. We also made monthly payments to SES Americom to lease all of the capacity on AMC 16, an FSS satellite, which commenced commercial operation during February 2005. The ten-year satellite service agreement for this satellite was renewable by us on a year to year basis following the initial term, and provided us with certain rights to replacement satellites.

Anik F3 . Anik F3, an FSS satellite, was launched and commenced commercial operation during April 2007. We have leased all of the 32 Ku-band transponders capacity on Anik F3 for a period of 15 years. In accordance with SFAS 13, we have accounted for this agreement as a capital lease asset by recording $223 million as the estimated fair value of the satellite and recording a capital lease obligation in the amount of $198 million.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, we had $775 million and $552 million capitalized for the estimated fair value of satellites acquired under capital leases included in "Property and equipment, net," with related accumulated depreciation of $175 million and $108 million, respectively. In our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), we recognized $66 million, $55 million and $53 million in depreciation expense on satellites acquired under capital lease agreements during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under these capital lease obligations, together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2007 are as follows:

For the Year Ending December 31,	
2008	$ 134,351
2009	134,351
2010	134,351
2011	134,351
2012	134,351
Thereafter	616,025
Total minimum lease payments	1,287,780
Less: Amount representing lease of the orbital location and estimated executory costs (primarily insurance and maintenance) including profit thereon, included in total minimum lease payments	(475,576)
Net minimum lease payments	812,204
Less: Amount representing interest	(248,657)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	563,547
Less: Current portion	(46,415)
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations	$ 517,132

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Future maturities of our outstanding long-term debt, including the current portion, are summarized as follows:

	Payments due by period						
	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter
				(In thousands)			
Long-term debt obligations	$5,000,000	$1,000,000	$ —	$ —	$1,000,000	$ —	$3,000,000
Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable	596,665	49,040	54,049	59,230	65,176	71,657	297,513
Total	$5,596,665	$1,049,040	$54,049	$59,230	$1,065,176	$71,657	$3,297,513

Guarantees

The repayment obligations of EDBS under the vendor financings for EchoStar IV, EchoStar VII and EchoStar X are guaranteed by DNC. The maximum potential future payments under these guarantees are equal to the respective amounts of outstanding principal and accrued interest.

6. Income Taxes

We have utilized all of our federal net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") and tax benefits related to credit carryforwards in 2007. We have recorded in 2007, tax benefits for state NOL carryforwards of $1 million. As of December 31, 2006, we had NOLs for federal income tax purposes of $608 million and tax benefits related to credit carryforwards of $42 million.

Our income tax policy is to record the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and amounts reported in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, as well as probable operating loss, tax credit and other carryforwards. We follow the guidelines set forth in SFAS 109 regarding the recoverability of any tax assets recorded on the balance sheet and provide any necessary valuation allowances as required. In accordance with SFAS 109, we periodically evaluate our need for a valuation allowance. Determining necessary valuation allowances requires us to make assessments about historical financial information as well as the timing of future events, including the probability of expected future taxable income and available tax planning opportunities. During the second quarter of 2005, we concluded the recoverability of certain of our deferred tax assets was more likely than not and accordingly reversed the portion of the valuation allowance which was no longer required. As of December 31, 2007, no valuation allowance remained.

As of December 31, 2006, the Federal NOL includes amounts related to tax deductions for exercised options that have been allocated directly to contributed capital for exercised stock options totaling $134 million.

Stock option compensation expenses for which an estimated deferred tax benefit was previously recorded exceeded the actual tax deductions allowed during 2007 and 2006. Tax charges associated with the reversal of the prior tax benefit have been reported in "Additional paid-in capital" in accordance with APB 25 and SFAS 123R. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, charges of $11 million, $7 million and $13 million, respectively, were made to additional paid-in capital.

EDBS and its domestic subsidiaries join with DNC in filing U.S. consolidated federal income tax returns and, in some states, combined or consolidated returns. The federal and state income tax provisions or benefits recorded by EDBS are generally those that would have been recorded if EDBS and its domestic subsidiaries had filed returns as a consolidated group independent of DNC. Cash is due and paid to DNC based on amounts that would be payable based on EDBS consolidated or combined group filings. Amounts are receivable from DNC on a basis similar to when they would be receivable from the IRS or other state taxing authorities. The amounts payable as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were $174 million, $36 million, and $20 million, respectively.

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The components of the (provision for) benefit from income taxes are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
		(In thousands)	
Current (provision) benefit:			
Federal	$(204,590)	$ (21,418)	$ (18,908)
State	(71,756)	(35,764)	(15,364)
Foreign	(1,978)	(1,520)	(1,701)
	(278,324)	(58,702)	(35,973)
Deferred (provision) benefit:			
Federal	(233,729)	(310,688)	(319,304)
State	(22,372)	24,817	(9,754)
Decrease (increase) in valuation allowance	249	11,109	472,305
	(255,852)	(274,762)	143,247
Total benefit (provision)	$(534,176)	$(333,464)	$ 107,274

The actual tax provisions for 2007, 2006 and 2005 reconcile to the amounts computed by applying the statutory Federal tax rate to income before taxes as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
		% of pre-tax (income)/loss	
Statutory rate	(35.0)	(35.0)	(35.0)
State income taxes, net of Federal benefit	(4.1)	(0.8)	(1.6)
Foreign taxes and income not U. S. taxable	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Stock option compensation	(0.2)	—	(0.4)
Deferred tax asset adjustment for filed returns	—	(0.9)	1.9
Other	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.3)
Decrease (increase) in valuation allowance	—	1.2	45.9
Total benefit (provision) for income taxes	(39.7)	(35.7)	10.4

The year ended December 31, 2007 includes a deferred tax liability of $16 million related to the conversion of one of our subsidiaries to a limited liability company from a corporation, in connection with the Spin-off. The year ended December 31, 2006 includes a credit of $7 million related to the recognition of state net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") for prior periods. In addition, the year ended December 31, 2006, includes a credit of $5 million related to amended state filings. The income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2005 included credits of $185 million and $287 million to our provision for income taxes resulting from the reversal and 2005 year activity, respectively, of our recorded valuation allowance.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

The temporary differences, which give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
NOL, credit and other carryforwards	$ 1,327	$ 254,680
Unrealized losses on investments	2,100	2,100
Accrued expenses	71,450	95,904
Stock compensation	10,041	8,127
Deferred revenue	63,684	51,825
FIN 48 amounts	5,876	—
Other	19,512	12,499
Total deferred tax assets	173,990	425,135
Valuation allowance	—	(249)
Deferred tax asset after valuation allowance	173,990	424,886
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Equity method investments	(18,455)	(18,445)
Depreciation and amortization	(417,767)	(430,949)
State taxes net of federal tax effect	(25,056)	(13,799)
Other	(1,733)	413
Total deferred tax liabilities	(463,011)	(462,780)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	$(289,021)	$ (37,894)
Current portion of net deferred tax asset (liability)	$ 38,297	$ 280,325
Noncurrent portion of net deferred tax asset (liability)	(327,318)	(318,219)
Total net deferred tax asset (liability)	$(289,021)	$ (37,894)

The December 31, 2006 deferred tax assets and liabilities have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

7. Employee Benefit Plans

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

During 1997, DNC's Board of Directors and stockholders approved an employee stock purchase plan (the "ESPP"), effective beginning October 1, 1997. During 2006, this plan was amended for the purpose of registering an additional 1,000,000 shares of Class A common stock and was approved by the stockholders at DNC's Annual Meeting held on May 11, 2006 by the requisite vote of stockholders. Under the ESPP, DNC is now authorized to issue a total of 1,800,000 shares of Class A common stock. Substantially all full-time employees who have been employed by DNC for at least one calendar quarter are eligible to participate in the ESPP. Employee stock purchases are made through payroll deductions. Under the terms of the ESPP, employees may not deduct an amount which would permit such employee to purchase DNC's capital stock under all of DNC's stock purchase plans at a rate which would exceed $25,000 in fair value of capital stock in any one year. The purchase price of the stock is 85% of the closing price of DNC's Class A common stock on the last business day of each calendar quarter in which such shares of Class A common stock are deemed sold to an employee under the ESPP. During 2007, 2006 and 2005 employees purchased approximately 80,000, 89,000, and 97,000 shares of DNC Class A common stock through the ESPP, respectively.

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401(k) Employee Savings Plan

DNC sponsors a 401(k) Employee Savings Plan (the "401(k) Plan") for eligible employees. Voluntary employee contributions to the 401(k) Plan may be matched 50% by DNC, subject to a maximum annual contribution by DNC of $1,000 per employee. During the first quarter of 2008, this amount increased to $1,500. Forfeitures of unvested participant balances which are retained by the 401(k) Plan may be used to fund matching and discretionary contributions. Expense recognized related to matching 401(k) contributions, net of forfeitures, totaled $2 million, $2 million and less than $1 million during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

DNC also may make an annual discretionary contribution to the plan with approval by its Board of Directors, subject to the maximum deductible limit provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. These contributions may be made in cash or in DNC's stock. Discretionary stock contributions, net of forfeitures, were $20 million, $18 million and $15 million relating to the 401(k) Plan years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

Future maturities of our contractual obligations are summarized as follows:

	Payments due by period						
	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter
				(In thousands)			
Satellite-related obligations	$1,395,579	$ 117,238	$184,117	$142,291	$110,272	$78,557	$763,104
Operating lease obligations	69,002	26,434	18,392	12,786	6,163	2,416	2,811
Purchase obligations	1,524,899	1,405,978	55,921	40,290	11,000	11,000	710
Total	$2,989,480	$1,549,650	$258,430	$195,367	$127,435	$91,973	$766,625

In certain circumstances the dates on which we are obligated to make these payments could be delayed. These amounts will increase to the extent we procure insurance for our satellites or contract for the construction, launch or lease of additional satellites.

Satellites under Construction. As of December 31, 2007, we had entered into the following contracts to construct new satellites which are contractually scheduled to be completed within the next three years. Future commitments related to these satellites are included in the table above under "Satellite-related obligations" except where noted below. As indicated below, certain of these contracts were transferred to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

- During 2004, we entered into a contract for the construction of EchoStar XI which is expected to be launched mid-year 2008.
- Three additional Ka and/or Ku-band satellites are contractually scheduled to be completed between 2009 and 2011. These contracts were transferred to EchoStar in the Spin-off.
- During 2007, we entered into a contract for the construction of EchoStar XIV, an SSL DBS satellite, which is expected to be completed during 2009.

Leased Satellites. In addition to our leases of the AMC-15, AMC-16 and Anik F3 satellites (Note 5), as of December 31, 2007, we had also entered into satellite service agreements to lease capacity on the following satellites. Future commitments related to these satellites are included in the table above under "Satellite-related obligations."

- An SES Americom DBS satellite ("AMC-14") is currently expected to launch in March 2008 and to commence commercial operation at the 61.5 degree orbital location. The initial ten-year lease for all of the capacity on the satellite, which was transferred to EchoStar in connection with the Spin-off.

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We expect to enter into an initial ten-year lease with EchoStar for all of the capacity of AMC-14. Future commitments related to this satellite are not included in the table above under "Satellite-related obligations."

- A Canadian DBS satellite ("Ciel 2") is currently expected to be launched in late 2008 and commence commercial operation at the 129 degree orbital location. We will lease at least 50% of the capacity of this satellite for an initial ten-year term. The lease will be accounted for as a capital lease.

Purchase Obligations

Our 2008 purchase obligations primarily consist of binding purchase orders for our receiver systems and related equipment, and for products and services related to the operation of our DISH Network. Our purchase obligations also include certain guaranteed fixed contractual commitments to purchase programming content.

Programming Contracts

In the normal course of business, we have also entered into numerous contracts to purchase programming content whereby our payment obligations are fully contingent on the number of subscribers to which we provide the respective content. These programming commitments are not included in the table above. The terms of our contracts typically range from one to ten years. Our programming expenses will continue to increase to the extent we are successful growing our subscriber base. Programming expenses are included in "Subscriber-related expenses" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Rent Expense

Total rent expense for operating leases approximated $74 million, $69 million and $66 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Patents and Intellectual Property

Many entities, including some of our competitors, now have and may in the future obtain patents and other intellectual property rights that cover or affect products or services directly or indirectly related to those that we offer. We may not be aware of all patents and other intellectual property rights that our products may potentially infringe. Damages in patent infringement cases can include a tripling of actual damages in certain cases. Further, we cannot estimate the extent to which we may be required in the future to obtain licenses with respect to patents held by others and the availability and cost of any such licenses. Various parties have asserted patent and other intellectual property rights with respect to components within our direct broadcast satellite system. We cannot be certain that these persons do not own the rights they claim, that our products do not infringe on these rights, that we would be able to obtain licenses from these persons on commercially reasonable terms or, if we were unable to obtain such licenses, that we would be able to redesign our products to avoid infringement.

Contingencies

Acacia

During 2004, Acacia Media Technologies ("Acacia") filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit also named DirecTV, Comcast, Charter, Cox and a number of smaller cable companies as defendants. Acacia is an intellectual property holding company which seeks to license the patent portfolio that it has acquired. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,132,992 (the '992 patent), 5,253,275 (the '275 patent), 5,550,863 (the '863 patent), 6,002,720 (the '720 patent) and 6,144,702 (the '702 patent). The '992, '863, '720 and '702 patents have been asserted against us.

The patents relate to various systems and methods related to the transmission of digital data. The '992 and '702 patents have also been asserted against several Internet content providers in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. During 2004 and 2005, the Court issued Markman rulings which found that the '992 and '702 patents were not as broad as Acacia had contended, and that certain terms in the '702 patent were

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indefinite. In April 2006, DNC and other defendants asked the Court to rule that the claims of the '702 patent are invalid and not infringed. That motion is pending. In June and September 2006, the Court held Markman hearings on the '992, '863 and '720 patents, and issued a ruling during December 2006.

Acacia's various patent infringement cases have been consolidated for pre-trial purposes in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C.

In 2001, Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C. ("Broadcast Innovation") filed a lawsuit against us, DirecTV, Thomson Consumer Electronics and others in Federal District Court in Denver, Colorado. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 6,076,094 (the '094 patent) and 4,992,066 (the '066 patent). The '094 patent relates to certain methods and devices for transmitting and receiving data along with specific formatting information for the data. The '066 patent relates to certain methods and devices for providing the scrambling circuitry for a pay television system on removable cards. We examined these patents and believe that they are not infringed by any of our products or services. Subsequently, DirecTV and Thomson settled with Broadcast Innovation leaving us as the only defendant.

During 2004, the judge issued an order finding the '066 patent invalid. Also in 2004, the Court ruled the '094 patent invalid in a parallel case filed by Broadcast Innovation against Charter and Comcast. In 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit overturned the '094 patent finding of invalidity and remanded the case back to the District Court. During June 2006, Charter filed a reexamination request with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The Court has stayed the case pending reexamination. Our case remains stayed pending resolution of the Charter case.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Channel Bundling Class Action

On September 21, 2007, a purported class of cable and satellite subscribers filed an antitrust action against us in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. The suit also names as defendants DirecTV, Comcast, Cablevision, Cox, Charter, Time Warner, Inc., Time Warner Cable, NBC Universal, Viacom, Fox Entertainment Group, and Walt Disney Company. The suit alleges, among other things, that the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to provide customers with access only to bundled channel offerings as opposed to giving customers the ability to purchase channels on an "a la carte" basis. We filed a motion to dismiss, which the court has not yet ruled upon. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Distant Network Litigation

During October 2006, a District Court in Florida entered a permanent nationwide injunction prohibiting us from offering distant network channels to consumers effective December 1, 2006. Distant networks are ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox network channels which originate outside the community where the consumer who wants to view them, lives. We have turned off all of our distant network channels and are no longer in the distant network business. Termination of these channels resulted in, among other things, a small reduction in average monthly revenue per subscriber and free cash flow, and a temporary increase in subscriber churn. The plaintiffs in that litigation allege that we are in violation of the Court's injunction and have appealed a District Court decision finding that we are not

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in violation. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the appeal or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Enron Commercial Paper Investment

During October 2001, we received approximately $40 million from the sale of Enron commercial paper to a third party broker. That commercial paper was ultimately purchased by Enron. During November 2003, an action was commenced in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against approximately 100 defendants, including us, who invested in Enron's commercial paper. The complaint alleges that Enron's October 2001 purchase of its commercial paper was a fraudulent conveyance and voidable preference under bankruptcy laws. We dispute these allegations. We typically invest in commercial paper and notes which are rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. At the time of our investment in Enron commercial paper, it was considered to be high quality and low risk. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Finisar Corporation

Finisar Corporation ("Finisar") obtained a $100 million verdict in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against DirecTV for patent infringement. Finisar alleged that DirecTV's electronic program guide and other elements of its system infringe United States Patent No. 5,404,505 (the '505 patent).

In July 2006, we, together with NagraStar LLC, filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against Finisar that asks the Court to declare that they and we do not infringe, and have not infringed, any valid claim of the '505 patent. Trial is not currently scheduled. The District Court has stayed our action until the Federal Circuit has resolved DirecTV's appeal.

We intend to vigorously prosecute this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe this patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to modify our system architecture. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Forgent

During 2005, Forgent Networks, Inc. ("Forgent") filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit also named DirecTV, Charter, Comcast, Time Warner Cable, Cable One and Cox as defendants. The suit alleged infringement of United States Patent No. 6,285,746 (the '746 patent). The '746 patent discloses, among other things, a video teleconferencing system which utilizes digital telephone lines. Prior to trial, all of the other defendants settled with Forgent. Forgent sought over $200 million in damages from DNC. On May 21, 2007, the jury unanimously ruled in favor of DNC, finding the '746 patent invalid. Forgent filed a motion for a new trial, which the District Court denied. Forgent did not appeal, so the District Court's finding of invalidity is now final.

Global Communications

On April 19, 2007, Global Communications, Inc. ("Global") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent No. 6,947,702 (the '702 patent). This patent, which involves satellite reception, was issued in September 2005. On October 24, 2007, the United States Patent and Trademark Office granted our request for reexamination of the '702 patent and issued an Office Action finding that all of the claims of the '702 patent were invalid. Based on the PTO's decision, we have asked the District Court to stay the litigation until the reexamination proceeding is concluded. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe the '702 patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Katz Communications

On June 21, 2007, Ronald A. Katz Technology Licensing, L.P. ("Katz") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit alleges infringement of 19 patents owned by Katz. The patents relate to interactive voice response, or IVR, technology. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the asserted patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Retailer Class Actions

During 2000, lawsuits were filed by retailers in Colorado state and federal court attempting to certify nationwide classes on behalf of certain of our retailers. The plaintiffs are requesting the Courts declare certain provisions of, and changes to, alleged agreements between us and the retailers invalid and unenforceable, and to award damages for lost incentives and payments, charge backs, and other compensation. We are vigorously defending against the suits and have asserted a variety of counterclaims. The federal court action has been stayed during the pendency of the state court action. We filed a motion for summary judgment on all counts and against all plaintiffs. The plaintiffs filed a motion for additional time to conduct discovery to enable them to respond to our motion. The Court granted limited discovery which ended during 2004. The plaintiffs claimed we did not provide adequate disclosure during the discovery process. The Court agreed, and recently denied our motion for summary judgment as a result. The final impact of the Court's ruling cannot be fully assessed at this time. Trial has been set for August 2008. We intend to vigorously defend this case. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Superguide

During 2000, Superguide Corp. ("Superguide") filed suit against us, DirecTV, Thomson and others in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, Asheville Division, alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,038,211 (the '211 patent), 5,293,357 (the '357 patent) and 4,751,578 (the '578 patent) which relate to certain electronic program guide functions, including the use of electronic program guides to control VCRs. Superguide sought injunctive and declaratory relief and damages in an unspecified amount.

On summary judgment, the District Court ruled that none of the asserted patents were infringed by us. These rulings were appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. During 2004, the Federal Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part the District Court's findings and remanded the case back to the District Court for further proceedings. In 2005, Superguide indicated that it would no longer pursue infringement allegations with respect to the '211 and '357 patents and those patents have now been dismissed from the suit. The District Court subsequently entered judgment of non-infringement in favor of all defendants as to the '211 and '357 patents and ordered briefing on Thomson's license defense as to the '578 patent. During December 2006, the District Court found that there were disputed issues of fact regarding Thomson's license defense, and ordered a trial solely addressed to that issue. That trial took place in March 2007. In July 2007, the District Court ruled in favor of Superguide. As a result, Superguide will be able to proceed with its infringement action against us, DirecTV and Thomson.

We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe the '578 patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly electronic programming guide and related features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Tivo Inc.

On January 31, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part the April 2006 jury verdict concluding that certain of our digital video recorders, or DVRs, infringed a patent held by Tivo. In its decision, the Federal Circuit affirmed the jury's verdict of infringement on Tivo's "software claims," upheld the award of damages from the district court, and ordered that the stay of the district court's injunction against us, which was issued pending appeal, will dissolve when the appeal becomes final. The Federal Circuit, however, found that we did not literally infringe Tivo's "hardware claims," and remanded such claims back to the district court for further proceedings. We are appealing the Federal Circuit's ruling.

In addition, we have developed and deployed 'next-generation' DVR software to our customers' DVRs. This improved software is fully operational and has been automatically downloaded to current customers (the "Design-Around"). We have formal legal opinions from outside counsel that conclude that our Design-Around does not infringe, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, either the hardware or software claims of Tivo's patent.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" ("SFAS 5"), we recorded a total reserve of $128 million in "Litigation expense" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets to reflect the jury verdict, supplemental damages and pre-judgment interest awarded by the Texas court. This amount also includes the estimated cost of any software infringement prior to the Design-Around, plus interest subsequent to the jury verdict.

If the Federal Circuit's decision is upheld and Tivo decides to challenge the Design-Around, we will mount a vigorous defense. If we are unsuccessful in subsequent appeals or in defending against claims that the Design-Around infringes Tivo's patent, we could be prohibited from distributing DVRs, or be required to modify or eliminate certain user-friendly DVR features that we currently offer to consumers. In that event we would be at a significant disadvantage to our competitors who could offer this functionality and, while we would attempt to provide that functionality through other manufacturers, the adverse affect on our business could be material. We could also have to pay substantial additional damages.

Trans Video

In August 2006, Trans Video Electronic, Ltd. ("Trans Video") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,903,621 (the '621 patent) and 5,991,801 (the '801 patent). The patents relate to various methods related to the transmission of digital data by satellite. On May 14, 2007, we reached a settlement with Trans Video which did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

Other

In addition to the above actions, we are subject to various other legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of business. In our opinion, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to any of these actions is unlikely to materially affect our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

9. Financial Information for Subsidiary Guarantors

EchoStar DBS Corporation's senior notes are fully, unconditionally and jointly and severally guaranteed by all of our subsidiaries other than minor subsidiaries, as defined by Securities and Exchange regulations. The stand alone entity EchoStar DBS Corporation has no independent assets or operations. Therefore, supplemental financial information on a condensed consolidating basis of the guarantor subsidiaries is not required. There are no restrictions on our ability to obtain cash dividends or other distributions of funds from the guarantor subsidiaries, except those imposed by applicable law.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

10. Segment Reporting

Financial Data by Business Unit

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, "Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information" ("SFAS 131") establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments in annual financial statements of public business enterprises and requires that those enterprises report selected information about operating segments in interim financial reports issued to stockholders. Operating segments are components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available and regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker(s) of an enterprise. Total assets by segment have not been specified because the information is not used by the chief operating decision-maker. Under this definition we currently operate as two business units. The All Other category consists of revenue, expenses and net income (loss) from other operating segments for which the disclosure requirements of SFAS 131 do not apply.

	DISH Network	EchoStar Technologies Corporation	All Other	Eliminations	DNC Consolidated Total	Other Activities(1)	EDBS And Subsidiaries
Year Ended December 31, 2007							
Total revenue	$10,808,753	$177,774	$141,100	$(37,252)	$11,090,375	$ (29,892)	$11,060,483
Depreciation and amortization	1,215,626	8,238	105,546	—	1,329,410	(8,785)	1,320,625
Total costs and expenses	9,198,397	232,382	123,972	(37,780)	9,516,971	(70,613)	9,446,358
Interest income	134,136	40	3,696	—	137,872	(34,253)	103,619
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(404,628)	(43)	(648)	—	(405,319)	32,707	(372,612)
Other	(39,732)	23	(15,567)	(528)	(55,804)	55,242	(562)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(545,047)	31,565	19,383	—	(494,099)	(40,077)	(534,176)
Net income (loss)	755,085	(23,023)	23,992	—	756,054	54,340	810,394
Year Ended December 31, 2006							
Total revenue	$ 9,514,347	$186,984	$146,190	$(29,035)	$ 9,818,486	$ (5,739)	$ 9,812,747
Depreciation and amortization	1,038,744	4,546	71,004	—	1,114,294	(3,909)	1,110,385
Total costs and expenses	8,326,513	219,299	84,338	(29,035)	8,601,115	1,068	8,602,183
Interest income	123,995	4	2,402	—	126,401	(4,528)	121,873
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(457,149)	(74)	(927)	—	(458,150)	68,157	(389,993)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(310,408)	22,887	(27,222)	—	(314,743)	(18,721)	(333,464)
Net income (loss)	581,342	(9,498)	36,428	—	608,272	(7,215)	601,057
Year Ended December 31, 2005							
Total revenue	$ 8,172,592	$174,195	$113,899	$(13,511)	$ 8,447,175	$ (4,006)	$ 8,443,169
Depreciation and amortization	744,624	4,597	56,352	—	805,573	(5,513)	800,060
Total costs and expenses	7,039,054	190,479	63,905	(13,511)	7,279,927	(4,528)	7,275,399
Interest income	42,316	—	1,202	—	43,518	(8,877)	34,641
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(372,752)	(105)	(987)	—	(373,844)	68,579	(305,265)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	514,048	(2,712)	(3,887)	—	507,449	(400,175)	107,274
Net income (loss)	1,487,467	(19,097)	46,170	—	1,514,540	(377,927)	1,136,613

(1) "Other Activities" represents the activity of affiliates consolidated in DNC's consolidated financial statements but not included in our consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

Geographic Information and Transactions with Major Customers

	United States	International	Total
		(In thousands)	
Long-lived assets, including FCC authorizations			
2007	$ 4,421,739	$ 2,410	$ 4,424,149
2006	$ 4,392,760	$ 2,528	$ 4,395,288
Revenue			
2007	$10,972,020	$ 88,463	$11,060,483
2006	$ 9,752,078	$ 60,669	$ 9,812,747
2005	$ 8,401,273	$ 41,896	$ 8,443,169

Revenues are attributed to geographic regions based upon the location from where the sale originated. United States revenue includes transactions with both United States and customers abroad. International revenue includes transactions with customers in Europe, Africa, South America and the Middle East. Revenues from these customers are included within the All Other operating segment.

Transactions with Major Customers

During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, United States revenue in the table above included export sales to one international customer. The following table summarizes sales to each customer and its percentage of total revenue.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
		(In thousands)	
Total revenue:			
Bell ExpressVu	$ 165,410	$ 186,577	$ 178,427
Other	10,895,073	9,626,170	8,264,742
Total revenue	$11,060,483	$9,812,747	$8,443,169
Percentage of total revenue:			
Bell ExpressVu	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%

Revenue from this customer is included within the EchoStar Technologies Corporation operating segment.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

11. Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Our valuation and qualifying accounts as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Balance at End of Year
		(In thousands)		
Year ended December 31, 2007:				
Assets:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	$14,205	$101,914	$(102,100)	$14,019
Reserve for inventory	12,740	2,642	(708)	14,674
Year ended December 31, 2006:				
Assets:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 8,799	$ 68,643	$ (63,237)	$14,205
Reserve for inventory	9,987	10,093	(7,340)	12,740
Year ended December 31, 2005:				
Assets:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 8,429	$ 57,340	$ (56,970)	$ 8,799
Reserve for inventory	10,221	3,917	(4,151)	9,987

12. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Our quarterly results of operations are summarized as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
	(In thousands) (Unaudited)			
Year ended December 31, 2007:				
Total revenue	$2,639,703	$2,755,407	$2,789,835	$2,875,538
Operating income	339,185	443,254	398,097	433,589
Net income (loss)	172,749	232,246	205,126	200,273
Year ended December 31, 2006:				
Total revenue	$2,298,768	$2,465,438	$2,471,234	$2,577,307
Operating income	273,905	347,489	275,547	313,623
Net income (loss)	114,841	181,291	134,163	170,762

13. Related Party Transactions

During December 2006, we paid a dividend of $400 million to EOC.

On February 15, 2007, DNC redeemed all of its outstanding 5 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2008 at a redemption price of 101.643% of the principal amount, or $1.016 billion, plus accrued interest through the redemption date of $14 million. On February 15, 2007, we paid a dividend of approximately $1.031 billion to EOC to enable DNC to fund the payment of this redemption.

On January 1, 2008, DNC spun off EchoStar as a separate publicly-traded company in the form of a stock dividend distributed to DNC shareholders. In connection with the Spin-off, DNC contributed certain satellites, uplink and satellite transmission assets, real estate and other assets and related liabilities held by us, including $1.0 billion of cash, to EchoStar. On December 30, 2007, we paid a dividend of $1.615 billion to EOC to enable DNC to fund the $1.0 billion cash contribution to EchoStar and for other general corporate purposes.

During 2007, the Thornton building and land was contributed to us from DNC for its fair value of approximately $6 million. We recorded the asset at its carrying value of $5 million and recorded the difference of $1 million as a capital distribution.

During 2006, we purchased EchoStar X from EchoStar Orbital Corporation II ("EOC II"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of

DNC, and our affiliate, for its fair value of approximately $338 million. We assumed $15

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

million in vendor financing and the difference, or $323 million, was paid to our affiliate. We recorded the satellite at EOC II's carrying value of $177 million and recorded the difference, or $161 million, as a capital distribution to our parent company, EOC.

During December 2007, DNC contributed two of its subsidiaries, Kelly Broadcasting Systems, Inc. ("KBS") and Transponder Encryption Services Corporation ("TESC"), to us as a capital contribution in the amount of $56 million. Prior to the TESC contribution, we leased transponders and provided certain other services to TESC. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, we recognized $168 million, $138 million and $125 million, respectively, of revenues from TESC for leasing and other services.

Prior to the Spin-off, DNC owned 50% of NagraStar L.L.C. ("NagraStar"), a joint venture that is our exclusive provider of encryption and related security systems intended to assure that only paying customers have access to our programming. Although DNC is not required to consolidate NagraStar, DNC did have the ability to significantly influence its operating policies; therefore, DNC accounted for its investment in NagraStar under the equity method of accounting for all periods presented. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, we purchased security access devices from NagraStar of $55 million, $56 million and $121 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, amounts payable to NagraStar totaled $3 million and $3 million, respectively. Additionally, as of December 31, 2007, we were committed to purchase $22 million of security access devices from NagraStar.

Prior to 2007, we purchased certain programming content from Satellite Communications Operating Corporation ("SCOC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of DNC, and our affiliate. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, we paid SCOC $10 million and $12 million, respectively, for programming services. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, there were no amounts payable to SCOC.

We purchase research and development services from Eldon Technologies Ltd ("Eldon"), a wholly-owned international subsidiary of DNC, and our affiliate. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, we incurred approximately $18 million, $15 million and $12 million, respectively, of research and development expense related to work performed by Eldon. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, amounts payable to Eldon were $5 million and $3 million, respectively.

14. Subsequent Events

On January 1, 2008, DNC completed the Spin-off of its technology and certain infrastructure assets into a separate publicly-traded company. DISH Network and EchoStar now operate as separate publicly-traded companies, and neither entity has any ownership interest in the other. Following the Spin-off, Mr. Ergen controls approximately 80.0% of the voting power of DNC and EchoStar. Because of Mr. Ergen's control over DNC, our ultimate parent company, Mr. Ergen also effectively controls us. For further discussion see Note 1.

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1(a)*	Articles of Incorporation of EDBS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(a) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-31929).
3.1(b)*	Certificate of Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of EchoStar DBS Corporation, dated as of August 25, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1(b) to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EDBS for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No. 333-31929).
3.1(c)*	Bylaws of EDBS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(b) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-31929).
4.1*	Indenture, relating to EDBS 5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008, dated as of October 2, 2003, between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.2*	Indenture, relating to EDBS 6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011, dated as of October 2, 2003, between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.3*	First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the 5 3/4% Senior Notes Due 2008, dated as of December 31, 2003 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.4*	First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the 6 3/8% Senior Notes Due 2011, dated as of December 31, 2003 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).

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Exhibit No.	Description
4.5*	Indenture, relating to the 6 5/8% Senior Notes Due 2014, dated October 1, 2004 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed October 1, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.6*	Indenture, relating to the 7 1/8% Senior Notes Due 2016, dated as of February 2, 2006 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed February 3, 2006, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.7*	Indenture, relating to the 7% Senior Notes Due 2013, dated as of October 18, 2006 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed October 18, 2006, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.1*	Form of Satellite Launch Insurance Declarations (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Dish Ltd., Registration No. 33-81234).
10.2*	DNC 1995 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of DNC, Registration No. 33-91276).**
10.3*	Amended and Restated DNC 1999 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to DNC's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated August 24, 2005).**
10.4*	2002 Class B CEO Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to DNC's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated April 9, 2002).**
10.5*	License and OEM Manufacturing Agreement, dated July 1, 2002, between EchoStar Satellite Corporation, EchoStar Technologies Corporation and Thomson multimedia, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended September 30, 2002, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.6*	Amendment No. 19 to License and OEM Manufacturing Agreement, dated July 1, 2002, between EchoStar Satellite Corporation, EchoStar Technologies Corporation and Thomson multimedia, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.57 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2002, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.7*	Satellite Service Agreement, dated as of March 21, 2003, between SES Americom, Inc., EchoStar Satellite Corporation and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.8*	Amendment No. 1 to Satellite Service Agreement dated March 31, 2003 between SES Americom Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.9*	Satellite Service Agreement dated as of August 13, 2003 between SES Americom Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.10*	Satellite Service Agreement, dated February 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.11*	Amendment No. 1 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated March 10, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.12*	Amendment No. 3 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated February 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.13*	Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated February 4, 2004, between Telesat Canada and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.14*	Letter Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated March 25, 2004, between Telesat Canada and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.15*	Amendment No. 2 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated April 30, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.16*	Second Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated May 5, 2004, between Telesat Canada and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.17*	Third Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated October 12, 2004, between Telesat Canada and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.18*	Amendment No. 4 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated October 21, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.19*	Amendment No. 3 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated November 19, 2004 between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.20*	Amendment No. 5 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated November 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.21*	Amendment No. 6 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated December 20, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DNC for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.22*	Description of the 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan dated January 26, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.23*	Description of the 2005 Cash Incentive Plan dated January 22, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.24*	Settlement Agreement and Release effective February 25, 2005 between EchoStar Satellite L.L.C., EchoStar DBS Corporation and the insurance carriers for the EchoStar IV satellite (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.25*	Amendment No. 4 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated April 6, 2005, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.26*	Amendment No. 5 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated June 20, 2005, between SES Americom, Inc. and DNC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.27*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Form A) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.28*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Form B) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.29*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Form A) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.30*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Form B) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.31*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (1999 Long-Term Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.5 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.32*	Nonqualifying Stock Option Agreement (2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.7 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.33*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.8 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of DNC filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.34*	Description of the 2006 Cash Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of DNC for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, Commission File No. 0-26176).
31.1 •	Section 302 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
31.2 •	Section 302 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.
32.1 •	Section 906 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
32.2 •	Section 906 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

• Filed herewith.

* Incorporated by reference.

** Constitutes a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Section 302 Certification

I, Charles W. Ergen, certify that:

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

Date: March 5, 2008

/s/ Charles W. Ergen
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Section 302 Certification

I, Bernard L. Han, certify that:

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

Date: March 5, 2008

/s/ Bernard L. Han
Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Section 906 Certification

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of EchoStar DBS Corporation (the "Company"), hereby certifies that to the best of his knowledge the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 5, 2008

Name: /s/ *Charles W. Ergen*

Title: Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

EXHIBIT 32.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Section 906 Certification

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of EchoStar DBS Corporation (the "Company"), hereby certifies that to the best of his knowledge the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 5, 2008

Name: /s/ Bernard L Han

Title: Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

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PETITIONER'S EXHIBIT 229

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

OR

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM_____TO_____.

Commission file number: 333-31929

EchoStar DBS Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Colorado	**84-1328967**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
9601 South Meridian Boulevard Englewood, Colorado	**80112**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (303) 723-1000

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☑

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☑

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☑

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☑

As of February 22, 2007, the Registrant's outstanding common stock consisted of 1,015 shares of common stock, $0.01 par value.

The Registrant meets the conditions set forth in General Instructions (I)(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-K and is therefore filing this Annual report on Form 10-K with the reduced disclosure format.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents are incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference:

None

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Certification of CEO Pursuant to Section 302
Certification of CFO Pursuant to Section 302
Certification of CEO Pursuant to Section 906
Certification of CFO Pursuant to Section 906

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* This item has been omitted pursuant to the reduced disclosure format as set forth in General Instructions (I) (2) (a) and (c) of Form 10-K.

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DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 throughout this report. Whenever you read a statement that is not simply a statement of historical fact (such as when we describe what we "believe," "intend," "plan," "estimate," "expect" or "anticipate" will occur and other similar statements), you must remember that our expectations may not be correct, even though we believe they are reasonable. We do not guarantee that any future transactions or events described herein will happen as described or that they will happen at all. You should read this report completely and with the understanding that actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. Whether actual events or results will conform with our expectations and predictions is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. For further discussion see *Item 1A. Risk Factors.* The risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- we face intense and increasing competition from satellite and cable television providers as well as new competitors, including telephone companies; our competitors are increasingly offering video service bundled with 2-way high speed Internet access and telephone services that consumers may find attractive and which are likely to further increase competition;
- as technology changes, and in order to remain competitive, we will have to upgrade or replace some, or all, subscriber equipment periodically. We will not be able to pass on to our customers the entire cost of these upgrades;
- DISH Network subscriber growth may decrease, subscriber turnover may increase and subscriber acquisition costs may increase; we may have difficulty controlling other costs of continuing to maintain and grow our subscriber base;
- satellite programming signals are subject to theft; theft of service will continue and could increase in the future, causing us to lose subscribers and revenue, and also resulting in higher costs to us;
- we depend on others to produce programming; programming costs may increase beyond our current expectations; we may be unable to obtain or renew programming agreements on acceptable terms or at all; existing programming agreements could be subject to cancellation; foreign programming is increasingly offered on other platforms; our inability to obtain or renew attractive programming could cause our subscriber additions and related revenue to decline and could cause our subscriber turnover to increase;
- we depend on Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") program access rules (which will expire this year unless extended by the FCC), and the Telecommunications Act of 1996 as Amended ("Communications Act") to secure nondiscriminatory access to programming produced by others, neither of which assure that we have fair access to all programming that we need to remain competitive;
- the regulations governing our industry may change;
- absent reversal of the jury verdict in our Tivo patent infringement case, and if we are unable to successfully implement alternative technology, we will be required to pay substantial damages as well as materially modify or eliminate certain user-friendly digital video recorder features that we currently offer to consumers, and we could be forced to discontinue offering digital video recorders to our customers completely, any of which could have a significant adverse affect on our business;
- if our EchoStar X satellite experienced a significant failure we could lose the ability to deliver local network channels in many markets; if our EchoStar VIII satellite experienced a significant failure, we could lose the ability to provide certain CONUS programming;
- our satellite launches may be delayed or fail, or our satellites may fail in orbit prior to the end of their scheduled lives causing extended interruptions of some of the channels we offer;
- we currently do not have commercial insurance covering losses incurred from the failure of satellite launches and/or in-orbit satellites we own;
- service interruptions arising from technical anomalies on satellites or on-ground components of our direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") system, or caused by war, terrorist activities or natural disasters, may cause customer cancellations or otherwise harm our business;
- we are heavily dependent on complex information technologies; weaknesses in our information technology systems could have an adverse impact on our business; we may have difficulty attracting and retaining qualified personnel to maintain our information technology infrastructure;

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- we rely on key personnel including Charles W. Ergen, our chairman and chief executive officer, and other executives;
- we may be unable to obtain needed retransmission consents, FCC authorizations or export licenses, and we may lose our current or future authorizations;
- we are party to various lawsuits which, if adversely decided, could have a significant adverse impact on our business;
- we may be unable to obtain patent licenses from holders of intellectual property or redesign our products to avoid patent infringement;
- sales of digital equipment and related services to international direct-to-home service providers may decrease;
- we depend on telecommunications providers, independent retailers and others to solicit orders for DISH Network services. Certain of these providers account for a significant percentage of our total new subscriber acquisitions. If we are unable to continue our arrangements with these resellers, we cannot guarantee that we would be able to obtain other sales agents, thus adversely affecting our business;
- we are highly leveraged and subject to numerous constraints on our ability to raise additional debt;
- we may pursue acquisitions, business combinations, strategic partnerships, divestitures and other significant transactions that involve uncertainties; these transactions may require us to raise additional capital, which may not be available on acceptable terms. These transactions, which could become substantial over time, involve a high degree of risk and could expose us to significant financial losses if the underlying ventures are not successful;
- weakness in the global or U.S. economy may harm our business generally, and adverse political or economic developments may occur in some of our markets;
- terrorist attacks, the possibility of war or other hostilities, natural and man-made disasters, and changes in political and economic conditions as a result of these events may continue to affect the U.S. and the global economy and may increase other risks;
- EchoStar Communications Corporation ("EchoStar"), our ultimate parent company, periodically evaluates and tests its internal control over financial reporting in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This evaluation and testing of internal control over financial reporting includes our operations. Although EchoStar's management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2006, if in the future EchoStar is unable to report that its internal control over financial reporting is effective (or if EchoStar's auditors do not agree with EchoStar management's assessment of the effectiveness of, or are unable to express an opinion on, EchoStar's internal control over financial reporting), investors, customers and business partners could lose confidence in our financial reports, which could have a material adverse effect on our business; and
- we may face other risks described from time to time in periodic and current reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

All cautionary statements made herein should be read as being applicable to all forward-looking statements wherever they appear. In this connection, investors should consider the risks described herein and should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

We assume no responsibility for updating forward-looking information contained or incorporated by reference herein or in other reports we file with the SEC.

In this report, the words "EDBS," the "Company," "we," "our," and "us," refer to EchoStar DBS Corporation and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires. "EchoStar" and "ECC" refer to Echostar Communications Corporation and its subsidiaries.

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PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

Brief Description of Business

EchoStar DBS Corporation ("EDBS," the "Company," "we," "us" and/or "our") is a holding company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of EchoStar Communications Corporation ("EchoStar" or "ECC"), a publicly traded company listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. EDBS was formed under Colorado law in January 1996. EchoStar has placed ownership of 11 in-orbit satellites and related FCC licenses into our subsidiaries. We refer readers of this report to EchoStar's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

EchoStar started offering subscription television services on the DISH Network in March 1996. As of December 31, 2006, the DISH Network had approximately 13.105 million subscribers. We currently have 14 owned or leased in-orbit satellites which enable us to offer over 2,500 video and audio channels to consumers across the United States. Since we use many of these channels for local programming, no particular consumer could subscribe to all channels, but all are available using small consumer satellite antennae, or dishes. We believe that the DISH Network offers programming packages that have a better "price-to-value" relationship than packages currently offered by most other subscription television providers. We believe that there continues to be unsatisfied demand for high quality, reasonably priced television programming services.

Substantially all of EchoStar's operations are conducted by our subsidiaries which operate two primary interrelated business units:

- *The DISH Networ* k – which provides a direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") subscription television service in the United States; and
- *EchoStar Technologies Corporation* ("ETC") – which designs and develops DBS receivers, antennae and other digital equipment for the DISH Network. We refer to this equipment collectively as "EchoStar receiver systems." ETC also designs, develops and distributes similar equipment for international satellite service providers and others.

We have deployed substantial resources to develop the "EchoStar DBS System." The EchoStar DBS System consists of our FCC authorized DBS and Fixed Satellite Service ("FSS") spectrum, our owned and leased satellites, EchoStar receiver systems, digital broadcast operations centers, customer service facilities, in-home service and call center operations and certain other assets utilized in our operations. Our principal business strategy is to continue developing our subscription television service in the United States to provide consumers with a fully competitive alternative to others in the multi-channel video programming distribution ("MVPD") industry.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act and accordingly file our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The Public may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. As an electronic filer, our public filings are also maintained on the SEC's Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that website is http://www.sec.gov.

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WEBSITE ACCESS

Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also may be accessed free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we have electronically filed such material with, or furnished it to, the SEC. The address of that website is http://www.echostar.com .

We have adopted a written code of ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees, including our principal executive officer and senior financial officers, in accordance with Section 406 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission promulgated thereunder. Our code of ethics is available on our corporate website at www.echostar.com . In the event that we make changes in, or provide waivers of, the provisions of this code of ethics that the SEC requires us to disclose, we intend to disclose these events on our website.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of or that we currently believe to be immaterial also may become important factors that affect us.

If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We compete with other subscription television service providers and traditional broadcasters, which could affect our ability to grow and increase our earnings and other operating metrics.

We compete in the subscription television service industry against other DBS television providers, cable television and other system operators offering video, audio and data programming and entertainment services. Many of these competitors have substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources than we have. Our earnings and other operating metrics could be materially and adversely affected if we are unable to compete successfully with these and other new providers of multi-channel video programming services.

Cable television operators have a large, established customer base, and many cable operators have significant investments in programming. Cable television operators continue to leverage their incumbency advantages relative to satellite operators by, among other things, bundling their video service with 2-way high speed Internet access and telephone services. Cable television operators with analog systems are also able to provide service to multiple television sets within the same household at a lesser incremental cost to the consumer, and they are able to provide local and other programming in a larger number of geographic areas. As a result of these and other factors, we may not be able to continue to expand our subscriber base or compete effectively against cable television operators.

Some digital cable platforms currently offer a VOD service that enables subscribers to choose from a library of programming selections for viewing at their convenience. We are continuing to develop our own VOD service experience through automatic video downloads to hard drives in certain of our satellite receivers, the inclusion of broadband connectivity components in certain of our satellite receivers, and other technologies. There can be no assurance that our VOD service will successfully compare with offerings from other video providers.

News Corporation owns a 38.5% controlling interest in the DirecTV Group, Inc. ("DirecTV"). In December 2006, Liberty Media Corporation ("Liberty") agreed to exchange its 16.3% stake in News Corporation for News Corporation's stake in DirecTV, together with regional sports networks in Denver, Pittsburg and Seattle. The deal is expected to be completed during the second half of 2007. News Corporation and Liberty each have ownership interests in diverse world-wide programming content and other related businesses. These assets provide competitive advantages to DirecTV with respect to the acquisition of programming, content and other business opportunities valuable to our industry.

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In addition, DirecTV's satellite receivers are sold in a significantly greater number of consumer electronics stores than ours. As a result of this and other factors, our services are less well known to consumers than those of DirecTV. Due to this relative lack of consumer awareness and other factors, we are at a competitive marketing disadvantage compared to DirecTV. DirecTV also offers exclusive programming, and may have access to discounts on programming, not available to us. DirecTV plans to launch two new satellites in 2007 in order to offer local and national channel programming in HD to most of the U.S. population. Although we have launched our own HD initiatives, if DirecTV fully implements these plans, they may have an additional competitive advantage.

New entrants in the subscription satellite services business would have a competitive advantage over us in deploying some new products and technologies because of the substantial costs we may be required to incur to make new products or technologies available across our installed base of over 13 million subscribers.

Most areas of the United States can receive between three and 10 free over the air broadcast channels, including local content most consumers consider important. The FCC has allocated additional digital spectrum to these broadcasters, which can be used to transmit multiple additional programming channels. Our business could be adversely affected by increased program offerings by traditional broadcasters.

New technologies could also have an adverse effect on the demand for our DBS services. For example, we face an increasingly significant competitive threat from the build-out of advanced fiber optic networks. Verizon Communications, Inc. ("Verizon") and AT&T have begun deployment of fiber-optic networks that will allow them to offer video services bundled with traditional phone and high speed Internet directly to millions of homes. In addition, telephone companies and other entities are implementing and supporting digital video compression over existing telephone lines which may allow them to offer video services without having to build a new infrastructure. We also expect to face increasing competition from content and other providers who distribute video services directly to consumers over the Internet.

With the large increase in the number of consumers with broadband service, a significant amount of video content has become available on the Internet for users to download and view on their personal computers and other devices. In addition, there are several initiatives by companies to make it easier to view Internet-based video on television and personal computer screens. We also could face competition from content and other providers who distribute video services directly to consumers via digital air waves.

Mergers, joint ventures, and alliances among franchise, wireless or private cable television operators, telephone companies and others also may result in providers capable of offering television services in competition with us.

Although we believe we currently offer consumers a compelling amount of HD programming content, other multi-channel video providers may be better equipped to increase their HD offerings to respond to increasing consumer demand for this content. For example, cable companies are able to offer local network channels in HD in more markets than we can, and DirecTV has announced that it will soon be able to offer over 150 channels of HD programming by satellite. We could be further disadvantaged to the extent a significant number of local broadcasters begin offering local channels in HD. We may be required to make substantial additional investments in infrastructure to respond to competitive pressure to deliver additional HD programming, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to effectively compete with HD program offerings from other video providers.

Increased subscriber turnover could harm our financial performance.

Our future subscriber churn may be negatively impacted by a number of factors, including but not limited to, an increase in competition from existing competitors and new entrants offering more compelling promotions, as well as new advanced products and services. Competitor bundling of video services with 2-way high speed Internet access and telephone services may also contribute more significantly to churn over time. There can be no assurance that these and other factors will not contribute to relatively higher churn than we have experienced historically. Additionally, certain of our promotions allow consumers with relatively lower credit scores to become subscribers and these subscribers typically churn at a higher rate. However, these subscribers are also acquired at a lower cost resulting in a smaller economic loss upon disconnect.

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Additionally, as the size of our subscriber base increases, even if our churn percentage remains constant or declines, increasing numbers of gross new DISH Network subscribers are required to sustain net subscriber growth.

Increases in theft of our signal, or our competitors' signals, also could cause subscriber churn to increase in future periods. There can be no assurance that our existing security measures will not be compromised or that any future security measures we may implement will be effective in reducing theft of our programming signals.

Increased subscriber acquisition and retention costs could adversely affect our financial performance.

In addition to leasing receivers, we generally subsidize installation and all or a portion of the cost of EchoStar receiver systems in order to attract new DISH Network subscribers. Our costs to acquire subscribers, and to a lesser extent our subscriber retention costs, can vary significantly from period to period and can cause material variability to our net income (loss) and free cash flow.

In addition to new subscriber acquisition costs, we incur costs to retain existing subscribers. In an effort to reduce subscriber turnover, we offer existing subscribers a variety of options for upgraded and add on equipment. We generally lease receivers and subsidize installation of EchoStar receiver systems under these subscriber retention programs. We also upgrade or replace subscriber equipment periodically as technology changes. As a consequence, our retention and our capital expenditures related to our equipment lease program for existing subscribers will increase, at least in the short term, to the extent we subsidize the costs of those upgrades and replacements. Our capital expenditures related to subscriber retention programs could also increase in the future to the extent we increase penetration of our equipment lease program for existing subscribers, if we introduce other more aggressive promotions, if we offer existing subscribers more aggressive promotions for HD receivers or EchoStar receivers with other enhanced technologies, or for other reasons.

Cash necessary to fund retention programs and total subscriber acquisition costs are expected to be satisfied from existing cash and marketable investment securities balances and cash generated from operations to the extent available. We may, however, decide to raise additional capital in the future to meet these requirements. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on acceptable terms, or at all, if needed in the future.

In addition, any material increase in subscriber acquisition or retention costs from current levels could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Satellite programming signals have been subject to theft, which could cause us to lose subscribers and revenue.

Increases in theft of our signal, or our competitors' signals, also could cause subscriber churn to increase in future periods. We use microchips embedded in credit card-sized access cards, called "smart cards," or in security chips in our EchoStar receiver systems to control access to authorized programming content. Our signal encryption has been compromised by theft of service and could be further compromised in the future. We continue to respond to compromises of our encryption system with security measures intended to make signal theft of our programming more difficult. During 2005, we completed the replacement of our smart cards. While the smart card replacement did not fully secure our system, we continue to implement software patches and other security measures to help protect our service. There can be no assurance that our security measures will be effective in reducing theft of our programming signals. If we are required to replace existing smart cards, the cost could exceed $100.0 million.

Our local programming strategy faces uncertainty.

SHVIA generally gives satellite companies a statutory copyright license to retransmit local broadcast channels by satellite back into the market from which they originated, subject to obtaining the retransmission consent of the local network station. If we fail to reach retransmission consent agreements with broadcasters we cannot carry their signals. This could have an adverse effect on our strategy to compete with cable and other satellite companies which provide local signals. While we have been able to reach retransmission consent agreements with most local network stations in markets where we currently offer local channels by satellite, roll-out of local channels in additional cities will require that we obtain additional retransmission agreements. We cannot be sure that we will

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secure these agreements or that we will secure new agreements upon the expiration of our current retransmission consent agreements, some of which are short term.

We depend on the Cable Act for access to others' programming.

We purchase a substantial percentage of our programming from cable-affiliated programmers. The Cable Act's provisions prohibiting exclusive contracting practices with cable affiliated programmers are currently set to expire in October 2007. If those rules are not extended, many popular programs may become unavailable to us, causing a loss of customers and adversely affecting our revenues and financial performance. Any change in the Cable Act and the FCC's rules that permit the cable industry or cable-affiliated programmers to discriminate against competing businesses, such as ours, in the sale of programming could adversely affect our ability to acquire programming at all or to acquire programming on a cost-effective basis. Further, the FCC generally has not shown a willingness to enforce the program access rules aggressively. As a result, we may be limited in our ability to obtain access (or nondiscriminatory access) to programming from programmers that are affiliated with the cable system operators.

Affiliates of certain cable providers have denied us access to sports programming they feed to their cable systems terrestrially, rather than by satellite. To the extent that cable operators deliver additional programming terrestrially in the future, they may assert that this additional programming is also exempt from the program access laws. These restrictions on our access to programming could materially and adversely affect our ability to compete in regions serviced by these cable providers.

We depend on others to produce programming.

We depend on third parties to provide us with programming services. Our programming agreements have remaining terms ranging from less than one to up to ten years and contain various renewal and cancellation provisions. We may not be able to renew these agreements on favorable terms or at all, and these agreements may be canceled prior to expiration of their original term. If we are unable to renew any of these agreements or the other parties cancel the agreements, we cannot assure you that we would be able to obtain substitute programming, or that such substitute programming would be comparable in quality or cost to our existing programming. In addition, programming costs may continue to increase. We may be unable to pass programming costs on to our customers which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face increasing competition from other distributors of foreign language programming.

We face increasing competition from other distributors of foreign language programming, including programming distributed over the Internet. There can be no assurance that we will continue to experience growth in subscribers to our foreign-language programming services. In addition, the increasing availability of foreign language programming from our competitors, which in certain cases has resulted from our inability to renew programming agreements on an exclusive basis or at all, could contribute to an increase in our subscriber churn. Our agreements with distributors of foreign language programming have varying expiration dates, and some agreements are on a month-to-month basis. There can be no assurance that we will be able to renew these agreements on acceptable terms or at all.

We may not be aware of certain foreign government regulations.

Because regulatory schemes vary by country, we may be subject to regulations in foreign countries of which we are not presently aware. If that were to be the case, we could be subject to sanctions by a foreign government that could materially and adversely affect our ability to operate in that country. We cannot assure you that any current regulatory approvals held by us are, or will remain, sufficient in the view of foreign regulatory authorities, or that any additional necessary approvals will be granted on a timely basis or at all, in all jurisdictions in which we wish to operate new satellites, or that applicable restrictions in those jurisdictions will not be unduly burdensome. The failure to obtain the authorizations necessary to operate satellites internationally could have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenue and our overall competitive position.

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We, our customers and companies with which we do business may be required to have authority from each country in which we or they provide services or provide our customers use of our satellites. Because regulations in each country are different, we may not be aware if some of our customers and/or companies with which we do business do not hold the requisite licenses and approvals.

We are subject to significant regulatory oversight and changes in applicable regulatory requirements could adversely affect our business.

DBS operators are subject to significant government regulation, primarily by the FCC and, to a certain extent, by Congress, other federal agencies and international, state and local authorities. Depending upon the circumstances, noncompliance with legislation or regulations promulgated by these entities could result in the suspension or revocation of our licenses or registrations, the termination or loss of contracts or the imposition of contractual damages, civil fines or criminal penalties any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. You should review the regulatory disclosures under the caption *"Item 1. Business — Government Regulation — FCC Regulation under the Communication Act, Other Communications Act Provisions"* in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by ECC for the year ended December 31, 2006.

During April 2006, a Texas jury concluded that certain of our digital video recorders, or DVRs, infringed a patent held by Tivo. If the verdict is upheld on appeal and we are not able to successfully implement alternative technology, we could be prohibited from distributing DVRs, or be required to modify or eliminate certain user-friendly DVR features that we currently offer to consumers.

If the Tivo jury verdict is upheld on appeal, we could be required to pay substantial damages, and if we were not able to successfully implement alternative technology (including the successful defense of any challenge that such technology infringes Tivo's patent), we could also be prohibited from distributing DVRs, or be required to modify or eliminate certain user-friendly DVR features that we currently offer to consumers. In that event we would be at a significant disadvantage to our competitors who could offer this functionality and, while we would attempt to provide that functionality through other manufacturers, the adverse affect on our business could be material.

We currently have no commercial insurance coverage on the satellites we own.

We do not use commercial insurance to mitigate the potential financial impact of in-orbit failures because we believe that the premium costs are uneconomical relative to the risk of satellite failure. We believe we generally have in-orbit satellite capacity sufficient to recover, in a relatively short time frame, transmission of most of our critical programming in the event one of our in-orbit satellites fails. We could not, however, recover certain local markets, international and other niche programming. Further, programming continuity cannot be assured in the event of multiple satellite losses.

We currently do not have adequate backup satellite capacity to recover all of the local network channels broadcast from our EchoStar X satellite following a complete failure of that satellite. Therefore, our ability to deliver local channels in many markets, as well as our ability to comply with SHVERA requirements without incurring significant additional costs, is dependent on, among other things, the continued successful commercial operation of EchoStar X.

We also depend on EchoStar VIII to provide service to CONUS at least until such time as our EchoStar XI satellite has commenced commercial operation, which is currently expected during the second half of 2008. AMC-14, which is expected to commence commercial operation in early 2008, also has the capability to act as a backup for EchoStar VIII and could be launched to the 110 degree orbital location, if necessary. In the event that EchoStar VIII experienced a total or substantial failure, we could transmit many, but not all, of those channels from other in-orbit satellites.

Our satellites are subject to risks related to launch.

Satellite launches are subject to significant risks, including launch failure, incorrect orbital placement or improper commercial operation. Certain launch vehicles that may be used by us have either unproven track records or have experienced launch failures in the past. The risks of launch delay and failure are usually greater when the launch

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vehicle does not have a track record of previous successful flights. Launch failures result in significant delays in the deployment of satellites because of the need both to construct replacement satellites, which can take more than two years, and to obtain other launch opportunities. Such significant delays could materially and adversely affect our ability to generate revenues. If we were unable to obtain launch insurance, or obtain launch insurance at rates we deem commercially reasonable, and a significant launch failure were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues and fund future satellite procurement and launch opportunities.

In addition, the occurrence of future launch failures may materially and adversely affect our ability to insure the launch of our satellites at commercially reasonable premiums, if at all. Please see further discussion under the caption "*We currently have no commercial insurance coverage on our satellites*" above.

Our satellites are subject to significant operational risks.

Satellites are subject to significant operational risks while in orbit. These risks include malfunctions, commonly referred to as anomalies, that have occurred in our satellites and the satellites of other operators as a result of various factors, such as satellite manufacturers' errors, problems with the power systems or control systems of the satellites and general failures resulting from operating satellites in the harsh environment of space.

Although we work closely with the satellite manufacturers to determine and eliminate the cause of anomalies in new satellites and provide for redundancies of many critical components in the satellites, we may experience anomalies in the future, whether of the types described above or arising from the failure of other systems or components.

Any single anomaly or series of anomalies could materially and adversely affect our operations and revenues and our relationship with current customers, as well as our ability to attract new customers for our direct broadcast satellites and other satellite services. In particular, future anomalies may result in the loss of individual transponders on a satellite, a group of transponders on that satellite or the entire satellite, depending on the nature of the anomaly. Anomalies may also reduce the expected useful life of a satellite, thereby reducing the revenue that could be generated by that satellite, or create additional expenses due to the need to provide replacement or back-up satellites. Finally, the occurrence of anomalies may materially and adversely affect our ability to insure our satellites at commercially reasonable premiums, if at all. You should review the disclosures relating to satellite anomalies set forth under Note 4 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Meteoroid events pose a potential threat to all in-orbit satellites. The probability that meteoroids will damage those satellites increases significantly when the Earth passes through the particulate stream left behind by comets. Occasionally, increased solar activity also poses a potential threat to all in-orbit satellites.

Some decommissioned spacecraft are in uncontrolled orbits which pass through the geostationary belt at various points, and present hazards to operational spacecraft, including our satellites. We may be required to perform maneuvers to avoid collisions and these maneuvers may prove unsuccessful or could reduce the useful life of the satellite through the expenditure of fuel to perform these maneuvers. The loss, damage or destruction of any of our satellites as a result of an electrostatic storm, collision with space debris, malfunction or other event could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our satellites have minimum design lives of 12 years, but could fail or suffer reduced capacity before then.

Our ability to earn revenue depends on the usefulness of our satellites. Each satellite has a limited useful life. A number of factors affect the useful lives of the satellites, including, among other things, the quality of their construction, the durability of their component parts, the ability to continue to maintain proper orbit and control over the satellite's functions, the efficiency of the launch vehicle used, and the remaining on-board fuel following orbit insertion. Generally, the minimum design life of each of our satellites is 12 years. We can provide no assurance, however, as to the actual useful lives of the satellites.

In the event of a failure or loss of any of our satellites, we may relocate another satellite and use it as a replacement for the failed or lost satellite, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and

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results of operations. Such a relocation would require FCC approval and, among other things, a showing to the FCC that the replacement satellite would not cause additional interference compared to the failed or lost satellite. We cannot be certain that we could obtain such FCC approval. If we choose to use a satellite in this manner, this use could adversely affect our ability to meet the operation deadlines associated with our authorizations. Failure to meet those deadlines could result in the loss of such authorizations, which would have an adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues.

We have made substantial capital commitments to acquire additional satellite capacity and do not have firm business plans for some of this capacity; our results of operations could be materially adversely affected if we are not able to utilize all of this additional capacity.

We are significantly increasing our satellite capacity as a result of the agreements discussed above and other satellite service agreements currently under negotiation. While we are currently evaluating various opportunities to make profitable use of this capacity (including, but not limited to, increasing our international programming and other services, expanding our local and HD programming, offering fixed satellite service capacity on a wholesale commercial basis (rather than direct to consumers) and supplying satellite capacity for new international ventures), we do not have firm plans to utilize all of the additional satellite capacity we expect to acquire. In addition, there can be no assurance that we can successfully develop the business opportunities we currently plan to pursue with this additional capacity. Future costs associated with this additional capacity will negatively impact our margins if we do not have sufficient growth in subscribers or in demand for new programming or services to generate revenue to offset the costs of this increased capacity.

Complex technology used in our business could become obsolete.

Our operating results are dependent to a significant extent upon our ability to continue to introduce new products and services on a timely basis and to reduce costs of our existing products and services. We may not be able to successfully identify new product or service opportunities or develop and market these opportunities in a timely or cost-effective manner. The success of new product development depends on many factors, including proper identification of customer need, cost, timely completion and introduction, differentiation from offerings of competitors and market acceptance.

Technology in the subscription television and satellite services industries changes rapidly as new technologies are developed, which could cause our services and products to become obsolete. We and our suppliers may not be able to keep pace with technological developments. If the new technologies on which we intend to focus our research and development investments fail to achieve acceptance in the marketplace, we could suffer a material adverse effect on our future competitive position that could cause a reduction in our revenues and earnings. We may also be at a competitive disadvantage in developing and introducing complex new products and technologies because of the substantial costs we may incur in making these products or technologies available across our installed base of over 13 million subscribers. For example, our competitors could be the first to obtain proprietary technologies that are perceived by the market as being superior. Further, after we have incurred substantial research and development costs, one or more of the technologies under our development, or under development by one or more of our strategic partners, could become obsolete prior to its introduction. In addition, delays in the delivery of components or other unforeseen problems in our DBS system or other satellite services may occur that could materially and adversely affect our ability to generate revenue, offer new services and remain competitive.

Technological innovation is important to our success and depends, to a significant degree, on the work of technically skilled employees. Competition for the services of these types of employees is vigorous. We may not be able to attract and retain these employees. If we are unable to attract and maintain technically skilled employees, our competitive position could be materially and adversely affected.

We rely on key personnel.

We believe that our future success will depend to a significant extent upon the performance of Charles W. Ergen, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and certain other executives. The loss of Mr. Ergen or of certain other key executives could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Although all of our executives have executed agreements limiting their ability to work for or consult with competitors if they leave us, we do not have employment agreements with any of them.

We are controlled by one principal stockholder.

Charles W. Ergen, EchoStar's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, currently beneficially owns approximately 49.1% of EchoStar's total equity securities and possesses approximately 76.8% of the total voting power. Thus, Mr. Ergen has the ability to elect a majority of EchoStar's directors and to control all other matters requiring the approval of its stockholders. As a result of Mr. Ergen's voting power, EchoStar is a "controlled company" as defined in the Nasdaq listing rules and is, therefore, not subject to Nasdaq requirements that would otherwise require us to have (i) a majority of independent directors; (ii) a nominating committee composed solely of independent directors; (iii) compensation of our executive officers determined by a majority of the independent directors or a compensation committee composed solely of independent directors; and (iv) director nominees selected, or recommended for the Board's selection, either by a majority of the independent directors or a nominating committee composed solely of independent directors.

Our business depends substantially on FCC licenses that can expire or be revoked or modified and applications that may not be granted.

If the FCC were to cancel, revoke, suspend or fail to renew any of our licenses or authorizations, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, profitability and cash flows. Specifically, loss of a frequency authorization would reduce the amount of spectrum available to us, potentially reducing the amount of programming and other services available to our subscribers. The materiality of such a loss of authorizations would vary based upon, among other things, the location of the frequency used or the availability of replacement spectrum. In addition, Congress often considers and enacts legislation that could affect us, and FCC proceedings to implement the Communications Act and enforce its regulations are ongoing. We cannot predict the outcomes of these legislative or regulatory proceedings or their effect on our business.

Our business relies on intellectual property, some of which is owned by third parties, and we may inadvertently infringe their patents and proprietary rights.

Many entities, including some of our competitors, have or may in the future obtain patents and other intellectual property rights that cover or affect products or services related to those that we offer. In general, if a court determines that one or more of our products infringes on intellectual property held by others, we may be required to cease developing or marketing those products, to obtain licenses from the holders of the intellectual property at a material cost, or to redesign those products in such a way as to avoid infringing the patent claims. If those intellectual property rights are held by a competitor, we may be unable to obtain the intellectual property at any price, which could adversely affect our competitive position. Please see further discussion under *Item 1. Business — Patents and Trademarks* in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by ECC for the year ended December 31, 2006.

We depend on other telecommunications providers, independent retailers and others to solicit orders for DISH network services.

While we offer receiver systems and programming directly, a majority of our new subscriber acquisitions are generated by independent businesses offering our products and services, including small satellite retailers, direct marketing groups, local and regional consumer electronics stores, nationwide retailers, telecommunications providers and others. If we are unable to continue our arrangements with these resellers, we cannot guarantee that we would be able to obtain other sales agents, thus adversely affecting our business.

We have substantial debt outstanding and may incur additional debt.

As of December 31, 2006, our total debt, including the debt of our subsidiaries, was $5.442 billion. Our debt levels could have significant consequences, including:

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- making it more difficult to satisfy our obligations;
- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic conditions, including changes in interest rates;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing;
- requiring us to devote a substantial portion of our available cash and cash flow to make interest and principal payments on our debt, thereby reducing the amount of available cash for other purposes;
- limiting our financial and operating flexibility in responding to changing economic and competitive conditions; and
- placing us at a disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt.

In addition, we may incur substantial additional debt in the future. The terms of the indentures relating to our senior notes permit us to incur additional debt. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the risks we now face could intensify.

We may need additional capital, which may not be available, in order to continue growing, to increase earnings and to make payments on our debt.

Our ability to increase earnings and to make interest and principal payments on our debt will depend in part on our ability to continue growing our business by maintaining and increasing our subscriber base. This may require significant additional capital that may not be available to us.

Funds necessary to meet subscriber acquisition and retention costs are expected to be satisfied from existing cash and marketable investment securities balances and cash generated from operations to the extent available. We may, however, decide to raise additional capital in the future to meet these requirements. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on acceptable terms, or at all, if needed in the future.

In addition to our DBS business plan, we have contracts to construct, and conditional licenses and pending FCC applications for, a number of FSS Ku-band, Ka-band and extended Ku-band satellites. We may need to raise additional capital to construct, launch, and insure satellites and complete these systems and other satellites we may in the future apply to operate. We also periodically evaluate various strategic initiatives, the pursuit of which also could require us to raise significant additional capital. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on acceptable terms, or at all.

We also have substantial satellite-related payment obligations under our various satellite service agreements.

We may be unable to manage rapidly expanding operations.

If we are unable to manage our growth effectively, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. To manage our growth effectively, we must, among other things, continue to develop our internal and external sales forces, installation capability, customer service operations and information systems, and maintain our relationships with third party vendors. We also need to continue to expand, train and manage our employee base, and our management personnel must assume even greater levels of responsibility. If we are unable to continue to manage growth effectively, we may experience a decrease in subscriber growth and an increase in churn, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We cannot be certain that we will sustain profitability.

Due to the substantial expenditures necessary to complete construction, launch and deployment of our DBS system and to obtain and service DISH Network customers, we have in the past sustained significant losses. If we do not have sufficient income or other sources of cash, our ability to service our debt and pay our other obligations could be

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affected. While we had net income of $601.1 million, $1.137 billion and $299.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, we may not be able to sustain this profitability. Improvements in our results of operations will depend largely upon our ability to increase our customer base while maintaining our price structure, effectively managing our costs and controlling churn. We cannot assure you that we will be effective with regard to these matters.

We depend on few manufacturers, and in some cases a single manufacturer, for many components of consumer premises equipment; we may be adversely affected by product shortages.

We depend on relatively few sources, and in some cases a single source, for many components of the consumer premises equipment that we provide to subscribers in order to deliver our digital television services. Product shortages and resulting installation delays could cause us to lose potential future subscribers to our DISH Network service.

We cannot assure you that there will not be deficiencies leading to material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.

EchoStar, our ultimate parent company, periodically evaluates and tests its internal control over financial reporting in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This evaluation and testing of internal control over financial reporting includes our operations. Although EchoStar's management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2006, if in the future EchoStar is unable to report that its internal control over financial reporting is effective (or if EchoStar's auditors do not agree with EchoStar management's assessment of the effectiveness of, or are unable to express an opinion on, EchoStar's internal control over financial reporting), investors, customers and business partners could lose confidence in our financial reports, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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Item 2. PROPERTIES

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the principal properties of EchoStar:

Description/Use/Location	Segment(s) Using Property	Approximate Square Footage	Owned or Leased
Corporate headquarters, Englewood, Colorado	All	476,000	Owned
EchoStar Technologies Corporation engineering offices and service center, Englewood, Colorado	ETC	144,000	Owned
EchoStar Technologies Corporation engineering offices, Englewood, Colorado	ETC	63,000	Owned
EchoStar Data Networks engineering offices, Atlanta, Georgia	ETC	50,000	Leased
Digital broadcast operations center, Cheyenne, Wyoming	DISH Network	143,000	Owned
Digital broadcast operations center, Gilbert, Arizona	DISH Network	124,000	Owned
Regional digital broadcast operations center, Monee, Illinois	DISH Network	45,000	Owned
Regional digital broadcast operations center, New Braunsfels, Texas	DISH Network	35,000	Owned
Regional digital broadcast operations center, Quicksberg, Virginia	DISH Network	35,000	Owned
Regional digital broadcast operations center, Spokane, Washington	DISH Network	35,000	Owned
Regional digital broadcast operations center, Orange, New Jersey	DISH Network	8,800	Owned
Customer call center and data center, Littleton, Colorado	DISH Network	202,000	Owned
Service center, Spartanburg, South Carolina	DISH Network	316,000	Leased
Customer call center, warehouse and service center, El Paso, Texas	DISH Network	171,000	Owned
Customer call center, McKeesport, Pennsylvania	DISH Network	106,000	Leased
Customer call center, Christiansburg, Virginia	DISH Network	103,000	Owned
Customer call center and general offices, Tulsa, Oklahoma	DISH Network	79,000	Leased
Customer call center and general offices, Pine Brook, New Jersey	DISH Network	67,000	Leased
Customer call center, Alvin, Texas	DISH Network	60,000	Leased
Customer call center, Thornton, Colorado	DISH Network	55,000	Owned
Customer call center, Harlingen, Texas	DISH Network	54,000	Owned
Customer call center, Bluefield, West Virginia	DISH Network	50,000	Owned
Warehouse, distribution and service center, Atlanta, Georgia	DISH Network	250,000	Leased
Warehouse and distribution center, Denver, Colorado	DISH Network	209,000	Leased
Warehouse and distribution center, Sacramento, California	DISH Network	82,000	Owned
Warehouse and distribution center, Dallas, Texas	DISH Network	80,000	Leased
Warehouse and distribution center, Denver, Colorado	DISH Network	44,000	Owned
Warehouse and distribution center, Baltimore, Maryland	DISH Network	37,000	Leased
Engineering offices and warehouse, Almelo, The Netherlands	All Other	55,000	Owned
Engineering offices, Steeton, England	All Other	43,000	Owned

In addition to the principal properties listed above, we operate several DISH Network service centers strategically located in regions throughout the United States.

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Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Distant Network Litigation

On October 20, 2006, a District Court in Florida entered a permanent nationwide injunction prohibiting us from offering distant network channels to consumers effective December 1, 2006. Distant networks are ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox network channels which originate outside the community where the consumer who wants to view them, lives. We have turned off all of our distant network channels and are no longer in the distant network business. Termination of these channels resulted in, among other things, a small reduction in average monthly revenue per subscriber and free cash flow, and a temporary increase in subscriber churn. The plaintiffs in that litigation allege that we are in violation of the Court's injunction and have appealed a District Court decision finding that we are not in violation. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of that appeal.

Superguide

During 2000, Superguide Corp. ("Superguide") filed suit against us, DirecTV, Thomson and others in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, Asheville Division, alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,038,211 (the '211 patent), 5,293,357 (the '357 patent) and 4,751,578 (the '578 patent) which relate to certain electronic program guide functions, including the use of electronic program guides to control VCRs. Superguide sought injunctive and declaratory relief and damages in an unspecified amount.

On summary judgment, the District Court ruled that none of the asserted patents were infringed by us. These rulings were appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. During 2004, the Federal Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part the District Court's findings and remanded the case back to the District Court for further proceedings. In 2005, SuperGuide indicated that it would no longer pursue infringement allegations with respect to the '211 and '357 patents and those patents have now been dismissed from the suit. The District Court subsequently entered judgment of non-infringement in favor of all defendants as to the '211 and '357 patents and ordered briefing on Thomson's license defense as to the '578 patent. During December 2006, the District Court found that there were disputed issues of fact regarding Thomson's license defense, and ordered a trial solely addressed to that issue for March 2007. We also requested leave to add a license defense as to the '578 patent in view of a new (at the time) license we obtained from a third-party licensed by Superguide. Activity in the case as to us is suspended pending resolution of the Thomson license defense issue.

We examined the '578 patent and believe that it is not infringed by any of our products or services. We will continue to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly electronic programming guide and related features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C.

In 2001, Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C. ("Broadcast Innovation") filed a lawsuit against us, DirecTV, Thomson Consumer Electronics and others in Federal District Court in Denver, Colorado. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 6,076,094 (the '094 patent) and 4,992,066 (the '066 patent). The '094 patent relates to certain methods and devices for transmitting and receiving data along with specific formatting information for the data. The '066 patent relates to certain methods and devices for providing the scrambling circuitry for a pay television system on removable cards. We examined these patents and believe that they are not infringed by any of our products or services. Subsequently, DirecTV and Thomson settled with Broadcast Innovation leaving us as the only defendant.

During 2004, the judge issued an order finding the '066 patent invalid. Also in 2004, the Court ruled the '094 invalid in a parallel case filed by Broadcast Innovation against Charter and Comcast. In 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit ("CAFC") overturned this finding of invalidity and remanded the case back to the District Court. During June 2006, Charter filed a reexamination request with the United States Patent and

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Trademark Office. The Court has stayed the case pending reexamination. Our case remains stayed pending resolution of the Charter case.

We intend to continue to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Tivo Inc.

During April 2006, a Texas jury concluded that certain of our digital video recorders, or DVRs, infringed a patent held by Tivo. The Texas court subsequently issued an injunction prohibiting us from offering DVR functionality. A Court of Appeals has stayed that injunction during the pendency of our appeal.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" ("SFAS 5"), we recorded a total reserve of $94.0 million in "Tivo litigation expense" on our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations to reflect the jury verdict, supplemental damages and pre-judgment interest awarded by the Texas court through September 8, 2006. Based on our current analysis of the case, including the appellate record and other factors, we believe it is more likely than not that we will prevail on appeal. Consequently, we are not recording additional amounts for supplemental damages or interest subsequent to the September 8, 2006 judgment date. If the verdict is upheld on appeal, the $94.0 million amount would increase by approximately $35.0 million through 2007.

If the verdict is upheld on appeal and we are not able to successfully implement alternative technology (including the successful defense of any challenge that such technology infringes Tivo's patent), we would owe substantial additional damages and we could also be prohibited from distributing DVRs, or be required to modify or eliminate certain user-friendly DVR features that we currently offer to consumers. In that event we would be at a significant disadvantage to our competitors who could offer this functionality and, while we would attempt to provide that functionality through other manufacturers, the adverse affect on our business could be material.

Acacia

In June 2004, Acacia Media Technologies ("Acacia") filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit also named DirecTV, Comcast, Charter, Cox and a number of smaller cable companies as defendants. Acacia is an intellectual property holding company which seeks to license the patent portfolio that it has acquired. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,132,992 (the '992 patent), 5,253,275 (the '275 patent), 5,550,863 (the '863 patent), 6,002,720 (the '720 patent) and 6,144,702 (the '702 patent). The '992, '863, '720 and '702 patents have been asserted against us.

The patents relate to various systems and methods related to the transmission of digital data. The '992 and '702 patents have also been asserted against several Internet content providers in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. During 2004 and 2005, the Court issued Markman rulings which found that the '992 and '702 patents were not as broad as Acacia had contended, and that certain terms in the '702 patent were indefinite. During April 2006, EchoStar and other defendants asked the Court to rule that the claims of the '702 patent are invalid and not infringed. That motion is pending. In June and September 2006, the Court held Markman hearings on the '992, '863, '720 and '275 patents, and issued a ruling during December 2006. We believe the decision is generally favorable to us, but we can not predict whether it will result in dismissal of the case.

Acacia's various patent infringement cases have been consolidated for pre-trial purposes in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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Forgent

In July 2005, Forgent Networks, Inc. ("Forgent") filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit also named DirecTV, Charter, Comcast, Time Warner Cable, Cable One and Cox as defendants. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent No. 6,285,746 (the '746 patent).

The '746 patent discloses a video teleconferencing system which utilizes digital telephone lines. We have examined this patent and do not believe that it is infringed by any of our products or services. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe this patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. Trial is currently scheduled for May 2007 in Tyler, Texas. On October 2, 2006, the Patent and Trademark Office granted our petition for reexamination of the '746 patent. On October 27, 2006, the Patent and Trademark Office issued its initial office action rejecting all of the claims of the '746 patent in light of several prior art references. Forgent will have an opportunity to challenge the initial office action. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Finisar Corporation

Finisar Corporation ("Finisar") recently obtained a $100.0 million verdict in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against DirecTV for patent infringement. Finisar alleged that DirecTV's electronic program guide and other elements of its system infringe United States Patent No. 5,404,505 (the '505 patent).

On July 10, 2006, we, together with NagraStar LLC, filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against Finisar that asks the Court to declare that they and we do not infringe, and have not infringed, any valid claim of the '505 patent. Trial is not currently scheduled. We intend to vigorously defend our rights in this action. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe this patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to modify our system architecture. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Trans Video

In August 2006, Trans Video Electronic, Ltd. ("Trans Video") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,903,621 (the '621 patent) and 5,991,801 (the '801 patent). The patents relate to various methods related to the transmission of digital data by satellite. Trial has been set for July 2008. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Retailer Class Actions

During 2000, lawsuits were filed by retailers in Colorado state and federal court attempting to certify nationwide classes on behalf of certain of our satellite hardware retailers. The plaintiffs are requesting the Courts declare certain provisions of, and changes to, alleged agreements between us and the retailers invalid and unenforceable, and to award damages for lost incentives and payments, charge backs, and other compensation. We are vigorously defending against the suits and have asserted a variety of counterclaims. The federal court action has been stayed during the pendency of the state court action. We filed a motion for summary judgment on all counts and against all plaintiffs. The plaintiffs filed a motion for additional time to conduct discovery to enable them to respond to our motion. The Court granted limited discovery which ended during 2004. The plaintiffs claimed we did not provide adequate disclosure during the discovery process. The Court agreed, and recently denied our motion for summary judgment as a result. A trial date has not been set. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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Enron Commercial Paper Investment

During October 2001, we received approximately $40.0 million from the sale of Enron commercial paper to a third party broker. That commercial paper was ultimately purchased by Enron. During November 2003, an action was commenced in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against approximately 100 defendants, including us, who invested in Enron's commercial paper. The complaint alleges that Enron's October 2001 purchase of its commercial paper was a fraudulent conveyance and voidable preference under bankruptcy laws. We dispute these allegations. We typically invest in commercial paper and notes which are rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. At the time of our investment in Enron commercial paper, it was considered to be high quality and low risk. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Riyad Alshuaibi

During 2002, Riyad Alshuaibi filed suit against Michael Kelly, one of our executive officers, Kelly Broadcasting Systems, Inc. ("KBS"), and EchoStar in the District Court of New Jersey. Plaintiff alleged breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, fraud, negligence, and unjust enrichment resulting in damages in excess of $50.0 million. We denied the allegations of plaintiff's complaint. On October 26, 2006, we reached a settlement which did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

Other

In addition to the above actions, we are subject to various other legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of business. In our opinion, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to any of these actions is unlikely to materially affect our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

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PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information. As of February 22, 2007, all 1,015 issued and outstanding shares of our common stock were held by EchoStar Orbital Corporation ("EOC"), a direct subsidiary of EchoStar. There is currently no established trading market for our common stock.

Cash Dividend. During December 2006 and September 2005, we paid dividends of $400.0 million and $200.0 million to EOC, respectively. On February 15, 2007, EchoStar redeemed all of its outstanding 5 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2008 at a redemption price of 101.643% of the principal amount, or $1.016 billion, plus accrued interest through the redemption date of $14.4 million. On February 15, 2007, we paid a dividend of approximately $1.031 billion to EchoStar to fund the payment of this redemption. Payment of any future dividends will depend upon our earnings and capital requirements, our debt facilities, and other factors the Board of Directors considers appropriate. Our ability to declare dividends is affected by covenants in our debt facilities.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

During 2006, we continued to position the DISH Network as the low price leader in the U.S. pay TV industry, while at the same time offering the highest quality programming, customer service and customer choice possible. We subsidize the cost of equipment and installation, and offer other promotions, to increase our subscriber base. We also focused on increasing distribution of our highly rated DVR and HD equipment, as value ads to drive subscriber growth and retention.

As a result, our subscriber base continued to grow. That growth, together with increased average monthly revenue per subscriber, resulted in continued revenue growth. Net income and free cash flow also continued to increase.

We believe opportunity exists to continue growing our subscriber base. One of our biggest challenges, and opportunities, is to further improve operating results through better cost control and operating efficiency.

Operational Results and Goals

Adding new subscribers. During 2006, we added approximately 3.516 million new subscribers, an increase of 3.4% from 2005. We intend to continue adding new subscribers by offering compelling value-based consumer promotions. These promotions include offers of free or low cost advanced consumer electronics products, such as receivers with multiple tuners, HD receivers, DVRs, and HD DVRs, as well as programming packages which we believe generally have a better "price-to-value" relationship than packages currently offered by most other subscription television providers.

However, there are many reasons we may not be able to maintain our current rate of new subscriber growth. For example, many of our competitors are better equipped than we are to offer video services bundled with broadband and other telecommunications services. Our subscriber growth would also be negatively impacted to the extent our competitors offer more attractive consumer promotions.

Minimize existing customer churn. In order to continue to increase our subscriber base we must minimize our rate of customer turnover, or "churn." Our average monthly subscriber churn rate for the year ended December 31, 2006 was approximately 1.64%. We attempt to contain churn by offering high quality customer service, low prices, and advanced products and services not available from competitors. We also require service commitments from subscribers and tailor our promotions toward subscribers desiring multiple receivers and advanced products such as receivers with multiple tuners, DVRs and HD receivers, who tend to remain our customers for longer periods. In

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

addition, we maintain disciplined credit requirements, such as requiring most new subscribers to provide a valid major credit card and to have an acceptable credit score. We also plan to continue to offer advanced products to existing customers through our lease promotions and to initiate other programs to improve our overall subscriber retention. However, there can be no assurance that these and other actions we may take to control churn will be successful.

Reduce costs. We believe that our low cost structure is one of our key competitive advantages and we continue to work aggressively to retain this position. We are attempting to control costs by improving the quality of the initial installation of subscriber equipment, improving the reliability of our equipment, providing better subscriber education in the use of our products and services, and enhancing our training and quality assurance programs for our in-home service and call center representatives. We believe that further standardization of EchoStar receiver systems, introduction of new installation technology and the migration away from relatively expensive and complex subscriber equipment installations may reduce in-home service and customer service calls. In addition, we hope to further reduce our customer service calls by simplifying processes such as billing and non-technical equipment issues. However, these initiatives may not be sufficient to maintain or increase our operational efficiencies and we may not be able to continue to grow our operations cost effectively.

We also attempt to reduce subscriber acquisition and retention costs by lowering the overall cost of subsidized equipment we provide to new and existing customers and improving the cost effectiveness of our sales efforts. Our principal method for reducing the cost of subscriber equipment is to lease our receiver systems to new and existing subscribers rather than selling systems to them at little or no cost. Leasing enables us to, among other things, reduce our future subscriber acquisition costs by redeploying equipment returned by disconnected lease subscribers. We are further reducing the cost of subscriber equipment through our design and deployment of EchoStar receivers with multiple tuners that allow the subscriber to receive our DISH Network services in multiple rooms using a single receiver, thereby reducing the number of EchoStar receivers we deploy to each subscriber household.

However, our overall costs to retain existing subscribers and acquire new subscribers, including amounts expensed and capitalized, both in the aggregate and on a per subscriber basis, may materially increase in the future to the extent that we introduce more aggressive promotions or newer, more expensive consumer electronics products in response to new promotions and products offered by our competitors or for other reasons. In addition, expanded use of new compression technologies, such as MPEG-4 and 8PSK, will inevitably render some portion of our current and future EchoStar receivers obsolete, and we will incur additional costs, which may be substantial, to upgrade or replace these receivers. While we may be able to generate increased revenue from such conversions, the deployment of equipment including new technologies will increase the cost of our consumer equipment, at least in the short term. Our subscriber acquisition and retention costs will increase to the extent we subsidize those costs for new and existing subscribers.

EXPLANATION OF KEY METRICS AND OTHER ITEMS

Subscriber-related revenue . "Subscriber-related revenue" consists principally of revenue from basic, movie, local, pay-per-view, and international subscription television services, equipment rental fees, additional outlet fees from subscribers with multiple receivers, digital video recorder ("DVR") fees, advertising sales, fees earned from our DishHOME Protection Plan, equipment upgrade fees, HD programming and other subscriber revenue. Therefore, not all of the amounts we include in "Subscriber-related revenue" are recurring on a monthly basis. "Subscriber-related revenue" also includes revenue from equipment sales, installation and other services related to our original agreement with AT&T. Revenue from equipment sales to AT&T is deferred and recognized over the estimated average co-branded subscriber life. Revenue from installation and certain other services performed at the request of

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AT&T is recognized upon completion of the services. All prior period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Development and implementation fees received from AT&T are being recognized in "Subscriber-related revenue" over the next several years. In order to estimate the amount recognized monthly, we first divide the number of subscribers activated during the month under the AT&T agreement by total estimated subscriber activations during the life of the contract. We then multiply this percentage by the total development and implementation fees received from AT&T. The resulting estimated amount is recognized monthly as revenue over the estimated average subscriber life.

During the fourth quarter 2005, we modified and extended our distribution and sales agency agreement with AT&T. We believe our overall economic return is similar under both arrangements. However, the impact of subscriber acquisition on many of our line item business metrics was substantially different under the original AT&T agreement, compared to most other sales channels (including the revised AT&T agreement).

Among other things, our "Subscriber-related revenue" has been impacted in a number of respects. Commencing in the fourth quarter 2005, new subscribers acquired under our revised AT&T agreement do not generate equipment sales, installation or other services revenue from AT&T. However, our programming services revenue is greater for subscribers acquired under the revised AT&T agreement.

Deferred equipment sales revenue relating to subscribers acquired through our original AT&T agreement will continue to have a positive impact on "Subscriber-related revenue" over the estimated average life of those subscribers. Further, development and implementation fees received from AT&T will continue to be recognized over the estimated average subscriber life of all subscribers acquired under both the original and revised agreements with AT&T.

Equipment sales ."Equipment sales" include sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to an international DBS service provider and to other international customers. "Equipment sales" also includes unsubsidized sales of DBS accessories to retailers and other distributors of our equipment domestically and to DISH Network subscribers. "Equipment sales" does not include revenue from sales of equipment to AT&T.

Effective the second quarter of 2006, we reclassified certain warranty and service related revenue from "Equipment sales" to "Subscriber-related revenue."

"Other" sales."Other" sales consist principally of satellite transmission revenue and C-band subscription television service revenue.

Subscriber-related expenses ."Subscriber-related expenses" principally include programming expenses, costs incurred in connection with our in-home service and call center operations, overhead costs associated with our installation business, copyright royalties, billing costs, residual commissions paid to our distributors, refurbishment and repair costs related to EchoStar receiver systems, subscriber retention and other variable subscriber expenses. "Subscriber-related expenses" also include the cost of equipment sales, and expenses related to installation and other services from our original agreement with AT&T. Cost of equipment sales to AT&T are deferred and recognized over the estimated average co-branded subscriber life. Expenses from installation and certain other services performed at the request of AT&T are recognized as the services are performed. All prior period amounts were reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

Under the revised AT&T agreement, we are including costs from equipment and installations in "Subscriber acquisition costs" or in capital expenditures, rather than in "Subscriber-related expenses." We are continuing to include in "Subscriber-related expenses" the costs deferred from equipment sales made to AT&T. These costs are being amortized over the estimated life of the subscribers acquired under the original AT&T agreement.

Satellite and transmission expenses . "Satellite and transmission expenses" include costs associated with the operation of our digital broadcast centers, the transmission of local channels, satellite telemetry, tracking and control services, satellite and transponder leases, and other related services.

Cost of sales – equipment."Cost of sales – equipment" principally includes costs associated with non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components sold to an international DBS service provider and to other international customers. "Cost of sales – equipment" also includes unsubsidized sales of DBS accessories to retailers and other

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distributors of our equipment domestically and to DISH Network subscribers. "Cost of sales – equipment" does not include the costs from sales of equipment to AT&T.

Effective the second quarter of 2006, we reclassified certain warranty and service related expenses from "Cost of sales – equipment" to "Subscriber-related expenses" and "Depreciation and amortization." All prior period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Cost of sales – other. "Cost of sales – other" principally includes programming and other expenses associated with the C-band subscription television service business of SNG and costs related to satellite transmission services.

Subscriber acquisition costs . In addition to leasing receivers, we generally subsidize installation and all or a portion of the cost of EchoStar receiver systems in order to attract new DISH Network subscribers. Our "Subscriber acquisition costs" include the cost of EchoStar receiver systems sold to retailers and other distributors of our equipment, the cost of receiver systems sold directly by us to subscribers, net costs related to our promotional incentives, and costs related to installation and acquisition advertising. We exclude the value of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers from "Subscriber acquisition costs."

As discussed above, under the revised AT&T agreement, equipment and installation costs previously reflected in "Subscriber-related expenses" are being included in "Subscriber acquisition costs" or in capital expenditures.

SAC. We are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating the "average subscriber acquisition costs per new subscriber activation," or SAC, and we believe presentations of SAC may not be calculated consistently by different companies in the same or similar businesses. We include all new DISH Network subscribers in our calculation, including DISH Network subscribers added with little or no subscriber acquisition costs.

Prior to January 1, 2006, we calculated SAC for the period by dividing the amount of our expense line item "Subscriber acquisition costs" for the period, by our gross new DISH Network subscribers added during that period. Separately, we then disclosed our "Equivalent SAC" for the period by adding the value of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers, and other offsetting amounts, as described below, to our "Subscriber acquisition cost" expense line item prior to dividing by our gross new subscriber number. Management believes subscriber acquisition cost measures are commonly used by those evaluating companies in the multi-channel video programming distribution ("MVPD") industry. Because our Equivalent SAC includes all of the costs of acquiring subscribers (i.e., subsidized and capitalized equipment), our management focuses on Equivalent SAC as the more comprehensive measure of how much we are spending to acquire new subscribers. As such, effective January 1, 2006, we began disclosing only "Equivalent SAC," which we now refer to as SAC. SAC is now calculated as "Subscriber acquisition costs," plus the value of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers, divided by gross subscriber additions. During the first quarter of 2006, we included in our calculation of SAC the benefit of payments we received in connection with equipment not returned to us from disconnecting lease subscribers and returned equipment that is made available for sale rather than being redeployed through our lease program, as described in that Form 10-Q. Effective the second quarter of 2006, our revised SAC calculation no longer includes these benefits. Instead, these benefits are separately disclosed. All prior period SAC calculations have been revised to conform to the current period calculation.

General and administrative expenses ."General and administrative expenses" consists primarily of employee-related costs associated with administrative services such as legal, information systems, accounting and finance, including non-cash, stock-based compensation expense related to the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R (As Amended), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"). It also includes outside professional fees (i.e. legal and accounting services) and other items associated with facilities and administration.

Interest expense. "Interest expense" primarily includes interest expense, prepayment premiums and amortization of debt issuance costs associated with our senior debt and convertible subordinated debt securities (net of capitalized interest) and interest expense associated with our capital lease obligations.

"Other" income (expense). The main components of "Other" income and expense are unrealized gains and losses from changes in fair value of non-marketable strategic investments accounted for at fair value, equity in earnings

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and losses of our affiliates, gains and losses realized on the sale of investments, and impairment of marketable and non-marketable investment securities.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"). EBITDA is defined as "Net income (loss)" plus "Interest expense" net of "Interest income," "Taxes" and "Depreciation and amortization."

DISH Network subscribers. We include customers obtained through direct sales, and through our retail networks, including our co-branding relationship with AT&T and other distribution relationships, in our DISH Network subscriber count. We believe our overall economic return for co-branded and traditional subscribers will be comparable. We also provide DISH Network service to hotels, motels and other commercial accounts. For certain of these commercial accounts, we divide our total revenue for these commercial accounts by an amount approximately equal to the retail price of our most widely distributed programming package, America's Top 100 (but taking into account, periodically, price changes and other factors), and include the resulting number, which is substantially smaller than the actual number of commercial units served, in our DISH Network subscriber count.

During April 2004, we acquired a C-band subscription television service business, the assets of which primarily consist of acquired customer relationships. Although we are converting some of these customer relationships from C-band subscription television services to our DISH Network DBS subscription television service, acquired C-band subscribers are not included in our DISH Network subscriber count unless they have also subscribed to our DISH Network DBS television service.

Monthly average revenue per subscriber ("ARPU"). We are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating ARPU and believe presentations of ARPU may not be calculated consistently by other companies in the same or similar businesses. We calculate average monthly revenue per subscriber, or ARPU, by dividing average monthly "Subscriber-related revenues" for the period (total "Subscriber-related revenue" during the period divided by the number of months in the period) by our average DISH Network subscribers for the period. Average DISH Network subscribers are calculated for the period by adding the average DISH Network subscribers for each month and dividing by the number of months in the period. Average DISH Network subscribers for each month are calculated by adding the beginning and ending DISH Network subscribers for the month and dividing by two.

Subscriber churn rate/subscriber turnover. We are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating subscriber churn rate and believe presentations of subscriber churn rates may not be calculated consistently by different companies in the same or similar businesses. We calculate percentage monthly subscriber churn by dividing the number of DISH Network subscribers who terminate service during each month by total DISH Network subscribers as of the beginning of that month. We calculate average subscriber churn rate for any period by dividing the number of DISH Network subscribers who terminated service during that period by the average number of DISH Network subscribers subject to churn during the period, and further dividing by the number of months in the period. Average DISH Network subscribers subject to churn during the period are calculated by adding the DISH Network subscribers as of the beginning of each month in the period and dividing by the total number of months in the period.

Free cash flow. We define free cash flow as "Net cash flows from operating activities" less "Purchases of property and equipment," as shown on our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2005.

Statements of Operations Data	For the Years Ended December 31, 2006	2005	Variance Amount	%
		(In thousands)		
Revenue:				
Subscriber-related revenue	$9,375,516	$7,986,381	$1,389,135	17.4
Equipment sales	359,856	364,515	(4,659)	(1.3)
Other	77,375	92,273	(14,898)	(16.1)
Total revenue	9,812,747	8,443,169	1,369,578	16.2
Costs and Expenses:				
Subscriber-related expenses	4,822,310	4,111,230	711,080	17.3
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**51.4%**	**51.5%**		
Satellite and transmission expenses	144,931	131,559	13,372	10.2
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**1.5%**	**1.6%**		
Cost of sales-equipment	282,831	272,623	10,208	3.7
% of Equipment sales	**78.6%**	**74.8%**		
Cost of sales-other	7,215	22,437	(15,222)	(67.8)
Subscriber acquisition costs	1,600,912	1,495,200	105,712	7.1
General and administrative	539,630	442,290	97,340	22.0
% of Total revenue	**5.5%**	**5.2%**		
Tivo litigation expense	93,969	—	93,969	NM
Depreciation and amortization	1,110,385	800,060	310,325	38.8
Total costs and expenses	8,602,183	7,275,399	1,326,784	18.2
Operating income (loss)	1,210,564	1,167,770	42,794	3.7
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	121,873	34,641	87,232	NM
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(389,993)	(305,265)	(84,728)	(27.8)
Gain on insurance settlement	—	134,000	(134,000)	(100.0)
Other	(7,923)	(1,807)	(6,116)	NM
Total other income (expense)	(276,043)	(138,431)	(137,612)	(99.4)
Income (loss) before income taxes	934,521	1,029,339	(94,818)	(9.2)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(333,464)	107,274	(440,738)	NM
Net income (loss)	$ 601,057	$1,136,613	$ (535,556)	(47.1)
Other Data:				
DISH Network subscribers, as of period end (in millions)	13.105	12.040	1.065	8.8
DISH Network subscriber additions, gross (in millions)	3.516	3.397	0.119	3.5
DISH Network subscriber additions, net (in millions)	1.065	1.135	(0.070)	(6.2)
Average monthly subscriber churn rate	1.64%	1.65%	(0.01%)	(0.6)
Average monthly revenue per subscriber ("ARPU")	$ 62.47	$ 58.04	$ 4.43	7.6
Average subscriber acquisition costs per subscriber ("SAC")	$ 686	$ 693	$ (7)	(1.0)
EBITDA	$2,313,026	$2,100,023	$ 213,003	10.1

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DISH Network subscribers . As of December 31, 2006, we had approximately 13.105 million DISH Network subscribers compared to approximately 12.040 million subscribers at December 31, 2005, an increase of 8.8%. DISH Network added approximately 3.516 million gross new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to approximately 3.397 million gross new subscribers during 2005, an increase of approximately 119,000. The increase in gross new subscribers resulted in large part from increased advertising and the effectiveness of our promotions and products during the year. A substantial majority of our gross new subscribers are acquired through our equipment lease program.

DISH Network added approximately 1.065 million net new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to approximately 1.135 million net new subscribers during 2005, a decrease of 6.2%. This decrease was primarily a result of subscriber churn on a larger subscriber base. As the size of our subscriber base increases, even if our subscriber churn rate remains constant or declines, increasing numbers of gross new DISH Network subscribers are required to sustain net subscriber growth.

Our gross new subscribers, our net new subscriber additions, and our entire subscriber base are negatively impacted when existing and new competitors offer more attractive alternatives, including, among other things, video services bundled with broadband and other telecommunications services, better priced or more attractive programming packages or more compelling consumer electronic products and services, including DVRs, VOD services, receivers with multiple tuners, HD programming, or HD and standard definition local channels. We also expect to face increasing competition from content and other providers who distribute video services directly to consumers over the Internet. In addition, we will be unable to continue to grow our subscriber base at current rates if we cannot control our customer churn.

Subscriber-related revenue. DISH Network "Subscriber-related revenue" totaled $9.376 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $1.389 billion or 17.4% compared to 2005. This increase was directly attributable to continued DISH Network subscriber growth and the increase in "ARPU" discussed below.

ARPU . Monthly average revenue per subscriber was $62.47 during the year ended December 31, 2006 versus $58.04 during the same period in 2005. The $4.43 or 7.6% increase in ARPU was primarily attributable to price increases in February 2006 and 2005 on some of our most popular packages, higher equipment rental fees resulting from increased penetration of our equipment leasing programs, fees for DVRs, revenue from increased availability of standard and HD local channels by satellite, fees earned from our DishHOME Protection Plan, and HD programming. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in revenues from installation and other services related to our original agreement with AT&T.

Equipment sales. For the year ended December 31, 2006, "Equipment sales" totaled $359.9 million, a decrease of $4.7 million or 1.3% compared to 2005. This decrease principally resulted from a decline in domestic sales of DBS accessories, partially offset by an increase in sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to international customers.

While we currently have certain binding purchase orders from Bell ExpressVu and others through mid-year 2007, we anticipate that 2007 sales could decline compared to 2006. In addition, the availability of new compression technology could impact our relationship with Bell ExpressVu depending on its strategy to upgrade customers. There can be no assurance that Bell ExpressVu will continue to use our equipment in the future.

Subscriber-related expenses."Subscriber-related expenses" totaled $4.822 billion during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $711.1 million or 17.3% compared to 2005. The increase in "Subscriber-related expenses" was primarily attributable to the increase in the number of DISH Network subscribers together with an increase in refurbishment and repair costs for returned EchoStar receiver systems, partially offset by the decline in costs associated with installation and other services related to our original agreement with AT&T. "Subscriber-related expenses" represented 51.4% and 51.5% of "Subscriber-related revenue" for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

In the normal course of business, we enter into various contracts with programmers to provide content. Our programming contracts generally require us to make payments based on the number of subscribers to which the respective content is provided. Consequently, our programming expenses will continue to increase to the extent we are

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

successful in growing our subscriber base. In addition, because programmers continue to raise the price of content, our "Subscriber-related expenses" as a percentage of "Subscriber-related revenue" could materially increase absent corresponding price increases in our DISH Network programming packages.

Satellite and transmission expenses . "Satellite and transmission expenses" totaled $144.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $13.4 million or 10.2% compared to 2005. This increase primarily resulted from higher operational costs associated with our capital leases of AMC-15 and AMC-16. These expenses will increase further in the future as we increase the size of our satellite fleet, if we obtain in-orbit satellite insurance, as we increase the number and operations of our digital broadcast centers and as additional local markets and other programming services are launched. "Satellite and transmission expenses" totaled 1.5% and 1.6% of "Subscriber-related revenue" during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Cost of sales – equipment. "Cost of sales – equipment" totaled $282.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $10.2 million or 3.7% compared to 2005. This increase primarily resulted from an increase in charges for defective, slow moving and obsolete inventory. "Cost of sales – equipment" represented 78.6% and 74.8% of "Equipment sales," during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase in the expense to revenue ratio principally related to higher charges for defective, slow moving and obsolete inventory in 2006.

Subscriber acquisition costs. "Subscriber acquisition costs" totaled $1.601 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $105.7 million or 7.1% compared to 2005. The increase in "Subscriber acquisition costs" was primarily attributable to an increase in gross new subscribers and a decline in the number of co-branded subscribers acquired under our original AT&T agreement, for which we did not incur subscriber acquisition costs. This increase was also attributable to higher installation and acquisition advertising costs, partially offset by a higher number of DISH Network subscribers participating in our equipment lease program for new subscribers. The introduction of new equipment resulted in a decrease in our cost per installation during 2006 compared to 2005; however, as a result of increased volume, our overall installation expense increased.

SAC. SAC was $686 during the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to $693 during 2005, a decrease of $7, or 1.0%. This decrease was primarily attributable to the equipment redeployment benefits of our equipment lease programs, discussed below, and lower average equipment and installation costs, partially offset by a decline in the number of co-branded subscribers acquired under our original AT&T agreement and higher acquisition advertising costs. As previously discussed, the calculation of SAC for prior periods has been revised to conform to the current year presentation.

Our principal method for reducing the cost of subscriber equipment, which is included in SAC, is to lease our receiver systems to new subscribers rather than selling systems to them at little or no cost. Upon termination of service, lease subscribers are required to return the leased equipment to us or be charged for the equipment. Leased equipment that is returned to us which we redeploy to new lease customers, results in reduced capital expenditures, and thus reduced SAC.

The percentage of our new subscribers choosing to lease rather than purchase equipment continued to increase for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to 2005. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the amount of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers totaled $816.5 million and $861.5 million, respectively. This decrease in capital expenditures under our lease program for new subscribers resulted primarily from lower hardware costs per receiver, fewer receivers per installation as the number of dual tuner receivers we install continues to increase, increased redeployment of equipment returned by disconnecting lease program subscribers, and a reduction in accessory costs related to the introduction of less costly installation technology and our migration away from relatively expensive and complex subscriber equipment installations. Capital expenditures resulting from our equipment lease program for new subscribers have been, and we expect will continue to be, partially mitigated by, among other things, the redeployment of equipment returned by disconnecting lease program subscribers. However, to remain competitive we will have to upgrade or replace subscriber equipment periodically as technology changes, and the associated costs may be substantial. To the extent technological changes render a portion of our existing equipment obsolete, we would be unable to redeploy all returned equipment and would realize less benefit from the SAC reduction associated with redeployment of that returned lease equipment.

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As previously discussed, our SAC calculation does not include the benefit of payments we received in connection with equipment not returned to us from disconnecting lease subscribers and returned equipment that is made available for sale rather than being redeployed through our lease program. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, these amounts totaled $120.5 million and $86.1 million, respectively.

Our "Subscriber acquisition costs," both in aggregate and on a per new subscriber activation basis, may materially increase in the future to the extent that we introduce more aggressive promotions if we determine that they are necessary to respond to competition, or for other reasons.

General and administrative expenses. "General and administrative expenses" totaled $539.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $97.3 million or 22.0% compared to 2005. This increase was primarily attributable to increased personnel and related costs to support the growth of the DISH Network, including, among other things, non-cash, stock-based compensation expense recorded related to the adoption of SFAS 123R, outside professional fees and non-income based taxes. "General and administrative expenses" represented 5.5% and 5.2% of "Total revenue" during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase in the ratio of those expenses to "Total revenue" was primarily attributable to increased infrastructure expenses to support the growth of the DISH Network, discussed above.

Tivo litigation expense. We recorded $94.0 million of "Tivo litigation expense" during the year ended December 31, 2006 as a result of the jury verdict in the Tivo lawsuit. Based on our current analysis of the case, including the appellate record and other factors, we believe it is more likely than not that we will prevail on appeal. Consequently, only the expense related to the original judgment has been accrued.

Depreciation and amortization. "Depreciation and amortization" expense totaled $1.110 billion during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $310.3 million or 38.8% compared to 2005. The increase in "Depreciation and amortization" expense was primarily attributable to depreciation of equipment leased to subscribers resulting from increased penetration of our equipment lease programs, additional depreciation related to satellites placed in service and other depreciable assets placed in service to support the DISH Network.

Interest income. "Interest income" totaled $121.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $87.2 million compared to 2005. This increase principally resulted from higher cash and marketable investment securities balances and higher total percentage returns earned on our cash and marketable investment securities during 2006.

Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized . "Interest expense" totaled $390.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $84.7 million or 27.8% compared to 2005. This increase primarily resulted from a net increase in interest expense of $65.1 million related to the issuance of additional senior debt during 2006, net of redemptions, and an increase in prepayment premiums and write-off of debt issuance costs totaling $28.7 million, related to the redemption of certain outstanding senior debt during 2006. This increase was partially offset by an increase in capitalized interest on construction of satellites.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization . EBITDA was $2.313 billion during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of $213.0 million or 10.1% compared to 2005. EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2005 was favorably impacted by the $134.0 million "Gain on insurance settlement" and the year ended December 31, 2006 was negatively impacted by the $94.0 million "Tivo litigation expense." Absent these items, our EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2006 would have been $441.0 million or 22.4% higher than EBITDA in 2005. The increase in EBITDA (excluding these items) was primarily attributable to changes in operating revenues and expenses discussed above.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

The following table reconciles EBITDA to the accompanying financial statements:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
EBITDA	$2,313,026	$2,100,023
Less:		
Interest expense, net	268,120	270,624
Income tax provision (benefit), net	333,464	(107,274)
Depreciation and amortization	1,110,385	800,060
Net income (loss)	$ 601,057	$1,136,613

EBITDA is not a measure determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, and should not be considered a substitute for operating income, net income or any other measure determined in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA is used as a measurement of operating efficiency and overall financial performance and we believe it to be a helpful measure for those evaluating companies in the multi-channel video programming distribution industry. Conceptually, EBITDA measures the amount of income generated each period that could be used to service debt, pay taxes and fund capital expenditures. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Income tax benefit (provision), net. Our income tax provision was $333.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to a benefit of $107.3 million during 2005. The income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2005 included credits of $185.2 million and $287.1 million to our provision for income taxes resulting from the reversal and current year activity, respectively, of our recorded valuation allowance. The year ended December 31, 2006 includes a credit of $6.7 million related to the recognition of state net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") for prior periods. In addition, the year ended December 31, 2006, includes a credit of $4.8 million related to amended state filings. During 2007, we expect our income tax provision to reflect statutory Federal and state tax rates.

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Adjusted income tax benefit (provision), net	$(346,993)	$(385,190)
Less:		
Valuation allowance reversal	—	(185,200)
Current year valuation allowance activity	(11,109)	(287,100)
Deferred tax asset for filed returns	9,065	(20,164)
Prior period adjustments to state NOLs	(6,654)	—
Amended state filings	(4,831)	—
Income tax benefit (provision), net	$(333,464)	$ 107,274

Net income (loss). Net income was $601.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of $535.6 million compared to $1.137 billion in 2005. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2005 was favorably impacted by the $472.3 million reversal of our recorded valuation allowance for deferred tax assets and the $134.0 million "Gain on insurance settlement." Net income for the year ended December 31, 2006 was unfavorably impacted by the Tivo litigation charge discussed above.

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Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2004.

Statements of Operations Data	For the Years Ended December 31, 2005	2004	Variance Amount	Variance %
		(In thousands)		
Revenue:				
Subscriber-related revenue	$7,986,381	$6,692,195	$1,294,186	19.3
Equipment sales	364,515	360,927	3,588	1.0
Other	92,273	97,161	(4,888)	(5.0)
Total revenue	8,443,169	7,150,283	1,292,886	18.1
Costs and Expenses:				
Subscriber-related expenses	4,111,230	3,631,730	479,500	13.2
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**51.5%**	**54.3%**		
Satellite and transmission expenses	131,559	107,587	23,972	22.3
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**1.6%**	**1.6%**		
Cost of sales-equipment	272,623	259,736	12,887	5.0
% of Equipment sales	**74.8%**	**72.0%**		
Cost of sales-other	22,437	30,302	(7,865)	(26.0)
Subscriber acquisition costs	1,495,200	1,531,843	(36,643)	(2.4)
General and administrative	442,290	381,753	60,537	15.9
% of Total revenue	**5.2%**	**5.3%**		
Depreciation and amortization	800,060	493,358	306,702	62.2
Total costs and expenses	7,275,399	6,436,309	839,090	13.0
Operating income (loss)	1,167,770	713,974	453,796	63.6
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	34,641	30,609	4,032	13.2
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(305,265)	(433,364)	128,099	29.6
Gain on insurance settlement	134,000	—	134,000	NM
Other	(1,807)	(741)	(1,066)	NM
Total other income (expense)	(138,431)	(403,496)	265,065	65.7
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,029,339	310,478	718,861	NM
Income tax benefit (provision), net	107,274	(11,065)	118,339	NM
Net income (loss)	$1,136,613	$ 299,413	$ 837,200	NM
Other Data:				
DISH Network subscribers, as of period end (in millions)	12.040	10.905	1.135	10.4
DISH Network subscriber additions, gross (in millions)	3.397	3.441	(0.044)	(1.3)
DISH Network subscriber additions, net (in millions)	1.135	1.480	(0.345)	(23.3)
Average monthly subscriber churn rate	1.65%	1.62%	0.03%	1.9
Average monthly revenue per subscriber ("ARPU")	$ 58.04	$ 55.00	$ 3.04	5.5
Average subscriber acquisition costs per subscriber ("SAC")	$ 693	$ 611	$ 82	13.4
EBITDA	$2,100,023	$1,206,591	$ 893,432	74.0

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DISH Network subscribers . As of December 31, 2005, we had approximately 12.040 million DISH Network subscribers compared to approximately 10.905 million subscribers at December 31, 2004, an increase of approximately 10.4%. DISH Network added approximately 3.397 million gross new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to approximately 3.441 million gross new subscribers during 2004, a decrease of approximately 44,000 gross new subscribers. The decrease in gross new subscribers resulted primarily from a decline in gross activations under our co-branding agreement with AT&T, partially offset by an increase in sales through our agency relationships and an increase in our other distribution channels.

DISH Network added approximately 1.135 million net new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to approximately 1.480 million net new subscribers during 2004, a decrease of approximately 23.3%. This decrease was primarily a result of increased subscriber churn on a larger subscriber base, and the result of a decline in gross and net activations under our co-branding agreement with AT&T. In addition, even if percentage subscriber churn had remained constant or had declined, increasing numbers of gross new subscribers are required to sustain net subscriber growth.

Subscriber-related revenue. DISH Network "Subscriber-related revenue" totaled $7.986 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $1.294 billion or 19.3% compared to 2004. This increase was directly attributable to continued DISH Network subscriber growth and the increase in "ARPU" discussed below.

ARPU . Monthly average revenue per subscriber was $58.04 during the year ended December 31, 2005 versus $55.00 during the same period in 2004. The $3.04 or 5.5% increase in monthly average revenue per DISH Network subscriber is primarily attributable to price increases in February 2005 and 2004 on some of our most popular packages, higher equipment rental fees resulting from increased penetration of our equipment leasing programs, availability of local channels by satellite and fees for DVRs. This increase was also attributable to our relationship with AT&T, including revenues from equipment sales, installation and other services related to that agreement. These improvements in ARPU were partially offset by an increase in our free and discounted programming promotions. We provided local channels by satellite in 164 markets as of December 31, 2005 compared to 152 markets as of December 31, 2004. We regularly have promotions to acquire new DISH Network subscribers which provide free and/or discounted programming that negatively impact ARPU.

Equipment sales. For the year ended December 31, 2005, "Equipment sales" totaled $364.5 million, an increase of $3.6 million or 1.0% compared to the same period during 2004. This increase principally resulted from an increase in sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to an international DBS service provider, partially offset by decreases in sales of DBS accessories domestically.

Subscriber-related expenses. "Subscriber-related expenses" totaled $4.111 billion during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $479.5 million or 13.2% compared to 2004. The increase in "Subscriber-related expenses" was primarily attributable to the increase in the number of DISH Network subscribers, which resulted in increased expenses to support the DISH Network. "Subscriber-related expenses" represented 51.5% and 54.3% of "Subscriber-related revenue" during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease in this expense to revenue ratio primarily resulted from the increase in "Subscriber-related revenue" and an increase in the number of DISH Network subscribers participating in our lease program for existing subscribers. Since certain subscriber retention costs associated with this program are capitalized rather than expensed, our "Subscriber-related expenses" decreased and our capital expenditures increased. The decrease in the ratio also resulted from improved efficiencies associated with our installation and in-home service operations. The decrease in this expense to revenue ratio was partially offset by increases in cost associated with deferred equipment sales, installation and other services related to our relationship under our prior agreement with AT&T. The decrease in the ratio was also partially offset by $15.7 million more in charges during 2005 compared to 2004 for the replacement of smart cards.

Satellite and transmission expenses . "Satellite and transmission expenses" totaled $131.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $24.0 million or 22.3% compared to 2004. This increase primarily resulted from commencement of service and operational costs associated with the increasing number of markets in which we offer local broadcast channels by satellite as previously discussed, increases in our satellite lease payment obligations for AMC-2, and operational costs associated with our capital leases of AMC-15 and AMC-16 which commenced commercial operation in January and February 2005, respectively. "Satellite and transmission expenses" totaled 1.6% of "Subscriber-related revenue" during each of the years ended December 31, 2005 and

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2004. These expenses will increase further in the future as we increase the size of our satellite fleet, if we obtain in-orbit satellite insurance, as we increase the number and operations of our digital broadcast centers and as additional local markets and other programming services are launched.

Cost of sales – equipment. "Cost of sales – equipment" totaled $272.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $12.9 million or 5.0% compared to 2004. This increase related primarily to the increase in sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to an international DBS service provider. Charges for slow moving and obsolete inventory were lower during 2005 compared to 2004. This difference, together with the decrease in sales of DBS accessories domestically discussed above, partially offset the amount of the increase. "Cost of sales – equipment" represented 74.8% and 72.0% of "Equipment sales," during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase in the expense to revenue ratio principally related to a decline in margins on sales to the international DBS service provider and on sales of DBS accessories domestically. This increase was partially offset by the lower 2005 charges for slow moving and obsolete inventory.

Subscriber acquisition costs. "Subscriber acquisition costs" totaled $1.495 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005, a decrease of $36.6 million or 2.4% compared to 2004. The decrease in "Subscriber acquisition costs" was attributable to a higher number of DISH Network subscribers participating in our equipment lease program for new subscribers, partially offset by an increase in the number of non co-branded subscribers acquired and an increase in acquisition advertising.

SAC. SAC was $693 during the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to $611 during 2004, an increase of $82, or 13.4 %. This increase was primarily attributable to a decline in the number of co-branded subscribers acquired under our original AT&T agreement, for which we did not incur subscriber acquisition costs and a greater number of DISH Network subscribers activating higher priced advanced products, such as receivers with multiple tuners, DVRs and HD receivers. Activation of these more advanced and complex products also resulted in higher installation costs during 2005 as compared to 2004. The increase in SAC was also attributable to higher costs for acquisition advertising and promotional incentives paid to our independent dealer network.

Penetration of our equipment lease program for new subscribers increased during 2005 compared to 2004. The value of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers totaled approximately $861.5 million and $574.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase in leased equipment and related reduction in subsidized equipment sales caused our capital expenditures to increase, while our "Subscriber acquisition costs" declined.

As previously discussed, our SAC calculation does not include the benefit of payments we received in connection with equipment not returned to us from disconnecting lease subscribers and returned equipment that is made available for sale rather than being redeployed through our lease program. During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, these amounts totaled $86.1 million and $60.8 million, respectively.

General and administrative expenses. "General and administrative expenses" totaled $442.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $60.5 million or 15.9% compared to 2004. The increase in "General and administrative expenses" was primarily attributable to increased personnel and infrastructure expenses to support the growth of the DISH Network. "General and administrative expenses" represented 5.2% and 5.3% of "Total revenue" during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease in this expense to revenue ratio resulted primarily from "Total revenue" increasing at a higher rate than our "General and administrative expenses."

Depreciation and amortization. "Depreciation and amortization" expense totaled $800.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $306.7 million or 62.2% compared to 2004. The increase in "Depreciation and amortization" expense was primarily attributable to additional depreciation on equipment leased to subscribers resulting from increased penetration of our equipment lease programs and other depreciable assets placed in service to support the DISH Network. Further, depreciation of our AMC-15 and AMC-16 satellites, which commenced commercial operation during January and February 2005, respectively, contributed to this increase.

Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized. "Interest expense" totaled $305.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, a decrease of $128.1 million or 29.6% compared to 2004. This decrease primarily resulted from

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a decrease in prepayment premiums and write-off of debt issuance costs totaling $134.4 million, and a net reduction in interest expense of $40.2 million related to the redemption, repurchases and refinancing of our previously outstanding senior debt which occurred during 2004. This decrease was partially offset by $38.0 million of additional interest expense during 2005 associated with our capital lease obligations for the AMC-15 and AMC-16 satellites.

Gain on insurance settlement. During March 2005, we settled an insurance claim and related claims for accrued interest and bad faith with the insurers of our EchoStar IV satellite for the net amount of $240.0 million. The $134.0 million received in excess of our previously recorded $106.0 million receivable related to this insurance claim was recognized as a "Gain on insurance settlement" during the year ended December 31, 2005.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization . EBITDA was $2.100 billion during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $893.4 million or 74.0% compared to $1.207 billion during 2004. The increase in EBITDA was primarily attributable to the changes in operating revenues and expenses discussed above.

The following table reconciles EBITDA to the accompanying financial statements:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
	(In thousands)	
EBITDA	$2,100,023	$1,206,591
Less:		
Interest expense, net	270,624	402,755
Income tax provision (benefit), net	(107,274)	11,065
Depreciation and amortization	800,060	493,358
Net income (loss)	$1,136,613	$ 299,413

EBITDA is not a measure determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, and should not be considered a substitute for operating income, net income or any other measure determined in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA is used as a measurement of operating efficiency and overall financial performance and we believe it to be a helpful measure for those evaluating companies in the multi-channel video programming distribution industry. Conceptually, EBITDA measures the amount of income generated each period that could be used to service debt, pay taxes and fund capital expenditures. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Income tax benefit (provision), net. Our income tax benefit was $107.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to an income tax provision of $11.1 million during 2004. This decrease was primarily related to credits of $185.2 million and $287.1 million to our provision for income taxes in 2005 resulting from the reversal and current year activity, respectively, of our recorded valuation allowance for those deferred tax assets that we believed were more likely than not to be realizable.

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
	(In thousands)	
Adjusted income tax benefit (provision), net	$(385,190)	$(119,877)
Less:		
Valuation allowance reversal	(185,200)	—
Current year valuation allowance activity	(287,100)	(106,766)
Deferred tax asset for filed returns	(20,164)	(20,46)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	$ 107,274	$ (11,065)

Net income (loss)."Net income" was $1.137 billion during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $837.2 million compared to $299.4 million for 2004. The increase was primarily attributable to the reversal of our recorded valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, higher "Operating income," the "Gain on insurance settlement" and lower "Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized."

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Seasonality

Our revenues vary throughout the year. As is typical in the subscription television service industry, the first half of the year generally produces fewer new subscribers than the second half of the year. Our operating results in any period may be affected by the incurrence of advertising and promotion expenses that do not necessarily produce commensurate revenues until the impact of such advertising and promotion is realized in future periods.

Inflation

Inflation has not materially affected our operations during the past three years. We believe that our ability to increase the prices charged for our products and services in future periods will depend primarily on competitive pressures. We do not have any material backlog of our products.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risks Associated With Financial Instruments

As of December 31, 2006, our restricted and unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and marketable investment securities had a fair value of $2.521 billion which was invested in: (a) cash; (b) debt instruments of the U.S. Government and its agencies; (c) commercial paper and notes with an overall average maturity of less than one year and rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; and (d) instruments with similar risk characteristics to the commercial paper described above. The primary purpose of these investing activities has been to preserve principal until the cash is required to, among other things, fund operations, make strategic investments and expand the business. Consequently, the size of this portfolio fluctuates significantly as cash is received and used in our business.

Our restricted and unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and marketable investment securities had an average annual return for the year ended December 31, 2006 of 5.4%. A hypothetical 10.0% decrease in interest rates would result in a decrease of approximately $12.2 million in annual interest income. The value of certain of the investments in this portfolio can be impacted by, among other things, the risk of adverse changes in securities and economic markets generally, as well as the risks related to the performance of the companies whose commercial paper and other instruments we hold. However, the high quality of these investments (as assessed by independent rating agencies), reduces these risks. The value of these investments can also be impacted by interest rate fluctuations.

At December 31, 2006, all of the $2.521 billion was invested in fixed or variable rate instruments or money market type accounts. While an increase in interest rates would ordinarily adversely impact the fair value of fixed and variable rate investments, we normally hold these investments to maturity. Consequently, neither interest rate fluctuations nor other market risks typically result in significant realized gains or losses to this portfolio. A decrease in interest rates has the effect of reducing our future annual interest income from this portfolio, since funds would be re-invested at lower rates as the instruments mature.

We currently classify all marketable investment securities as available-for-sale. We adjust the carrying value of our available-for-sale securities to fair value and report the related temporary unrealized gains and losses as a separate component of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" within "Total stockholder's equity (deficit)," net of related deferred income tax. Declines in the fair value of a marketable investment security which are estimated to be "other than temporary" are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), thus establishing a new cost basis for such investment. We evaluate our marketable investment securities portfolio on a quarterly basis to determine whether declines in the fair value of these securities are other than temporary. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, the fair value of our marketable investment securities compared to the carrying amount, the historical volatility of the price of each security and any market and company specific factors related to each security. Generally, absent specific factors to the contrary, declines in the fair value of investments below cost basis for a continuous period of less than six months are considered to be temporary. Declines in the fair value of investments for a continuous period of six to nine months are evaluated on a case by case basis to determine whether any company or market-specific factors exist which would indicate that such declines are other than temporary. Declines in the fair value of investments below cost

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basis for a continuous period greater than nine months are considered other than temporary and are recorded as charges to earnings, absent specific factors to the contrary.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, our portfolio generally has experienced and continues to experience volatility. If the fair value of our marketable investment securities portfolio does not remain above cost basis or if we become aware of any market or company specific factors that indicate that the carrying value of certain of our securities is impaired, we may be required to record charges to earnings in future periods equal to the amount of the decline in fair value.

We also have strategic investments in certain non-marketable equity securities which are included in "Other noncurrent assets, net" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets including equity interests which we generally receive in exchange for non-cash consideration. We account for such unconsolidated investments under either the equity method or cost method of accounting. Because these equity securities are not publicly traded, it is not practical to regularly estimate the fair value of the investments; however, these investments are subject to an evaluation for other than temporary impairment on a quarterly basis. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, company business plans and current financial statements, if available, for factors that may indicate an impairment of our investment. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, cash flow concerns, material litigation, violations of debt covenants and changes in business strategy. The fair value of these equity investments is not estimated unless there are identified changes in circumstances that may indicate an impairment exists and these changes are likely to have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. As of December 31, 2006, we had $53.3 million aggregate carrying amount of non-marketable and unconsolidated strategic equity investments of accounted for under the cost method. During the year ended December 31, 2006, we did not record any impairment charges with respect to these investments.

Our ability to realize value from our strategic investments in companies that are not publicly traded is dependent on the success of their business and their ability to obtain sufficient capital to execute their business plans. Because private markets are not as liquid as public markets, there is also increased risk that we will not be able to sell these investments, or that when we desire to sell them we will not be able to obtain fair value for them.

As of December 31, 2006, we had $5.037 billion of fixed-rate debt, mortgages and other notes payable, excluding capital lease obligations, with an estimated fair value of approximately $4.988 billion using quoted market prices where available. The fair value of our fixed-rate debt and mortgages is affected by fluctuations in interest rates. A hypothetical 10.0% decrease in assumed interest rates would increase the fair value of our debt by approximately $172.9 million. To the extent interest rates increase, our costs of financing would increase at such time as we are required to refinance our debt. As of December 31, 2006, a hypothetical 10.0% increase in assumed interest rates would increase our annual interest expense by approximately $33.2 million.

In general, we have not used derivative financial instruments for hedging or speculative purposes.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our Consolidated Financial Statements are included in this report beginning on page F-1.

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

Not applicable.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

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There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

(1) *Financial Statements*

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Report of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity (Deficit) for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7

(2) *Financial Statement Schedules*

None. All schedules have been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto.

(3) *Exhibits*

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1(a)*	Articles of Incorporation of EDBS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(a) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-31929).
3.1(b)*	Certificate of Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of EchoStar DBS Corporation, dated as of August 25, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1(b) to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EDBS for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No.333-31929).
3.1(c)*	Bylaws of EDBS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(b) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-31929).
4.1*	Indenture, relating to EDBS 5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008, dated as of October 2, 2003, between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
4.2*	Indenture, relating to EDBS 6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011, dated as of October 2, 2003, between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
4.3*	First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the 5 3/4% Senior Notes Due 2008, dated as of December 31, 2003 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

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Exhibit No.	Description
4.4*	First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the 6 3/8% Senior Notes Due 2011, dated as of December 31, 2003 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
4.5*	Indenture, relating to the 6 5/8% Senior Notes Due 2014, dated October 1, 2004 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed October 1, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176).
4.6*	Indenture, relating to the 7 1/8% Senior Notes Due 2016, dated as of February 2, 2006 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed February 3, 2006, Commission File No.0-26176).
4.7*	Indenture, relating to the 7% Senior Notes Due 2013, dated as of October 18, 2006 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed October 18, 2006, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.1*	Form of Satellite Launch Insurance Declarations (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Dish Ltd., Registration No. 33-81234).
10.2*	Manufacturing Agreement, dated as of March 22, 1995, between HTS and SCI Technology, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Dish Ltd., Commission File No. 33-81234). **
10.3*	EchoStar 1995 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of EchoStar, Registration No. 33-91276).**
10.4*	Amended and Restated EchoStar 1999 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to EchoStar's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated August 24, 2005).**
10.5*	2002 Class B CEO Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to EchoStar's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated April 9, 2002).**
10.6*	Agreement between HTS, ESC and ExpressVu Inc., dated January 8, 1997, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 1996, as amended, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.7*	Agreement to Form NagraStar L.L.C., dated as of June 23, 1998, by and between Kudelski S.A., EchoStar and ESC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 1998, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.8*	License and OEM Manufacturing Agreement, dated July 1, 2002, between EchoStar Satellite Corporation, EchoStar Technologies Corporation and Thomson multimedia, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2002, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.9*	Amendment No. 19 to License and OEM Manufacturing Agreement, dated July 1, 2002, between EchoStar Satellite Corporation, EchoStar Technologies Corporation and Thomson multimedia, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.57 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2002, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.10*	Satellite Service Agreement, dated as of March 21, 2003, between SES Americom, Inc., EchoStar Satellite Corporation and EchoStar Communications Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.11*	Amendment No. 1 to Satellite Service Agreement dated March 31, 2003 between SES Americom Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the

quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.12*	Satellite Service Agreement dated as of August 13, 2003 between SES Americom Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.13*	Satellite Service Agreement, dated February 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.14*	Amendment No. 1 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated March 10, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.15*	Amendment No. 3 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated February 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.16*	Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated February 4, 2004, between Telesat Canada and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.17*	Letter Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated March 25, 2004, between Telesat Canada and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.18*	Amendment No. 2 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated April 30, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.19*	Second Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated May 5, 2004, between Telesat Canada and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.20*	Third Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated October 12, 2004, between Telesat Canada and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.21*	Amendment No. 4 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated October 21, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.22*	Amendment No. 3 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated November 19, 2004 between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.23*	Amendment No. 5 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated November 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.24*	Amendment No. 6 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated December 20, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.25*	Description of the 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan dated January 26, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.26*	Description of the 2005 Cash Incentive Plan dated January 22, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.27*	Settlement Agreement and Release effective February 25, 2005 between EchoStar Satellite L.L.C., EchoStar DBS Corporation and the insurance carriers for the EchoStar IV satellite (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.28*	Amendment No. 4 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated April 6, 2005, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.29*	Amendment No. 5 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated June 20, 2005, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.30*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Form A) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.31*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Form B) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.32*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Form A) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.33*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Form B) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.34*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (1999 Long-Term Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.5 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.35*	Nonqualifying Stock Option Agreement (2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.7 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.36*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.8 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.37*	Description of the 2006 Cash Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, Commission File No.0-26176).
31.1•	Section 302 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
31.2•	Section 302 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.
32.1•	Section 906 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
32.2•	Section 906 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

• Filed herewith.

* Incorporated by reference.

** Constitutes a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION

By: */s/ Bernard L. Han*
Bernard L. Han
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 6, 2007

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Charles W. Ergen Charles W. Ergen	Chief Executive Officer and Director *(Principal Executive Officer)*	March 6, 2007
/s/ Bernard L. Han Bernard L. Han	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer *(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)*	March 6, 2007
/s/ James DeFranco James DeFranco	Director	March 6, 2007
/s/ David K. Moskowitz David K. Moskowitz	Director	March 6, 2007

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholder
EchoStar DBS Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of EchoStar DBS Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholder's equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of EchoStar DBS Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As described in note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, during the fourth quarter of 2006, the Company adopted Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in the Current Year Financial Statements.* In accordance with the transition provisions of SAB No. 108, the Company recorded a $62.3 million cumulative increase, net of tax, to accumulated deficit as of January 1, 2006. As discussed in note 3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment.*

KPMG LLP

Denver, Colorado
March 5, 2007

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands)

	As of December 31, 2006	2005
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,667,130	$ 582,386
Marketable investment securities	697,646	417,142
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts of $14,205 and $8,799, respectively	665,374	477,216
Advances to affiliates	107,834	172,658
Inventories, net	237,493	221,279
Current deferred tax assets (Note 6)	280,325	416,787
Other current assets	102,433	113,576
Total current assets	3,758,235	2,401,044
Restricted cash and marketable investment securities	156,503	3,305
Property and equipment, net (Note 4)	3,500,155	3,206,415
FCC authorizations	705,228	705,246
Intangible assets, net (Note 2)	189,905	226,582
Other noncurrent assets, net	117,947	159,831
Total assets	$ 8,427,973	$ 6,702,423
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity (Deficit)		
Current Liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	$ 257,460	$ 220,141
Advances from affiliates	128,568	52,092
Deferred revenue and other	819,773	757,173
Accrued programming	913,687	681,500
Other accrued expenses	528,936	396,504
Current portion of capital lease and other long-term obligations (Note 5)	38,435	36,380
Total current liabilities	2,686,859	2,143,790
Long-term obligations, net of current portion:		
9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009	—	441,964
Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008	—	500,000
5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	1,000,000	1,000,000
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	1,000,000	1,000,000
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	1,000,000	1,000,000
7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	1,500,000	—
7% Senior Notes due 2013	500,000	—
Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable, net of current portion (Note 5)	403,526	431,223
Deferred tax liability	318,219	216,663
Long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities	275,131	224,174
Total long-term obligations, net of current portion	5,996,876	4,814,024
Total liabilities	8,683,735	6,957,814
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 8)		
Stockholder's Equity (Deficit):		
Common stock, $.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, 1,015 shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	1,032,925	1,011,343
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	254	(180)
Accumulated earnings (deficit)	(1,288,941)	(1,266,554)

Total stockholder's equity (deficit)	(255,762)	(255,391)
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity (deficit)	$ 8,427,973	$ 6,702,423

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Revenue:			
Subscriber-related revenue	$9,375,516	$7,986,381	$6,692,195
Equipment sales	359,856	364,515	360,927
Other	77,375	92,273	97,161
Total revenue	9,812,747	8,443,169	7,150,283
Costs and Expenses:			
Subscriber-related expenses (exclusive of depreciation shown below — Note 4)	4,822,310	4,111,230	3,631,730
Satellite and transmission expenses (exclusive of depreciation shown below — Note 4)	144,931	131,559	107,587
Cost of sales-equipment	282,831	272,623	259,736
Cost of sales - other	7,215	22,437	30,302
Subscriber acquisition costs:			
Cost of sales — subscriber promotion subsidies (exclusive of depreciation shown below — Note 4)	138,721	130,680	467,587
Other subscriber promotion subsidies	1,246,836	1,180,516	925,195
Subscriber acquisition advertising	215,355	184,004	139,061
Total subscriber acquisition costs	1,600,912	1,495,200	1,531,843
General and administrative	539,630	442,290	381,753
Tivo litigation expense	93,969	—	—
Depreciation and amortization (Note 4)	1,110,385	800,060	493,358
Total costs and expenses	8,602,183	7,275,399	6,436,309
Operating income (loss)	1,210,564	1,167,770	713,974
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	121,873	34,641	30,609
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(389,993)	(305,265)	(433,364)
Gain on insurance settlement	—	134,000	—
Other	(7,923)	(1,807)	(741)
Total other income (expense)	(276,043)	(138,431)	(403,496)
Income (loss) before income taxes	934,521	1,029,339	310,478
Income tax benefit (provision), net (Note 6)	(333,464)	107,274	(11,065)
Net income (loss)	$ 601,057	$1,136,613	$ 299,413
Foreign currency translation adjustment	167	(155)	(48)
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	401	1,024	(1,793)
Recognition of previously unrealized (gains) losses on available-for-sale securities included in net income (loss)	—	—	—
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit attributable to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(134)	232	—
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 601,491	$1,137,714	$ 297,572

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)
(In thousands)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2003	1	$ —	$ 929,756	$ (2,002,020)	$(1,072,264)
Deferred stock-based compensation recognized	—	—	1,180	—	1,180
Reversal of deferred tax asset for book stock-based compensation that exceeded the related tax deduction	—	—	(1,934)	—	(1,934)
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	(1,793)	(1,793)
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	(48)	(48)
Dividend to EOC	—	—	—	(500,000)	(500,000)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	299,413	299,413
Balance, December 31, 2004	$ 1	$ —	$ 929,002	$ (2,204,448)	$(1,275,446)
Deferred stock-based compensation recognized	—	—	302	—	302
Reversal of valuation allowance associated with stock compensation and tax benefits	—	—	82,039	—	82,039
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit attributable to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	232	232
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	1,024	1,024
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	(155)	(155)
Dividend to EOC	—	—	—	(200,000)	(200,000)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	1,136,613	1,136,613
Balance, December 31, 2005	$ 1	$ —	$1,011,343	$ (1,266,734)	$ (255,391)
SAB 108 adjustments, net of tax of $37.4 million (Note 2)	—	—	—	(62,345)	(62,345)
Capital distribution to affiliate	—	—	—	(161,099)	(161,099)
Stock-based compensation, net of tax	—	—	21,360	—	21,360
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit attributable to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(134)	(134)
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	401	401
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	167	167
Dividend to EOC (Note 13)	—	—	—	(400,000)	(400,000)
Other	—	—	222	—	222
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	601,057	601,057
Balance, December 31, 2006	1	$ —	$1,032,925	$ (1,288,687)	$ (255,762)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income (loss)	$ 601,057	$ 1,136,613	$ 299,413
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,110,385	800,060	493,358
Gain on insurance settlement	—	(134,000)	—
Non-cash, stock-based compensation recognized	17,435	302	1,180
Deferred tax expense (benefit) (Note 6)	267,874	(143,247)	4,790
Amortization of debt discount and deferred financing costs	7,149	3,427	19,411
Other, net	(4,386)	(534)	710
Change in noncurrent assets	54,955	21,757	(114,888)
Change in long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities	50,956	(31,298)	109,522
Changes in current assets and current liabilities:			
Trade accounts receivable	(193,564)	(5,530)	(123,051)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	5,406	370	277
Advances to affiliates	64,824	(141,203)	(31,455)
Inventories	16,707	71,972	(73,428)
Other current assets	11,144	(18,316)	(62,795)
Trade accounts payable	37,319	(20,597)	69,078
Advances from affiliates	76,476	11,632	39,815
Deferred revenue and other	62,600	162	211,656
Accrued programming and other accrued expenses	314,095	161,175	177,248
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,500,432	1,712,745	1,020,841
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Purchases of marketable investment securities	(1,865,225)	(626,577)	(1,524,017)
Sales and maturities of marketable investment securities	1,480,723	424,734	3,237,054
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,429,957)	(1,392,708)	(892,572)
Proceeds from insurance settlement	—	240,000	—
Change in cash reserved for satellite insurance	—	—	176,843
Change in restricted cash and marketable investment securities	(48,799)	(3,305)	20
Asset acquisition	—	—	(238,610)
FCC auction deposits	—	—	(6,100)
Purchase of FCC licenses	—	(8,961)	—
Purchase of technology-based intangibles	—	(25,500)	—
Purchase of strategic investments included in noncurrent assets	(560)	—	—
Other	(843)	(7)	91
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1,864,661)	(1,392,324)	752,709
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of 7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	1,500,000	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of 7% Senior Notes due 2013	500,000	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of 6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	—	—	1,000,000
Non-interest bearing advances from (to) affiliates	—	—	(289,000)
Redemption of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008	(500,000)	—	—
Redemption of 10 3/8% Senior Notes due 2007	—	—	(1,000,000)
Redemption of 9 3/8% Senior Notes due 2009	—	—	(1,423,351)
Redemption and repurchases of 9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009, respectively	(441,964)	(4,189)	(8,847)
Deferred debt issuance costs	(14,210)	—	(3,159)
Dividend to EOC (Note 13)	(400,000)	(200,000)	(500,000)
Capital distribution to affiliate	(161,099)	—	—

Repayment of capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable	(40,642)	(45,826)	(5,376)
Tax benefits recognized on stock option exercies	6,888	—	—
Net cash flows from financing activities	448,973	(250,015)	(2,229,733)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,084,744	70,406	(456,183)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	582,386	511,980	968,163
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 1,667,130	$ 582,386	$ 511,980

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Business Activities

EchoStar DBS Corporation ("EDBS," the "Company," "we," "us" and/or "our") is a holding company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of EchoStar Communications Corporation ("EchoStar" or "ECC"), a publicly traded company listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. EDBS was formed under Colorado law in January 1996. EchoStar has placed ownership of 11 in-orbit satellites and related FCC licenses into our subsidiaries.

Principal Business

Unless otherwise stated herein, or the context otherwise requires, references herein to EchoStar shall include ECC, EDBS and all direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries thereof. The operations of EchoStar include two primary interrelated business units:

- *The DISH Networ* k — which provides a direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") subscription television service in the United States; and
- *EchoStar Technologies Corporation* ("ETC") — which designs and develops DBS receivers, antennae and other digital equipment for the DISH Network. We refer to this equipment collectively as "EchoStar receiver systems." ETC also designs, develops and distributes similar equipment for international satellite service providers and others.

We have deployed substantial resources to develop the "EchoStar DBS System." The EchoStar DBS System consists of our Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") authorized DBS and Fixed Satellite Service ("FSS") spectrum, our owned and leased satellites, EchoStar receiver systems, digital broadcast operations centers, customer service facilities, in-home service and call center operations and certain other assets utilized in our operations. Our principal business strategy is to continue developing our subscription television service in the United States to provide consumers with a fully competitive alternative to others in the multi channel video programming distribution ("MVPD") industry.

Organization and Legal Structure

Substantially all of EchoStar's operations are conducted by our subsidiaries. The following table summarizes the organizational structure of EchoStar and its principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006:

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

Legal Entity	Referred to Herein As	Parent
EchoStar Communications Corporation.	ECC	Publicly owned
EchoStar Orbital Corporation.	EOC	ECC
EchoStar Orbital Corporation II.	EOC II	EOC
EchoStar DBS Corporation.	EDBS	EOC
EchoStar Satellite L.L.C.	ESLLC	EDBS
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	SATCO	ESLLC
Echosphere L.L.C.	Echosphere	EDBS
EchoStar Technologies Corporation	ETC	EDBS
DISH Network Service L.L.C.	DNSLLC	EDBS

As of December 31, 2006, all of EchoStar's DBS FCC licenses and 11 of its in-orbit satellites were owned by one of our subsidiaries. EchoStar XI and our Ka-band satellites are held in EOC II, our sister company. EchoStar's satellite lease contracts are also held by one of our subsidiaries.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

We consolidate all majority owned subsidiaries and investments in entities in which we have controlling influence. Non-majority owned investments are accounted for using the equity method when we have the ability to significantly influence the operating decisions of the issuer. When we do not have the ability to significantly influence the operating decisions of an issuer, the cost method is used. For entities that are considered variable interest entities we apply the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 46-R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities — An Interpretation of ARB No. 51" ("FIN 46-R"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for each reporting period. Estimates are used in accounting for, among other things, allowances for uncollectible accounts, inventory allowances, self insurance obligations, deferred taxes and related valuation allowances, loss contingencies, fair values of financial instruments, fair value of options granted under EchoStar's stock-based compensation plans, fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in business combinations, capital leases, asset impairments, useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets, retailer commissions, programming expenses, subscriber lives including those related to our co-branding and other distribution relationships, royalty obligations and smart card replacement obligations. Actual results may differ from previously estimated amounts and such differences may be material to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically, and the effects of revisions are reflected prospectively beginning in the period they occur.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the majority of our foreign subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar because their sales and purchases are predominantly denominated in that currency. However, for our subsidiaries where the functional currency is the local currency, we translate assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars at the period-end exchange rate and revenues and expenses based on the exchange rates at the time such transactions arise, if known, or at the average rate for the period. The difference is recorded to equity as a component of other comprehensive income (loss). Financial assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the exchange rate at the time of the transaction and subsequent gains and losses related to changes in the foreign currency are included in other miscellaneous income and expense. Net transaction gains (losses) during 2006, 2005 and 2004 were not significant.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

Statements of Cash Flows Data

The following presents our supplemental cash flow statement disclosure:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
		(In thousands)	
Cash paid for interest	$345,296	$299,062	$358,841
Capitalized interest	12,079	—	—
Cash received for interest	121,873	34,641	30,609
Cash paid for income taxes	14,903	15,498	2,727
Capital distribution for EchoStar X to EOC	161,099	—	—
Assumption of net operating liabilities in asset acquisition	—	—	25,685
Assumption of long-term deferred revenue	—	—	52,727
Satellite financed under capital lease obligations	—	191,950	286,605
Reduction in satellite vendor financing	—	—	13,712
Satellite and other vendor financing	15,000	1,940	6,519

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 consist of money market funds, government bonds, corporate notes and commercial paper. The cost of these investments approximates their fair value.

Marketable and Non-Marketable Investment Securities and Restricted Cash

We currently classify all marketable investment securities as available-for-sale. We adjust the carrying value of our available-for-sale securities to fair value and report the related temporary unrealized gains and losses as a separate component of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" within "Total stockholder's equity (deficit)," net of related deferred income tax. Declines in the fair value of a marketable investment security which are estimated to be "other than temporary" are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), thus establishing a new cost basis for such investment. We evaluate our marketable investment securities portfolio on a quarterly basis to determine whether declines in the fair value of these securities are other than temporary. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, the fair value of our marketable investment securities compared to the carrying amount, the historical volatility of the price of each security and any market and company specific factors related to each security. Generally, absent specific factors to the contrary, declines in the fair value of investments below cost basis for a continuous period of less than six-months are considered to be temporary. Declines in the fair value of investments for a continuous period of six to nine months are evaluated on a case by case basis to determine whether any company or market-specific factors exist which would indicate that such declines are other than temporary. Declines in the fair value of investments below cost basis for a continuous period greater than nine months are considered other than temporary and are recorded as charges to earnings, absent specific factors to the contrary.

The following table reflects the length of time that the individual securities have been in an unrealized loss position, aggregated by investment category, where those declines are considered temporary in accordance with our policy.

	As of December 31, 2006							
	Less than Six Months		Six to Nine Months		Nine Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
				(In thousands)				
Government bonds	$75,572	$ (227)	$ —	$ —	$26,211	$ (12)	$101,783	$ (239)
	As of December 31, 2005							
Government bonds	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$92,341	$ (662)	$ 92,341	$ (662)

Government Bonds . We believe the unrealized losses on our government bonds were caused primarily by interest rate

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

increases. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, maturities on these government bonds ranged from one to eight months. We have the ability and intent to hold these investments until maturity when the Government is required to redeem them at their full face value. Accordingly, we do not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2006.

Other Non-Marketable Securities. We also have strategic investments in certain non-marketable equity securities including equity interests which we generally receive in exchange for non-cash consideration which are included in "Other noncurrent assets, net" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We account for our unconsolidated equity investments under either the equity method or cost method of accounting. Because these equity securities are not publicly traded it is not practical to regularly estimate the fair value of the investments; however, these investments are subject to an evaluation for other than temporary impairment on a quarterly basis. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, company business plans and current financial statements, if available, for factors that may indicate an impairment of our investment. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, cash flow concerns, material litigation, violations of debt covenants and changes in business strategy. The fair value of these equity investments is not estimated unless there are identified changes in circumstances that may indicate an impairment exists and these changes are likely to have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, we had $53.3 million and $52.7 million aggregate carrying amount of non-marketable, unconsolidated strategic equity investments, respectively, accounted for under the cost method. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we did not record any charge to earnings for other than temporary declines in the fair value of our non-marketable investment securities.

Our ability to realize value from our strategic investments in companies that are not publicly traded is dependent on the success of their business and their ability to obtain sufficient capital to execute their business plans. Because private markets are not as liquid as public markets, there is also increased risk that we will not be able to sell these investments, or that when we desire to sell them we will not be able to obtain fair value for them.

Restricted Cash and Marketable Investment Securities. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, restricted cash and marketable investment securities included amounts set aside as collateral for investments in marketable securities and our letters of credit. Additionally, restricted cash and marketable investment securities as of December 31, 2006 included $101.3 million in escrow related to our litigation with Tivo.

The major components of marketable investment securities and restricted cash are as follows:

	Marketable Investment Securities As of December 31,		Restricted Cash As of December 31,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
		(In thousands)		
Government bonds	$237,814	$ 92,341	$137,723	$ —
Corporate notes and bonds	459,832	324,801	—	—
Restricted cash	—	—	18,780	3,305
	$697,646	$417,142	$156,503	$3,305

As of December 31, 2006, marketable investment securities and restricted cash include debt securities of $593.0 million with contractual maturities of one year or less and $104.6 million with contractual maturities greater than one year. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities as a result of our ability to sell these securities prior to maturity.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. Proprietary products are built by contract manufacturers to our specifications. We depend on a few manufacturers, and in some cases a single manufacturer, for the production of our receivers and many components of our EchoStar receiver systems. Manufactured inventories include materials, labor, freight-in, royalties and manufacturing overhead. Inventories consist of the following:

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Finished goods — DBS	$132,533	$140,797
Raw materials	49,958	55,034
Work-in-process — service repair and refurbishment	51,870	23,699
Work-in-process — new	14,203	10,934
Consignment	1,669	802
Inventory allowance	(12,740)	(9,987)
Inventories, net	$237,493	$221,279

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Cost includes capitalized interest of approximately $12.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2006. We did not record any capitalized interest during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. The costs of satellites under construction including certain amounts prepaid under our satellite service agreements are capitalized during the construction phase, assuming the eventual successful launch and in-orbit operation of the satellite. If a satellite were to fail during launch or while in-orbit, the resultant loss would be charged to expense in the period such loss was incurred. The amount of any such loss would be reduced to the extent of insurance proceeds estimated to be received, if any. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over lives ranging from one to forty years. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense when incurred. Renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Long-Lived Assets

We account for impairments of long-lived assets in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"). We review our long-lived assets and identifiable intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Based on the guidance under SFAS 144, we evaluate our satellite fleet for recoverability as one asset group. For assets which are held and used in operations, the asset would be impaired if the carrying value of the asset (or asset group) exceeded its undiscounted future net cash flows. Once an impairment is determined, the actual impairment is reported as the difference between the carrying value and the fair value as estimated using discounted cash flows. Assets which are to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. We consider relevant cash flow, estimated future operating results, trends and other available information in assessing whether the carrying value of assets are recoverable.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

We account for our goodwill and intangible assets in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"), which requires goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives not be amortized, but to be tested for impairment annually or whenever indicators of impairments arise. Intangible assets that have finite lives continue to be amortized over their estimated useful lives. Our intangible assets consist primarily of FCC licenses. Generally, we have determined that our FCC licenses have indefinite useful lives due to the following:

- FCC spectrum is a non-depleting asset;
- Existing DBS licenses are integral to our business and will contribute to cash flows indefinitely;
- Replacement satellite applications are generally authorized by the FCC subject to certain conditions, without substantial cost under a stable regulatory, legislative and legal environment;
- Maintenance expenditures in order to obtain future cash flows are not significant;

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

- DBS licenses are not technologically dependent; and
- We intend to use these assets indefinitely.

In accordance with the guidance of EITF Issue No. 02-7, "Unit of Accounting for Testing Impairment of Indefinite-Lived Intangible Asset" ("EITF 02-7"), we combine all our indefinite life FCC licenses into a single unit of accounting. The analysis encompasses future cash flows from satellites transmitting from such licensed orbital locations, including revenue attributable to programming offerings from such satellites, the direct operating and subscriber acquisition costs related to such programming, and future capital costs for replacement satellites. Projected revenue and cost amounts included current and projected subscribers. In conducting our annual impairment test in 2006, we determined that the estimated fair value of the FCC licenses, calculated using the discounted cash flow analysis, exceeded their carrying amount.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, our identifiable intangibles subject to amortization consisted of the following:

	As of			
	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Intangible Assets	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets	Accumulated Amortization
	(In thousands)			
Contract based	$189,286	$ (45,842)	$189,286	$ (29,667)
Customer relationships	73,298	(50,142)	73,298	(31,818)
Technology-based	25,500	(5,555)	25,500	(3,377)
Total	$288,084	$ (101,539)	$288,084	$ (64,862)

Amortization of these intangible assets, recorded on a straight line basis over an average finite useful life primarily ranging from approximately three to twelve years, was $36.7 million and $37.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The aggregate amortization expense is estimated to be $36.1 million for 2007, $22.5 million for 2008, $17.7 million annually for each of the years 2009 through 2011 and $74.9 million thereafter.

The excess of our investments in consolidated subsidiaries over net tangible and intangible asset value at acquisition is recorded as goodwill. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, we had $3.4 million of goodwill. In conducting our annual impairment test in 2006, we determined that the carrying amount of our goodwill was not impaired.

Smart Card Replacement

We use microchips embedded in credit card-sized access cards, called "smart cards," or in security chips in our EchoStar receiver systems to control access to authorized programming content. Our signal encryption has been compromised by theft of service and could be further compromised in the future. We continue to respond to compromises of our encryption system with security measures intended to make signal theft of our programming more difficult. During 2005, we completed the replacement of our smart cards. While the smart card replacement did not fully secure our system, we continue to implement software patches and other security measures to help protect our service. There can be no assurance that our security measures will be effective in reducing theft of our programming signals.

As of December 31, 2006, we did not have any accrual for future smart card replacement. At the time, if ever, that we determine existing smart cards will be replaced again, we would accrue a liability for the estimated cost to replace those cards in receivers sold to and owned by subscribers. That cost estimate would be based on the number of cards expected to be replaced, taking into account a number of variables, including the cost of the cards and historical subscriber churn trends. With respect to receivers we lease, we would record the expenses of replacement as incurred. The total replacement cost could exceed $100.0 million.

Long-Term Deferred Revenue, Distribution and Carriage Payments

Certain programmers provide us up-front payments. Such amounts are deferred and in accordance with EITF Issue No. 02-16, "Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor"

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

("EITF 02-16") are recognized as reductions to "Subscriber-related expenses" on a straight-line basis over the relevant remaining contract term (up to 10 years). The current and long-term portions of these deferred credits are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in "Deferred revenue and other" and "Long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities," respectively.

We receive equity interests in content providers in consideration for or in conjunction with affiliation agreements. We account for these equity interests received in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 00-8, "Accounting by a Grantee for an Equity Instrument to be Received in Conjunction with Providing Goods or Services" ("EITF 00-8"). During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we made cash payments and entered into agreements and in 2004 assumed certain liabilities in exchange for equity interests in certain entities.

During 2004, we entered into an agreement in exchange for an equity interest in a certain entity and recorded $52.7 million related to the fair value of the equity interest in "Other noncurrent assets". We account for this unconsolidated investment under the cost method of accounting. The value of the equity interest was recorded as a deferred credit and is being recognized as reductions to "Subscriber-related expenses" ratably as our actual costs are incurred under the related agreement in accordance with the guidance under EITF 02-16. These deferred credits are included as a component of current "Deferred revenue and other" and "Long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities" in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Sales Taxes

In accordance with the guidance of EITF Issue No. 06-3, "How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement" ("EITF 06-3"), we account for sales taxes imposed on our goods and services on a net basis in our "Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)." Since we primarily act as an agent for the governmental authorities, the amount charged to the customer is collected and remitted directly to the appropriate jurisdictional entity.

Income Taxes

We establish a provision for income taxes currently payable or receivable and for income tax amounts deferred to future periods in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS 109"). SFAS 109 requires that deferred tax assets or liabilities be recorded for the estimated future tax effects of differences that exist between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are offset by valuation allowances in accordance with SFAS 109, when we believe it is more likely than not that such net deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values for our publicly traded debt securities are based on quoted market prices. The fair values of our private debt is estimated based on an analysis in which we evaluate market conditions, related securities, various public and private offerings, and other publicly available information. In performing this analysis, we make various assumptions, among other things, regarding credit spreads, and the impact of these factors on the value of the notes.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

The following table summarizes the book and fair values of our debt facilities at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	As of December 31, 2006		As of December 31, 2005	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009 (1)	—	—	441,964	462,405
Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008 (1)	—	—	500,000	510,000
5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	1,000,000	993,750	1,000,000	980,000
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	1,000,000	993,750	1,000,000	968,650
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	1,000,000	971,250	1,000,000	958,750
7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	1,500,000	1,494,375	—	—
7 % Senior Notes due 2013	500,000	497,500	—	—
Mortgages and other notes payable	37,019	37,019	29,541	29,541
Subtotal	5,037,019	4,987,644	3,971,505	3,909,346
Capital lease obligations (2)	404,942	N/A	438,062	N/A
Total	$5,441,961	$4,987,644	$4,409,567	$3,909,346

(1) The 9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009 and the Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008 were redeemed on February 17, 2006 and October 2, 2006, respectively.

(2) Pursuant to SFAS No. 107 "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," disclosures regarding fair value of capital leases is not required.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the book value approximates fair value for cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, and current liabilities due to their short-term nature. Also, the book value is equal to fair value for marketable securities as of December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Deferred Debt Issuance Costs

Costs of issuing debt are generally deferred and amortized to interest expense over the terms of the respective notes (Note 5).

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when an arrangement exists, prices are determinable, collectibility is reasonably assured and the goods or services have been delivered. Revenue from our subscription television services is recognized when programming is broadcast to subscribers. Programming payments received from subscribers in advance of the broadcast or service period are recorded as "Deferred revenue" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets until earned. For certain of our promotions relating to EchoStar receiver systems, subscribers are charged an upfront fee. A portion of this fee may be deferred and recognized over 48 to 60 months, depending on whether the fee is received from existing or new subscribers. Revenue from advertising sales is recognized when the related services are performed.

Subscriber fees for receivers with multiple tuners, high definition ("HD") receivers, digital video recorders ("DVRs"), and HD DVRs, our DishHOME Protection Plan and other services are recognized as revenue, monthly as earned. Revenue from equipment sales is recognized upon shipment to customers.

Revenue from equipment sales to AT&T pursuant to our original agreement with AT&T is deferred and recognized over the estimated average co-branded subscriber life. Revenue from installation and certain other services performed at the request of AT&T is recognized upon completion of the services. Further, development and implementation fees received from AT&T will continue to be recognized over the estimated average subscriber life of all subscribers acquired under both the original and revised agreements with AT&T.

Accounting for certain of our existing and new subscriber promotions which include programming discounts and subscriber rebates falls under the scope of EITF Issue No. 01-9, "Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer (Including a Reseller of the Vendor's Capital Products)" ("EITF 01-9"). In accordance with EITF 01-9, programming revenues under these promotions are recorded as earned at the discounted monthly rate charged to the subscriber. See "Subscriber Promotions" below for discussion regarding the accounting for costs under these promotions.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

Subscriber-Related Expenses

The cost of television programming distribution rights is generally incurred on a per subscriber basis and various upfront carriage payments are recognized when the related programming is distributed to subscribers. The cost of television programming rights to distribute live sporting events for a season or tournament is charged to expense using the straight-line method over the course of the season or tournament. "Subscriber-related expenses" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) principally include programming expenses, costs incurred in connection with our in-home service and call center operations, overhead costs associated with our installation business, copyright royalties, billing costs, residual commissions paid to distributors, direct marketers, retailers and telecommunications partners, refurbishment and repair costs related to EchoStar receiver systems, subscriber retention and other variable subscriber expenses. These costs are recognized as the services are performed or as incurred.

"Subscriber-related expenses" also include the cost of sales from equipment sales, and expenses related to installation and other services from our original agreement with AT&T. Cost of sales from equipment sales to AT&T are deferred and recognized over the estimated average co-branded subscriber life. Expenses from installation and certain other services performed at the request of AT&T are recognized as the services are performed. Under the revised AT&T agreement, we are including costs from equipment and installations in "Subscriber acquisition costs" or, for leased equipment, in capital expenditures, rather than in "Subscriber-related expenses." We are continuing to include in "Subscriber-related expenses" the costs deferred from equipment sales made to AT&T. These costs are being amortized over the estimated life of the subscribers acquired under the original AT&T agreement.

Subscriber Acquisition Promotions

DISH Network subscribers have the choice of purchasing or leasing the satellite receiver and other equipment necessary to receive our programming. We generally subsidize installation and all or a portion of the cost of EchoStar receiver systems in order to attract new DISH Network subscribers. As a result of our promotions, most of our new subscribers choose to lease their equipment.

Equipment Lease Promotion

We retain title to receivers and certain other equipment offered pursuant to our equipment lease promotions. As a result, equipment leased to new and existing subscribers is capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Subscriber Acquisition Costs

Subscriber acquisition costs in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) consist of costs incurred to acquire new subscribers through third parties and our direct customer acquisition distribution channel. Subscriber acquisition costs include the following line items from our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss):

- *"Cost of sales — subscriber promotion subsidies"* includes the cost of EchoStar receiver systems sold to retailers and other distributors of our equipment and receiver systems sold directly by us to subscribers.
- *"Other subscriber promotion subsidies"* includes net costs related to promotional incentives and costs related to installation.
- *"Subscriber acquisition advertising"* includes advertising and marketing expenses related to the acquisition of new DISH Network subscribers. Advertising costs generally are expensed as incurred.

Accounting for dealer sales under our promotions fall within the scope of EITF 01-9. In accordance with that guidance, we characterize amounts paid to our independent dealers as consideration for equipment installation services and for equipment buydowns (commissions and rebates) as a reduction of revenue. We expense payments for equipment installation services as "Other subscriber promotion subsidies." Our payments for equipment buydowns represent a partial or complete return of the dealer's purchase price and are, therefore, netted against the proceeds

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received from the dealer. We report the net cost from our various sales promotions through our independent dealer network as a component of "Other subscriber promotion subsidies." No net proceeds from the sale of subscriber related equipment pursuant to our subscriber acquisition promotions are recognized as revenue.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development costs totaled $50.3 million, $37.1 million and $32.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109. FIN 48 also prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. In addition, FIN 48 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The provisions of FIN 48, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, were adopted effective January 1, 2007. We do not expect the adoption of FIN 48 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or effective tax rate.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157") which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This pronouncement applies to other accounting standards that require or permit fair value measurements. Accordingly, this statement does not require any new fair value measurement. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within that fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 157 will have on our financial position and results of operations.

In September 2006, the Securities Exchange Commission Staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in the Current Year Financial Statements" ("SAB 108"). SAB 108 requires companies to quantify misstatements using both the balance sheet and income statement approaches and to evaluate whether either approach results in an error that is material in light of relevant quantitative and qualitative factors. SAB 108 also requires the effects of prior year uncorrected misstatements to be considered when assessing the materiality misstatements in current-year financial statements. If upon initial adoption, the cumulative effect of the misstatements is determined to be material using the new guidance of SAB 108, companies are allowed to record the effects as a cumulative effect adjustment to beginning of year retained earnings. SAB 108 is effective for the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006.

We adopted the provisions of SAB 108 during the fourth quarter of 2006. In accordance with the transition provisions of SAB 108, we recorded a $62.3 million cumulative increase, net of tax of $37.4 million, to accumulated deficit as of January 1, 2006. Historically, while our financial statements reflected payments to certain programming and other vendors for a full year, each 12-month period included several days or weeks from the prior calendar year. This discrepancy between our calendar and fiscal year for certain vendor accruals was immaterial to prior years' consolidated financial statements. However, the growth of our subscriber base over the past 10 years has increased this discrepancy resulting in a cumulative increase to opening accumulated deficit of $78.4 million for programming obligations and $21.3 million for other vendor obligations.

We concluded that these adjustments are immaterial to prior years' consolidated financial statements under our previous method of assessing materiality, and therefore elected, as permitted under the transition provisions of SAB 108, to reflect the effect of these adjustments in liabilities as of January 1, 2006, with the offsetting adjustment reflected as a cumulative effect adjustment to opening accumulated deficit as of January 1, 2006.

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3. Stock-Based Compensation

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R (As Amended), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R") which (i) revises Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting and Disclosure of Stock-Based Compensation," ("SFAS 123") to eliminate both the disclosure only provisions of that statement and the alternative to follow the intrinsic value method of accounting under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25") and related interpretations, and (ii) requires the cost resulting from all share-based payment transactions with employees be recognized in the results of operations over the period during which an employee provides the requisite service in exchange for the award and establishes fair value as the measurement basis of the cost of such transactions. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS 123R under the modified prospective method.

Total non-cash, stock-based compensation expense, net of related tax effect, as of December 31, 2006 was $10.9 million and was allocated to the same expense categories as the base compensation for key employees who participate in our stock option plans, as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
		(In thousands)	
Subscriber-related	$ 549	$ —	$ 49
Satellite and transmission	319	—	67
General and administrative	10,018	190	1,023
Total non-cash, stock based compensation	$10,886	$ 190	$ 1,139

Prior to January 1, 2006, we applied the intrinsic value method of accounting under APB 25 and applied the disclosure only provisions of SFAS 123. Pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share is required by SFAS 123 and has been determined as if we had accounted for our stock-based compensation plans using the fair value method prescribed by that statement. For purposes of pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of the options was amortized to expense over the options' vesting period on a straight-line basis. We accounted for forfeitures as they occurred. Compensation previously recognized was reversed in the event of forfeitures of unvested options. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) per share if we had accounted for our stock-based compensation plans using the fair value method under SFAS 123:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
	(In thousands)	
Net income (loss), as reported	$1,136,613	$299,413
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income (loss), net of related tax effect	190	1,139
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effect	(21,013)	(19,534)
Pro forma net income (loss)	$1,115,790	$281,018

The fair value of each option grant was estimated at the date of the grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Risk-free interest rate	4.68%	4.09%	3.69%
Volatility factor	24.99%	26.12%	33.23%
Expected term of options in years	6.2	6.4	5.4
Weighted-average fair value of options granted	$11.66	$10.39	$11.64

During December 2004, EchoStar paid a one-time dividend of $1 per outstanding share of its Class A and Class B common stock. EchoStar does not currently plan to pay additional dividends on its common stock, and therefore the

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dividend yield percentage is set at zero for all periods. The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. Consequently, our estimate of fair value may differ from other valuation models. Further, the Black-Scholes model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate. Therefore, the existing models do not provide as reliable of a single measure of the fair value of stock-based compensation awards as a market-based model would. Changes in the intervals of our regular historical price observations from daily to monthly, contributed to the 2005 reduction in our estimated volatility factor.

We will continue to evaluate the assumptions used to derive the estimated fair value of options for EchoStar's stock as new events or changes in circumstances become known.

Stock Incentive Plans

EchoStar has adopted stock incentive plans to attract and retain officers, directors and key employees. As of December 31, 2006, EchoStar had 66.6 million shares of its Class A common stock authorized for awards under its Stock Incentive Plans. In general, stock options granted through December 31, 2006 have included exercise prices not less than the market value of EchoStar's Class A common stock at the date of grant and a maximum term of ten years. While historically EchoStar's Board of Directors has issued options that vest at the rate of 20% per year, some option grants have immediately vested.

Effective January 26, 2005, EchoStar adopted a long-term, performance-based stock incentive plan (the "2005 LTIP") within the terms of its 1999 Stock Incentive Plan to provide incentive to its executive officers and certain other key employees upon achievement of specified long-term business objectives. In general Employees participating in the 2005 LTIP elect to receive a one-time award of: (i) an option to acquire a specified number of shares of EchoStar's Class A common stock priced at market value on the date of the awards; (ii) rights to acquire for no additional consideration a specified smaller number of shares of EchoStar's Class A common stock; or (iii) a corresponding combination of a lesser number of option shares and such rights to acquire EchoStar's Class A common stock. The options and rights are subject to certain performance criteria and vest over a seven year period at the rate of 10% per year during the first four years, and at the rate of 20% per year thereafter.

Options to purchase 5.5 million shares pursuant to a long-term incentive plan under EchoStar's 1995 Stock Incentive Plan (the "1999 LTIP"), and 5.2 million shares pursuant to the 2005 LTIP were outstanding as of December 31, 2006. These options were granted with exercise prices at least equal to the market value of the underlying shares on the dates they were issued. The weighted-average exercise price of these options is $8.78 under the 1999 LTIP and $29.78 under the 2005 LTIP. The weighted-average fair value of the options granted during 2006 pursuant to the 2005 LTIP was $15.45. Further, pursuant to the 2005 LTIP, there were also 709,798 outstanding Restricted Performance Units as of December 31, 2006 with a weighted-average grant date fair value of $30.82. Vesting of these options and Restricted Performance Units is contingent upon meeting certain long-term goals which management has determined are not probable as of December 31, 2006. Consequently, no compensation was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2006 related to these long-term options and Restricted Performance Units. In accordance with SFAS 123R, such compensation, if recorded, would result in total non-cash, stock-based compensation expense of $135.2 million, of which $113.3 million relates to performance based options and $21.9 million relates to Restricted Performance Units. This would be recognized ratably over the remaining vesting period or expensed immediately, if fully vested, in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

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A summary of our stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	2006		2005		2004	
	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding, beginning of year	24,304,951	$ 24.36	17,134,684	$ 20.82	17,225,688	$ 16.31
Granted	2,066,000	32.48	10,121,250	29.20	4,190,000	31.64
Exercised	(1,481,946)	14.15	(905,228)	30.08	(2,142,450)	6.62
Forfeited and cancelled	(2,886,700)	25.63	(2,045,755)	25.82	(2,138,554)	19.87
Options outstanding, end of year	22,002,305	25.65	24,304,951	24.36	17,134,684	20.82
Exercisable at end of year	6,138,455	32.88	6,409,601	29.27	5,334,284	25.33

The tax benefit realized from share options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2006 was $10.6 million. Based on the average market value for the year ended December 31, 2006, the aggregate intrinsic value for the options outstanding was $180.1 million, of which $30.2 million was exercisable at the end of the period.

Exercise prices for options outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2006 are as follows:

		Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
		Number Outstanding as of December 31, 2006*	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable as of December 31, 2006	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
$ 2.13	$ 6.00	5,256,925	2.00	$ 5.97	552,925	$ 5.70
$ 6.01	$20.00	919,470	2.31	13.56	315,470	12.79
$ 20.01	$29.00	2,027,200	7.53	27.63	1,510,400	27.77
$ 29.01	$31.00	8,927,110	8.30	29.85	1,054,260	30.26
$ 31.01	$40.00	3,739,600	7.62	33.71	1,705,400	33.84
$ 40.01	$79.00	1,132,000	3.29	63.69	1,000,000	63.11
$ 2.13	$79.00	22,002,305	6.10	25.65	6,138,455	32.88

* These amounts include 5.5 million shares and 5.2 million shares outstanding pursuant to the 1999 LTIP and 2005 LTIP, respectively. Vesting of these options is contingent upon meeting certain long-term goals which management has determined are not probable as of December 31, 2006.

As of December 31, 2006, our total unrecognized compensation cost related to our non-performance based unvested stock options was $52.8 million. This cost is based on an assumed future forfeiture rate of 8.0% per year and will be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately three years.

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As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the grant date fair value of Restricted Share Units (performance and non-performance based) outstanding was as follows:

	2006		2005	
	Restricted Share Units *	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Restricted Share Units *	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Restricted Share Units outstanding, beginning of year	632,970	$ 29.46	—	$ —
Granted	327,496	33.30	696,303	29.32
Exercised	(20,000)	30.16		—
Forfeited	(100,668)	29.83	(63,333)	29.25
Restricted Share Units outstanding, end of year	839,798	30.90	632,970	29.46

* At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Restricted Share Units included 709,798 and 532,970 Restricted Performance Units outstanding pursuant to the 2005 LTIP, respectively. Vesting of these Restricted Performance Units is contingent upon meeting certain long-term goals which management has determined are not probable as of December 31, 2006.

4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	Depreciable Life (In Years)	As of December 31,	
		2006	2005
		(In thousands)	
Equipment leased to customers	2-5	$ 2,374,121	$ 1,781,373
EchoStar I	12	201,607	201,607
EchoStar II	12	228,694	228,694
EchoStar III	12	234,083	234,083
EchoStar IV — fully depreciated	N/A	78,511	78,511
EchoStar V	9	205,996	210,446
EchoStar VI	12	245,022	246,022
EchoStar VII	12	177,000	177,000
EchoStar VIII	12	175,801	175,801
EchoStar IX	12	127,376	127,376
EchoStar X	12	177,192	—
EchoStar XII	10	190,051	190,051
Satellites acquired under capital leases (Note 5)	10	551,628	551,628
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and other	1-10	938,856	733,520
Buildings and improvements	1-40	185,843	97,657
Land	—	7,204	7,518
Construction in progress	—	250,704	270,125
Total property and equipment		6,349,689	5,311,412
Accumulated depreciation		(2,849,534)	(2,104,997)
Property and equipment, net		$ 3,500,155	$ 3,206,415

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Construction in progress consists of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Progress amounts for satellite construction, including certain amounts prepaid under satellite service agreements, and launch costs	$197,386	$ 70,400
Regional digital broadcast operations centers	—	91,966
Software related projects	21,429	47,028
Other	31,889	60,731
Construction in progress	$250,704	$270,125

Depreciation and amortization expense consists of the following:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
		(In thousands)	
Equipment leased to customers	$ 686,125	$437,586	$213,092
Satellites	231,977	197,495	134,619
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and other	150,186	123,548	116,960
Identifiable intangible assets subject to amortization	36,677	37,877	25,679
Buildings and improvements	5,420	3,554	3,008
Total depreciation and amortization	$1,110,385	$800,060	$493,358

Cost of sales and operating expense categories included in our accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) do not include depreciation expense related to satellites or equipment leased to customers.

Our Satellites

We presently transmit programming from 14 satellites in geostationary orbit approximately 22,300 miles above the equator. Of these 11 are owned and three are leased. Each of the owned satellites had an original minimum useful life of at least 12 years. Two of the leased satellites are accounted for as capital leases pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases" ("SFAS 13") and are depreciated over the ten-year terms of the satellite service agreements. Our satellite fleet is a major component of our EchoStar DBS System. While we believe that overall our satellite fleet is generally in good condition, during 2006 and prior periods, certain satellites in our fleet have experienced anomalies, some of which have had a significant adverse impact on their commercial operation. We currently do not carry insurance for any of our owned in-orbit satellites. We believe we generally have in-orbit satellite capacity sufficient to recover, in a relatively short time frame, transmission of most of our critical programming in the event one of our in-orbit satellites were to fail. We could not, however, recover certain local markets, international and other niche programming in the event of such failure, with the extent of disruption dependent on the specific satellite experiencing the failure. Further, programming continuity cannot be assured in the event of multiple satellite losses.

EchoStar I. EchoStar I was launched during December 1995 and currently operates at the 148 degree orbital location. The satellite can operate up to 16 transponders at 130 watts per channel. During the second quarter of 2006, the satellite experienced anomalies resulting in the possible loss of two solar array strings. An investigation of the anomalies is continuing. The anomalies have not impacted commercial operation of the satellite to date. Even if permanent loss of the two solar array strings is confirmed, the original minimum 12-year design life of the satellite is not expected to be impacted since the satellite is equipped with a total of 104 solar array strings, only approximately 98 of which are required to assure full power availability for the design life of the satellite. However, there can be no assurance future anomalies will not cause further losses which could impact the remaining life or commercial operation of the satellite.

EchoStar II. EchoStar II was launched during September 1996 and currently operates at the 148 degree orbital location. The satellite can operate up to 16 transponders at 130 watts per channel. During February 2007, the satellite experienced an anomaly which prevented its north solar array from rotating. Functionality was restored through a backup system. The design life of the satellite has not been affected and the anomaly is not expected to

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result in the loss of power to the satellite. However, if the backup system fails, a partial loss of power would result which could impact the useful life or commercial operation of the satellite.

EchoStar III. EchoStar III was launched during October 1997 and currently operates at the 61.5 degree orbital location. The satellite was originally designed to operate a maximum of 32 transponders at approximately 120 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at over 230 watts per channel, and was equipped with a total of 44 transponders to provide redundancy. Prior to 2006, traveling wave tube amplifiers ("TWTA") anomalies caused 22 transponders to fail. During April and October 2006, further TWTA anomalies caused the failure of four additional transponders. As a result, a maximum of 18 transponders are currently available for use on EchoStar III, but due to redundancy switching limitations and specific channel authorizations, we can only operate 15 of the 19 FCC authorized frequencies we have the right to utilize at the 61.5 degree location. While we do not expect a large number of additional TWTAs to fail in any year, and the failures have not reduced the original minimum12-year design life of the satellite, it is likely that additional TWTA failures will occur from time to time in the future, and those failures will further impact commercial operation of the satellite.

EchoStar IV. EchoStar IV was launched during May 1998 and currently operates at the 77 degree orbital location, which is licensed by the government of Mexico to a venture in which we hold a minority interest. The satellite was originally designed to operate a maximum of 32 transponders at approximately 120 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at over 230 watts per channel. As a result of past TWTA failures, only six transponders are currently available for use and the satellite has been fully depreciated on our books. There can be no assurance that further material degradation, or total loss of use, of EchoStar IV will not occur in the immediate future.

EchoStar V. EchoStar V was launched during September 1999 and currently operates at the 129 degree orbital location. The satellite was originally designed with a minimum 12-year design life. As previously disclosed, momentum wheel failures in prior years, together with relocation of the satellite between orbital locations, resulted in increased fuel consumption. These issues have not impacted commercial operation of the satellite, but have reduced the remaining spacecraft life to less than two years as of December 31, 2006. Prior to 2006, EchoStar V also experienced anomalies resulting in the loss of six solar array strings. During July 2006, the satellite lost an additional solar array string. The solar array anomalies have not impacted commercial operation of the satellite to date. Since the satellite only has a remaining life of approximately two years, the solar array failures (which would normally have resulted in a reduction in the number of transponders to which power can be provided in later years), are not expected to reduce the current remaining life of the satellite. However, there can be no assurance that future anomalies will not cause further losses which could impact commercial operation, or the remaining life, of the satellite. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in "*Long-Lived Satellite Assets*" below.

EchoStar VI. EchoStar VI was launched during July 2000 and is currently stationed at the 110 degree orbital location as an in-orbit spare. The satellite was originally equipped with 108 solar array strings, approximately 102 of which are required to assure full power availability for the original minimum 12-year design life of the satellite. Prior to 2006, EchoStar VI experienced anomalies resulting in the loss of 15 solar array strings. During 2006, two additional solar array strings failed, reducing the number of functional solar array strings to 91. While the design life of the satellite has not been affected, commercial operability has been reduced. The satellite was designed to operate 32 transponders at approximately 125 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at approximately 225 watts per channel. The power reduction resulting from the solar array failures limits us to operation of a maximum of 26 transponders in standard power mode, or 13 transponders in high power mode currently. The number of transponders to which power can be provided is expected to continue to decline in the future at the rate of approximately one transponder every three years. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in "*Long-Lived Satellite Assets*" below.

EchoStar VII. EchoStar VII was launched during February 2002 and currently operates at the 119 degree orbital location. During March 2006, the satellite experienced an anomaly which resulted in the loss of a receiver. Service was quickly restored through a spare receiver. These receivers process signals sent from our uplink center, for transmission back to earth by the satellite. The design life of the satellite has not been affected and the anomaly is not expected to result in the loss of other receivers on the satellite. However, there can be no assurance future anomalies will not cause further receiver losses which could impact the useful life or commercial operation of the satellite. In the event the spare receiver placed in operation following the March 2006 anomaly also fails, there would be no impact to the satellite's ability to provide service to the continental United States ("CONUS") when

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operating in CONUS mode. However, we would lose one-fifth of the spot beam capacity when operating in spot beam mode.

EchoStar VIII. EchoStar VIII was launched during August 2002 and currently operates at the 110 degree orbital location. The satellite was designed to operate 32 transponders at approximately 120 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at approximately 240 watts per channel. EchoStar VIII also includes spot-beam technology. As previously disclosed, the satellite has experienced several anomalies since launch, but none have reduced the 12-year estimated useful life of the satellite. However, there can be no assurance that future anomalies will not cause further losses which could materially impact its commercial operation, or result in a total loss of the satellite.

We depend on EchoStar VIII to provide service to CONUS at least until such time as our EchoStar XI satellite has commenced commercial operation, which is currently expected during the second half of 2008. AMC-14, which is expected to commence commercial operation in early 2008, also has the capability to act as a backup for EchoStar VIII and could be launched to the 110 degree orbital location, if necessary. In the event that EchoStar VIII experienced a total or substantial failure, we could transmit many, but not all, of those channels from other in-orbit satellites.

EchoStar IX. EchoStar IX was launched during August 2003 and currently operates at the 121 degree orbital location. The satellite was designed to operate 32 FSS transponders operating at approximately 110 watts per channel, along with transponders that can provide services in the Ka-Band (a "Ka-band payload"). EchoStar IX provides expanded video and audio channels to DISH Network subscribers who install a specially-designed dish. The Ka-band spectrum is being used to test and verify potential future broadband initiatives and to implement those services. The satellite also includes a C-band payload which is owned by a third party. During the fourth quarter of 2006, EchoStar IX experienced the loss of one of its three momentum wheels, two of which are utilized during normal operations. A spare wheel was switched in at the time and the loss did not reduce the 12-year estimated useful life of the satellite. However, there can be no assurance future anomalies will not cause further losses, which could impact the remaining life or commercial operation of the satellite.

***EchoStar X*.** EchoStar X was launched during February 2006 and currently operates at the 110 degree orbital location. Its 49 spot beams use up to 42 active 140 watt TWTAs to provide standard and HD local channels, and other programming, to markets across the United States. In the event our EchoStar X satellite experienced a significant failure, we would lose the ability to deliver local network channels in many markets. While we would attempt to minimize the number of lost markets through the use of spare satellites and programming line up changes, some markets would be without local channels until a replacement satellite with similar spot beam capability could be launched and operational.

EchoStar XII. EchoStar XII was launched during July 2003 and currently operates at the 61.5 degree orbital location. The satellite was designed to operate 13 transponders at 270 watts per channel, in CONUS mode, or 22 spot beams using a combination of 135 and 65 watt TWTAs. We currently operate the satellite in CONUS mode. EchoStar XII has a total of 24 solar array circuits, approximately 22 of which are required to assure full power for the original minimum 12-year design life of the satellite. Prior to 2006, two solar array circuits failed, one of which was subsequently restored to partial use. During 2006, three additional solar array circuits failed. The cause of the failures is being investigated. While the design life of the satellite has not been affected, in future years the power loss will cause a reduction in the number of transponders which can be operated. The exact extent of this impact has not yet been determined. There can be no assurance future anomalies will not cause further losses, which could further impact commercial operation of the satellite or its useful life. See discussion of evaluation of impairment in "*Long-Lived Satellite Assets*" below.

Long-Lived Satellite Assets. We account for impairments of long-lived satellite assets in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "*Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*" ("SFAS 144"). SFAS 144 requires a long-lived asset or asset group to be tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Based on the guidance under SFAS 144, we evaluate our satellite fleet for recoverability as one asset group. While certain of the anomalies discussed above, and previously disclosed, may be considered to represent a significant adverse change in the physical condition of an individual satellite, based on the redundancy designed within each

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satellite and considering the asset grouping, these anomalies (none of which caused a loss of service to subscribers for an extended period) are not considered to be significant events that would require evaluation for impairment recognition pursuant to the guidance under SFAS 144. Unless and until a specific satellite is abandoned or otherwise determined to have no service potential, the net carrying amount related to the satellite would not be written off.

5. Long-Term Debt

Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008

On October 1, 2006, we redeemed the balance of our outstanding Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008. In accordance with the terms of the indenture governing the notes, the principal amount of the notes of $500.0 million was redeemed at 101.0%, for a total of $505.0 million. The premium paid of $5.0 million, along with unamortized debt issuance costs of $1.0 million, were recorded as charges to earnings in October 2006.

5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008

The 5 3/4% Senior Notes mature October 1, 2008. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 5 3/4% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

The 5 3/4% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

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The 5 3/4% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of EDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of EDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt;
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 5 3/4% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of EDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- pay dividends or make distribution on EDBS' capital stock or repurchase EDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 5 3/4% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011

The 6 3/8% Senior Notes mature October 1, 2011. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 6 3/8% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

The 6 3/8% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest.

The 6 3/8% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of EDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of EDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt;
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 6 3/8% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of EDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- pay dividends or make distribution on EDBS' capital stock or repurchase EDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 6 3/8% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof,

together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

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6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014

The 6 5/8% Senior Notes mature October 1, 2014. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 6 5/8% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

The 6 5/8% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest. Prior to October 1, 2007, we may also redeem up to 35% of each of the 6 5/8% Senior Notes at specified premiums with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings or capital contributions.

The 6 5/8% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of EDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of EDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt;
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 6 5/8% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of EDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- pay dividends or make distribution on EDBS' capital stock or repurchase EDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 6 5/8% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016

On February 2, 2006, we sold $1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of our ten-year, 7 1/8% Senior Notes due February 1, 2016. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 7 1/8% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on August 1, 2006. The proceeds from the sale of the notes were used to redeem our outstanding 9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009 and for other general corporate purposes.

The 7 1/8% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest. Prior to February 1, 2009, we may also redeem up to 35% of each of the 7 1/8% Senior Notes at specified premiums with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings or capital contributions.

The 7 1/8% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of EDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of EDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt;
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 7 1/8% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of EDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

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- incur additional debt;
- pay dividends or make distribution on EDBS' capital stock or repurchase EDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 7 1/8% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

7% Senior Notes due 2013

On October 18, 2006, we sold $500.0 million aggregate principal amount of our seven-year, 7% Senior Notes due October 1, 2013. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 7% and is payable semi-annually in cash, in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on April 1, 2007. The proceeds from the sale of the notes replaced the cash on hand that was used to redeem our outstanding Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008 on October 1, 2006.

The 7% Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, as defined in the related indenture, together with accrued and unpaid interest. Prior to October 1, 2009, we may also redeem up to 35% of each of the 7% Senior Notes at specified premiums with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings or capital contributions.

The 7% Senior Notes are:

- general unsecured senior obligations of EDBS;
- ranked equally in right of payment with all of EDBS' and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt;
- ranked effectively junior to our and the guarantors' current and future secured senior indebtedness up to the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

The indenture related to the 7% Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, impose limitations on the ability of EDBS and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional debt;
- pay dividends or make distribution on EDBS' capital stock or repurchase EDBS' capital stock;
- make certain investments;
- create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate with another company; and
- transfer and sell assets.

In the event of a change of control, as defined in the related indenture, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all or any part of a holder's 7% Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, to the date of repurchase.

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Capital Lease Obligations, Mortgages and Other Notes Payable

Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Satellites financed under capital lease obligations	$404,942	$438,062
8% note payable for EchoStar VII satellite vendor financing, payable over 13 years from launch	11,856	12,735
8% note payable for EchoStar IX satellite vendor financing, payable over 14 years from launch	8,659	9,141
6% note payable for EchoStar X satellite vendor financing, payable over 15 years from launch	13,955	
Mortgages and other unsecured notes payable due in installments through 2017 with interest rates ranging from approximately 2% to 13%	2,549	7,665
Total	441,961	467,603
Less current portion	(38,435)	(36,380)
Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable, net of current portion	$403,526	$431,223

Capital Lease Obligations

We currently lease three in-orbit satellites. Two of these satellites, discussed below, are accounted for as capital leases pursuant to SFAS 13 and are depreciated over the ten-year terms of the satellite service agreements.

AMC-15. We make monthly payments to SES Americom to lease all of the capacity on AMC 15, an FSS satellite, which commenced commercial operation during January 2005. The ten-year satellite service agreement is renewable by us on a year to year basis following the initial term, and provides us with certain rights to replacement satellites.

AMC-16. We also make monthly payments to SES Americom to lease all of the capacity on AMC 16, an FSS satellite, which commenced commercial operation during February 2005. The ten-year satellite service agreement is renewable by us on a year to year basis following the initial term, and provides us with certain rights to replacement satellites.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, we had $551.6 million capitalized for the estimated fair value of satellites acquired under capital leases included in "Property and equipment, net," with related accumulated depreciation of $108.5 million and $53.3 million, respectively. In our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), we recognized $55.2 million and $53.3 million in depreciation expense on satellites acquired under capital lease agreements during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. During 2004, we did not recognize any depreciation on the satellites acquired under these capital leases.

Future minimum lease payments under these capital lease obligations, together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2006 are as follows:

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For the Year Ending December 31,	
2007	$ 86,351
2008	86,351
2009	86,351
2010	86,351
2011	86,351
Thereafter	254,374
Total minimum lease payments	686,129
Less: Amount representing lease of the orbital location and estimated executory costs (primarily insurance and maintenance) including profit thereon, included in total minimum lease payments	(120,660)
Net minimum lease payments	565,469
Less: Amount representing interest	(160,527)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	404,942
Less: Current portion	(34,701)
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations	$ 370,241

Future maturities of our outstanding long-term debt, including the current portion, are summarized as follows:

	Payments due by period				
	Total	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011	Thereafter
			(In thousands)		
Long-term debt	$5,000,000	$ —	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$3,000,000
Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable	441,961	38,439	86,987	105,515	211,020
Total	$5,441,961	$38,439	$1,086,987	$1,105,515	$3,211,020

Interest on Long-Term Debt

We also have periodic cash interest requirements for our outstanding long-term debt securities, capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable. Future maturities of these requirements are summarized as follows:

	Payments due by period				
	Total	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011	Thereafter
			(In thousands)		
Long-term debt	$2,222,767	$327,829	$601,344	$543,809	$749,785
Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable	177,196	36,321	62,388	46,093	32,394
Total	$2,399,963	$364,150	$663,732	$589,902	$782,179

Interest on Long-Term Debt

	Semi-Annual Payment Dates	Annual Debt Service Requirements
5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	April 1 and October 1	$ 57,500,000
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	April 1 and October 1	$ 63,750,000
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	April 1 and October 1	$ 66,250,000
7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016	February 1 and August 1	$106,875,000
7 % Senior Notes due 2013	April 1 and October 1	$ 35,000,000

Our ability to meet our debt service requirements will depend on, among other factors, the successful execution of our business strategy, which is subject to uncertainties and contingencies beyond our control.

Guarantees

The repayment obligations of EDBS under the vendor financings for EchoStar IV, EchoStar VII and EchoStar X are guaranteed by EchoStar. The maximum potential future payments under these guarantees are equal to the respective amounts of outstanding principal and accrued interest.

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6. Income Taxes

As of December 31, 2006, we had net operating loss carryforwards ("NOL's") for federal income tax purposes of $607.7 million and tax benefits related to credit carryforwards of $42.0 million. We have recorded in 2006, tax benefits for state NOL carryforwards of $11.3 million. The NOL's begin to expire in the year 2020 and credit carryforwards will begin to expire in the year 2010.

Our income tax policy is to record the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and amounts reported in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, as well as probable operating loss, tax credit and other carryforwards. We follow the guidelines set forth in SFAS 109 regarding the recoverability of any tax assets recorded on the balance sheet and provide any necessary valuation allowances as required. In accordance with SFAS 109, we periodically evaluate our need for a valuation allowance. Determining necessary valuation allowances requires us to make assessments about historical financial information as well as the timing of future events, including the probability of expected future taxable income and available tax planning opportunities. During the second quarter of 2005, we concluded the recoverability of certain of our deferred tax assets was more likely than not and accordingly reversed the portion of the valuation allowance which was no longer required. As of December 31, 2006, there remains $0.2 million of valuation allowance which relates to deferred tax assets for credit carryforwards and state income tax net operating losses which begin to expire in the year 2010.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Federal NOL includes amounts related to tax deductions for exercised options that have been allocated directly to contributed capital for exercised stock option totaling $280.3 million and $273.3 million, respectively.

Stock option compensation expenses for which an estimated deferred tax benefit was previously recorded exceeded the actual tax deductions allowed during 2006 and 2005. Tax charges associated with the reversal of the prior tax benefit have been reported in "Additional paid-in capital" in accordance with APB 25 and SFAS 123R. During 2006 and 2005, charges of $(1.1) million and $12.9 million, respectively, were made to additional paid-in capital.

EDBS and its domestic subsidiaries join with EchoStar in filing U.S. consolidated federal income tax returns and, in some states, combined or consolidated returns. The federal and state income tax provisions or benefits recorded by EDBS are generally those that would have been recorded if EDBS and its domestic subsidiaries had filed returns as a consolidated group independent of EchoStar. Cash is due and paid to EchoStar based on amounts that would be payable based on EDBS consolidated or combined group filings. Amounts are receivable from EchoStar on a basis similar to when they would be receivable from the IRS or other state taxing authorities. The amounts payable as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were $35.7 million, $20.3 million, and $2.7 million, respectively.

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The components of the (provision for) benefit from income taxes are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
		(In thousands)	
Current (provision) benefit:			
Federal	$ (21,418)	$ (18,908)	$ (1,307)
State	(35,764)	(15,364)	(6,421)
Foreign	(1,520)	(1,701)	(383)
	(58,702)	(35,973)	(8,111)
Deferred (provision) benefit:			
Federal	(310,688)	(319,304)	(103,001)
State	24,817	(9,754)	(6,719)
Decrease (increase) in valuation allowance	11,109	472,305	106,766
	(274,762)	143,247	(2,954)
Total benefit (provision)	$(333,464)	$ 107,274	$ (11,065)

The actual tax provisions for 2006, 2005 and 2004 reconcile to the amounts computed by applying the statutory Federal tax rate to income before taxes as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
		% of pre-tax (income)/loss	
Statutory rate	(35.0)	(35.0)	(35.0)
State income taxes, net of Federal benefit	(0.8)	(1.6)	(2.8)
Foreign taxes and income not U. S. taxable	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Stock option compensation	—	(0.4)	(0.5)
Deferred tax asset adjustment for filed returns	(0.9)	1.9	0.6
Other	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Decrease (increase) in valuation allowance	1.2	45.9	34.4
Total benefit (provision) for income taxes	(35.7)	10.4	(3.6)

The year ended December 31, 2006 includes a credit of $6.7 million related to the recognition of state net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") for prior periods. In addition, the year ended December 31, 2006, includes a credit of $4.8 million related to amended state filings. The income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2005 included credits of $185.2 million and $287.1 million to our provision for income taxes resulting from the reversal and current year activity, respectively, of our recorded valuation allowance.

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The temporary differences, which give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
NOL, credit and other carryforwards	$ 283,792	$ 609,403
Unrealized losses on investments	2,733	1,844
Accrued expenses	13,431	8,387
Stock compensation	9,990	2,249
Deferred revenue	48,873	53,098
Other	47,355	9,628
Total deferred tax assets	406,174	684,609
Valuation allowance	(249)	(11,358)
Deferred tax asset after valuation allowance	405,925	673,251
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Equity method investments	(18,428)	(19,539)
Depreciation and amortization	(418,116)	(430,133)
State taxes net of federal tax effect	(7,275)	(23,455)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(443,819)	(473,127)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	$ (37,894)	$ 200,124
Current portion of net deferred tax asset (liability)	$ 280,325	$ 416,787
Noncurrent portion of net deferred tax asset (liability)	(318,219)	(216,663)
Total net deferred tax asset (liability)	$ (37,894)	$ 200,124

7. Employee Benefit Plans

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

During 1997, EchoStar's Board of Directors and stockholders approved an employee stock purchase plan (the "ESPP"), effective beginning October 1, 1997. During 2006, this plan was amended for the purpose of registering an additional 1,000,000 shares of Class A common stock and was approved by the stockholders at EchoStar's Annual Meeting held on May 11, 2006 by the requisite vote of stockholders. Under the ESPP, EchoStar is now authorized to issue a total of 1,800,000 shares of Class A common stock. Substantially all full-time employees who have been employed by EchoStar for at least one calendar quarter are eligible to participate in the ESPP. Employee stock purchases are made through payroll deductions. Under the terms of the ESPP, employees may not deduct an amount which would permit such employee to purchase EchoStar's capital stock under all of EchoStar's stock purchase plans at a rate which would exceed $25,000 in fair value of capital stock in any one year. The purchase price of the stock is 85% of the closing price of EchoStar's Class A common stock on the last business day of each calendar quarter in which such shares of Class A common stock are deemed sold to an employee under the ESPP. The ESPP shall terminate upon the first to occur of (i) October 1, 2007 or (ii) the date on which the ESPP is terminated by EchoStar's Board of Directors. During 2006, 2005 and 2004 employees purchased approximately 89,000, 97,000, and 78,000 shares of EchoStar's Class A common stock through the ESPP, respectively.

401(k) Employee Savings Plan

EchoStar sponsors a 401(k) Employee Savings Plan (the "401(k) Plan") for eligible employees. Voluntary employee contributions to the 401(k) Plan may be matched 50% by EchoStar, subject to a maximum annual contribution by EchoStar of $1,000 per employee. Forfeitures of unvested participant balances which are retained by the 401(k) Plan may be used to fund matching and discretionary contributions. Expense recognized related to matching 401(k) contributions, net of forfeitures, totaled $2.1 million and $0.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. We did not recognize any expense related to matching 401(k) contributions during the year ended December 31, 2004, as 401(k) Plan forfeitures were sufficient to fund all of EchoStar's matching contributions.

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EchoStar also may make an annual discretionary contribution to the plan with approval by its Board of Directors, subject to the maximum deductible limit provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. These contributions may be made in cash or in EchoStar's stock. Discretionary stock contributions, net of forfeitures, were $17.8 million, $15.4 million and $12.8 million relating to the 401(k) Plan years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

Future maturities of our contractual obligations are summarized as follows:

	Payments due by period				
	Total	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011	Thereafter
			(In thousands)		
Satellite-related obligations	$1,867,272	$ 180,168	$297,581	$268,929	$1,120,594
Operating lease obligations	87,048	31,417	37,468	14,600	3,563
Purchase obligations	1,258,289	934,780	294,219	29,290	—
Total	$3,212,609	$1,146,365	$629,268	$312,819	$1,124,157

Satellite-Related Obligations

Satellites under Construction. EchoStar has entered into contracts to construct new satellites which are contractually scheduled to be completed within the next three years. Future commitments related to these satellites are included in the table above under "Satellite-related obligations" except where noted below.

- During 2004, EchoStar has entered into a contract for the construction of EchoStar XI which is expected to be completed in 2007. However, the launch could be delayed until the second half of 2008 as a result of problems currently being experienced by the launch provider, Sea Launch.
- During 2004 and 2005, EchoStar has entered into contracts for the construction of four additional SSL Ka and/or Ku extended band satellites which are expected to be completed during 2008 and 2009.
- During January 2007, EchoStar has entered into a contract for the construction of EchoStar XIV which is expected to be completed during 2009. Future commitments related to this satellite are not included in the table above.

Leased Satellites. In addition to our lease of the AMC-15 and AMC-16 satellites (Note 5), we have also entered into satellite service agreements to lease capacity on other satellites discussed below. Future commitments related to these satellites are included in the table above under "Satellite-related obligations."

- We are currently leasing all of the capacity on an existing in-orbit FSS satellite, AMC-2, at the 85 degree orbital location. Our lease of this satellite is expected to continue through 2007 and has been accounted for as an operating lease.
- An SES Americom DBS satellite ("AMC-14") which is currently expected to launch during late 2007 and commence commercial operation at an orbital location to be determined at a future date. The initial ten-year lease for all of the capacity on the satellite will be accounted for as a capital lease. The satellite is being equipped with transmit antennas optimized for multiple orbital locations, providing greater backup flexibility in the event certain other in-orbit satellites fail.
- A Telesat FSS satellite ("Anik F3") which is currently expected to launch during the second quarter of 2007. We are required to make monthly payments for the 15-year period following commencement of commercial operation. We will account for the Telesat Anik F3 satellite agreement as a capital lease.

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- A Canadian DBS satellite ("Ciel 2") which is currently expected to launch during 2009 and commence commercial operation at the 129 degree orbital location. Our initial ten-year term lease for at least 50% capacity on the satellite will be accounted for as a capital lease.

In certain circumstances the dates on which we are obligated to make these payments could be delayed. These amounts will increase to the extent we procure insurance for the satellites or contract for the construction, launch or lease of additional satellites. Further, as of December 31, 2006, we had not procured launches for five of the above satellites. Our obligations will increase as we procure launches for these satellites.

Purchase Obligations

Our 2007 purchase obligations primarily consist of binding purchase orders for EchoStar receiver systems and related equipment, and for products and services related to the operation of our DISH Network. Our purchase obligations also include certain guaranteed fixed contractual commitments to purchase programming content.

Programming Contracts

In the normal course of business, we have also entered into numerous contracts to purchase programming content whereby our payment obligations are fully contingent on the number of subscribers to which we provide the respective content. These programming commitments are not included in the table above. The terms of our contracts typically range from one to ten years. Our programming expenses will continue to increase to the extent we are successful growing our subscriber base. Programming expenses are included in "Subscriber-related expenses" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Rent Expense

Total rent expense for operating leases approximated $68.5 million, $66.1 million, and $56.0 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Patents and Intellectual Property

Many entities, including some of our competitors, now have and may in the future obtain patents and other intellectual property rights that cover or affect products or services directly or indirectly related to those that we offer. We may not be aware of all patents and other intellectual property rights that our products may potentially infringe. Damages in patent infringement cases can include a tripling of actual damages in certain cases. Further, we cannot estimate the extent to which we may be required in the future to obtain licenses with respect to patents held by others and the availability and cost of any such licenses. Various parties have asserted patent and other intellectual property rights with respect to components within our direct broadcast satellite system. We cannot be certain that these persons do not own the rights they claim, that our products do not infringe on these rights, that we would be able to obtain licenses from these persons on commercially reasonable terms or, if we were unable to obtain such licenses, that we would be able to redesign our products to avoid infringement.

Contingencies

Distant Network Litigation

On October 20, 2006, a District Court in Florida entered a permanent nationwide injunction prohibiting us from offering distant network channels to consumers effective December 1, 2006. Distant networks are ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox network channels which originate outside the community where the consumer who wants to view them, lives. We have turned off all of our distant network channels and are no longer in the distant network business. Termination of these channels resulted in, among other things, a small reduction in average monthly revenue per subscriber and free cash flow, and a temporary increase in subscriber churn. The plaintiffs in that litigation allege that we are in violation of the Court's injunction and have appealed a District Court decision finding that we are not in violation. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of that appeal.

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Superguide

During 2000, Superguide Corp. ("Superguide") filed suit against us, DirecTV, Thomson and others in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, Asheville Division, alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,038,211 (the '211 patent), 5,293,357 (the '357 patent) and 4,751,578 (the '578 patent) which relate to certain electronic program guide functions, including the use of electronic program guides to control VCRs. Superguide sought injunctive and declaratory relief and damages in an unspecified amount.

On summary judgment, the District Court ruled that none of the asserted patents were infringed by us. These rulings were appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. During 2004, the Federal Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part the District Court's findings and remanded the case back to the District Court for further proceedings. In 2005, SuperGuide indicated that it would no longer pursue infringement allegations with respect to the '211 and '357 patents and those patents have now been dismissed from the suit. The District Court subsequently entered judgment of non-infringement in favor of all defendants as to the '211 and '357 patents and ordered briefing on Thomson's license defense as to the '578 patent. During December 2006, the District Court found that there were disputed issues of fact regarding Thomson's license defense, and ordered a trial solely addressed to that issue for March 2007. We also requested leave to add a license defense as to the '578 patent in view of a new (at the time) license we obtained from a third-party licensed by Superguide. Activity in the case as to us is suspended pending resolution of the Thomson license defense issue.

We examined the '578 patent and believe that it is not infringed by any of our products or services. We will continue to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly electronic programming guide and related features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C.

In 2001, Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C. ("Broadcast Innovation") filed a lawsuit against us, DirecTV, Thomson Consumer Electronics and others in Federal District Court in Denver, Colorado. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 6,076,094 (the '094 patent) and 4,992,066 (the '066 patent). The '094 patent relates to certain methods and devices for transmitting and receiving data along with specific formatting information for the data. The '066 patent relates to certain methods and devices for providing the scrambling circuitry for a pay television system on removable cards. We examined these patents and believe that they are not infringed by any of our products or services. Subsequently, DirecTV and Thomson settled with Broadcast Innovation leaving us as the only defendant.

During 2004, the judge issued an order finding the '066 patent invalid. Also in 2004, the Court ruled the '094 invalid in a parallel case filed by Broadcast Innovation against Charter and Comcast. In 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit ("CAFC") overturned this finding of invalidity and remanded the case back to the District Court. During June 2006, Charter filed a reexamination request with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The Court has stayed the case pending reexamination. Our case remains stayed pending resolution of the Charter case.

We intend to continue to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Tivo Inc.

During April 2006, a Texas jury concluded that certain of our digital video recorders, or DVRs, infringed a patent held by Tivo. The Texas court subsequently issued an injunction prohibiting us from offering DVR functionality. A Court of Appeals has stayed that injunction during the pendency of our appeal.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" ("SFAS 5"), we recorded a total reserve of $94.0 million in "Tivo litigation expense" on our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations to reflect the jury verdict, supplemental damages and pre-judgment interest awarded by the Texas court through September 8, 2006. Based on our current analysis of the case, including the appellate record and other factors, we believe it is more likely than not that we will prevail on appeal. Consequently, we are not recording additional amounts for supplemental damages or interest subsequent to the September 8, 2006 judgment date. If the verdict is upheld on appeal, the $94.0 million amount would increase by approximately $35.0 million through 2007.

If the verdict is upheld on appeal and we are not able to successfully implement alternative technology (including the successful defense of any challenge that such technology infringes Tivo's patent), we would owe substantial additional damages and we could also be prohibited from distributing DVRs, or be required to modify or eliminate certain user-friendly DVR features that we currently offer to consumers. In that event we would be at a significant disadvantage to our competitors who could offer this functionality and, while we would attempt to provide that functionality through other manufacturers, the adverse affect on our business could be material.

Acacia

In June 2004, Acacia Media Technologies ("Acacia") filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit also named DirecTV, Comcast, Charter, Cox and a number of smaller cable companies as defendants. Acacia is an intellectual property holding company which seeks to license the patent portfolio that it has acquired. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,132,992 (the '992 patent), 5,253,275 (the '275 patent), 5,550,863 (the '863 patent), 6,002,720 (the '720 patent) and 6,144,702 (the '702 patent). The '992, '863, '720 and '702 patents have been asserted against us.

The patents relate to various systems and methods related to the transmission of digital data. The '992 and '702 patents have also been asserted against several Internet content providers in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. During 2004 and 2005, the Court issued Markman rulings which found that the '992 and '702 patents were not as broad as Acacia had contended, and that certain terms in the '702 patent were indefinite. During April 2006, EchoStar and other defendants asked the Court to rule that the claims of the '702 patent are invalid and not infringed. That motion is pending. In June and September 2006, the Court held Markman hearings on the '992, '863, '720 and '275 patents, and issued a ruling during December 2006. We believe the decision is generally favorable to us, but we can not predict whether it will result in dismissal of the case.

Acacia's various patent infringement cases have been consolidated for pre-trial purposes in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Forgent

In July 2005, Forgent Networks, Inc. ("Forgent") filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit also named DirecTV, Charter, Comcast, Time Warner Cable, Cable One and Cox as defendants. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent No. 6,285,746 (the '746 patent).

The '746 patent discloses a video teleconferencing system which utilizes digital telephone lines. We have examined this patent and do not believe that it is infringed by any of our products or services. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe this patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. Trial is currently scheduled for May 2007 in Tyler, Texas. On October 2, 2006, the Patent and Trademark Office granted our petition for reexamination of the '746 patent. On October 27, 2006, the Patent and Trademark Office issued its initial office action rejecting all of the claims of the '746 patent in light of several prior art references. Forgent will have an opportunity to challenge

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

the initial office action. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Finisar Corporation

Finisar Corporation ("Finisar") recently obtained a $100.0 million verdict in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against DirecTV for patent infringement. Finisar alleged that DirecTV's electronic program guide and other elements of its system infringe United States Patent No. 5,404,505 (the '505 patent).

On July 10, 2006, we, together with NagraStar LLC, filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against Finisar that asks the Court to declare that they and we do not infringe, and have not infringed, any valid claim of the '505 patent. Trial is not currently scheduled. We intend to vigorously defend our rights in this action. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe this patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to modify our system architecture. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Trans Video

In August 2006, Trans Video Electronic, Ltd. ("Trans Video") filed a patent infringement action against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,903,621 (the '621 patent) and 5,991,801 (the '801 patent). The patents relate to various methods related to the transmission of digital data by satellite. Trial has been set for July 2008. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Retailer Class Actions

During 2000, lawsuits were filed by retailers in Colorado state and federal court attempting to certify nationwide classes on behalf of certain of our satellite hardware retailers. The plaintiffs are requesting the Courts declare certain provisions of, and changes to, alleged agreements between us and the retailers invalid and unenforceable, and to award damages for lost incentives and payments, charge backs, and other compensation. We are vigorously defending against the suits and have asserted a variety of counterclaims. The federal court action has been stayed during the pendency of the state court action. We filed a motion for summary judgment on all counts and against all plaintiffs. The plaintiffs filed a motion for additional time to conduct discovery to enable them to respond to our motion. The Court granted limited discovery which ended during 2004. The plaintiffs claimed we did not provide adequate disclosure during the discovery process. The Court agreed, and recently denied our motion for summary judgment as a result. A trial date has not been set. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Enron Commercial Paper Investment

During October 2001, we received approximately $40.0 million from the sale of Enron commercial paper to a third party broker. That commercial paper was ultimately purchased by Enron. During November 2003, an action was commenced in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, against approximately 100 defendants, including us, who invested in Enron's commercial paper. The complaint alleges that Enron's October 2001 purchase of its commercial paper was a fraudulent conveyance and voidable preference under bankruptcy laws. We dispute these allegations. We typically invest in commercial paper and notes which are rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. At the time of our investment in Enron commercial paper, it was considered to be high quality and low risk. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the suit or determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

Riyad Alshuaibi

During 2002, Riyad Alshuaibi filed suit against Michael Kelly, one of our executive officers, Kelly Broadcasting Systems, Inc. ("KBS"), and EchoStar in the District Court of New Jersey. Plaintiff alleged breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, fraud, negligence, and unjust enrichment resulting in damages in excess of $50.0 million. We denied the allegations of plaintiff's complaint. On October 26, 2006, we reached a settlement which did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

Other

In addition to the above actions, we are subject to various other legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of business. In our opinion, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to any of these actions is unlikely to materially affect our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

9. Financial Information for Subsidiary Guarantors

EchoStar DBS Corporation's senior notes are fully, unconditionally and jointly and severally guaranteed by all of our subsidiaries other than minor subsidiaries, as defined by Securities and Exchange regulations. The stand alone entity EchoStar DBS Corporation has no independent assets or operations. Therefore, supplemental financial information on a condensed consolidating basis of the guarantor subsidiaries is not required. There are no restrictions on our ability to obtain cash dividends or other distributions of funds from the guarantor subsidiaries, except those imposed by applicable law.

10. Segment Reporting

Financial Data by Business Unit

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, "Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information" ("SFAS 131") establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments in annual financial statements of public business enterprises and requires that those enterprises report selected information about operating segments in interim financial reports issued to stockholders. Operating segments are components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available and regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker(s) of an enterprise. Total assets by segment have not been specified because the information is not available to the chief operating decision-maker. Under this definition we currently operate as two business units. The All Other category consists of revenue, expenses and net income (loss) from other operating segments for which the disclosure requirements of SFAS 131 do not apply.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

	DISH Network	EchoStar Technologies Corporation	All Other	Eliminations	ECC Consolidated Total	Other EchoStar Activities (1)	EDBS And Subsidiaries
Year Ended December 31, 2006							
Total revenue	$9,514,347	$186,984	$146,190	$(29,035)	$9,818,486	$ (5,739)	$9,812,747
Depreciation and amortization	1,038,744	4,546	71,004	—	1,114,294	(3,909)	1,110,385
Total costs and expenses	8,326,513	219,299	84,338	(29,035)	8,601,115	1,068	8,602,183
Interest income	123,995	4	2,402	—	126,401	(4,528)	121,873
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(457,149)	(74)	(927)	—	(458,150)	68,157	(389,993)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(310,408)	22,887	(27,222)	—	(314,743)	(18,721)	(333,464)
Net income (loss)	581,342	(9,498)	36,428	—	608,272	(7,215)	601,057
Year Ended December 31, 2005							
Total revenue	$8,172,592	$174,195	$113,899	$(13,511)	$8,447,175	$ (4,006)	$8,443,169
Depreciation and amortization	744,624	4,597	56,352	—	805,573	(5,513)	800,060
Total costs and expenses	7,039,054	190,479	63,905	(13,511)	7,279,927	(4,528)	7,275,399
Interest income	42,316	—	1,202	—	43,518	(8,877)	34,641
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(372,752)	(105)	(987)	—	(373,844)	68,579	(305,265)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	514,048	(2,712)	(3,887)	—	507,449	(400,175)	107,274
Net income (loss)	1,487,467	(19,097)	46,170	—	1,514,540	(377,927)	1,136,613
Year Ended December 31, 2004							
Total revenue	$6,937,118	$125,881	$104,340	$ (8,868)	$7,158,471	$ (8,188)	$7,150,283
Depreciation and amortization	449,482	6,718	49,361	—	505,561	(12,203)	493,358
Total costs and expenses	6,232,536	154,147	77,351	(8,868)	6,455,166	(18,857)	6,436,309
Interest income	41,717	—	570	—	42,287	(11,678)	30,609
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(504,612)	(133)	(987)	—	(505,732)	72,368	(433,364)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(11,464)	(385)	240	—	(11,609)	544	(11,065)
Net income (loss)	215,812	(28,767)	27,724	—	214,769	84,644	299,413

(1) "Other EchoStar Activities" represents the activity of affiliates consolidated in ECC's consolidated financial statements but not included in our consolidated financial statements.

Geographic Information and Transactions with Major Customers

	United States	International (In thousands)	Total
Long-lived assets, including FCC authorizations			
2006	$ 4,392,760	$ 2,528	$4,395,288
2005	$ 4,135,383	$ 2,860	$4,138,243
Revenue			
2006	$ 9,752,078	$ 60,669	$9,812,747

2005	$ 8,401,273	$ 41,896	$8,443,169
2004	$ 7,103,735	$ 46,548	$7,150,283

Revenues are attributed to geographic regions based upon the location from where the sale originated. United States revenue includes transactions with both United States and customers abroad. International revenue includes transactions with customers in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Revenues from these customers are included within the All Other operating segment.

During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, United States revenue included export sales to one international customer which totaled $186.6 million, $178.4 million and $125.3 million, respectively. These international sales accounted for approximately 1.9%, 2.1% and 1.8% of our total revenue during each of the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Revenues from these customers are included within the EchoStar Technologies Corporation operating segment.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

11. Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Our valuation and qualifying accounts as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Balance at End of Year
		(In thousands)		
Year ended December 31, 2006:				
Assets:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 8,799	$68,643	$(63,237)	$14,205
Reserve for inventory	9,987	10,093	(7,340)	12,740
Year ended December 31, 2005:				
Assets:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 8,429	$57,340	$(56,970)	$ 8,799
Reserve for inventory	10,221	3,917	$ (4,151)	9,987
Year ended December 31, 2004:				
Assets:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 8,152	$65,710	$(65,433)	$ 8,429
Reserve for inventory	6,764	8,266	(4,809)	10,221

12. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Our quarterly results of operations are summarized as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
		(In thousands) (Unaudited)		
Year ended December 31, 2006:				
Total revenue(1)	$2,298,768	$2,465,438	$2,471,234	$2,577,307(2)
Operating income	273,905	347,489	275,547	313,623(2)
Net income (loss)	114,841	181,291	134,163	170,762(2)
Year ended December 31, 2005:				
Total revenue	$2,023,676	$2,094,347	$2,127,207	$2,197,939
Operating income	291,712	333,959	291,584	250,515
Net income (loss)	325,669	427,245	229,918	153,781

(1) Effective the fourth quarter of 2006, we reclassified certain amounts for the three months ended March 31, June 30 and September 30, 2006 resulting in an increase of $9.7 million, $7.5 million and $3.9 million, respectively, in "Total revenue" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Net Income for the periods was not affected.

(2) "Total revenue" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three months ended December 31, 2006 reflects a $13.8 million out of period pre-tax adjustment for payments received from subscribers during the first nine months of the year. This adjustment was not material to all prior periods presented and did not impact our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the year ended December 31, 2006.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

13. Related Party Transactions

During December 2006 and September 2005, we paid dividends of approximately $400.0 million and $200.0 million to EOC, respectively. In addition, during 2005, we advanced EchoStar approximately $139.6 million for general corporate purposes.

During 2006, we purchased EchoStar X from EchoStar Orbital Corporation II ("EOC II"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ECC, and our affiliate, for its fair value of approximately $338.3 million. We assumed $15.0 million in vendor financing and the difference, or $323.3 million, was paid to our affiliate. We recorded the satellite at EOC II's carrying value of $177.2 million and recorded the difference, or $161.1 million, as a capital distribution to our parent company, EchoStar Orbital Corporation.

EchoStar owns 50% of NagraStar L.L.C. ("NagraStar"), a joint venture that is our exclusive provider of encryption and related security systems intended to assure that only paying customers have access to our programming. Because EchoStar is not required to consolidate NagraStar, but it does have the ability to significantly influence its operating policies, EchoStar accounted for its investment in NagraStar under the equity method of accounting for all periods presented. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we purchased security access devices from NagraStar of $55.8 million, $121.4 million and $123.8 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, amounts payable to NagraStar totaled $3.3 million and $3.9 million, respectively. Additionally, as of December 31, 2006, we were committed to purchase $35.5 million of security access devices from NagraStar.

We purchase certain programming content from Satellite Communications Operating Corporation ("SCOC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ECC, and our affiliate. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we paid SCOC $10.4 million, $11.6 million, and $13.2 million, respectively, for programming services. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, there were no amounts payable to SCOC.

We lease transponders and provide certain other services to Transponder Encryption Services Corporation ("TESC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ECC, and our affiliate. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we recognized $138.3 million, $124.6 million and $114.9 million, respectively, of revenues from TESC for leasing and other services. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, amounts payable to TESC were $125.9 million and $51.0 million, respectively.

We purchase research and development services from Eldon Technologies Ltd ("Eldon"), a wholly-owned international subsidiary of ECC, and our affiliate. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we incurred approximately $15.4 million, $12.0 million and $8.9 million, respectively, of research and development expense related to work performed by Eldon. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, amounts payable to Eldon were $2.7 million and $1.1 million, respectively.

14. Subsequent Events

During February 2007, we began participating in an FCC Auction for licenses in the 1.4 GHz band. Through February 26, 2007, we were the provisional winning bidder for licenses totaling approximately $52.0 million and we may continue to bid on the licenses available in the Auction through its conclusion.

On February 15, 2007, EchoStar redeemed all of its outstanding 5 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2008 at a redemption price of 101.643% of the principal amount, or $1.016 billion, plus accrued interest through the redemption date of $14.4 million. On February 15, 2007, we paid a dividend of approximately $1.031 billion to EchoStar to fund the payment of this redemption.

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1(a)*	Articles of Incorporation of EDBS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(a) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-31929).
3.1(b)*	Certificate of Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of EchoStar DBS Corporation, dated as of August 25, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1(b) to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EDBS for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No.333-31929).
3.1(c)*	Bylaws of EDBS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(b) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-31929).
4.1*	Indenture, relating to EDBS 5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008, dated as of October 2, 2003, between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
4.2*	Indenture, relating to EDBS 6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011, dated as of October 2, 2003, between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
4.3*	First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the 5 3/4% Senior Notes Due 2008, dated as of December 31, 2003 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

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Exhibit No.	Description
4.4*	First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the 6 3/8% Senior Notes Due 2011, dated as of December 31, 2003 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
4.5*	Indenture, relating to the 6 5/8% Senior Notes Due 2014, dated October 1, 2004 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed October 1, 2004, Commission File No. 0-26176.)
4.6*	Indenture, relating to the 7 1/8% Senior Notes Due 2016, dated as of February 2, 2006 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed February 3, 2006, Commission File No.0-26176).
4.7*	Indenture, relating to the 7% Senior Notes Due 2013, dated as of October 18, 2006 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed October 18, 2006, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.1*	Form of Satellite Launch Insurance Declarations (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Dish Ltd., Registration No. 33-81234).
10.2*	Manufacturing Agreement, dated as of March 22, 1995, between HTS and SCI Technology, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Dish Ltd., Commission File No. 33-81234). **
10.3*	EchoStar 1995 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of EchoStar, Registration No. 33-91276).**
10.4*	Amended and Restated EchoStar 1999 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to EchoStar's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated August 24, 2005).**
10.5*	2002 Class B CEO Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to EchoStar's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated April 9, 2002).**
10.6*	Agreement between HTS, ESC and ExpressVu Inc., dated January 8, 1997, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 1996, as amended, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.7*	Agreement to Form NagraStar L.L.C., dated as of June 23, 1998, by and between Kudelski S.A., EchoStar and ESC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 1998, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.8*	License and OEM Manufacturing Agreement, dated July 1, 2002, between EchoStar Satellite Corporation, EchoStar Technologies Corporation and Thomson multimedia, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2002, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.9*	Amendment No. 19 to License and OEM Manufacturing Agreement, dated July 1, 2002, between EchoStar Satellite Corporation, EchoStar Technologies Corporation and Thomson multimedia, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.57 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2002, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.10*	Satellite Service Agreement, dated as of March 21, 2003, between SES Americom, Inc., EchoStar Satellite Corporation and EchoStar Communications Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.11*	Amendment No. 1 to Satellite Service Agreement dated March 31, 2003 between SES Americom Inc. and

EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.12*	Satellite Service Agreement dated as of August 13, 2003 between SES Americom Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.13*	Satellite Service Agreement, dated February 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.14*	Amendment No. 1 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated March 10, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.15*	Amendment No. 3 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated February 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.16*	Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated February 4, 2004, between Telesat Canada and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.17*	Letter Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated March 25, 2004, between Telesat Canada and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.18*	Amendment No. 2 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated April 30, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.19*	Second Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated May 5, 2004, between Telesat Canada and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.20*	Third Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated October 12, 2004, between Telesat Canada and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.21*	Amendment No. 4 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated October 21, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.22*	Amendment No. 3 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated November 19, 2004 between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.23*	Amendment No. 5 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated November 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.24*	Amendment No. 6 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated December 20, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).
10.25*	Description of the 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan dated January 26, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.26*	Description of the 2005 Cash Incentive Plan dated January 22, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**
10.27*	Settlement Agreement and Release effective February 25, 2005 between EchoStar Satellite L.L.C., EchoStar DBS Corporation and the insurance carriers for the EchoStar IV satellite (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.28*	Amendment No. 4 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated April 6, 2005, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.29*	Amendment No. 5 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated June 20, 2005, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).
10.30*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Form A) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.31*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Form B) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.32*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Form A) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.33*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Form B) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.34*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement (1999 Long-Term Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.5 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.35*	Nonqualifying Stock Option Agreement (2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.7 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.36*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.8 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.37*	Description of the 2006 Cash Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, Commission File No.0-26176).
31.1 •	Section 302 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
31.2 •	Section 302 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.
32.1 •	Section 906 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
32.2 •	Section 906 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

• Filed herewith.

* Incorporated by reference.

** Constitutes a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Section 302 Certification

I, Charles W. Ergen, certify that:

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

Date: March 6, 2007

/s/ Charles W. Ergen
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Section 302 Certification

I, Bernard L. Han, certify that:

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

Date: March 6, 2007

/s/ Bernard L. Han
Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Section 906 Certification

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of EchoStar DBS Corporation (the "Company"), hereby certifies that to the best of his knowledge the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 6, 2007

Name: /s/ *Charles W. Ergen*

Title: Chairman of the Board of Directors and
Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

EXHIBIT 32.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Section 906 Certification

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of EchoStar DBS Corporation (the "Company"), hereby certifies that to the best of his knowledge the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 6, 2007

Name: */s/ Bernard L. Han*

Title: Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

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PETITIONER'S EXHIBIT

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

☑ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005**

OR

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

For the transition period from_____to_____.

Commission file number: 333-31929

EchoStar DBS Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Colorado	**84-1328967**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
9601 South Meridian Boulevard Englewood, Colorado	**80112**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (303) 723-1000

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☑

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☑

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☑

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☑

As of March 8, 2006, the Registrant's outstanding common stock consisted of 1,015 shares of common stock, $0.01 par value.

The Registrant meets the conditions set forth in General Instructions (I)(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-K and is therefore filing this Annual report on Form 10-K with the reduced disclosure format.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents are incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference:

None

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*This item has been omitted pursuant to the reduced disclosure format as set forth in General Instructions (I) (2) (a) and (c) of Form 10-K.

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DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 throughout this document. Whenever you read a statement that is not simply a statement of historical fact (such as when we describe what we "believe," "intend," "plan," "estimate," "expect" or "anticipate" will occur and other similar statements), you must remember that our expectations may not be correct, even though we believe they are reasonable. We do not guarantee that any future transactions or events described herein will happen as described or that they will happen at all. You should read this document completely and with the understanding that actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. Whether actual events or results will conform with our expectations and predictions is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. *For further discussion see Item 1A. Risk Factors.* The risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- we face intense and increasing competition from satellite and cable television providers; new competitors, including telephone companies, are entering the subscription television business, and new technologies, including video over the internet, are likely to further increase competition;
- as technology changes, and in order to remain competitive, we will have to upgrade or replace some, or all, subscriber equipment periodically. We will not be able to pass on to our customers the entire cost of these upgrades;
- DISH Network subscriber growth may decrease, subscriber turnover may increase and subscriber acquisition costs may increase;
- satellite programming signals have been subject to theft and will continue to be subject to theft in the future; theft of service could increase and cause us to lose subscribers and revenue, and result in higher costs to us;
- we depend on others to produce programming; programming costs may increase beyond our current expectations; we may be unable to obtain or renew programming agreements on acceptable terms or at all; existing programming agreements could be subject to cancellation; foreign programming is increasingly offered on other platforms which could cause our subscriber additions and related revenue to decline and could cause our subscriber turnover to increase;
- we depend on the Telecommunications Act of 1996 as Amended ("Communications Act") and Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") program access rules to secure nondiscriminatory access to programming produced by others, neither of which assure that we have fair access to all programming that we need to remain competitive;
- the regulations governing our industry may change;
- certain provisions of the Satellite Home Viewer Extension and Reauthorization Act of 2004, or SHVERA, may force us to stop offering local channels in certain markets or may force us to incur additional costs to continue offering local channels in certain markets;
- our satellite launches may be delayed or fail, or our satellites may fail in orbit prior to the end of their scheduled lives causing extended interruptions of some of the channels we offer;
- we currently do not have commercial insurance covering losses incurred from the failure of satellite launches and/or in-orbit satellites we own;
- service interruptions arising from technical anomalies on satellites or on-ground components of our direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") system, or caused by war, terrorist activities or natural disasters, may cause customer cancellations or otherwise harm our business;
- we are heavily dependent on complex information technologies; weaknesses in our information technology systems could have an adverse impact on our business; we may have difficulty attracting and retaining qualified personnel to maintain our information technology infrastructure;
- we rely on key personnel including Charles W. Ergen, our chairman and chief executive officer, and other executives;
- we may be unable to obtain needed retransmission consents, FCC authorizations or export licenses, and we may lose our current or future authorizations;
- we are party to various lawsuits which, if adversely decided, could have a significant adverse impact on our business;

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- we may be unable to obtain patent licenses from holders of intellectual property or redesign our products to avoid patent infringement;
- sales of digital equipment and related services to international direct-to-home service providers may decrease;
- we are highly leveraged and subject to numerous constraints on our ability to raise additional debt;
- we may pursue acquisitions, business combinations, strategic partnerships, divestitures and other significant transactions that involve uncertainties;
- weakness in the global or U.S. economy may harm our business generally, and adverse political or economic developments may occur in some of our markets;
- terrorist attacks, the possibility of war or other hostilities, natural and man-made disasters, and changes in political and economic conditions as a result of these events may continue to affect the U.S. and the global economy and may increase other risks;
- EchoStar Communications Corporation ("EchoStar"), our ultimate parent company, periodically evaluates and tests its internal control over financial reporting in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This evaluation and testing of internal control over financial reporting includes our operations. Although EchoStar's management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2005, if in the future EchoStar is unable to report that its internal control over financial reporting is effective (or if EchoStar's auditors do not agree with EchoStar management's assessment of the effectiveness of, or are unable to express an opinion on, EchoStar's internal control over financial reporting), investors, customers and business partners could lose confidence in our financial reports, which could have a material adverse effect on our business; and
- we may face other risks described from time to time in periodic and current reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

All cautionary statements made herein should be read as being applicable to all forward-looking statements wherever they appear. In this connection, investors should consider the risks described herein and should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

We assume no responsibility for updating forward-looking information contained or incorporated by reference herein or in other reports we file with the SEC.

In this document, the words "EDBS," the "Company," "we," "our," and "us," refer to EchoStar DBS Corporation and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires. "EchoStar" and "ECC" refer to Echostar Communications Corporation and its subsidiaries.

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PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

Brief Description of Business

EchoStar DBS Corporation ("EDBS," the "Company," "we," "us" and/or "our") is a holding company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of EchoStar Communications Corporation ("EchoStar" or "ECC"), a publicly traded company listed on the NASDAQ National Market. EDBS was formed under Colorado law in January 1996. EchoStar has placed ownership of 10 in-orbit satellites and related FCC licenses into our subsidiaries. We refer readers of this report to EchoStar's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

EchoStar started offering subscription television services on the DISH Network in March 1996. As of December 31, 2005, the DISH Network had approximately 12.040 million subscribers. EchoStar currently has 14 owned or leased in-orbit satellites which enable us to offer over 2,300 video and audio channels to consumers across the United States. Since we use many of these channels for local programming, no particular consumer could subscribe to all channels, but all are available using small consumer satellite antennae, or dishes. We believe that the DISH Network offers programming packages that have a better "price-to-value" relationship than packages currently offered by most other subscription television providers. As of December 31, 2005, there were over 27.0 million subscribers to direct broadcast satellite services in the United States. We believe that there are more than 94.2 million pay television subscribers in the United States, and there continues to be unsatisfied demand for high quality, reasonably priced television programming services.

Substantially all of EchoStar's operations are conducted by our subsidiaries which operate two interrelated business units:

- *The DISH Networ* k — which provides a direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") subscription television service in the United States; and
- *EchoStar Technologies Corporation* ("ETC") — which designs and develops DBS set-top boxes, antennae and other digital equipment for the DISH Network. We refer to this equipment collectively as "EchoStar receiver systems." ETC also designs, develops and distributes similar equipment for international satellite service providers.

We have deployed substantial resources to develop the "EchoStar DBS System." The EchoStar DBS System consists of our FCC allocated DBS spectrum, our owned and leased satellites, EchoStar receiver systems, digital broadcast operations centers, customer service facilities, and certain other assets utilized in our operations. Our principal business strategy is to continue developing our subscription television service in the United States to provide consumers with a fully competitive alternative to cable television service.

Recent Developments

EchoStar X. EchoStar X, a DBS satellite which can operate up to 49 spot beams using up to 42 active 140 watt TWTAs, was launched on February 15, 2006. EchoStar X is owned by EchoStar Orbital Corporation ("EOC"), a direct subsidiary of EchoStar and our parent company. Assuming successful completion of in-orbit testing, the satellite is expected to commence commercial operations during the second quarter of 2006 at the 110 degree orbital location. The spot beams on EchoStar X are designed to increase the number of markets where we can offer local channels by satellite, including high definition local channels.

$1.5 Billion Senior Notes Offering. On February 2, 2006, we sold $1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of our ten-year, 7 1/8% Senior Notes due February 1, 2016 in a private placement. The proceeds from the sale of the notes were used to redeem our outstanding 9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009 and are also intended to be used for other general corporate purposes.

9 1/8% Senior Notes Redemption. Effective February 17, 2006, we redeemed the balance of our outstanding 9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009. In accordance with the terms of the indenture governing the notes, the remaining principal amount of the notes of approximately $442.0 million was redeemed at 104.563% of the principal amount, for a total of approximately $462.1 million. The premium paid of approximately $20.1 million, along with unamortized debt issuance costs of approximately $2.8 million, were recorded as charges to earnings in February 2006.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act and accordingly file our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The Public may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. As an electronic filer, our public filings are maintained on the SEC's Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that website is http://www.sec.gov.

WEBSITE ACCESS

Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also may be accessed free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we have electronically filed such material with, or furnished it to, the SEC. The address of that website is http://www.echostar.com .

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of or that we currently believe to be immaterial, also may become important factors that affect us.

If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Business

We compete with other subscription television service providers and traditional broadcasters, which could affect our ability to grow and increase our earnings and other operating metrics.

We compete in the subscription television service industry against other DBS television providers, cable television and other system operators offering video, audio and data programming and entertainment services. Many of these competitors have substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources than we have. Our earnings and other operating metrics could be materially adversely affected if we are unable to compete successfully with these and other new providers of multi-channel video programming services.

Cable television operators have a large, established customer base, and many cable operators have significant investments in, and access to, programming. Of the total U.S. households in which cable television service was available as of June 30, 2005 approximately 60% subscribed to cable. Cable television operators continue to leverage their advantages relative to satellite operators by, among other things, bundling their analog video service with expanded digital video services, 2-way high speed internet access, and telephone services. Cable television operators with analog systems are also able to provide service to multiple television sets within the same household at a lesser incremental cost to the consumer, and they are able to provide local and other programming in a larger number of geographic areas. As a result of these and other factors, we may not be able to continue to expand our subscriber base or compete effectively against cable television operators.

Some digital cable platforms currently offer a VOD service that enables subscribers to choose from a library of programming selections for viewing at their convenience. We are continuing to develop our own VOD service alternative which was launched on a limited scale during 2005. There can be no assurance that our VOD service will be successful in competing with other video providers.

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News Corporation owns a 34% controlling interest in the DirecTV Group, Inc. ("DirecTV"). News Corporation's diverse world-wide satellite, content and other related businesses may provide competitive advantages to DirecTV with respect to the acquisition of programming, content and other assets valuable to our industry. In addition, DirecTV's satellite receivers are sold in a significantly greater number of consumer electronics stores than ours. As a result of this and other factors, our services are less well known to consumers than those of DirecTV. Due to this relative lack of consumer awareness and other factors, we are at a competitive marketing disadvantage compared to DirecTV. We believe DirecTV continues to be in an advantageous position relative to our Company with regard to, among other things, certain programming packages, and possibly, volume discounts for programming offers. DirecTV recently launched two new satellites and announced plans to launch two additional new satellites in 2007 in order to offer local and national channel programming in HD to most of the U.S. population. Although we have recently launched our own HD initiatives, if DirecTV fully implements these plans, we may be placed at a further competitive disadvantage compared to DirecTV.

Furthermore, other companies in the United States have conditional permits or leased transponders for a comparatively small number of DBS assignments that can be used to provide subscription satellite services to portions of the United States. These new entrants may have a competitive advantage over us in deploying some new products and technologies because of the substantial costs we may be required to incur to make new products or technologies available across our installed base of over 12 million subscribers.

Most areas of the United States can receive traditional terrestrial VHF/UHF television broadcasts of between three and 10 channels. These broadcasters provide local, network and syndicated programming. The local content nature of the programming may be important to the consumer, and VHF/UHF programming is typically provided free of charge. In addition, the FCC has allocated additional digital spectrum to licensed broadcasters. At least during this transition period, each existing television station will be able to retain its present analog frequencies and also transmit programming on a digital channel that may permit multiple programming services per channel. Our business could be adversely affected by continued free broadcast of local and other programming and increased program offerings by traditional broadcasters.

Although we believe we currently offer more HD content than our competitors, we may be placed at a competitive disadvantage to the extent other multi-channel video providers increase their offering of HD programming. We could be further disadvantaged to the extent a significant number of local broadcasters begin offering local channels in HD, unless we make substantial additional investments in infrastructure to deliver HD programming. There can be no assurance that we will be able to effectively compete with HD program offerings from other video providers.

New technologies could also have a material adverse effect on the demand for our DBS services. For example, we face an increasingly significant competitive threat from the build-out of advanced fiber optic networks. Verizon Communications, Inc. ("Verizon") and AT&T have begun deployment of fiber-optic networks that will allow them to offer video services bundled with traditional phone and high speed internet directly to millions of homes as early as the second half of 2006. In addition, telephone companies and other entities are also implementing and supporting digital video compression over existing telephone lines and digital "wireless cable" which may allow them to offer video services without having to build a new infrastructure. We also expect to face increasing competition from content and other providers who distribute video services directly to consumers over the internet.

With the large increase in the number of consumers with broadband service, a significant amount of video content has become available on the Internet for users to download and view on their personal computers and other devices. In addition, there are several initiatives by companies to make it easier to view Internet-based video on television and personal computer screens. We also expect to face increasing competition from content and other providers who distribute video services directly to consumers via digital air waves.

Mergers, joint ventures, and alliances among franchise, wireless or private cable television operators, telephone companies and others also may result in providers capable of offering television services in competition with us. In addition, our competitors are increasingly using existing and new technologies to offer bundles of television and telecommunications services that may prove to be more competitive than our current offerings. As a result, we may not be able to compete successfully with existing competitors or new entrants in the market for television services.

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Satellite programming signals have been subject to theft, which could cause us to lose subscribers and revenue.

It is illegal to create, sell or otherwise distribute mechanisms or devices to circumvent that encryption. Our signal encryption has been compromised by theft of service and could be further compromised in the future. Theft of our programming reduces future potential revenue and increases our net subscriber acquisition costs. In addition, theft of our competitors' programming can also increase our churn. Compromises of our encryption technology could also adversely affect our ability to contract for video and audio services provided by programmers. We continue to respond to compromises of our encryption system with security measures intended to make signal theft of our programming more difficult. In order to combat theft of our service and maintain the functionality of active set-top boxes, we recently replaced the majority of our older generation smart cards with newer generation smart cards. These existing smart cards have been compromised, and we are implementing software patches and other security measures to help secure our service. However, there can be no assurance that our security measures will be effective in reducing theft of our programming signals. If we are required to replace existing smart cards, the cost of card replacements could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, profitability and cash flows. Furthermore, other illegal methods that compromise satellite programming signals may be developed in the future. If we cannot control compromises of our encryption technology, our revenue, net subscriber acquisition costs, churn and our ability to contract for video and audio services provided by programmers could be materially adversely affected.

Increased subscriber turnover could harm our financial performance.

Our subscriber churn may be negatively impacted by a number of factors, including but not limited to, an increase in competition from other multi-channel video providers and new technology entrants, signal theft, and increasingly complex products. There can be no assurance that these and other factors will not contribute to relatively higher churn than we have experienced historically. Additionally, certain of our promotions allow consumers with relatively lower credit scores to become subscribers and these subscribers typically churn at a higher rate. However, these subscribers are also acquired at a lower cost resulting in a smaller economic loss upon disconnect.

SHVERA requires, among other things, that all local broadcast channels delivered by satellite to any particular market be available from a single dish by June 8, 2006. We currently offer local broadcast channels in 164 markets across the United States. In 38 of those markets a second dish was previously required to receive some local channels in the market. While we have subsequently reduced the number of markets where a second dish is necessary, we can not entirely eliminate the second dish necessity in all markets absent full operability of EchoStar X.

In the event EchoStar X experiences any anomalies, satellite capacity limitations could force us to move the local channels in some two dish markets to different satellites, requiring subscribers in those markets to install a second or different dish to continue receiving their local broadcast channels. We could be forced, in that event, to stop offering local channels in some of those markets altogether. The transition of all local broadcast channels in a market to a single dish could result in disruptions of service for a substantial number of our customers. Further, our ability to timely comply with this requirement without incurring significant additional costs is dependent on, among other things, the continued operation of our EchoStar V satellite at the 129 degree orbital location until commencement of commercial operation of EchoStar X. EchoStar V or EchoStar X anomalies could force us to cease offering local channels by satellite in many markets absent regulatory relief from the single dish obligations. If impediments to our preferred transition plan arise, it is possible that the costs of compliance with the single dish requirement could exceed $100.0 million. To the extent subscribers are unwilling for any reason to upgrade to a new dish, our subscriber churn could be negatively impacted.

In addition, we depend on our EchoStar VIII satellite to provide local channels to over 40 markets at least until such time as our EchoStar X satellite has commenced commercial operation. In the event that EchoStar VIII experienced a total or substantial failure, we could transmit many, but not all, of those channels from other in-orbit satellites. The potential relocation of some channels, and elimination of others, resulting from failures relating to EchoStar X or EchoStar VIII, could cause a material adverse impact on our business, including, among other things, a reduction in revenues, an increase in operating expenses, a decrease in new subscriber activations and an increase in subscriber churn.

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Impacts from our litigation with the networks in Florida, FCC rules governing the delivery of superstations and other factors could cause us to terminate delivery of network channels and superstations to a substantial number of our subscribers, which could cause many of those customers to cancel their subscription to our other services. In the event the Court of Appeals upholds the Miami District Court's network litigation injunction, and if we do not reach private settlement agreements with additional stations, we will attempt to assist subscribers in arranging alternative means to receive network channels, including migration to local channels by satellite where available, and free off air antenna offers in other markets. However, we cannot predict with any degree of certainty how many subscribers might ultimately cancel their primary DISH Network programming as a result of termination of their distant network channels. We could be required to terminate distant network programming to all subscribers in the event the plaintiffs prevail on their cross-appeal and we are permanently enjoined from delivering all distant network channels. Termination of distant network programming to subscribers would result in, among other things, a reduction in monthly average revenue per DISH Network subscriber and a temporary increase in subscriber churn.

Increases in theft of our signal, or our competitors' signals, also could cause subscriber churn to increase in future periods. There can be no assurance that our existing security measures will not be compromised or that any future security measures we may implement will be effective in reducing theft of our programming signals.

Additionally, as the size of our subscriber base continues to increase, even if percentage subscriber churn remains constant or declines, increasing numbers of gross new DISH Network subscribers are required to sustain net subscriber growth.

Increased subscriber acquisition and retention costs could adversely affect our financial performance.

In addition to leasing receivers, we generally subsidize installation and all or a portion of the cost of EchoStar receiver systems in order to attract new DISH Network subscribers. Our costs to acquire subscribers, and to a lesser extent our subscriber retention costs, can vary significantly from period to period and can cause material variability to our net income (loss) and free cash flow. Our average subscriber acquisition costs were approximately $439 per new subscriber activation during the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to approximately $444 per new subscriber activation during 2004.

Subscriber acquisition costs exclude the value of receiver system equipment provided to subscribers under our Digital Home Advantage ("DHA") lease program. Because we retain ownership of such equipment, we capitalize such costs and depreciate them over the equipment's useful life. Our equipment lease penetration increased during the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to 2004. This reduced our average subscriber acquisition costs per new subscriber activation, and resulted in an increase in capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2005. In the event we continue to increase our equipment lease penetration, our average subscriber acquisition costs per new subscriber activation will continue to be positively impacted and our capital expenditures will continue to increase. If we included in our calculation of average subscriber acquisition costs per new subscriber activation the equipment capitalized under our lease program less the value of equipment returned and payments received, our average subscriber costs would have been approximately $668 per new subscriber activation during the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to $593 per new subscriber activation during 2004. This increase was primarily attributable to a greater number of SuperDISH installations, as well as an increase in DISH Network subscribers activating higher priced advanced products, such as receivers with multiple tuners, DVRs and HD receivers. Our subscriber acquisition costs, both in the aggregate and on a per new subscriber activation basis, may materially increase in the future to the extent that we introduce other more aggressive promotions if we determine that they are necessary to respond to competition, or for other reasons.

In addition to new subscriber acquisition costs, we incur costs to retain existing subscribers, including costs related to the programs by which we offer existing subscribers new and upgraded equipment. We generally subsidize installation and all or a portion of the cost of our receiver system equipment offered pursuant to our subscriber retention programs. Our capital expenditures related to subscriber retention programs could increase in the future to the extent we increase penetration of our equipment lease program for existing subscribers, if we introduce other more aggressive promotions, if we offer existing subscribers HD receivers or EchoStar receivers with other enhanced technologies, or for other reasons.

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Several years ago we began deploying satellite receivers capable of exploiting 8PSK modulation technology. Since that technology is now standard in all of our new satellite receivers, our cost to migrate programming channels to that technology in the future will be substantially lower than if it were necessary to replace all existing consumer equipment. As we continue to implement 8PSK technology, bandwidth efficiency will improve, significantly increasing the number of programming channels we can transmit over our existing satellites as an alternative or supplement to the acquisition of additional spectrum or the construction of additional satellites. New channels we add to our service using only that technology may allow us to further reduce conversion costs and create additional revenue opportunities. We have implemented MPEG-4 technology in all satellite receivers for new customers who subscribe to our HD programming packages. This technology when implemented will result in further bandwidth efficiencies over time. We have not yet determined the extent to which we will convert the EchoStar DBS System to these new technologies, or the period of time over which the conversions will occur. Provided EchoStar X commences commercial operation during second quarter 2006 and other planned satellites are successfully deployed, our 8PSK transition will afford us greater flexibility in delaying and reducing the costs otherwise required to convert our subscriber base to MPEG-4.

Any material increase in subscriber acquisition or retention costs from current levels could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have substantial debt outstanding and may incur additional debt

As of December 31, 2005, our total debt, including the debt of our subsidiaries, was approximately $4.410 billion. During February 2006, our total debt increased to approximately $5.468 billion when we sold $1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of our ten-year, 7 1/8% Senior Notes due February 1, 2016 and redeemed our outstanding 9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009 of approximately $442.0 million.

Our debt levels could have significant consequences, including:

- making it more difficult to satisfy our obligations;
- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic conditions, including changes in interest rates;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing;
- requiring us to devote a substantial portion of our available cash and cash flow to make interest and principal payments on our debt, thereby reducing the amount of available cash for other purposes;
- limiting our financial and operating flexibility in responding to changing economic and competitive conditions; and
- placing us at a disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt.

In addition, we may incur substantial additional debt in the future. The terms of the indentures relating to our senior notes permit us to incur additional debt. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the related risks we now face could intensify.

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We may need additional capital, which may not be available, in order to continue growing, to increase earnings and to make payments on our debt.

Our ability to increase earnings and to make interest and principal payments on our debt will depend in part on our ability to continue growing our business by maintaining and increasing our subscriber base. This may require significant additional capital that may not be available to us.

Funds necessary to meet subscriber acquisition and retention costs are expected to be satisfied from existing cash and marketable investment securities balances and cash generated from operations to the extent available. We may, however, decide to raise additional capital in the future to meet these requirements. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on acceptable terms, or at all, if needed in the future.

In addition to our DBS business plan, we have contracts to construct, and conditional licenses and pending FCC applications for, a number of fixed satellite service ("FSS") Ku-band, Ka-band and extended Ku-band satellites. We may need to raise additional capital to construct, launch, and insure satellites and complete these systems and other satellites we may in the future apply to operate. We also periodically evaluate various strategic initiatives, the pursuit of which also could require us to raise significant additional capital. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on acceptable terms, or at all.

We also have substantial satellite-related payment obligations under our various satellite service agreements.

Our business depends substantially on FCC licenses that can expire or be revoked or modified and applications that may not be granted.

If the FCC were to cancel, revoke, suspend or fail to renew any of our licenses or authorizations, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, profitability and cash flows. Specifically, loss of a frequency authorization would reduce the amount of spectrum available to us, potentially reducing the amount of programming and other services available to our subscribers. The materiality of such a loss of authorizations would vary based upon, among other things, the location of the frequency used or the availability of replacement spectrum. In addition, Congress often considers and enacts legislation that could affect us, and FCC proceedings to implement the Communications Act and enforce its regulations are ongoing. We cannot predict the outcomes of these legislative or regulatory proceedings or their effect on our business.

We are subject to significant regulatory oversight and changes in applicable regulatory requirements could adversely affect our business.

DBS operators are subject to significant government regulation, primarily by the FCC and, to a certain extent, by Congress, other federal agencies and international, state and local authorities. Depending upon the circumstances, noncompliance with legislation or regulations promulgated by these entities could result in the suspension or revocation of our licenses or registrations, the termination or loss of contracts or the imposition of contractual damages, civil fines or criminal penalties any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. You should review the regulatory disclosures under the caption *"Item 1. Business — Government Regulation — FCC Regulation under the Communication Act, Other Communications Act Provisions"* in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by ECC for the year ended December 31, 2005.

We may be unable to manage rapidly expanding operations.

If we are unable to manage our growth effectively, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. To manage our growth effectively, we must, among other things, continue to develop our internal and external sales forces, installation capability, customer service operations and information systems, and maintain our relationships with third party vendors. We also need to continue to expand, train and manage our employee base, and our management personnel must assume even greater levels of responsibility. If we are unable to continue to manage growth effectively, we may experience a decrease in subscriber growth and an increase in churn, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, profitability and cash flows.

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We cannot be certain that we will sustain profitability.

Due to the substantial expenditures necessary to complete construction, launch and deployment of our DBS system and to obtain and service DISH Network customers, we have in the past sustained significant losses. If we do not have sufficient income or other sources of cash, our ability to service our debt and pay our other obligations could be affected. While we had net income of $1.137 billion, $299.4 million and $319.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, we may not be able to sustain this profitability. Improvements in our results of operations will depend largely upon our ability to increase our customer base while maintaining our price structure, effectively managing our costs and controlling churn. We cannot assure you that we will be effective with regard to these matters.

Our satellites are subject to risks related to launch.

Satellite launches are subject to significant risks, including launch failure, incorrect orbital placement or improper commercial operation. Certain launch vehicles that may be used by us have either unproven track records or have experienced launch failures in the past. The risks of launch delay and failure are usually greater when the launch vehicle does not have a track record of previous successful flights. Launch failures result in significant delays in the deployment of satellites because of the need both to construct replacement satellites, which can take more than two years, and to obtain other launch opportunities. Such significant delays could materially adversely affect our ability to generate revenues. If we were unable to obtain launch insurance, or obtain launch insurance at rates we deem commercially reasonable, and a significant launch failure were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues and fund future satellite procurement and launch opportunities.

In addition, the occurrence of future launch failures may materially adversely affect our ability to insure the launch of our satellites at commercially reasonable premiums, if at all. Please see further discussion under the caption "*We currently have no commercial insurance coverage on our satellites*" below.

We cannot be certain that EchoStar X will be successfully placed in commercial operation.

Our ability to timely comply with SHVERA requirements without incurring significant additional costs is dependent on, among other things, the successful commencement of commercial operation of our EchoStar X satellite during second quarter 2006 and continued operation of our EchoStar V satellite at the 129 degree orbital location until that time. Delays in the commencement of commercial operation of EchoStar X would likely require us to cease offering local channels by satellite in many markets absent regulatory relief from the single dish obligation. Further, if impediments to our preferred transition plan arise, it is possible that the costs of compliance with this requirement could exceed $100.0 million. To the extent subscribers are unwilling for any reason to upgrade to a new dish, our subscriber churn could be negatively impacted.

Our satellites are subject to significant operational risks.

Satellites are subject to significant operational risks while in orbit. These risks include malfunctions, commonly referred to as anomalies, that have occurred in our satellites and the satellites of other operators as a result of various factors, such as satellite manufacturers' errors, problems with the power systems or control systems of the satellites and general failures resulting from operating satellites in the harsh environment of space.

Although we work closely with the satellite manufacturers to determine and eliminate the cause of anomalies in new satellites and provide for redundancies of many critical components in the satellites, we may experience anomalies in the future, whether of the types described above or arising from the failure of other systems or components.

Any single anomaly or series of anomalies could materially adversely affect our operations and revenues and our relationship with current customers, as well as our ability to attract new customers for our direct broadcast satellites and other satellite services. In particular, future anomalies may result in the loss of individual transponders on a satellite, a group of transponders on that satellite or the entire satellite, depending on the nature of the anomaly.

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Anomalies may also reduce the expected useful life of a satellite, thereby reducing the revenue that could be generated by that satellite, or create additional expenses due to the need to provide replacement or back-up satellites. Finally, the occurrence of anomalies may materially adversely affect our ability to insure our satellites at commercially reasonable premiums, if at all. You should review the disclosures relating to satellite anomalies set forth under Note 4 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Meteoroid events pose a potential threat to all in-orbit geosynchronous satellites. The probability that meteoroids will damage those satellites increases significantly when the Earth passes through the particulate stream left behind by comets. Occasionally, increased solar activity also poses a potential threat to all in-orbit satellites.

Some decommissioned spacecraft are in uncontrolled orbits which pass through the geostationary belt at various points, and present hazards to operational spacecraft, including our satellites. We may be required to perform maneuvers to avoid collisions and these maneuvers may prove unsuccessful or could reduce the useful life of the satellite through the expenditure of fuel to perform these maneuvers. The loss, damage or destruction of any of our satellites as a result of an electrostatic storm, collision with space debris, malfunction or other event could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our satellites have minimum design lives of 12 years, but could fail or suffer reduced capacity before then.

Our ability to earn revenue depends on the usefulness of our satellites. Each satellite has a limited useful life. A number of factors affect the useful lives of the satellites, including, among other things, the quality of their construction, the durability of their component parts, the ability to continue to maintain proper orbit and control over the satellite's functions, the efficiency of the launch vehicle used, and the remaining on-board fuel following orbit insertion. Generally, the minimum design life of each of our satellites is 12 years. We can provide no assurance, however, as to the actual useful lives of the satellites.

In the event of a failure or loss of any of our satellites, we may relocate another satellite and use it as a replacement for the failed or lost satellite, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Such a relocation would require FCC approval and, among other things, a showing to the FCC that the replacement satellite would not cause additional interference compared to the failed or lost satellite. We cannot be certain that we could obtain such FCC approval. If we choose to use a satellite in this manner, this use could adversely affect our ability to meet the operation deadlines associated with our authorizations. Failure to meet those deadlines could result in the loss of such authorizations, which would have an adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues.

We currently have no commercial insurance coverage on our satellites.

We do not use commercial insurance to mitigate the potential financial impact of in-orbit failures because we believe that the premium costs are uneconomical relative to the risk of satellite failure. We believe that we have in-orbit satellite capacity sufficient to expeditiously recover transmission of most programming in the event one of our in-orbit satellites fails. However, programming continuity cannot be assured in the event of multiple satellite losses. For example, we depend on our EchoStar VIII satellite to provide local channels to over 40 markets at least until such time as our EchoStar X satellite has commenced commercial operation. In the event that EchoStar VIII experienced a total or substantial failure, we could transmit many, but not all, of those channels from other in-orbit satellites.

Complex technology used in our business could become obsolete.

Our operating results are dependent to a significant extent upon our ability to continue to introduce new products and services on a timely basis and to reduce costs of our existing products and services. We may not be able to successfully identify new product or service opportunities or develop and market these opportunities in a timely or cost-effective manner. The success of new product development depends on many factors, including proper identification of customer need, cost, timely completion and introduction, differentiation from offerings of competitors and market acceptance.

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Technology in the subscription television and satellite services industries changes rapidly as new technologies are developed, which could cause our services and products to become obsolete. We and our suppliers may not be able to keep pace with technological developments. If the new technologies on which we intend to focus our research and development investments fail to achieve acceptance in the marketplace, we could suffer a material adverse effect on our future competitive position that could cause a reduction in our revenues and earnings. We may also be at a competitive disadvantage in developing and introducing complex new products and technologies because of the substantial costs we may incur in making these products or technologies available across our installed base of over 12 million subscribers. For example, our competitors could be the first to obtain proprietary technologies that are perceived by the market as being superior. Further, after we have incurred substantial research and development costs, one or more of the technologies under our development, or under development by one or more of our strategic partners, could become obsolete prior to its introduction. In addition, delays in the delivery of components or other unforeseen problems in our DBS system or other satellite services may occur that could materially adversely affect our ability to generate revenue, offer new services and remain competitive.

Technological innovation is important to our success and depends, to a significant degree, on the work of technically skilled employees. Competition for the services of these types of employees is vigorous. We may not be able to attract and retain these employees. If we are unable to attract and maintain technically skilled employees, our competitive position could be materially adversely affected.

We depend on few manufacturers, and in some cases a single manufacturer, for many components of consumer premises equipment; we may be adversely affected by product shortages.

We depend on relatively few sources, and in some cases a single source, for many components of the consumer premises equipment that we provide to subscribers in order to deliver our digital television services. Product shortages and resulting installation delays could cause us to lose potential future subscribers to our DISH Network service.

We rely on key personnel.

We believe that our future success will depend to a significant extent upon the performance of Charles W. Ergen, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and certain other executives. The loss of Mr. Ergen or of certain other key executives could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Although all of our executives have executed agreements limiting their ability to work for or consult with competitors if they leave us, we do not have employment agreements with any of them.

EchoStar is controlled by one principal stockholder.

Charles W. Ergen, EchoStar's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, currently beneficially owns approximately 48% of EchoStar's total equity securities and possesses approximately 73% of the total voting power. Thus, Mr. Ergen has the ability to elect a majority of EchoStar's directors and to control all other matters requiring the approval of its stockholders. As a result of Mr. Ergen's voting power, EchoStar is a "controlled company" as defined in the Nasdaq listing rules and is, therefore, not subject to Nasdaq requirements that would otherwise require its to have (i) a majority of independent directors; (ii) a compensation committee composed solely of independent directors; (iii) a nominating committee composed solely of independent directors; (iv) compensation of its executive officers determined by a majority of the independent directors or a compensation committee composed solely of independent directors; and (v) director nominees selected, or recommended for its Board's selection, either by a majority of the independent directors or a nominating committee composed solely of independent directors.

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We may not be aware of certain foreign government regulations.

Because regulatory schemes vary by country, we may be subject to regulations in foreign countries of which we are not presently aware. If that were to be the case, we could be subject to sanctions by a foreign government that could materially adversely affect our ability to operate in that country. We cannot assure you that any current regulatory approvals held by us are, or will remain, sufficient in the view of foreign regulatory authorities, or that any additional necessary approvals will be granted on a timely basis or at all, in all jurisdictions in which we wish to operate new satellites, or that applicable restrictions in those jurisdictions will not be unduly burdensome. The failure to obtain the authorizations necessary to operate satellites internationally could have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenue and our overall competitive position.

We, our customers and companies with which we do business may be required to have authority from each country in which we or they provide services or provide our customers use of our satellites. Because regulations in each country are different, we may not be aware if some of our customers and/or companies with which we do business do not hold the requisite licenses and approvals.

Our business relies on intellectual property, some of which is owned by third parties, and we may inadvertently infringe their patents and proprietary rights.

Many entities, including some of our competitors, have or may in the future obtain patents and other intellectual property rights that cover or affect products or services related to those that we offer. In general, if a court determines that one or more of our products infringes on intellectual property held by others, we may be required to cease developing or marketing those products, to obtain licenses from the holders of the intellectual property at a material cost, or to redesign those products in such a way as to avoid infringing the patent claims. If those intellectual property rights are held by a competitor, we may be unable to obtain the intellectual property at any price, which could adversely affect our competitive position.

We may not be aware of all intellectual property rights that our products may potentially infringe. In addition, patent applications in the United States are confidential until the Patent and Trademark Office issues a patent and, accordingly, our products may infringe claims contained in pending patent applications of which we are not aware. Further, the process of determining definitively whether a claim of infringement is valid often involves expensive and protracted litigation, even if we are ultimately successful on the merits.

We cannot estimate the extent to which we may be required in the future to obtain intellectual property licenses or the availability and cost of any such licenses. Those costs, and their impact on our net income, could be material. Damages in patent infringement cases may also include treble damages in certain circumstances. To the extent that we are required to pay unanticipated royalties to third parties, these increased costs of doing business could negatively affect our liquidity and operating results. We are currently defending patent infringement actions. We cannot be certain the courts will conclude these companies do not own the rights they claim, that our products do not infringe on these rights, that we would be able to obtain licenses from these persons on commercially reasonable terms or, if we were unable to obtain such licenses, that we would be able to redesign our products to avoid infringement. See "Item 3 — Legal Proceedings."

Our local programming strategy faces uncertainty.

SHVIA generally gives satellite companies a statutory copyright license to retransmit local broadcast channels by satellite back into the market from which they originated, subject to obtaining the retransmission consent of the local network station. If we fail to reach retransmission consent agreements with broadcasters we cannot carry their signals. This could have an adverse effect on our ability to compete with cable and other satellite companies which provide local channels. While we have been able to reach retransmission consent agreements with most local network stations in markets where we currently offer local channels by satellite, roll-out of local channels in additional cities will require that we obtain additional retransmission consent agreements. We cannot be sure that we will secure these agreements or that we will secure new agreements upon the expiration of our current retransmission consent agreements, some of which are short term.

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Impediments to retransmission of distant broadcast signals; our distant programming strategy faces uncertainty.

The Copyright Act, as amended by SHVIA, permits satellite retransmission of distant broadcast channels only to "unserved households." An example of a distant network station retransmission is a Los Angeles broadcast network station retransmitted by satellite to a subscriber outside of the Los Angeles market. That subscriber qualifies as an "unserved household" if he or she cannot receive, over the air, a signal of sufficient intensity ("Grade B" intensity) from a Los Angeles station affiliated with the same broadcast network.

SHVIA has also established a process whereby consumers predicted to be served by a local station may request that this station waive the unserved household limitation so that the requesting consumer may receive distant signals by satellite. If the waiver request is denied, SHVIA entitles the consumer to request an actual test, with the cost to be borne by either the satellite carrier, such as us, or the broadcast station depending on the results. The testing process required by the statute can be very costly.

In addition, SHVIA has affected and continues to affect us adversely in several other respects. The legislation prohibits us from carrying more than two distant signals for each broadcasting network and leaves the FCC's Grade B intensity standard unchanged without future legislation. The FCC recently rejected our petition for reconsideration of its methodology for predicting whether a particular household is served by a signal of Grade B intensity. While we have filed a petition for federal appellate review of the FCC's action we cannot be sure that the court will not uphold the FCC's decision. The FCC rules mandated by SHVIA also require us to potentially delete substantial programming (including sports programming) from these signals. Although we have implemented certain measures in order to comply with these rules, these requirements may significantly hamper our ability to retransmit distant network and superstation signals. The burdens the rules impose upon us may become so onerous that we may be required to substantially alter, or stop retransmitting, some programming channels. In addition, the FCC's sports blackout requirements, which apply to all distant network signals, may require costly upgrades to our system.

SHVERA extends our legal authority to retransmit distant stations under SHVIA to December 31, 2009, but imposes new and complex restrictions on that authority. In general, we will no longer be able to offer distant network stations to new subscribers in markets in which we offer local broadcast stations. In addition, our ability to retransmit distant digital network stations today depends on whether a household is unserved by the analog signal of the local network station. While the statute gives us the ability to engage in signal strength testing to determine whether a household can receive the digital signal of the local network station, this ability does not commence until at least April 30, 2006 or July 15, 2007 (depending on the market and whether extensions are granted), and is also subject to certain restrictions. It is too early to fully assess all of the implications of SHVERA for our retransmissions of distant network stations.

SHVERA also amended the royalty provisions applicable to our retransmission of distant broadcast channels and superstations. While the initial royalty rate specified in SHVERA for analog distant network and superstation signals is that in effect on July 1, 2004, SHVERA has increased the initial rate for digital station retransmissions. In addition, SHVERA provides that these rates may be modified by voluntary negotiation or through arbitration initiated by the Librarian of Congress if no voluntary agreement is reached. While we have reached a conditional agreement with certain (but not all) copyright owners, we may be required to submit to arbitration to obtain agreements with others, and there is a risk we may be required to pay significantly higher royalty rates for these distant stations as a result.

While SHVERA gives us the ability that cable operators already have to also import into a local market certain stations from neighboring markets that are deemed "significantly viewed" in the local market, that ability is subject to a number of restrictions, including the requirement of receiving retransmission consent and the prohibition on importing a digital signal of better resolution than the local digital network station that we carry.

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"Must carry" will negatively affect our ability to offer local network stations.

SHVIA also imposed "must carry" requirements on DBS providers and the FCC has adopted detailed "must carry" rules. These rules generally require that satellite distributors carry all the local broadcast stations requesting carriage in a timely and appropriate manner in areas where they choose to offer local programming, not just the four major networks. Since we have limited capacity, the number of markets in which we can offer local programming is reduced by the "must carry" requirements. The must carry legislation also includes provisions which could expose us to material monetary penalties, and permanent prohibitions on the sale of all local and distant broadcast channels, based on inadvertent violations of the legislation, prior law, or the FCC rules.

At any given time, there may be one or more "must carry" complaints by broadcasters against us pending at the FCC. The FCC has ruled against us in certain of these proceedings, and we cannot be sure that the FCC will rule in our favor in other pending or future proceedings. Adverse rulings could result in a decrease in the number of local areas where we can offer local network programming. This in turn could increase churn in those markets and preclude us from offering local broadcast channels in new markets, thereby reducing our competitiveness.

SHVERA requires, among other things, that all local broadcast channels delivered by satellite to any particular market be available from a single dish by June 8, 2006. We currently offer local broadcast channels in 164 markets across the United States. In 38 of those markets a second dish was previously required to receive some local channels in the market. While we have subsequently reduced the number of markets where a second dish is necessary, we can not entirely eliminate the second dish necessity in all markets absent full operability of EchoStar X.

In the event EchoStar X experiences any anomalies, satellite capacity limitations could force us to move the local channels in some two dish markets to different satellites, requiring subscribers in those markets to install a second or different dish to continue receiving their local broadcast channels. We could be forced, in that event, to stop offering local channels in some of those markets altogether. The transition of all local broadcast channels in a market to a single dish could result in disruptions of service for a substantial number of our customers. Further, our ability to timely comply with this requirement without incurring significant additional costs is dependent on, among other things, the continued operation of our EchoStar V satellite at the 129 degree orbital location until commencement of commercial operation of EchoStar X. EchoStar V or EchoStar X anomalies could force us to cease offering local channels by satellite in many markets absent regulatory relief from the single dish obligations. If impediments to our preferred transition plan arise, it is possible that the costs of compliance with the single dish requirement could exceed $100.0 million. To the extent subscribers are unwilling for any reason to upgrade to a new dish, our subscriber churn could be negatively impacted.

In addition, while the FCC has decided for now not to impose on satellite carriers "must carry" for HD television stations or dual digital/analog or multicast carriage obligations — i.e., additional requirements in connection with the carriage of digital television stations that go beyond carriage of one video signal (whether analog or standard definition digital) for each station — the FCC still has pending rulemaking proceedings on these matters. While the FCC recently ruled against dual and multicast carriage for cable companies, we cannot be certain that this decision will be upheld on review, that there will not be legislation overturning it, or that it will be applied to satellite carriers. In addition, certain parties have continued to urge the FCC to require satellite HD television must-carry. These proceedings may result in further, even more onerous, digital carriage requirements. HD television must-carry would likely require us to reduce the number of markets that we are otherwise able to serve with local stations in order to carry multiple signals for local stations in the markets that we would continue to serve.

TV networks oppose our strategy of delivering distant network signals.

We are party to a lawsuit in which the FOX Broadcasting Company ("FOX") network and the independent affiliate groups associated with each of the four major broadcast networks have, among other things, attempted to enjoin us from selling distant network programming. If the plaintiffs in this lawsuit are successful in preventing us from selling distant network programming, and if we do not reach private settlement agreements with additional stations, we will attempt to assist our affected subscribers in arranging alternative means to receive network channels, including migration to local channels by satellite where available, and free off air antenna offers in other markets.

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However, we cannot predict with any degree of certainty how many of our affected subscribers would cancel their primary DISH Network programming as a result of termination of their distant network channels. We could be required to terminate distant network programming to all of our subscribers in the event the plaintiffs prevail on their claims and we are permanently enjoined from delivering all distant network channels. Termination of distant network programming to subscribers would result, among other things, in a reduction in average monthly revenue per subscriber and a temporary increase in subscriber churn.

Please see our more detailed discussion of this lawsuit under the caption *Item 3. Legal Proceedings — Distant Network Litigation* .

We depend on the Cable Act for access to others' programming.

We purchase a substantial percentage of our programming from cable-affiliated programmers. The Cable Act's provisions prohibiting exclusive contracting practices with cable affiliated programmers have been extended from October 2002 to October 2007, but this extension could be reversed. Upon expiration of those provisions, many popular programs may become unavailable to us, causing a loss of customers and adversely affecting our revenues and financial performance. Any change in the Cable Act and the FCC's rules that permit the cable industry or cable-affiliated programmers to discriminate against competing businesses, such as ours, in the sale of programming could adversely affect our ability to acquire programming at all or to acquire programming on a cost-effective basis. We believe that the FCC generally has not shown a willingness to enforce the program access rules aggressively. As a result, we may be limited in our ability to obtain access (or nondiscriminatory access) to programming from programmers that are affiliated with the cable system operators.

Affiliates of certain cable providers have denied us access to sports programming they feed to their cable systems terrestrially, rather than by satellite. To the extent that cable operators deliver additional programming terrestrially in the future, they may assert that this additional programming is also exempt from the program access laws. These restrictions on our access to programming could materially adversely affect our ability to compete in regions serviced by these cable providers.

We depend on others to produce programming.

We depend on third parties to provide us with programming services. Our programming agreements have remaining terms ranging from less than one to up to ten years and contain various renewal and cancellation provisions. We may not be able to renew these agreements on favorable terms or at all, and these agreements may be canceled prior to expiration of their original term. If we are unable to renew any of these agreements or the other parties cancel the agreements, we cannot assure you that we would be able to obtain substitute programming, or that such substitute programming would be comparable in quality or cost to our existing programming. In addition, programming costs may continue to increase. We may be unable to pass programming costs on to our customers which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, profitability and cash flows.

We face increasing competition from other distributors of foreign language programming.

We face increasing competition from other distributors of foreign language programming, including the Spanish-language programming previously discussed and foreign language programming distributed over the Internet. There can be no assurance that we will continue to experience growth in subscribers to our foreign-language programming services. In addition, the increasing availability of foreign language programming from our competitors, which in certain cases has resulted from our inability to renew programming agreements on an exclusive basis or at all, could contribute to an increase in our subscriber churn. Our agreements with distributors of foreign language programming have varying expiration dates, and some agreements are on a month-to-month basis. There can be no assurance that we will be able to renew these agreements on acceptable terms or at all.

We depend on independent retailers and others to solicit orders for DISH network services.

While we sell receiver systems and programming directly, independent distributors, direct marketers, retailers and consumer electronics stores are responsible for most of our sales. We also sell EchoStar receiver systems through nationwide retailers and certain regional consumer electronic chains. If we are unable to continue our arrangements with these retailers, we cannot guarantee that we would be able to obtain other sales agents, thus adversely affecting our business.

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We cannot assure you that there will not be deficiencies leading to material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.

We periodically evaluate and test our internal control over financial reporting in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This evaluation and testing of internal control over financial reporting includes internal control over financial reporting relating to our operations. Although our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2005, and while there has been no material change in our internal control over financial reporting during 2006, if in the future we are unable to report that our internal control over financial reporting is effective (or if our auditors do not agree with our assessment of the effectiveness of, or are unable to express an opinion on, our internal control over financial reporting), investors, customers and business partners could lose confidence in the accuracy of our financial reports, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our business.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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Item 2. PROPERTIES

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the principal properties of EchoStar:

Description/Use/Location	Segment(s) Using Property	Approximate Square Footage	Owned or Leased
Corporate headquarters, Englewood, Colorado	All	476,000	Owned
EchoStar Technologies Corporation engineering offices and service center, Englewood, Colorado	ETC	144,000	Owned
EchoStar Technologies Corporation engineering offices, Englewood, Colorado	ETC	63,000	Owned
EchoStar Data Networks engineering offices, Atlanta, Georgia	ETC	50,000	Leased
Digital broadcast operations center, Cheyenne, Wyoming	DISH Network	143,000	Owned
Digital broadcast operations center, Gilbert, Arizona	DISH Network	124,000	Owned
Regional digital broadcast operations center, Monee, Illinois	DISH Network	45,000	Owned
Regional digital broadcast operations center, New Braunsfels, Texas	DISH Network	35,000	Owned
Regional digital broadcast operations center, Quicksberg, Virginia	DISH Network	35,000	Owned
Regional digital broadcast operations center, Spokane, Washington	DISH Network	35,000	Owned
Regional digital broadcast operations center, Orange, New Jersey	DISH Network	8,800	Owned
Customer call center and data center, Littleton, Colorado	DISH Network	202,000	Owned
Customer call center, warehouse and service center, El Paso, Texas	DISH Network	171,000	Owned
Customer call center, McKeesport, Pennsylvania	DISH Network	106,000	Leased
Customer call center, Christiansburg, Virginia	DISH Network	103,000	Owned
Customer call center and general offices, Tulsa, Oklahoma	DISH Network	79,000	Leased
Customer call center and general offices, Pine Brook, New Jersey	DISH Network	67,000	Leased
Customer call center, Thornton, Colorado	DISH Network	55,000	Owned
Customer call center, Harlingen, Texas	DISH Network	54,000	Owned
Customer call center, Bluefield, West Virginia	DISH Network	50,000	Owned
Warehouse, distribution and service center, Atlanta, Georgia	DISH Network	144,000	Leased
Warehouse and distribution center, Denver, Colorado	DISH Network	209,000	Leased
Warehouse and distribution center, Sacramento, California	DISH Network	82,000	Owned
Warehouse and distribution center, Dallas, Texas	DISH Network	80,000	Leased
Warehouse and distribution center, Chicago, Illinois	DISH Network	48,000	Leased
Warehouse and distribution center, Denver, Colorado	DISH Network	44,000	Owned
Warehouse and distribution center, Baltimore, Maryland	DISH Network	37,000	Leased
Engineering offices and warehouse, Almelo, The Netherlands	All Other	55,000	Owned
Engineering offices, Eldon, England	All Other	43,000	Owned

In addition to the principal properties listed above, we operate several DISH Network service centers strategically located in regions throughout the United States.

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Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Distant Network Litigation

Until July 1998, we obtained feeds of distant broadcast network channels (ABC, NBC, CBS and FOX) for distribution to our customers through PrimeTime 24. In December 1998, the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida in Miami entered a nationwide permanent injunction requiring PrimeTime 24 to shut off distant network channels to many of its customers, and henceforth to sell those channels to consumers in accordance with the injunction.

In October 1998, we filed a declaratory judgment action against ABC, NBC, CBS and FOX in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado. We asked the Court to find that our method of providing distant network programming did not violate the Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act ("SHVIA") and hence did not infringe the networks' copyrights. In November 1998, the networks and their affiliate association groups filed a complaint against us in Miami Federal Court alleging, among other things, copyright infringement. The Court combined the case that we filed in Colorado with the case in Miami and transferred it to the Miami Federal Court.

In February 1999, the networks filed a Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, Preliminary Injunction and Contempt Finding against DirecTV, Inc. in Miami related to the delivery of distant network channels to DirecTV customers by satellite. DirecTV settled that lawsuit with the networks. Under the terms of the settlement between DirecTV and the networks, some DirecTV customers were scheduled to lose access to their satellite-provided distant network channels by July 31, 1999, while other DirecTV customers were to be disconnected by December 31, 1999. Subsequently, substantially all providers of satellite-delivered network programming other than us agreed to this cut-off schedule, although we do not know if they adhered to this schedule.

In April 2002, we reached a private settlement with ABC, Inc., one of the plaintiffs in the litigation, and jointly filed a stipulation of dismissal. In November 2002, we reached a private settlement with NBC, another of the plaintiffs in the litigation and jointly filed a stipulation of dismissal. During March 2004, we reached a private settlement with CBS, another of the plaintiffs in the litigation and jointly filed a stipulation of dismissal. We have also reached private settlements with many independent stations and station groups. We were unable to reach a settlement with five of the original eight plaintiffs — FOX and the independent affiliate groups associated with each of the four networks.

A trial took place during April 2003 and the District Court issued a final judgment in June 2003. The District Court found that with one exception our current distant network qualification procedures comply with the law. We have revised our procedures to comply with the District Court's Order. Although the plaintiffs asked the District Court to enter an injunction precluding us from selling any local or distant network programming, the District Court refused. While the plaintiffs did not claim monetary damages and none were awarded, the plaintiffs were awarded approximately $4.8 million in attorneys' fees. This amount is substantially less than the amount the plaintiffs sought. We asked the Court to reconsider the award and the Court has vacated the fee award. When the award was vacated, the District Court also allowed us an opportunity to conduct discovery concerning the amount of plaintiffs' requested fees. The parties have agreed to postpone discovery and an evidentiary hearing regarding attorneys' fees until after the Court of Appeals rules on the pending appeal of the Court's June 2003 final judgment. It is not possible to make an assessment of the probable outcome of plaintiffs' outstanding request for fees.

The District Court's injunction requires us to use a computer model to re-qualify, as of June 2003, all of our subscribers who receive ABC, NBC, CBS or FOX programming by satellite from a market other than the city in which the subscriber lives. The Court also invalidated all waivers historically provided by network stations. These waivers, which have been provided by stations for the past several years through a third party automated system, allow subscribers who believe the computer model improperly disqualified them for distant network channels to nonetheless receive those channels by satellite. Further, the District Court terminated the right of our grandfathered subscribers to continue to receive distant network channels.

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We believe the District Court made a number of errors and appealed the decision. Plaintiffs cross-appealed. The Court of Appeals granted our request to stay the injunction until our appeal is decided. Oral arguments occurred during February 2004. It is not possible to predict how or when the Court of Appeals will rule on the merits of our appeal. On April 13, 2005, Plaintiffs filed a motion asking the Court of Appeals to vacate the stay of the injunction that was issued in August 2004. We responded on April 25, 2005. It is not possible to predict how or when the Court of Appeals will rule on Plaintiffs' motion to vacate the stay.

In the event the Court of Appeals upholds the injunction or lifts the stay as plaintiffs now request, and if we do not reach private settlement agreements with additional stations, we will attempt to assist subscribers in arranging alternative means to receive network channels, including migration to local channels by satellite where available, and free off air antenna offers in other markets. However, we cannot predict with any degree of certainty how many subscribers would cancel their primary DISH Network programming as a result of termination of their distant network channels. We could be required to terminate distant network programming to all subscribers in the event the plaintiffs prevail on their cross-appeal and we are permanently enjoined from delivering all distant network channels. Termination of distant network programming to subscribers would result, among other things, in a reduction in average monthly revenue per subscriber and a temporary increase in subscriber churn.

Superguide

During 2000, Superguide Corp. ("Superguide") filed suit against us, DirecTV and others in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, Asheville Division, alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,038,211 (the '211 patent), 5,293,357 (the '357 patent) and 4,751,578 (the '578 patent) which relate to certain electronic program guide functions, including the use of electronic program guides to control VCRs. Superguide sought injunctive and declaratory relief and damages in an unspecified amount.

On summary judgment, the District Court ruled that none of the asserted patents were infringed by us. These rulings were appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. During February 2004, the Federal Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part the District Court's findings and remanded the case back to the District Court for further proceedings. In July 2005, SuperGuide indicated that it would no longer pursue infringement allegations with respect to the '211 and '357 patents and those patents have now been dismissed from the suit. We examined the '578 patent and believe that it is not infringed by any of our products or services. We will continue to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe on any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly electronic programming guide and related features that we currently offer to consumers. The case is stayed pending the District Court's ruling. A trial date has not been set. It is not possible to make an assessment of the probable outcome of the suit or to determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C.

In November of 2001, Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C. filed a lawsuit against us, DirecTV, Thomson Consumer Electronics and others in Federal District Court in Denver, Colorado. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 6,076,094 (the '094 patent) and 4,992,066 (the '066 patent). The '094 patent relates to certain methods and devices for transmitting and receiving data along with specific formatting information for the data. The '066 patent relates to certain methods and devices for providing the scrambling circuitry for a pay television system on removable cards. We examined these patents and believe that they are not infringed by any of our products or services. Subsequently, DirecTV and Thomson settled with Broadcast Innovation leaving us as the only defendant.

During January 2004, the judge issued an order finding the '066 patent invalid. In August of 2004, the Court ruled the '094 invalid in a parallel case filed by Broadcast Innovation against Charter and Comcast. In August of 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit ("CAFC") overturned this finding of invalidity and remanded the case back to the District Court. Charter has filed a petition for rehearing and the CAFC has asked Broadcom to respond to the petition. Our case remains stayed pending resolution of the Charter case. We intend to continue to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe on any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. It is not possible to make an assessment of the probable outcome of the suit or to determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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TiVo Inc.

During January 2004, TiVo Inc. ("TiVo") filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent No. 6,233,389 (the '389 patent). The '389 patent relates to certain methods and devices for providing what the patent calls "time-warping." We have examined this patent and do not believe that it is infringed by any of our products or services. During March 2005, the Court denied our motion to transfer this case to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The trial is scheduled to commence on March 27, 2006 in Marshall, Texas. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe this patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. It is not possible to make an assessment of the probable outcome of the suit or to determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

On April 29, 2005, we filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against TiVo and Humax USA, Inc. alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,774,186 (the '186 patent), 6,529,685 (the '685 patent), 6,208,804 (the '804 patent) and 6,173,112 (the '112 patent). These patents relate to digital video recorder ("DVR") technology. Trial is currently scheduled for February 2007.

Acacia

In June 2004, Acacia Media Technologies filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit also named DirecTV, Comcast, Charter, Cox and a number of smaller cable companies as defendants. Acacia is an intellectual property holding company which seeks to license the patent portfolio that it has acquired. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,132,992 (the '992 patent), 5,253,275 (the '275 patent), 5,550,863 (the '863 patent), 6,002,720 (the '720 patent) and 6,144,702 (the '702 patent). The '992, '863, '720 and '702 patents have been asserted against us.

The asserted patents relate to various systems and methods related to the transmission of digital data. The '992 and '702 patents have also been asserted against several internet adult content providers in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. On July 12, 2004, that Court issued a Markman ruling which found that the '992 and '702 patents were not as broad as Acacia had contended.

Acacia's various patent infringement cases have now been consolidated for pre-trial purposes in the United States District court for the Northern District of California. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe on any of the patents, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. It is not possible to make an assessment of the probable outcome of the suit or to determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Forgent

In July of 2005, Forgent Networks, Inc. filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit also named DirecTV, Charter, Comcast, Time Warner Cable, Cable One and Cox as defendants. The suit alleges infringement of United States Patent No. 6,285,746 (the '746 patent).

The '746 patent discloses a video teleconferencing system which utilizes digital telephone lines. We have examined this patent and do not believe that it is infringed by any of our products or services. Trial is currently scheduled for February 2007 in Marshall, Texas. We intend to vigorously defend this case. In the event that a Court ultimately determines that we infringe this patent, we may be subject to substantial damages, which may include treble damages and/or an injunction that could require us to materially modify certain user-friendly features that we currently offer to consumers. It is not possible to make an assessment of the probable outcome of the suit or to determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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California Action

A purported class action relating to the use of terms such as "crystal clear digital video," "CD-quality audio," and "on-screen program guide," and with respect to the number of channels available in various programming packages was filed against us in the California State Superior Court for Los Angeles County in 1999 by David Pritikin and by Consumer Advocates, a nonprofit unincorporated association. The claim was denied class certification. In December, 2005, we reached a settlement for an immaterial amount with the individual plaintiffs.

Retailer Class Actions

During October 2000, two separate lawsuits were filed by retailers in the Arapahoe County District Court in the State of Colorado and the United States District Court for the District of Colorado, respectively, by Air Communication & Satellite, Inc. and John DeJong, et al. on behalf of themselves and a class of persons similarly situated. The plaintiffs are attempting to certify nationwide classes on behalf of certain of our satellite hardware retailers. The plaintiffs are requesting the Courts to declare certain provisions of, and changes to, alleged agreements between us and the retailers invalid and unenforceable, and to award damages for lost incentives and payments, charge backs, and other compensation. We are vigorously defending against the suits and have asserted a variety of counterclaims. The United States District Court for the District of Colorado stayed the Federal Court action to allow the parties to pursue a comprehensive adjudication of their dispute in the Arapahoe County State Court. John DeJong, d/b/a Nexwave, and Joseph Kelley, d/b/a Keltronics, subsequently intervened in the Arapahoe County Court action as plaintiffs and proposed class representatives. We have filed a motion for summary judgment on all counts and against all plaintiffs. The plaintiffs filed a motion for additional time to conduct discovery to enable them to respond to our motion. The Court granted a limited discovery period which ended November 15, 2004. The Court is hearing discovery related motions and has set a briefing schedule for the motion for summary judgment to begin 30 days after the ruling on those motions. A trial date has not been set. It is not possible to make an assessment of the probable outcome of the litigation or to determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Enron Commercial Paper Investment Complaint

During October 2001, EchoStar received approximately $40.0 million from the sale of Enron commercial paper to a third party broker. That commercial paper was ultimately purchased by Enron. During November 2003, an action was commenced in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, against approximately 100 defendants, including us, who invested in Enron's commercial paper. The complaint alleges that Enron's October 2001 purchase of its commercial paper was a fraudulent conveyance and voidable preference under bankruptcy laws. We dispute these allegations. We typically invest in commercial paper and notes which are rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. At the time of our investment in Enron commercial paper, it was considered to be high quality and considered to be a very low risk. The defendants moved the Court to dismiss the case on grounds that Enron's complaint does not adequately state a legal claim, which motion was denied but is subject to an appeal. It is too early to make an assessment of the probable outcome of the litigation or to determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

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Bank One

During March 2004, Bank One, N.A. ("Bank One") filed suit against us and one of our subsidiaries, EchoStar Acceptance Corporation ("EAC"), in the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Ohio alleging breach of a duty to indemnify. Bank One alleges that EAC is contractually required to indemnify Bank One for a settlement it paid to consumers who entered private label credit card agreements with Bank One to purchase satellite equipment in the late 1990s. Bank One alleges that we entered into a guarantee wherein we agreed to pay any indemnity obligation incurred by Bank One. During April 2004, we removed the case to federal court in Columbus, Ohio. We deny the allegations and intend to vigorously defend against the claims. We filed a motion to dismiss the Complaint which was granted in part and denied in part. The Court granted our motion, agreeing we did not owe Bank One a duty to defend the underlying lawsuit. However, the Court denied the motion in that Bank One will be allowed to attempt to prove that we owed Bank One a duty to indemnify. The case is currently in discovery. A trial date has not been set. It is too early in the litigation to make an assessment of the probable outcome of the litigation or to determine the extent of any potential liability or damages.

Church Communications Network, Inc.

During August 2004, Church Communications Network, Inc. ("CCN") filed suit against us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama. The action was transferred to the United States District Court for the District of Colorado. CCN claimed approximately $20.0 million in actual damages, plus punitive damages, attorney fees and costs for, among other things, alleged breaches of two contracts, and negligent, intentional and reckless misrepresentation. On March 17, 2006, the Court granted summary judgment in our favor limiting CCN to one contract claim, and limiting damages to no more than $500,000. We can not predict whether CCN will appeal.

Vivendi

In January 2005, Vivendi Universal, S.A. ("Vivendi"), filed suit against us in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging that we have anticipatorily repudiated or are in breach of an alleged agreement between us and Vivendi pursuant to which we are allegedly required to broadcast a music-video channel provided by Vivendi. Vivendi's complaint seeks injunctive and declaratory relief, and damages in an unspecified amount. On April 12, 2005, the Court granted Vivendi's motion for a preliminary injunction and directed us to broadcast the music-video channel during the pendency of the litigation. In connection with that order, we have also agreed to provide marketing support to Vivendi during the pendency of the litigation. In the event that the Court ultimately determines that we have a contractual obligation to broadcast the Vivendi music-video channel and that we are in breach of that obligation, we may be required to continue broadcasting the Vivendi music-video channel and may also be subject to substantial damages. We intend to vigorously defend this case.

Shareholder Derivative Lawsuit

During March 2005, a shareholder derivative lawsuit was filed against EchoStar, its chairman and chief executive officer Charles W. Ergen and the members of its board of directors in the District Court of Douglas County, Colorado. On November 7, 2005, Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Dismissal asking that the suit be dismissed without prejudice.

Other

In addition to the above actions, we are subject to various other legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of business. In our opinion, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to any of these actions is unlikely to materially affect our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

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PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information. As of March 10 2006, all 1,015 issued and outstanding shares of our common stock were held by EOC, a direct subsidiary of EchoStar. There is currently no established trading market for our common stock.

Cash Dividend. On September 30, 2005, we paid a dividend of $200.0 million to EOC. Payment of any future dividends will depend upon our earnings and capital requirements, our debt facilities, and other factors the Board of Directors considers appropriate. We currently intend to retain our earnings, if any, to support future growth and expansion. Our ability to declare dividends is affected by covenants in our debt facilities.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Our strategy for 2006 will continue to focus on improving our operating results and free cash flow by attempting to increase our subscriber base, reduce churn, control rising subscriber acquisition costs and maintain or improve operating margins. We will also continue to focus on improving our competitive position by leveraging our increased satellite capacity to pursue strategic initiatives and new technology. In addition, we may make investments in or partner with others to expand our business into mobile and portable video, data and voice services.

Operational Results and Goals

Increase our subscriber base and reduce churn. We added approximately 1.135 million net new subscribers during 2005, ending the year with approximately 12.040 million DISH Network subscribers. We intend to continue growing our subscriber base by offering compelling consumer promotions. These promotions include offers of free or low cost advanced consumer electronics products, such as DVRs and HD receivers, as well as various promotional offers of our DISH Network programming packages, which we believe generally have a better "price-to-value" relationship than packages currently offered by most other subscription television providers.

However, there are many reasons we may not be able to maintain our current rate of new subscriber growth. For example, our subscriber growth would decrease if our telecommunications partners and other distributors de-emphasize or discontinue their efforts to acquire DISH network subscribers, or if they begin offering non-DISH Network video services. Our subscriber growth would also be negatively impacted to the extent our competitors offer more attractive consumer promotions, including, among other things, better priced or more attractive programming packages or more compelling consumer electronic products and services, including advanced DVRs, VOD services, and HD television services, including HD local channels. Many of our competitors are also better equipped than we are to offer video services bundled with other telecommunications services such as telephone and broadband data services, including wireless services. We also expect to face increasing competition from content and other providers who distribute video services directly to consumers over the internet.

In order to increase our subscriber base we must control our rate of customer turnover, or "churn." Our percentage monthly churn for the year ended December 31, 2005 was approximately 1.65%, compared to our percentage churn for 2004 of approximately 1.62%. Our principal strategy to control churn is to maintain disciplined credit requirements, such as requiring new subscribers to provide a valid major credit card, their social security number and have an acceptable credit score, and tailor our promotions toward subscribers desiring multiple receivers and advanced products such as DVRs and HD receivers. We also plan to continue to offer advanced products to existing customers through our lease promotions and to initiate other programs to improve our overall subscriber retention. However, there can be no assurance that these and other actions we may take to control subscriber churn will be successful, and we will be unable to continue to grow our subscriber base at current rates if we cannot control our customer churn.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

We also continue to undertake initiatives with respect to our conditional access system to improve the security of the DISH Network signal and attempt to make theft of our programming commercially impractical or uneconomical. However, theft of service and many other factors may have a material adverse impact on our subscriber churn.

Control rising subscriber acquisition costs. In addition to leasing receivers, we generally subsidize installation and all or a portion of the cost of EchoStar receiver systems in order to attract new DISH Network subscribers. Consequently, we cannot fully recover the acquisition costs of subscribers who remain customers for relatively short periods of time. Our principal strategies to control rising subscriber acquisition costs involve reducing the overall cost of subsidized equipment we provide to new customers and improving the cost effectiveness of our sales efforts. Our principal method for reducing the cost of subscriber equipment is to lease our receiver systems to new subscribers rather than selling systems to them at little or no cost. Leasing enables us to, among other things, reduce our future subscriber acquisition costs by redeploying equipment returned by disconnected lease subscribers. We are further reducing the cost of subscriber equipment through our design and deployment of EchoStar receivers with multiple tuners that allow the subscriber to receive our DISH Network services in multiple rooms using a single set-top box, thereby reducing the number of EchoStar receivers we deploy to each subscriber household. However, our overall subscriber acquisition costs, including amounts expensed and capitalized, both in the aggregate and on a per new subscriber basis, may materially increase in the future to the extent that we introduce more aggressive promotions or newer, more expensive consumer electronics products in response to new promotions and products offered by our competitors or for other reasons. In addition, expanded use of new compression technologies, such as MPEG-4 and 8PSK, will inevitably render some portion of our current and future EchoStar receivers obsolete, and we will incur additional costs, which may be substantial, to upgrade or replace these set-top boxes.

Maintain or improve operating margins. We will continue to work to generate cost savings during 2006 by attempting to improve our operating efficiency and to control rising programming costs. We are attempting to control costs by improving the quality of the initial installation, providing better subscriber education in the use of our products and services, and enhancing our training programs for our in-home service and call center representatives. However, these initiatives may not be sufficient to maintain or increase our operational efficiencies and we may not be able to continue to grow our operations cost effectively.

Our operating margins have also been adversely impacted by rising programming costs. Payments we make to programmers for programming content represent one of the largest components of our operating costs. We expect programming providers to continue to demand higher rates for their programming. We will continue to negotiate aggressively with programming providers in an effort to control rising programming costs. However, there can be no assurance we will be successful in controlling these costs, and we may be forced to drop one or more channels if we cannot reach acceptable agreements with all of our content providers. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will be able to increase the price of our programming to offset programming rate increases without affecting the attractiveness of our programming packages.

Leverage increased satellite capacity . We have recently entered into agreements to purchase or lease a substantial amount of additional satellite capacity. We are currently evaluating various opportunities to utilize this capacity, including, but not limited to, launching satellite two-way and wireless broadband data services, increasing our international programming and expanding our HD programming, including HD local channels. However, we face a variety of risks and uncertainties that may prevent us from utilizing this additional satellite capacity profitably. These risks include, among other things, the risks that there may be insufficient market demand for these new services and program offerings, or that customers might find competing services and program offerings more attractive. In addition, many of these new services depend on successful development of new technologies which may not perform as we expect. Our results of operation and financial condition will be adversely affected if we cannot make profitable use of this additional satellite capacity.

New technology. We continue to explore new advanced products and services that we may offer in order to improve our overall subscriber retention and grow our subscriber base. These new products and services include, among other things, our recently released hand-held products, such as our PocketDish, as well as new VOD service alternatives and HD programming. In addition, we may expand our business to include mobile and portable video, data and voice services, among other things.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

However, there can be no assurance new products or services we may develop and offer to our subscribers will be successful in competing with similar products and services offered by our competitors. For example, some digital cable platforms currently offer a VOD service that enables subscribers to choose from a library of programming selections for viewing at their convenience. Our own VOD service alternative, which was launched on a limited scale during 2005, is still under development. Also, although we believe we currently offer more HD content than our competitors, we may be placed at a competitive disadvantage to the extent other multi-channel video providers increase their offering of HD programming. We could be further disadvantaged to the extent a significant number of local broadcasters begin offering local channels in HD, unless we make substantial additional investments in infrastructure to deliver HD programming. There can be no assurance that we will be able to effectively compete with VOD service and HD program offerings from other video providers.

Explanation of Key Metrics and Other Items

Subscriber-related revenue . "Subscriber-related revenue" consists principally of revenue from basic, movie, local, international and pay-per-view subscription television services, advertising sales, DVR fees, equipment rental fees and additional outlet fees from subscribers with multiple set-top boxes and other subscriber revenue. Contemporaneous with the commencement of sales of co-branded services pursuant to our agreement with AT&T during the first quarter of 2004, "Subscriber-related revenue" also includes revenue from equipment sales, installation and other services related to that agreement. Revenue from equipment sales to AT&T is deferred and recognized over the estimated average co-branded subscriber life. Revenue from installation and certain other services performed at the request of AT&T is recognized upon completion of the services.

Development and implementation fees received from AT&T are being recognized in "Subscriber-related revenue" over the next several years. In order to estimate the amount recognized monthly, we first divide the number of subscribers activated during the month under the AT&T agreement by total estimated subscriber activations during the life of the contract. We then multiply this percentage by the total development and implementation fees received from AT&T. The resulting estimated monthly amount is recognized as revenue over the estimated average subscriber life.

During the fourth quarter 2005, we modified and extended our distribution and sales agency agreement with AT&T. We believe our overall economic return will be similar under both arrangements. However, the impact of subscriber acquisition on many of our line item business metrics was substantially different under the prior AT&T agreement, compared to most other sales channels (including the revised AT&T agreement).

Among other things, our "Subscriber-related revenue" will be impacted in a number of respects. Commencing in the fourth quarter 2005, new subscribers acquired under our AT&T agreement do not generate equipment sales, installation or other services revenue. However, our programming services revenue will be greater for subscribers acquired under the revised AT&T agreement.

Deferred equipment sales revenue relating to subscribers acquired through our prior AT&T agreement will continue to have a positive impact on "Subscriber-related revenue" over the estimated average life of those subscribers. Further, development and implementation fees received from AT&T will continue to be recognized over the estimated average subscriber life of all subscribers acquired under both the previous and revised agreements with AT&T.

Effective January 1, 2004, we combined "Subscription television service" revenue and "Other subscriber-related revenue" into "Subscriber-related revenue." All prior period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Equipment sales ."Equipment sales" consist of sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components by our ETC subsidiary to an international DBS service provider and by our EchoStar International Corporation ("EIC") subsidiary to international customers. "Equipment sales" also include unsubsidized sales of DBS accessories to retailers and other distributors of our equipment domestically and to DISH Network subscribers. "Equipment sales" does not include revenue from sales of equipment to AT&T.

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Effective January 1, 2004, "Equipment sales" includes non-DISH Network receivers and other accessories sold by our EIC subsidiary to international customers which were previously included in "Other" revenue. All prior period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

"Other" sales. "Other" sales consist principally of revenues from subscription and satellite services from the C-band subscription television service business of Superstar/Netlink Group L.L.C. ("SNG") that we acquired in April 2004 and satellite transmission revenue.

Subscriber-related expenses . "Subscriber-related expenses" principally include programming expenses, costs incurred in connection with our in-home service and call center operations, overhead costs associated with our installation business, copyright royalties, residual commissions paid to retailers or distributors, billing, lockbox, subscriber retention and other variable subscriber expenses. Contemporaneous with the commencement of sales of co-branded services pursuant to our agreement with AT&T during the first quarter of 2004, "Subscriber-related expenses" also include the cost of sales from equipment sales, and expenses related to installation and other services from that relationship. Cost of sales from equipment sales to AT&T are deferred and recognized over the estimated average co-branded subscriber life. Expenses from installation and certain other services performed at the request of AT&T are recognized as the services are performed.

Under the revised AT&T agreement, we are including costs from equipment and installations in "Subscriber acquisition costs" or in capital expenditures, rather than in "Subscriber-related expenses." To the extent all other factors remain constant, this will tend to improve operating margins compared to previous periods. We will continue to include in "Subscriber-related expenses" the costs deferred from equipment sales made to AT&T. These costs are being amortized over the life of the subscribers acquired under the previous AT&T agreement.

Since equipment and installation costs previously reflected in "Subscriber-related expenses" are being included in "Subscriber acquisition costs" or in capital expenditures under the revised agreement, to the extent all other factors remain constant, the revised AT&T agreement will also cause increases in "Subscriber acquisition costs," SAC and Equivalent SAC. This will tend to negatively impact free cash flow in the short term if substantial additional subscribers are added through AT&T in the future, but we believe that free cash flow will improve over time since better operating margins are expected from those customers under the terms of the revised AT&T agreement. We also expect that the historical negative impact on subscriber turnover from subscribers acquired pursuant to our agreement with AT&T will decline.

Satellite and transmission expenses . "Satellite and transmission expenses" include costs associated with the operation of our digital broadcast centers, the transmission of local channels, satellite telemetry, tracking and control services, satellite and transponder leases, and other related services.

Cost of sales — equipment. "Cost of sales — equipment" principally includes costs associated with non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components sold by our ETC subsidiary to an international DBS service provider and by our EIC subsidiary to international customers. "Cost of sales — equipment" also includes unsubsidized sales of DBS accessories to retailers and other distributors of our equipment domestically and to DISH Network subscribers. "Cost of sales — equipment" does not include the costs from sales of equipment to AT&T.

Effective January 1, 2004, "Cost of sales — equipment" includes non-DISH Network receivers and other accessories sold by our EIC subsidiary to international customers which were previously included in "Cost of sales — other." All prior period amounts conform to the current period presentation.

Cost of sales — other. "Cost of sales — other" principally includes costs related to satellite transmission services and programming and other expenses associated with the C-band subscription television service business of SNG we acquired in April 2004.

Subscriber acquisition costs . In addition to leasing receivers, we generally subsidize installation and all or a portion of the cost of EchoStar receiver systems in order to attract new DISH Network subscribers. Our "Subscriber acquisition costs" include the cost of EchoStar receiver systems sold to retailers and other distributors of our equipment, the cost of receiver systems sold directly by us to subscribers, net costs related to our promotional incentives, and costs related to installation and acquisition advertising. We exclude the value of equipment capitalized

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under our lease program for new subscribers from "Subscriber acquisition costs." We also exclude payments we receive in connection with equipment that is not returned to us from disconnecting lease subscribers, and the value of equipment returned to the extent we make that equipment available for sale rather than redeploying it through the lease program from our calculation of "Subscriber acquisition costs."

Since equipment and installation costs previously reflected in "Subscriber-related expenses" are being included in "Subscriber acquisition costs" or in capital expenditures under the revised agreement, to the extent all other factors remain constant, the revised AT&T agreement will also cause increases in "Subscriber acquisition costs," SAC and Equivalent SAC. This will tend to negatively impact free cash flow in the short term if substantial additional subscribers are added through AT&T in the future, but we believe that free cash flow will improve over time since better operating margins are expected from those customers under the terms of the revised AT&T agreement. We also expect that the historical negative impact on subscriber turnover from subscribers acquired pursuant to our agreement with AT&T will decline.

SAC and Equivalent SAC. We are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating "subscriber acquisition costs per new subscriber activation," or SAC, and we believe presentations of SAC may not be calculated consistently by different companies in the same or similar businesses. We include all new DISH Network subscribers in our calculation, including DISH Network subscribers added with little or no subscriber acquisition costs. Historically and in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we have calculated SAC by dividing the amount of our expense line item "Subscriber acquisition costs" for a period, by our gross new DISH Network subscribers added during that period. Separately, we have disclosed our "Equivalent SAC" by adding certain capital expenditures and other amounts, as discussed below, to our "Subscriber acquisition cost" expense line item prior to dividing by our gross new subscriber number.

Effective January 1, 2006, we will disclose only the combined "Equivalent SAC" number, which we will simply refer to as SAC. To calculate SAC (previously "Equivalent SAC") we add the value of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers to the expense line item "Subscriber acquisition costs," subtract certain offsetting amounts, and divide the result by our gross new subscriber number. These offsetting amounts include payments we receive in connection with equipment that is not returned to us from disconnecting lease subscribers, and the value of equipment returned to the extent we make that equipment available for sale rather than redeploying it through the lease program.

General and administrative expenses ."General and administrative expenses" primarily include employee-related costs associated with administrative services such as legal, information systems, accounting and finance. It also includes outside professional fees (i.e. legal and accounting services) and building maintenance expense and other items associated with administration.

Interest expense."Interest expense" primarily includes interest expense, prepayment premiums and amortization of debt issuance costs associated with our senior debt and convertible subordinated debt securities (net of capitalized interest) and interest expense associated with our capital lease obligations.

"Other" income (expense). The main components of "Other" income and expense are unrealized gains and losses from changes in fair value of non-marketable strategic investments accounted for at fair value, equity in earnings and losses of our affiliates, gains and losses realized on the sale of investments, and impairment of marketable and non-marketable investment securities.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") . EBITDA is defined as "Net income (loss)" plus "Interest expense" net of "Interest income," "Taxes" and "Depreciation and amortization."

DISH Network subscribers. We include customers obtained through direct sales, and through our retail networks, including our co-branding relationship with AT&T and other distribution relationships, in our DISH Network subscriber count. We believe our overall economic return for co-branded and traditional subscribers will be comparable. We also provide DISH Network service to hotels, motels and other commercial accounts. For certain of these commercial accounts, we divide our total revenue for these commercial accounts by an amount approximately equal to the retail price of our most widely distributed programming package, AT60 (but taking into account,

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periodically, price changes and other factors), and include the resulting number, which is substantially smaller than the actual number of commercial units served, in our DISH Network subscriber count.

During April 2004, we acquired the C-band subscription television service business of SNG, the assets of which primarily consist of acquired customer relationships. Although we are converting some of these customer relationships from C-band subscription television services to our DISH Network DBS subscription television service, acquired C-band subscribers are not included in our DISH Network subscriber count unless they have also subscribed to our DISH Network DBS television service.

Monthly average revenue per subscriber ("ARPU") . We are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating ARPU and believe presentations of ARPU may not be calculated consistently by other companies in the same or similar businesses. We calculate average monthly revenue per subscriber, or ARPU, by dividing average monthly "Subscriber-related revenues" for the period (total "Subscriber-related revenue" during the period divided by the number of months in the period) by our average DISH Network subscribers for the period. Average DISH Network subscribers are calculated for the period by adding the average DISH Network subscribers for each month and dividing by the number of months in the period. Average DISH Network subscribers for each month are calculated by adding the beginning and ending DISH Network subscribers for the month and dividing by two.

The changes to our agreement with AT&T will also impact ARPU. The magnitude of that impact, and whether ARPU increases or decreases during particular future periods, will depend on the timing and number of subscribers acquired pursuant to the modified agreement with AT&T.

As discussed in "Subscriber-related revenue" above, effective January 1, 2004 we include amounts previously reported as "Other subscriber-related revenue" in our ARPU calculation. All prior period amounts conform to the current period presentation.

Subscriber churn/subscriber turnover . We are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating subscriber churn and believe presentations of subscriber churn may not be calculated consistently by different companies in the same or similar businesses. We calculate percentage monthly subscriber churn by dividing the number of DISH Network subscribers who terminate service during each month by total DISH Network subscribers as of the beginning of that month. We calculate average subscriber churn for any period by dividing the number of DISH Network subscribers who terminated service during that period by the average number of DISH Network subscribers subject to churn during the period, and further dividing by the number of months in the period. Average DISH Network subscribers subject to churn during the period are calculated by adding the DISH Network subscribers as of the beginning of each month in the period and dividing by the total number of months in the period.

Free cash flow . We define free cash flow as "Net cash flows from operating activities" less "Purchases of property and equipment," as shown on our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2004.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		Variance	
	2005	2004	Amount	%
	(In thousands)			
Statements of Operations Data				
Revenue:				
Subscriber-related revenue	$7,954,728	$6,676,616	$1,278,112	19.1%
Equipment sales	374,495	369,251	5,244	1.4%
Other	92,273	97,161	(4,888)	(5.0%)
Total revenue	8,421,496	7,143,028	1,278,468	17.9%
Costs and Expenses:				
Subscriber-related expenses	4,045,861	3,580,880	464,981	13.0%
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**50.9%**	**53.6%**		
Satellite and transmission expenses	131,559	107,587	23,972	22.3%
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**1.7%**	**1.6%**		
Cost of sales — equipment	323,999	305,991	18,008	5.9%
% of Equipment sales	**86.5%**	**82.9%**		
Cost of sales — other	22,437	30,302	(7,865)	(26.0%)
Subscriber acquisition costs	1,495,200	1,531,843	(36,643)	(2.4%)
General and administrative	442,290	381,753	60,537	15.9%
% of Total revenue	**5.3%**	**5.3%**		
Depreciation and amortization	792,380	490,698	301,682	61.5%
Total costs and expenses	7,253,726	6,429,054	824,672	12.8%
Operating income (loss)	1,167,770	713,974	453,796	63.6%
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	34,641	30,609	4,032	13.2%
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(305,265)	(433,364)	128,099	(29.6%)
Gain on insurance settlement	134,000	—	134,000	NM
Other	(1,807)	(741)	(1,066)	NM
Total other income (expense)	(138,431)	(403,496)	265,065	(65.7%)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,029,339	310,478	718,861	NM
Income tax benefit (provision), net	107,274	(11,065)	118,339	NM
Net income (loss)	$1,136,613	$ 299,413	$ 837,200	NM
Other Data:				
DISH Network subscribers, as of period end (in millions)	12.040	10.905	1.135	10.4%
DISH Network subscriber additions, gross (in millions)	3.397	3.441	(0.044)	(1.3%)
DISH Network subscriber additions, net (in millions)	1.135	1.480	(0.345)	(23.3%)
Monthly churn percentage	1.65%	1.62%	0.03%	1.9%
Average revenue per subscriber ("ARPU")	$ 57.81	$ 54.87	$ 2.94	5.4%
Average subscriber acquisition costs per subscriber ("SAC")	$ 439	$ 444	$ (5)	(1.1%)
Equivalent average subscriber acquisition costs per subscriber ("Equivalent SAC")	$ 668	$ 593	$ 75	12.6%
EBITDA	$2,092,343	$1,203,931	$ 888,412	73.8%

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

DISH Network subscribers . As of December 31, 2005, we had approximately 12.040 million DISH Network subscribers compared to approximately 10.905 million subscribers at December 31, 2004, an increase of approximately 10.4%. DISH Network added approximately 3.397 million gross new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to approximately 3.441 million gross new subscribers during 2004, a decrease of approximately 44,000 gross new subscribers. The decrease in gross new subscribers resulted primarily from a decline in gross activations under our co-branding agreement with AT&T, partially offset by an increase in sales through our agency relationships and an increase in our other distribution channels. A substantial majority of our gross new subscriber additions are acquired through our equipment lease program.

DISH Network added approximately 1.135 million net new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to approximately 1.480 million net new subscribers during 2004, a decrease of approximately 23.3%. This decrease was primarily a result of increased subscriber churn on a larger subscriber base, and the result of a decline in gross and net activations under our co-branding agreement with AT&T. In addition, even if percentage subscriber churn had remained constant or had declined, increasing numbers of gross new subscribers are required to sustain net subscriber growth.

During the first half of 2005, AT&T shifted its DISH Network marketing and sales efforts to focus on limited geographic areas and customer segments. As a result of AT&T's de-emphasized sales of DISH Network services, a decreasing percentage of our new subscriber additions were derived from our relationship with AT&T. During fourth quarter 2005, we modified and extended our distribution and sales agency agreement with AT&T and we now bear the cost of equipment and installation costs associated with subscriber acquisitions under the revised agreement. We believe our overall per subscriber economic return will be similar under both arrangements.

While we expect to continue to pursue opportunities for AT&T and other telecommunications providers to bundle our DISH Network satellite television service with their voice and data services, AT&T has begun deployment of fiber-optic networks that will allow it to offer video services directly to millions of homes as early as the second half of 2006. Other telecommunications companies have announced similar plans. While it is possible that the fourth quarter 2005 revision to our AT&T agreement may drive increased subscriber growth, our net new subscriber additions and certain of our other key operating metrics could continue to be adversely affected to the extent AT&T further de-emphasizes, or discontinues altogether, its efforts to acquire DISH Network subscribers, and as a result of competition from video services offered by AT&T or other telecommunications companies. Moreover, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in developing significant new bundling opportunities with other telecommunications companies.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, we began test marketing a prepay program, "DISH Now." This program allows consumers who might not be attracted by our existing promotions to purchase a satellite receiver system and a prepaid card which can be refreshed periodically through additional prepayments. We have not yet determined whether this program will be offered broadly. Certain of our business metrics could be impacted to the extent we ultimately acquire a significant number of subscribers through "DISH Now." For example, while "DISH Now" may attract subscribers more likely to churn than our traditional customers, our subscriber acquisition costs under this program will also be substantially lower.

Our net new subscriber additions would also be negatively impacted to the extent existing or new competitors offer more attractive consumer promotions, including, among other things, better priced or more attractive programming packages or more compelling consumer electronic products and services, including advanced DVRs, VOD services, and HD television services or additional local channels. Many of our competitors are also better equipped than we are to offer video services bundled with other telecommunications services such as telephone and broadband data services, including wireless services. We also expect to face increasing competition from content and other providers who distribute video services directly to consumers over the internet.

Subscriber-related revenue. DISH Network "Subscriber-related revenue" totaled $7.955 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $1.278 billion or 19.1% compared to 2004. This increase was directly attributable to continued DISH Network subscriber growth and the increase in "ARPU" discussed below.

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ARPU . Monthly average revenue per subscriber was approximately $57.81 during the year ended December 31, 2005 and approximately $54.87 during 2004. The $2.94 or 5.4% increase in monthly average revenue per DISH Network subscriber is primarily attributable to price increases in February 2005 and 2004 on some of our most popular packages, higher equipment rental fees resulting from increased penetration of our equipment leasing programs, availability of local channels by satellite and fees for DVRs. This increase was also attributable to our relationship with AT&T, including revenues from equipment sales, installation and other services related to that agreement. These improvements in ARPU were partially offset by an increase in our free and discounted programming promotions. We provided local channels by satellite in 164 markets as of December 31, 2005 compared to 152 markets as of December 31, 2004. We regularly have promotions to acquire new DISH Network subscribers which provide free and/or discounted programming that negatively impact ARPU.

Effective February 2004, our DHA promotion provided new lease subscribers up to four installed EchoStar receivers, including various premium models, with a qualifying programming subscription. The subscriber was required to pay a monthly rental fee for each leased receiver and a one time set up fee of $49.99, but was not required to agree to a minimum lease period. The subscriber received a $49.99 credit on their first month's bill. Effective October 2004, the promotion was expanded whereby the consumer may agree to either a one or two year commitment in exchange for receiving the benefits of our Digital Home Protection Plan, an optional extended warranty program, without charge for one or two years, respectively. In February 2005, the promotion was modified to allow new residential customers who subscribed to "America's Top 180" to obtain that programming at the same price as "America's Top 120" for the first three months. This promotion expired during April 2005.

During May 2005, we introduced a promotion which offers new DHA lease program subscribers our "America's Top 180" package for $19.99 for each of the first three months of service. Effective June 2005, the promotion was modified to provide a $12.00 discount per month on qualifying programming packages, together with free HBO and Showtime programming, for each of the first three months of service. The promotion, which continued through August 15, 2005, required a one year minimum programming commitment.

During August 2005, we introduced a promotion which offers new DHA lease program subscribers a free month of qualifying programming, three free months of HBO, Showtime and Cinemax programming, and a free DVR upgrade. Further, in exchange for an 18 month minimum programming commitment, new lease program subscribers receive a credit of the one-time set-up fee of $49.99. Effective November 3, 2005, instead of one month free, new lease program subscribers can elect to receive a $12.00 discount for the first three months of service on qualifying programming. These promotions expired January 31, 2006.

Effective February 1, 2006, we introduced a promotion which offers $100 back to new DHA lease program subscribers that activate with at least "America's Top 120," "DISH Latino Max," "DishHD Silver," or higher qualified programming package. After the first month's bill, a credit of $10 per month will be provided for 10 consecutive months after a redemption form has been submitted by the new subscriber. At any time during that period, the remaining credits will be forfeited if the service is (1) downgraded below the required level, (2) put on-hold or (3) cancelled for any reason. In addition, these subscribers and other new customers that subscribe to at least the minimum qualified programming such as "America's Top 60" "DISH Latino," "DishHD Bronze," or higher qualified programming package are eligible to receive Starz programming free for three months. These promotions are expected to continue through at least June 30, 2006.

Effective February 1, 2006, we introduced a new programming tier, DishFAMILY, which offers 40 "family- friendly" channels including sports, news, children's programming, lifestyle, hobbies, shopping and public interest for $19.99 per month, or $24.99 including local channels where available.

Impacts from our litigation with the networks in Florida, FCC rules governing the delivery of superstations and other factors could cause us to terminate delivery of network channels and superstations to a substantial number of our subscribers, which could cause many of those customers to cancel their subscription to our other services. In the event the Court of Appeals upholds the Miami District Court's network litigation injunction, and if we do not reach private settlement agreements with additional stations, we will attempt to assist subscribers in arranging alternative means to receive network channels, including migration to local channels by satellite where available, and free off air antenna offers in other markets. However, we cannot predict with any degree of certainty how many subscribers

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might ultimately cancel their primary DISH Network programming as a result of termination of their distant network channels. We could be required to terminate distant network programming to all subscribers in the event the plaintiffs prevail on their cross-appeal and we are permanently enjoined from delivering all distant network channels. Termination of distant network programming to subscribers would result in, among other things, a reduction in ARPU and a temporary increase in subscriber churn.

Equipment sales. For the year ended December 31, 2005, "Equipment sales" totaled $374.5 million, an increase of $5.2 million or 1.4% compared to the same period during 2004. This increase principally resulted from an increase in sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to an international DBS service provider, partially offset by decreases in sales of DBS accessories domestically.

"Other" sales. "Other" sales totaled $92.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, a decrease of $4.9 million compared to the same period during 2004. This decrease is primarily attributable to a decline in the subscription television service revenues from C-band subscribers of the SNG business that we acquired in April 2004, partially offset by an increase in our satellite transmission revenue.

Subscriber-related expenses. "Subscriber-related expenses" totaled $4.046 billion during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $465.0 million or 13.0% compared to 2004. The increase in "Subscriber-related expenses" was primarily attributable to the increase in the number of DISH Network subscribers, which resulted in increased expenses to support the DISH Network, partially offset by a $35.1 million non-recurring vendor credit. "Subscriber-related expenses" represented 50.9% and 53.6% of "Subscriber-related revenue" during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease in this expense to revenue ratio primarily resulted from the increase in "Subscriber-related revenue," the vendor credit discussed above, and an increase in the number of DISH Network subscribers participating in our lease program for existing subscribers. Since certain subscriber retention costs associated with this program are capitalized rather than expensed, our "Subscriber-related expenses" decreased and our capital expenditures increased. The decrease in the ratio also resulted from improved efficiencies associated with our installation and in-home service operations. The decrease in this expense to revenue ratio was partially offset by increases in cost associated with deferred equipment sales, installation and other services related to our relationship under our prior agreement with AT&T. The decrease in the ratio was also partially offset by approximately $15.7 million more in charges during 2005 compared to 2004 for the replacement of smart cards.

In the normal course of business, we enter into various contracts with programmers to provide content. Our programming contracts generally require us to make payments based on the number of subscribers to which the respective content is provided. Consequently, our programming expenses will continue to increase to the extent we are successful in growing our subscriber base. In addition, because programmers continue to raise the price of content, there can be no assurance that our "Subscriber-related expenses" as a percentage of "Subscriber-related revenue" will not materially increase absent corresponding price increases in our DISH Network programming packages.

Satellite and transmission expenses . "Satellite and transmission expenses" totaled $131.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $24.0 million or 22.3% compared to 2004. This increase primarily resulted from commencement of service and operational costs associated with the increasing number of markets in which we offer local broadcast channels by satellite as previously discussed, increases in our satellite lease payment obligations for AMC-2, and operational costs associated with our capital leases of AMC-15 and AMC-16 which commenced commercial operation in January and February 2005, respectively. "Satellite and transmission expenses" totaled 1.7% and 1.6% of "Subscriber-related revenue" during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. These expenses will increase further in the future as we increase the size of our satellite fleet, if we obtain in-orbit satellite insurance, as we increase the number and operations of our digital broadcast centers and as additional local markets and other programming services are launched.

Cost of sales — equipment. "Cost of sales — equipment" totaled $324.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $18.0 million or 5.9% compared to 2004. This increase related primarily to the increase in sales of non-DISH Network digital receivers and related components to an international DBS service provider. Charges for slow moving and obsolete inventory were lower during 2005 compared to 2004. This difference, together with the decrease in sales of DBS accessories domestically discussed above, partially offset the amount of the increase. "Cost of sales — equipment" represented 86.5% and 82.9% of "Equipment sales," during the years ended

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December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase in the expense to revenue ratio principally related to a decline in margins on sales to the international DBS service provider and on sales of DBS accessories domestically. This increase was partially offset by the lower 2005 charges for slow moving and obsolete inventory.

Cost of sales — other. "Cost of sales — other" totaled $22.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, a decrease of $7.9 million compared to 2004. This decrease is primarily attributable to expenses associated with the C-band subscription television service business of SNG we acquired in April 2004.

Subscriber acquisition costs. "Subscriber acquisition costs" totaled approximately $1.495 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005, a decrease of $36.6 million or 2.4% compared to 2004. The decrease in "Subscriber acquisition costs" was attributable to a higher number of DISH Network subscribers participating in our equipment lease program for new subscribers, partially offset by an increase in the number of non co-branded subscribers acquired and an increase in acquisition advertising.

SAC and Equivalent SAC. Subscriber acquisition costs per new DISH Network subscriber activation were approximately $439 for the year ended December 31, 2005 and approximately $444 during 2004. The $5, or 1.1% decrease in SAC was primarily attributable to a greater number of DISH Network subscribers participating in our equipment lease program. This improvement was partially offset by a decrease in the percentage of co-branded subscribers acquired compared to total subscribers acquired and a greater number of DISH Network subscribers activating higher priced advanced products, such as receivers with multiple tuners, DVRs, HD receivers and SuperDISH. Activation of these more advanced and complex products also resulted in higher installation costs during 2005 as compared to 2004. The decrease in SAC was also offset by the higher costs for acquisition advertising and promotional incentives paid to our independent dealer network.

Equivalent SAC was approximately $668 during the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to $593 during 2004, an increase of $75, or 12.6%. This increase was primarily attributable to a greater number of DISH Network subscribers activating higher priced advanced products, such as receivers with multiple tuners, DVRs, HD receivers and SuperDISH. Activation of these more advanced and complex products also resulted in higher installation costs during 2005 as compared to 2004. The increase in Equivalent SAC was also attributable to higher costs for acquisition advertising and promotional incentives paid to our independent dealer network. Penetration of our equipment lease program for new subscribers increased during 2005 compared to 2004. The value of equipment capitalized under our lease program for new subscribers totaled approximately $861.5 million and $574.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the percentage of our new subscribers choosing to lease rather than purchase equipment continued to increase compared to 2004. The increase in leased equipment and related reduction in subsidized equipment sales caused our capital expenditures to increase, while our "Subscriber acquisition costs" and SAC declined.

The increase in capital expenditures resulting from our equipment lease program for new subscribers has been, and we expect it will continue to be, partially mitigated by, among other things, the redeployment of equipment returned by disconnecting lease program subscribers. However, to remain competitive we will have to upgrade or replace subscriber equipment periodically as technology changes, and the associated costs may be substantial. To the extent technological changes render existing equipment obsolete, we would cease to benefit from the Equivalent SAC reduction associated with redeployment of that returned lease equipment.

Several years ago we began deploying satellite receivers capable of exploiting 8PSK modulation technology. Since that technology is now standard in all of our new satellite receivers, our cost to migrate programming channels to that technology in the future will be substantially lower than if it were necessary to replace all existing consumer equipment. As we continue to implement 8PSK technology, bandwidth efficiency will improve, significantly increasing the number of programming channels we can transmit over our existing satellites as an alternative or supplement to the acquisition of additional spectrum or the construction of additional satellites. New channels we add to our service using only that technology may allow us to further reduce conversion costs and create additional revenue opportunities. We have implemented MPEG-4 technology in all satellite receivers for new customers who subscribe to our HD programming packages. This technology when implemented will result in further bandwidth

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efficiencies over time. We have not yet determined the extent to which we will convert the EchoStar DBS System to these new technologies, or the period of time over which the conversions will occur. Provided EchoStar X commences commercial operation during second quarter 2006 and other planned satellites are successfully deployed, our 8PSK transition will afford us greater flexibility in delaying and reducing the costs otherwise required to convert our subscriber base to MPEG-4.

While we may be able to generate increased revenue from such conversions, the deployment of equipment including new technologies will increase the cost of our consumer equipment, at least in the short term. To the extent we subsidize those costs for new and existing subscribers, SAC, Equivalent SAC and capital expenditures will increase as well. However, the increases in these costs would be mitigated by, among other things, our expected migration away from relatively expensive and complex SuperDISH installations (assuming successful commencement of commercial operation of our EchoStar X satellite and the continued availability of our other in-orbit satellites). These increases may also be mitigated to the extent we successfully redeploy existing set-top boxes and implement other SAC reduction strategies.

Our "Subscriber acquisition costs," both in aggregate and on a per new subscriber activation basis, may further materially increase in the future to the extent that we introduce more aggressive promotions if we determine that they are necessary to respond to competition, or for other reasons.

General and administrative expenses. "General and administrative expenses" totaled $442.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $60.5 million or 15.9% compared to 2004. The increase in "General and administrative expenses" was primarily attributable to increased personnel and infrastructure expenses to support the growth of the DISH Network. "General and administrative expenses" represented 5.3% of "Total revenue" during each of the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

Depreciation and amortization. "Depreciation and amortization" expense totaled $792.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $301.7 million or 61.5% compared to 2004. The increase in "Depreciation and amortization" expense was primarily attributable to additional depreciation on equipment leased to subscribers resulting from increased penetration of our equipment lease programs and other depreciable assets placed in service to support the DISH Network. Further, depreciation of our AMC-15 and AMC-16 satellites, which commenced commercial operation during January and February 2005, respectively, contributed to this increase.

Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized ."Interest expense" totaled $305.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, a decrease of $128.1 million or 29.6% compared to 2004. This decrease primarily resulted from a decrease in prepayment premiums and write-off of debt issuance costs totaling approximately $134.4 million, and a net reduction in interest expense of approximately $40.2 million related to the redemption, repurchases and refinancing of our previously outstanding senior debt which occurred during 2004. This decrease was partially offset by $38.0 million of additional interest expense during 2005 associated with our capital lease obligations for the AMC-15 and AMC-16 satellites.

Gain on insurance settlement. During March 2005, we settled an insurance claim and related claims for accrued interest and bad faith with the insurers of our EchoStar IV satellite for the net amount of $240.0 million. The $134.0 million received in excess of our previously recorded $106.0 million receivable related to this insurance claim was recognized as a "Gain on insurance settlement" during the year ended December 31, 2005.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization . EBITDA was $2.092 billion during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $888.4 million or 73.8% compared to $1.204 billion during 2004. The increase in EBITDA was primarily attributable to the changes in operating revenues and expenses discussed above. EBITDA does not include the impact of capital expenditures under our new and existing subscriber equipment lease programs of approximately $982.8 million and $654.9 million during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS — Continued

The following table reconciles EBITDA to the accompanying financial statements:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
	(In thousands)	
EBITDA	$2,092,343	$1,203,931
Less:		
Interest expense, net	270,624	402,755
Income tax provision (benefit), net	(107,274)	11,065
Depreciation and amortization	792,380	490,698
Net income (loss)	$1,136,613	$ 299,413

EBITDA is not a measure determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, and should not be considered a substitute for operating income, net income or any other measure determined in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA is used as a measurement of operating efficiency and overall financial performance and we believe it to be a helpful measure for those evaluating companies in the multi-channel video programming distribution industry. Conceptually, EBITDA measures the amount of income generated each period that could be used to service debt, pay taxes and fund capital expenditures. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Income tax benefit (provision), net. Our income tax benefit was $107.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to an income tax provision of $11.1 million during 2004. This decrease was primarily related to an approximate $185.2 million credit to our provision for income taxes in 2005 resulting from the reversal of our recorded valuation allowance for those deferred tax assets that we believe are more likely than not to be realizable (see Note 6 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K). During 2006, we expect our income tax provision to approximate statutory Federal and state tax rates.

Net income (loss)."Net income" was $1.137 billion during the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of $837.2 million compared to $299.4 million for 2004. The increase was primarily attributable to the reversal of our recorded valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, higher "Operating income," the "Gain on insurance settlement" and lower "Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized."

SHVERA requires, among other things, that all local broadcast channels delivered by satellite to any particular market be available from a single dish by June 8, 2006. We currently offer local broadcast channels in 164 markets across the United States. In 38 of those markets a second dish was previously required to receive some local channels in the market. While we have subsequently reduced the number of markets where a second dish is necessary, we can not entirely eliminate the second dish necessity in all markets absent full operability of EchoStar X.

In the event EchoStar X experiences any anomalies, satellite capacity limitations could force us to move the local channels in some two dish markets to different satellites, requiring subscribers in those markets to install a second or different dish to continue receiving their local broadcast channels. We could be forced, in that event, to stop offering local channels in some of those markets altogether. The transition of all local broadcast channels in a market to a single dish could result in disruptions of service for a substantial number of our customers. Further, our ability to timely comply with this requirement without incurring significant additional costs is dependent on, among other things, the continued operation of our EchoStar V satellite at the 129 degree orbital location until commencement of commercial operation of EchoStar X. EchoStar V or EchoStar X anomalies could force us to cease offering local channels by satellite in many markets absent regulatory relief from the single dish obligations. If impediments to our preferred transition plan arise, it is possible that the costs of compliance with the single dish requirement could exceed $100.0 million. To the extent subscribers are unwilling for any reason to upgrade to a new dish, our subscriber churn could be negatively impacted.

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In addition, we depend on our EchoStar VIII satellite to provide local channels to over 40 markets at least until such time as our EchoStar X satellite has commenced commercial operation. In the event that EchoStar VIII experienced a total or substantial failure, we could transmit many, but not all, of those channels from other in-orbit satellites. The potential relocation of some channels, and elimination of others, resulting from failures relating to EchoStar X or EchoStar VIII, could cause a material adverse impact on our business, including, among other things, a reduction in revenues, an increase in operating expenses, a decrease in new subscriber activations and an increase in subscriber churn.

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Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2003.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		Variance	
	2004	2003	Amount	%
	(In thousands)			
Statements of Operations Data				
Revenue:				
Subscriber-related revenue	$6,676,616	$5,409,386	$1,267,230	23.4%
Equipment sales	369,251	291,776	77,475	26.6%
Other	97,161	30,560	66,601	NM
Total revenue	7,143,028	5,731,722	1,411,306	24.6%
Costs and Expenses:				
Subscriber-related expenses	3,580,880	2,723,129	857,751	31.5%
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**53.6%**	**50.3%**		
Satellite and transmission expenses	107,587	74,309	33,278	44.8%
% of Subscriber-related revenue	**1.6%**	**1.4%**		
Cost of sales — equipment	305,991	193,886	112,105	57.8%
% of Equipment sales	**82.9%**	**66.5%**		
Cost of sales — other	30,302	57	30,245	NM
Subscriber acquisition costs	1,531,843	1,310,794	221,049	16.9%
General and administrative	381,753	322,677	59,076	18.3%
% of Total revenue	**5.3%**	**5.6%**		
Depreciation and amortization	490,698	385,098	105,600	27.4%
Total costs and expenses	6,429,054	5,009,950	1,419,104	28.3%
Operating income (loss)	713,974	721,772	(7,798)	(1.1%)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	30,609	18,838	11,771	62.5%
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(433,364)	(407,030)	(26,334)	6.5%
Other	(741)	(466)	(275)	59.0%
Total other income (expense)	(403,496)	(388,658)	(14,838)	3.8%
Income (loss) before income taxes	310,478	333,114	(22,636)	(6.8%)
Income tax benefit (provision), net	(11,065)	(13,533)	2,468	(18.2%)
Net income (loss)	$ 299,413	$ 319,581	$ (20,168)	(6.3%)
Other Data:				
DISH Network subscribers, as of period end (in millions)	10.905	9.425	1.480	15.7%
DISH Network subscriber additions, gross (in millions)	3.441	2.894	0.547	18.9%
DISH Network subscriber additions, net (in millions)	1.480	1.245	0.235	18.9%
Monthly churn percentage	1.62%	1.57%	0.05%	3.2%
Average revenue per subscriber ("ARPU")	$ 54.87	$ 51.21	$ 3.66	7.1%
Average subscriber acquisition costs per subscriber ("SAC")	$ 444	$ 453	$ (9)	(2.0%)
Equivalent average subscriber acquisition costs per subscriber ("Equivalent SAC")	$ 593	$ 480	$ 113	23.5%
EBITDA	$1,203,931	$1,106,404	$ 97,527	8.8%

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DISH Network subscribers . As of December 31, 2004, we had approximately 10.905 million DISH Network subscribers compared to approximately 9.425 million at December 31, 2003, an increase of approximately 15.7%. DISH Network added approximately 3.441 million gross new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2004, compared to approximately 2.894 million gross new subscribers during 2003, an increase of approximately 547,000 gross new subscribers. The increase in gross new subscribers resulted from a number of factors, including the commencement of sales under our co-branding agreement with AT&T and other distribution relationships and an increase in our distribution channels. Temporary product shortages and installation delays during the second half of 2003 were substantially eliminated during the first quarter of 2004 which also contributed to the current year increase.

DISH Network added approximately 1.480 million net new subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to approximately 1.245 million net new subscribers during 2003, an increase of approximately 18.9%. The increase in net new subscribers resulted from the factors discussed above.

Subscriber-related revenue. DISH Network "Subscriber-related revenue" totaled $6.677 billion for the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of $1.267 billion or 23.4% compared to 2003. This increase was directly attributable to continued DISH Network subscriber growth and the increase in "ARPU" discussed below.

ARPU . Monthly average revenue per subscriber was approximately $54.87 during the year ended December 31, 2004 and approximately $51.21 during 2003. The $3.66 or 7.1% increase in monthly average revenue per DISH Network subscriber is primarily attributable to price increases of up to $2.00 in February 2004 and 2003 on some of our most popular packages, and from equipment sales, installation and other services related to our relationship with AT&T. This increase was also attributable to a reduction in the number of DISH Network subscribers receiving subsidized programming through our free and discounted programming promotions, the increased availability of local channels by satellite, increases in our advertising sales and increases in the number of DISH Network subscribers with multiple set-top boxes and DVRs. We provided local channels by satellite in 152 markets as of December 31, 2004 compared to 101 markets as of December 31, 2003.

Equipment sales. For the year ended December 31, 2004, "Equipment sales" totaled $369.3 million, an increase of $77.5 million or 26.6% compared to the same period during 2003. This increase principally resulted from an increase in sales of DBS accessories to retailers and other distributors of our equipment domestically and directly to DISH Network subscribers.

"Other" sales."Other" sales totaled $97.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of $66.6 million compared to the same period during 2003. This increase is primarily attributable to the subscription television service revenues from C-band subscribers of the SNG business that we acquired in April 2004.

Subscriber-related expenses."Subscriber-related expenses" totaled $3.581 billion during the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of $857.8 million or 31.5% compared to 2003. The increase in "Subscriber-related expenses" was primarily attributable to the increase in the number of DISH Network subscribers, which resulted in increased expenses to support the DISH Network. "Subscriber-related expenses" represented 53.6% and 50.3% of "Subscriber-related revenue" during the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The increase in this expense to revenue ratio primarily resulted from increases in our programming and subscriber retention costs, and costs associated with the expansion of our installation, in-home service and call center operations. These increased operational costs, some of which are temporary, related to, among other things, more complicated installations required by receivers with multiple tuners and a larger dish, or "SuperDISH" which is used to receive programming from our FSS satellites. The increase also resulted from cost of sales and expenses from equipment sales, installation and other services related to our relationship with AT&T.

Satellite and transmission expenses ."Satellite and transmission expenses" totaled $107.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of $33.3 million or 44.8% compared to 2003. This increase primarily resulted from commencement of service and operational costs associated with the increasing number of markets in which we offer local broadcast channels by satellite as previously discussed, and increases in our FSS satellite lease payment obligations. "Satellite and transmission expenses" totaled 1.6% and 1.4% of "Subscriber-related revenue" during each of the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The increase in the expense to revenue ratio principally

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resulted from additional operational costs to support the commencement of service and on-going operations of our local markets discussed above.

Cost of sales — equipment. "Cost of sales — equipment" totaled $306.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of $112.1 million or 57.8% compared to 2003. This increase primarily resulted from the increase in sales of DBS accessories to retailers and other distributors of our equipment domestically and to DISH Network subscribers discussed above, and approximately $18.4 million in charges related to slow moving and obsolete inventory. "Cost of sales — equipment" represented 82.9% and 66.5% of "Equipment sales," during the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The increase in the expense to revenue ratio principally related to the charges for slow moving and obsolete inventory discussed above, and an approximate $6.8 million reduction in the cost of set-top box equipment during 2003 resulting from a change in estimated royalty obligations. This increase in the expense to revenue ratio also related to a decline in margins on the sales of DBS accessories and on sales by our ETC subsidiary to an international DBS service provider due to reductions in prices and increased sales of lower margin accessories.

Cost of sales — other. "Cost of sales — other" totaled $30.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of $30.2 million compared to 2003. This increase is primarily attributable to expenses associated with the C-band subscription television service business of SNG we acquired in April 2004.

Subscriber acquisition costs. "Subscriber acquisition costs" totaled approximately $1.532 billion for the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of $221.0 million or 16.9% compared to 2003. "Subscriber acquisition costs" during the year ended December 31, 2003 included a benefit of approximately $77.2 million comprised of approximately $42.8 million related to a reduction in the cost of set-top box equipment resulting from a change in estimated royalty obligations and $34.4 million from a litigation settlement. The increase in "Subscriber acquisition costs" was attributable to a larger number of gross DISH Network subscriber additions during the year ended December 2004 compared to 2003, partially offset by a higher number of DISH Network subscribers participating in our equipment lease program and the acquisition of co-branded subscribers during 2004 as discussed under "SAC and Equivalent SAC" below.

SAC and Equivalent SAC . Subscriber acquisition costs per new DISH Network subscriber activation were approximately $444 for the year ended December 31, 2004 and approximately $453 during 2003. SAC during the year ended December 31, 2003 included the benefit of approximately $77.2 million discussed above. Absent this benefit, our SAC for 2003 would have been approximately $27 higher, or $480. The decrease in SAC during the year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to 2003 (excluding this benefit) was directly attributable to the acquisition of co-branded subscribers during 2004. Excluding the effect of co-branded subscribers, SAC would have increased during the current year as compared to 2003. The increase in SAC (excluding the effect of co-branded subscribers) was primarily related to more expensive promotions offered during 2004 including up to three free receivers for new subscribers and free advanced products, such as DVRs and HD receivers. Further, during 2004, since a greater number of DISH Network subscribers activated multiple receivers, receivers with multiple tuners or other advanced products, including SuperDISH, installation costs increased as compared to 2003. These factors were partially offset by an increase in DISH Network subscribers participating in our equipment lease program and reduced subscriber acquisition advertising.

Equipment capitalized under our lease program for new customers totaled approximately $574.8 million and $108.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Returned equipment related to disconnected lease program subscribers, which became available for sale rather than being redeployed through the lease program, together with payments received in connection with equipment not returned to us, totaled approximately $60.8 million and $30.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. If we included in our calculation of SAC the equipment capitalized less the value of equipment returned and payments received, our Equivalent SAC would have been approximately $593 during 2004 compared to $480 during 2003. As discussed above, "Subscriber acquisition costs" during 2003 included a benefit of approximately $77.2 million or $27 per subscriber. Absent this benefit, our Equivalent SAC would have been $507 for the year ended December 31, 2003. This increase is primarily attributable to a greater number of DISH Network subscribers activating multiple receivers, and advanced products, such as SuperDISH, DVRs and HD receivers.

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General and administrative expenses. "General and administrative expenses" totaled $381.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of $59.1 million or 18.3% compared to 2003. The increase in "General and administrative expenses" was primarily attributable to increased personnel and infrastructure expenses to support the growth of the DISH Network. "General and administrative expenses" represented 5.3% and 5.6% of "Total revenue" during the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The decrease in this expense to revenue ratio resulted primarily from "Total revenue" increasing at a higher rate than our "General and administrative expenses."

Depreciation and amortization. "Depreciation and amortization" expense totaled $490.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of $105.6 million or 27.4% compared to 2003. The increase in "Depreciation and amortization" expense primarily resulted from additional depreciation related to the commencement of commercial operation of our EchoStar IX satellite in October 2003, and increases in depreciation related to equipment leased to customers and other depreciable assets, including finite lived intangible assets, placed in service during 2003 and 2004. As of December 31, 2003, EchoStar IV was fully depreciated and accordingly, we recorded no expense for this satellite during the year ended December 31, 2004. This partially offset the increase in depreciation expense discussed above.

Interest income. "Interest income" totaled $30.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of $11.8 million or 62.5% compared to 2003. This increase principally resulted from higher average balances and returns on our cash and marketable investment securities during 2004 as compared to 2003.

Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized. "Interest expense" totaled $433.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of $26.3 million or 6.5% compared to 2003. This increase primarily resulted from an increase in prepayment premiums and the write-off of debt issuance costs totaling approximately $134.7 million in 2004 compared to approximately $60.1 million in 2003. This increase was partially offset by a net reduction in interest expense of approximately $57.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 related to the debt redemptions and repurchases of our previously outstanding senior debt during 2003 and 2004. See Note 4 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization . EBITDA was $1.204 billion during the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of $97.5 million or 8.8% compared to $1.106 billion during 2003. EBITDA during the year ended December 31, 2003 included a benefit of approximately $77.2 million related to the change in estimated royalty obligations and litigation settlement discussed above. Absent this 2003 benefit, our increase in EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2004 would have been $174.7 million. The increase in EBITDA (excluding this benefit) was primarily attributable to the changes in operating revenues and expenses discussed above. EBITDA does not include the impact of capital expenditures under our new and existing subscriber equipment lease programs of approximately $654.9 million and $118.6 million during the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

The following table reconciles EBITDA to the accompanying financial statements:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2004	2003
	(In thousands)	
EBITDA	$1,203,931	$1,106,404
Less:		
Interest expense, net	402,755	388,192
Income tax provision (benefit), net	11,065	13,533
Depreciation and amortization	490,698	385,098
Net income (loss)	$ 299,413	$ 319,581

EBITDA is not a measure determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, and should not be considered a substitute for operating income, net income or any other measure determined in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA is used as a measurement of operating efficiency and overall financial performance and we believe it to be a helpful measure for those evaluating companies in the multi-channel video programming distribution industry. Conceptually, EBITDA measures the amount of income generated each

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period that could be used to service debt, pay taxes and fund capital expenditures. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Net income (loss). "Net income" was $299.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2004, a decrease of $20.2 million or 6.3% compared to $319.6 million for 2003. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower "Operating income" and higher "Interest expense" partially offset by an increase in "Interest income" resulting from the factors discussed above.

Seasonality

Our revenues vary throughout the year. As is typical in the subscription television service industry, the first half of the year generally produces fewer new subscribers than the second half of the year. Our operating results in any period may be affected by the incurrence of advertising and promotion expenses that do not necessarily produce commensurate revenues until the impact of such advertising and promotion is realized in future periods.

Inflation

Inflation has not materially affected our operations during the past three years. We believe that our ability to increase the prices charged for our products and services in future periods will depend primarily on competitive pressures. We do not have any material backlog of our products.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risks Associated With Financial Instruments

As of December 31, 2005, our restricted and unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and marketable investment securities had a fair value of approximately $1.003 billion which was invested in: (a) cash; (b) debt instruments of the U.S. Government and its agencies; (c) commercial paper and notes with an overall average maturity of less than one year and rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; and (d) instruments with similar risk characteristics to the commercial paper described above. The primary purpose of these investing activities has been to preserve principal until the cash is required to, among other things, fund operations, make strategic investments and expand the business. Consequently, the size of this portfolio fluctuates significantly as cash is received and used in our business.

Our restricted and unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and marketable investment securities had an average annual return for the year ended December 31, 2005 of approximately 3.4%. A hypothetical 10.0% decrease in interest rates would result in a decrease of approximately $3.5 million in annual interest income. The value of certain of the investments in this portfolio can be impacted by, among other things, the risk of adverse changes in securities and economic markets generally, as well as the risks related to the performance of the companies whose commercial paper and other instruments we hold. However, the high quality of these investments (as assessed by independent rating agencies), reduces these risks. The value of these investments can also be impacted by interest rate fluctuations.

At December 31, 2005, all of the $1.003 billion was invested in fixed or variable rate instruments or money market type accounts. While an increase in interest rates would ordinarily adversely impact the fair value of fixed and variable rate investments, we normally hold these investments to maturity. Consequently, neither interest rate fluctuations nor other market risks typically result in significant realized gains or losses to this portfolio. A decrease in interest rates has the effect of reducing our future annual interest income from this portfolio, since funds would be re-invested at lower rates as the instruments mature. Over time, any net percentage decrease in interest rates could be reflected in a corresponding net percentage decrease in our interest income.

We currently classify all marketable investment securities as available-for-sale. We adjust the carrying value of our available-for-sale securities to fair value and report the related temporary unrealized gains and losses as a separate component of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" within "Total stockholder's equity (deficit)," net of related deferred income tax. Declines in the fair value of a marketable investment security which are estimated to

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be "other than temporary" are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), thus establishing a new cost basis for such investment. We evaluate our marketable investment securities portfolio on a quarterly basis to determine whether declines in the fair value of these securities are other than temporary. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, the fair value of our marketable investment securities compared to the carrying amount, the historical volatility of the price of each security and any market and company specific factors related to each security. Generally, absent specific factors to the contrary, declines in the fair value of investments below cost basis for a period of less than six months are considered to be temporary. Declines in the fair value of investments for a period of six to nine months are evaluated on a case by case basis to determine whether any company or market-specific factors exist which would indicate that such declines are other than temporary. Declines in the fair value of investments below cost basis for greater than nine months are considered other than temporary and are recorded as charges to earnings, absent specific factors to the contrary.

As of December 31, 2005, we had unrealized losses net of related tax effect of approximately $0.4 million as a part of "Accumulated other comprehensive income" within "Total stockholder's equity (deficit)." During the year ended December 31, 2005, we did not record any charge to earnings for other than temporary declines in the fair value of our marketable investment securities. Realized gains and losses are accounted for on the specific identification method.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, our portfolio generally, has experienced and continues to experience volatility. If the fair value of our marketable investment securities portfolio does not remain above cost basis or if we become aware of any market or company specific factors that indicate that the carrying value of certain of our securities is impaired, we may be required to record charges to earnings in future periods equal to the amount of the decline in fair value.

We also have strategic equity investments in certain non-marketable investment securities which are included in "Other noncurrent assets, net" in our Consolidated Balance Sheets including equity interests we received in exchange for non-cash consideration (see Note 2 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K). We account for such unconsolidated investments under either the equity method or cost method of accounting. These equity securities are not publicly traded and accordingly, it is not practical to regularly estimate the fair value of the investments; however, these investments are subject to an evaluation for other than temporary impairment on a quarterly basis. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, company business plans and current financial statements, if available, for factors that may indicate an impairment of our investment. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, cash flow concerns, material litigation, violations of debt covenants and changes in business strategy. The fair value of these investments is not estimated unless there are identified changes in circumstances that are likely to have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. Our ability to realize value from our strategic investments in companies that are not publicly traded is dependent on the success of their business and their ability to obtain sufficient capital to execute their business plans. Since private markets are not as liquid as public markets, there is also increased risk that we will not be able to sell these investments, or that when we desire to sell them we will not be able to obtain full value for them. For the year ended December 31, 2005, we had $52.7 million aggregate carrying amount of non-marketable and unconsolidated strategic equity investments, of which all was accounted for under the cost method. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we did not record any impairment charges with respect to these investments.

As of December 31, 2005, we estimated the fair value of our variable and fixed-rate debt, mortgages and other notes payable to be approximately $3.909 billion using quoted market prices where available, and third party valuations or discounted cash flow analyses when it was practicable to do so. The interest rates assumed in these discounted cash flow analyses reflect interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. The fair value of our fixed-rate debt and mortgages is affected by fluctuations in interest rates. A hypothetical 10.0% decrease in assumed interest rates would increase the fair value of our debt by approximately $114.8 million. To the extent interest rates increase, our costs of financing would increase at such time as we are required to refinance our debt. As of December 31, 2005, a hypothetical 10.0% increase in assumed interest rates would increase our annual interest expense by approximately $26.8 million.

We have not used derivative financial instruments for hedging or speculative purposes.

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Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our Consolidated Financial Statements are included in this report beginning on page F-1.

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

Not applicable.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our "disclosure controls and procedures" (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) occurred during the fourth quarter of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

(1) *Financial Statements*

	Page
Report of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2005 and 2004	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity (Deficit) for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7

(2) *Financial Statement Schedules*

None. All schedules have been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto.

(3) *Exhibits*

Exhibit No. Description

3.1(a)* Articles of Incorporation of EDBS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(a) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-31929).

3.1(b)* Certificate of Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of EchoStar DBS Corporation, dated as of August 25, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1(b) to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EDBS for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No.333-31929).

3.1(c)* Bylaws of EDBS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4(b) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-31929).

4.1* Indenture, relating to the 9 1/8% Senior Notes Due 2009, dated as of December 28, 2001 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.17 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2001, Commission File No. 0-26176).

4.2* Registration Rights Agreement, relating to the 9 1/8% Senior Notes Due 2009, dated as of December 28, 2001, by and among EDBS and Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown, Inc., Credit Suisse First Boston Corporation, Lehman Brothers Inc. and UBS Warburg L.L.C. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2001, Commission File No. 0-26176).

4.3* Indenture, relating to EDBS 5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008, dated as of October 2, 2003, between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

4.4* Indenture, relating to EDBS 6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011, dated as of October 2, 2003, between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

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Exhibit No. Description

4.5* Indenture, relating to EDBS Floating Senior Notes due 2008, dated as of October 2, 2003, between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

4.6* Registration Rights Agreement dated as of October 2, 2003 among EDBS and the other parties named herein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

4.7* First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the 9 1/8% Senior Notes Due 2009, dated as of December 31, 2003 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.12 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

4.8* First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the 5 3/4% Senior Notes Due 2008, dated as of December 31, 2003 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

4.9* First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the 6 3/8% Senior Notes Due 2011, dated as of December 31, 2003 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

4.10* First Supplemental Indenture, relating to the Floating Rate Senior Notes Due 2008, dated as of December 31, 2003 between EDBS and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.1* Form of Satellite Launch Insurance Declarations (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Dish Ltd., Registration No. 33-81234).

10.2* Manufacturing Agreement, dated as of March 22, 1995, between HTS and SCI Technology, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Dish Ltd., Commission File No. 33-81234). **

10.3* EchoStar 1995 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of EchoStar, Registration No. 33-91276).**

10.4* Amended and Restated EchoStar 1999 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to EchoStar's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated August 24, 2005).**

10.5* 2002 Class B CEO Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to EchoStar's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated April 9, 2002).**

10.6* Agreement between HTS, ESC and ExpressVu Inc., dated January 8, 1997, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 1996, as amended, Commission File No. 0-26176).

10.7* Agreement to Form NagraStar L.L.C., dated as of June 23, 1998, by and between Kudelski S.A., EchoStar and ESC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 1998, Commission File No. 0-26176).

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Exhibit No. Description

10.8* License and OEM Manufacturing Agreement, dated July 1, 2002, between EchoStar Satellite Corporation, EchoStar Technologies Corporation and Thomson multimedia, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2002, Commission File No. 0-26176).

10.9* Amendment No. 19 to License and OEM Manufacturing Agreement, dated July 1, 2002, between EchoStar Satellite Corporation, EchoStar Technologies Corporation and Thomson multimedia, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.57 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2002, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.10* Satellite Service Agreement, dated as of March 21, 2003, between SES Americom, Inc., EchoStar Satellite Corporation and EchoStar Communications Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.11* Amendment No. 1 to Satellite Service Agreement dated March 31, 2003 between SES Americom Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.12* Satellite Service Agreement dated as of August 13, 2003 between SES Americom Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.13* Satellite Service Agreement, dated February 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.14* Amendment No. 1 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated March 10, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.15* Amendment No. 3 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated February 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.16* Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated February 4, 2004, between Telesat Canada and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.17* Letter Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated March 25, 2004, between Telesat Canada and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.18* Amendment No. 2 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated April 30, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.19* Second Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated May 5, 2004, between Telesat Canada and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.20* Third Amendment to Whole RF Channel Service Agreement, dated October 12, 2004, between Telesat Canada and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

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Exhibit No. Description

10.21* Amendment No. 4 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated October 21, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.22* Amendment No. 3 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated November 19, 2004 between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.23* Amendment No. 5 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated November 19, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.24* Amendment No. 6 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated December 20, 2004, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of EchoStar for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No.0-26176).

10.25* Description of the 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan dated January 26, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**

10.26* Description of the 2005 Cash Incentive Plan dated January 22, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).**

10.27* Settlement Agreement and Release effective February 25, 2005 between EchoStar Satellite L.L.C., EchoStar DBS Corporation and the insurance carriers for the EchoStar IV satellite (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).

10.28* Amendment No. 4 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated April 6, 2005, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).

10.29* Amendment No. 5 to Satellite Service Agreement, dated June 20, 2005, between SES Americom, Inc. and EchoStar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of EchoStar for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, Commission File No. 0-26176).

10.30* Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Form A) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**

10.31* Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Form B) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**

10.32* Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Form A) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**

10.33* Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Form B) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**

10.34* Incentive Stock Option Agreement (1999 Long-Term Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.5 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.35*	Nonqualifying Stock Option Agreement (2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.7 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
10.36*	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.8 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of EchoStar filed July 7, 2005, Commission File No.0-26176).**
31.1 H	Section 302 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
31.2 H	Section 302 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.
32.1 H	Section 906 Certification by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
32.2 H	Section 906 Certification by Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

H Filed herewith.

* Incorporated by reference.

** Constitutes a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION

By: */s/ David J. Rayner*
David J. Rayner
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 17, 2006

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Charles W. Ergen Charles W. Ergen	Chief Executive Officer and Director *(Principal Executive Officer)*	March 17, 2006
/s/ David J. Rayner David J. Rayner	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer *(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)*	March 17, 2006
/s/ James DeFranco James DeFranco	Director	March 17, 2006
/s/ David K. Moskowitz David K. Moskowitz	Director	March 17, 2006

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholder:
EchoStar DBS Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of EchoStar DBS Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholder's equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of EchoStar DBS Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP

Denver, Colorado
March 16, 2006

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands)

	As of December 31, 2005	2004
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 582,386	$ 511,980
Marketable investment securities	417,142	214,275
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts of $8,799 and $8,429, respectively	477,216	472,056
Advances to affiliates	172,658	31,455
Inventories, net	221,279	271,514
Insurance receivable (Note 3)	—	106,000
Current deferred tax assets (Note 6)	416,787	44,974
Other current assets	113,576	101,121
Total current assets	2,401,044	1,753,375
Restricted cash and marketable investment securities	3,305	—
Property and equipment, net (Note 4)	3,206,415	2,441,017
FCC authorizations	705,246	696,285
Intangible assets, net (Note 2)	226,582	238,959
Other noncurrent assets, net	159,831	191,395
Total assets	$ 6,702,423	$ 5,321,031
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity (Deficit)		
Current Liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	$ 220,141	$ 240,738
Advances from affiliates	52,092	40,460
Deferred revenue and other	757,173	757,011
Accrued programming	681,500	604,934
Other accrued expenses	396,504	362,015
Current portion of capital lease and other long-term obligations (Note 5)	36,380	33,645
Total current liabilities	2,143,790	2,038,803
Long-term obligations, net of current portion:		
9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009 (Note 5)	441,964	446,153
Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008	500,000	500,000
5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	1,000,000	1,000,000
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	1,000,000	1,000,000
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	1,000,000	1,000,000
Capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable, net of current portion (Note 5)	431,223	285,894
Long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities	440,837	325,627
Total long-term obligations, net of current portion	4,814,024	4,557,674
Total liabilities	6,957,814	6,596,477
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholder's Equity (Deficit):		
Common stock, $.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, 1,015 shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	1,014,057	929,002
Deferred stock-based compensation	(2,714)	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(180)	(1,281)
Accumulated earnings deficit	(1,266,554)	(2,203,167)
Total stockholder's equity (deficit)	(255,391)	(1,275,446)

Total liabilities and stockholder's equity (deficit)	$ 6,702,423	$ 5,321,031

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Revenue:			
Subscriber-related revenue	$7,954,728	$6,676,616	$5,409,386
Equipment sales	374,495	369,251	291,776
Other	92,273	97,161	30,560
Total revenue	8,421,496	7,143,028	5,731,722
Costs and Expenses:			
Subscriber-related expenses (exclusive of depreciation shown below — Note 4)	4,045,861	3,580,880	2,723,129
Satellite and transmission expenses (exclusive of depreciation shown below — Note 4)	131,559	107,587	74,309
Cost of sales — equipment	323,999	305,991	193,886
Cost of sales — other	22,437	30,302	57
Subscriber acquisition costs:			
Cost of sales — subscriber promotion subsidies (exclusive of depreciation shown below — Note 4)	130,680	467,587	504,901
Other subscriber promotion subsidies	1,180,516	925,195	628,929
Subscriber acquisition advertising	184,004	139,061	176,964
Total subscriber acquisition costs	1,495,200	1,531,843	1,310,794
General and administrative	442,290	381,753	322,677
Depreciation and amortization (Note 4)	792,380	490,698	385,098
Total costs and expenses	7,253,726	6,429,054	5,009,950
Operating income (loss)	1,167,770	713,974	721,772
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	34,641	30,609	18,838
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(305,265)	(433,364)	(407,030)
Gain on insurance settlement (Note 3)	134,000	—	—
Other	(1,807)	(741)	(466)
Total other income (expense)	(138,431)	(403,496)	(388,658)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,029,339	310,478	333,114
Income tax benefit (provision), net (Note 6)	107,274	(11,065)	(13,533)
Net income (loss)	$1,136,613	$ 299,413	$ 319,581
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(155)	(48)	453
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	1,024	(1,793)	(590)
Recognition of previously unrealized (gains) losses on available-for-sale securities included in net income (loss)	—	—	—
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit attributable to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	232	—	—
Comprehensive income (loss)	$1,137,714	$ 297,572	$ 319,444

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EUITY (DEFICIT)
(In thousands)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Non-Cash, Stock-Based Compensation	Accumulated Deficit and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2002	1	$ —	$ 843,198	$ (8,657)	$ (2,321,464)	$(1,486,923)
Capital contribution from ECC	—	—	267,356	—	—	267,356
Capital distribution for EchoStar IX to EOC	—	—	(171,624)	—	—	(171,624)
Forfeitures of deferred non-cash, stock-based compensation	—	—	(3,933)	—	—	(3,933)
Deferred stock-based compensation recognized	—	—	—	7,477	—	7,477
Reversal of deferred tax asset for book stock-based compensation that exceeded the related tax deduction	—	—	(4,061)	—	—	(4,061)
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	—	(590)	(590)
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	453	453
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	319,581	319,581
Balance, December 31, 2003	1	$ —	$ 930,936	$ (1,180)	$ (2,002,020)	$(1,072,264)
Deferred stock-based compensation recognized	—	—	—	1,180	—	1,180
Reversal of deferred tax asset for book stock-based compensation that exceeded the related tax deduction	—	—	(1,934)	—	—	(1,934)
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	—	(1,793)	(1,793)
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	(48)	(48)
Dividend to ECC	—	—	—	—	(500,000)	(500,000)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	299,413	299,413
Balance, December 31, 2004	1	$ —	$ 929,002	$ —	$ (2,204,448)	$(1,275,446)
Deferred stock-based compensation	—	—	3,016	(3,016)	—	—
Deferred stock-based compensation recognized	—	—	—	302	—	302
Reversal of valuation allowance associated with stock compensation and tax benefits	—	—	82,039	—	—	82,039
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit attributable to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	—	232	232
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	—	—	—	—	1,024	1,024
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	(155)	(155)
Dividend to ECC (Note 14)	—	—	—	—	(200,000)	(200,000)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	1,136,613	1,136,613

Balance, December 31, 2005	1	$ —	$1,014,057	$ (2,714)	$ (1,266,734)	$ (255,391)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	200
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income (loss)	$ 1,136,613	$ 299,413	$ 31
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	792,380	490,698	38
Gain on insurance settlement (Note 3)	(134,000)	—	
Non-cash, stock-based compensation recognized	302	1,180	
Deferred tax expense (benefit) (Note 6)	(143,247)	4,790	
Amortization of debt discount and deferred financing costs	3,427	19,411	1
Change in noncurrent assets	21,757	(114,888)	(4
Change in long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities	(31,298)	109,522	1
Other, net	(534)	710	
Changes in current assets and current liabilities:			
Trade accounts receivable, net	(5,160)	(122,774)	(1
Advances to affiliates	(141,203)	(31,455)	
Inventories	79,652	(70,768)	1
Other current assets	(18,316)	(62,795)	(9
Trade accounts payable	(20,597)	69,078	(7
Advances from affiliates	11,632	39,815	
Deferred revenue and other	162	211,656	7
Accrued programming and other accrued expenses	161,175	177,248	(1
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,712,745	1,020,841	67
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Purchases of marketable investment securities	(626,577)	(1,524,017)	(3,91
Sales and maturities of marketable investment securities	424,734	3,237,054	2,25
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,392,708)	(892,572)	(22
Proceeds from insurance settlement (Note 3)	240,000	—	
Change in cash reserved for satellite insurance	—	176,843	(2
Change in restricted cash and marketable investment securities	(3,305)	20	
Asset acquisition	—	(238,610)	
FCC auction deposits	—	(6,100)	
Purchase of FCC licenses	(8,961)	—	
Purchase of technology-based intangibles	(25,500)	—	
Other	(7)	91	
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1,392,324)	752,709	(1,90
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of 6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	—	1,000,000	
Proceeds from issuance of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008	—	—	50
Proceeds from issuance of 5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	—	—	1,00
Proceeds from issuance of 6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	—	—	1,00
Non-interest bearing advances from (to) affiliates	—	(289,000)	
Redemption of 10 3/8% Senior Notes due 2007	—	(1,000,000)	
Redemption of 9 1/4% Senior Notes due 2006	—	—	(37
Repurchase and partial redemption of 9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009, respectively (Note 5)	(4,189)	(8,847)	(24
Redemption and repurchase of 9 3/8% Senior Notes due 2009, respectively	—	(1,423,351)	(20
Deferred debt issuance costs	—	(3,159)	(1
Dividend to ECC (Note 14)	(200,000)	(500,000)	
Capital contribution from ECC	—	—	26
Repayment of capital lease obligations, mortgages and other notes payable	(45,826)	(5,376)	(2
Net cash flows from financing activities	(250,015)	(2,229,733)	1,93

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	70,406	(456,183)	70(
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	511,980	968,163	26:
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 582,386	$ 511,980	$ 96{

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ECHOSTAR COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Business Activities

EchoStar DBS Corporation ("EDBS," the "Company," "we," "us" and/or "our") is a holding company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of EchoStar Communications Corporation ("EchoStar" or "ECC"), a publicly traded company listed on the NASDAQ National Market. EDBS was formed under Colorado law in January 1996. EchoStar has placed ownership of 10 in-orbit satellites and related FCC licenses into our subsidiaries.

EchoStar started offering subscription television services on the DISH Network in March 1996. As of December 31, 2005, the DISH Network had approximately 12.040 million subscribers. EchoStar currently has 14 owned or leased in-orbit satellites which enable us to offer over 2,300 video and audio channels to consumers across the United States. Since we use many of these channels for local programming, no particular consumer could subscribe to all channels, but all are available using small consumer satellite antennae, or dishes. We believe that the DISH Network offers programming packages that have a better "price-to-value" relationship than packages currently offered by most other subscription television providers. As of December 31, 2005, there were over 27.0 million subscribers to direct broadcast satellite services in the United States. We believe that there are more than 94.2 million pay television subscribers in the United States, and there continues to be unsatisfied demand for high quality, reasonably priced television programming services.

Principal Business

Unless otherwise stated herein, or the context otherwise requires, references herein to EchoStar shall include ECC, EDBS and all direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries thereof. The operations of EchoStar include two interrelated business units:

- *The DISH Networ* k — which provides a direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") subscription television service in the United States; and
- *EchoStar Technologies Corporation* ("ETC") — which designs and develops DBS set-top boxes, antennae and other digital equipment for the DISH Network. We refer to this equipment collectively as "EchoStar receiver systems." ETC also designs, develops and distributes similar equipment for international satellite service providers.

We have deployed substantial resources to develop the "EchoStar DBS System." The EchoStar DBS System consists of our Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") allocated DBS spectrum, our owned and leased satellites, EchoStar receiver systems, digital broadcast operations centers, customer service facilities, and certain other assets utilized in our operations. Our principal business strategy is to continue developing our subscription television service in the United States to provide consumers with a fully competitive alternative to cable television service.

Organization and Legal Structure

Substantially all of EchoStar's operations are conducted by our subsidiaries. The following table summarizes the organizational structure of EchoStar and its principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005:

Legal Entity	Referred to Herein As	Parent
EchoStar Communications Corporation	ECC	Publicly owned
EchoStar Orbital Corporation	EOC	ECC
EchoStar Orbital Corporation II	EOC II	EOC
EchoStar DBS Corporation	EDBS	EOC
EchoStar Satellite L.L.C.	ESLLC	EDBS
Echosphere L.L.C.	Echosphere	EDBS
EchoStar Technologies Corporation	ETC	EDBS
DISH Network Service L.L.C.	DNSLLC	EDBS

As of December 31, 2005, all of EchoStar's DBS FCC licenses and 10 of its in-orbit satellites were owned by one of our direct subsidiaries. Contracts for the construction and launch of EchoStar X, EchoStar XI and our Ka-band satellites are held in EOC II, our sister company. EchoStar's satellite lease contracts are also held by one of our direct subsidiaries.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

Significant Risks and Uncertainties

Substantial Leverage. We are highly leveraged, which makes us vulnerable to changes in general economic conditions. As of December 31, 2005, we had outstanding long-term debt (including both the current and long-term portions) totaling approximately $4.410 billion. We have quarterly and semi-annual cash interest requirements for all of our outstanding long-term debt securities, as follows:

	Quarterly/Semi-Annual Payment Dates	Annual Debt Service Requirements
Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008	January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1	$38,900,000
5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	April 1 and October 1	$57,500,000
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	April 1 and October 1	$63,750,000
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	April 1 and October 1	$66,250,000

* The table above does not include interest of $5.2 million on the 9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009 which were redeemed on February 17, 2006 or the $106.9 million of interest on the 7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2016 (see Note 15).

Interest accrues on our Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008 based on the three month London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus 3.25%. The interest rate at December 31, 2005 was 7.78%. Semi-annual cash interest requirements related to our 6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014 commenced on April 1, 2005. There are no scheduled principal payment or sinking fund requirements prior to maturity on any of these notes. Our ability to meet our debt service requirements will depend on, among other factors, the successful execution of our business strategy, which is subject to uncertainties and contingencies beyond our control.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

Effective January 1, 2004, we combined "Subscription television service" revenue and "Other subscriber-related revenue" into "Subscriber-related revenue." Additionally, "Equipment sales" and "Cost of sales — equipment" now include non-DISH Network receivers and other accessories sold by our EchoStar International Corporation subsidiary to international customers which were previously included in "Other" revenue and "Cost of sales — other," respectively. All prior period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Certain other prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Principles of Consolidation

We consolidate all majority owned subsidiaries and investments in entities in which we have controlling influence. Non-majority owned investments are accounted for using the equity method when we have the ability to significantly influence the operating decisions of the issuer. When we do not have the ability to significantly influence the operating decisions of an issuer, the cost method is used. For entities that are considered variable interest entities we apply the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. (FIN) 46-R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities — An Interpretation of ARB No. 51" ("FIN 46-R"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for each reporting period. Estimates are used in accounting for, among other things, allowances for uncollectible accounts, inventory allowances, self insurance obligations, deferred taxes and related valuation allowances, loss contingencies, fair values of financial instruments, fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in business combinations, capital leases, asset impairments, useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets, retailer commissions, programming expenses, subscriber lives including those related to our co-branding and other

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

distribution relationships, royalty obligations and smart card replacement obligations. Actual results may differ from previously estimated amounts and such differences may be material to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically, and the effects of revisions are reflected prospectively beginning in the period they occur.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the majority of our foreign subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar because their sales and purchases are predominantly denominated in that currency. However, for our subsidiaries where the functional currency is the local currency, we translate assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars at the period end exchange rate and record the translation adjustments as a component of other comprehensive income (loss). We translate revenues and expenses based on the exchange rates at the time such transactions arise, if known, or at the average rate for the period. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the exchange rate at the time of the transaction and are included in other miscellaneous income and expense. Net transaction gains (losses) during 2005, 2004 and 2003 were not significant.

Statements of Cash Flows Data

The following presents our supplemental cash flow statement disclosure:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
		(In thousands)	
Cash paid for interest	$299,062	$358,841	$ 347,266
Capitalized interest	—	—	8,428
Cash received for interest	34,641	30,609	18,674
Cash paid for income taxes	15,498	2,727	10,847
Forfeitures of deferred non-cash, stock-based compensation	—	—	3,933
Capital distribution for EchoStar IX to EOC	—	—	(171,624)
Assumption of net operating liabilities in asset acquisition (Note 2)	—	25,685	—
Assumption of long-term deferred revenue (Note 2)	—	52,727	—
Satellite financed under capital lease obligation (Note 5)	191,950	286,605	—
Reduction in satellite vendor financing	—	13,712	—
Satellite and other vendor financing	1,940	6,519	13,097

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 consist of money market funds, corporate notes and commercial paper. The cost of these investments approximates their fair value.

Marketable and Non-Marketable Investment Securities and Restricted Cash

We currently classify all marketable investment securities as available-for-sale. We adjust the carrying value of our available-for-sale securities to fair value and report the related temporary unrealized gains and losses as a separate component of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" within "Total stockholder's equity (deficit)," net of related deferred income tax. Declines in the fair value of a marketable investment security which are estimated to be "other than temporary" are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), thus establishing a new cost basis for such investment. We evaluate our marketable investment securities portfolio on a quarterly basis to determine whether declines in the fair value of these securities are other than temporary. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, the fair value of our marketable investment securities compared to the carrying amount, the historical volatility of the price of each security and any market and company specific factors related to each security. Generally, absent specific factors to the contrary, declines in the fair value of investments below cost basis for a period of less than six months are considered to be temporary. Declines in the fair value of investments for a period of six to nine months are evaluated on a case by case basis to determine whether any company or market-specific factors exist which would indicate that such declines are

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

other than temporary. Declines in the fair value of investments below cost basis for greater than nine months are considered other than temporary and are recorded as charges to earnings, absent specific factors to the contrary.

Some of our investments in marketable securities have declined below our cost. The following table reflects the length of time that the individual securities have been in an unrealized loss position, aggregated by investment category, where those declines are considered temporary in accordance with our policy.

	As of December 31, 2005							
	Less than Six Months		Six to Nine Months		Nine Months or More		Total	
	(In thousands)							
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Government bonds	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 92,341	$ (662)	$ 92,342	$ (662)
	As of December 31, 2004							
Government bonds	$ —	$ —	$117,301	$ (1,122)	$41,369	$ (564)	$158,670	$ (1,686)

Government Bonds . The unrealized losses on our investments in U.S. Treasury obligations and direct obligations of U.S. government agencies were caused by interest rate increases. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, maturities on these government bonds ranged from one to seven months. We have the ability and intent to hold these investments until maturity when the Government is required to redeem them at their full face value. Accordingly, we do not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2005.

As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, we had unrealized losses net of related tax effect of approximately $0.4 million and $1.7 million, respectively, as a part of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" within "Total stockholder's equity (deficit)." During the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, we did not record any charges to earnings for other than temporary declines in the fair value of our marketable investment securities. Realized gains and losses are accounted for on the specific identification method.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, our portfolio generally has experienced and continues to experience volatility. If the fair value of our marketable investment securities portfolio does not remain above cost basis or if we become aware of any market or company specific factors that indicate that the carrying value of certain of our marketable investment securities is impaired, we may be required to record charges to earnings in future periods equal to the amount of the decline in fair value.

We also have strategic equity investments in certain non-marketable securities including equity interests we received in exchange for non-cash consideration which are included in "Other noncurrent assets, net" in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We account for our unconsolidated equity investments under either the equity method or cost method of accounting. These equity securities are not publicly traded and accordingly, it is not practical to regularly estimate the fair value of the investments; however, these investments are subject to an evaluation for other than temporary impairment on a quarterly basis. This quarterly evaluation consists of reviewing, among other things, company business plans and current financial statements, if available, for factors that may indicate an impairment of our investment. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, cash flow concerns, material litigation, violations of debt covenants and changes in business strategy. The fair value of these equity investments is not estimated unless there are identified changes in circumstances that may indicate an impairment exists and are likely to have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, we had $52.7 million aggregate carrying amount of non-marketable, unconsolidated strategic equity investments accounted for under the cost method. During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, we did not record any impairment charges with respect to these investments.

Our ability to realize value from our strategic equity investments is dependent on the success of the issuer's business and ability to obtain sufficient capital to execute their business plans. Since private markets are not as liquid as public markets, there is also increased risk that we will not be able to sell these investments, or that when we desire to sell them we will not be able to obtain full value for them.

Restricted cash and marketable securities, as reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Balance sheets, includes cash and marketable investment securities set aside in an escrow account related to litigation.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

The major components of marketable investment securities and restricted cash are as follows:

	Marketable Investment Securities As of December 31,		Restricted Cash As of December 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
		(In thousands)		
Government bonds	$ 92,341	$ 166,182	$ —	$ —
Corporate notes and bonds	324,800	45,924	—	—
Asset backed obligations	1	2,169	—	—
Restricted cash	—	—	3,305	—
	$417,142	$214,275	$3,305	$ —

As of December 31, 2005, marketable investment securities and restricted cash include debt securities of $152.9 million with contractual maturities of one year or less and $264.2 million with contractual maturities greater than one year. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities as a result of our ability to sell these securities prior to maturity.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. Proprietary products are built by contract manufacturers to our specifications. We depend on a few manufacturers, and in some cases a single manufacturer, for the production of our receivers and many components of our EchoStar receiver systems. Manufactured inventories include materials, labor, freight-in, royalties and manufacturing overhead. Inventories consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
	(In thousands)	
Finished goods — DBS	$140,797	$159,216
Raw materials	55,034	68,087
Work-in-process — service repair	23,699	40,698
Work-in-process	10,934	11,112
Consignment	802	2,622
Inventory allowance	(9,987)	(10,221)
Inventories, net	$221,279	$271,514

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Cost includes capitalized interest of approximately $8.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2003. We did not record any capitalized interest during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. The costs of satellites under construction including certain amounts prepaid under our satellite service agreements (see Note 9) are capitalized during the construction phase, assuming the eventual successful launch and in-orbit operation of the satellite. If a satellite were to fail during launch or while in-orbit, the resultant loss would be charged to expense in the period such loss was incurred. The amount of any such loss would be reduced to the extent of insurance proceeds estimated to be received, if any. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over lives ranging from one to forty years. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense when incurred. Renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Long-Lived Assets

We account for long-lived assets in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"). We review our long-lived assets and identifiable intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Based on the guidance under SFAS 144, we evaluate our satellite fleet for recoverability as an asset group. For assets which are held and used in operations, the asset would be impaired

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

if the carrying value of the asset (or asset group) exceeded its undiscounted future net cash flows. Once an impairment is determined, the actual impairment is reported as the difference between the carrying value and the fair value as estimated using discounted cash flows. Assets which are to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. We consider relevant cash flow, estimated future operating results, trends and other available information in assessing whether the carrying value of assets are recoverable.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

We account for our goodwill and intangible assets in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"), which requires goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives not be amortized, but to be tested for impairment annually or whenever indicators of impairments arise. Intangible assets that have finite lives continue to be amortized over their estimated useful lives. Our intangible assets consist primarily of FCC licenses. Generally, we have determined that our FCC licenses have indefinite useful lives due to the following:

- FCC spectrum is a non-depleting asset;
- Existing DBS licenses are integral to our business and will contribute to cash flows indefinitely;
- Replacement satellite applications are generally authorized by the FCC subject to certain conditions, without substantial cost under a stable regulatory, legislative and legal environment;
- Maintenance expenditures in order to obtain future cash flows are not significant;
- DBS licenses are not technologically dependent; and
- We intend to use these assets indefinitely .

In accordance with the guidance of EITF Issue No. 02-7, "Unit of Accounting for Testing Impairment of Indefinite-Lived Intangible Asset," ("EITF 02-7") we combine all our indefinite life FCC licenses into a single unit of accounting. The analysis encompasses future cash flows from satellites transmitting from such licensed orbital locations, including revenue attributable to programming offerings from such satellites, the direct operating and subscriber acquisition costs related to such programming, and future capital costs for replacement satellites. Projected revenue and cost amounts included current and projected subscribers. In conducting our annual impairment test in 2005, we determined that the estimated fair value of the FCC licenses, calculated using the discounted cash flow analysis, exceeded their carrying amount.

During March 2004, we entered into an agreement with Gemstar-TV Guide International, Inc. ("Gemstar") for use of certain Gemstar intellectual property and technology, use of the TV Guide brand on our interactive program guides, and for distribution arrangements with Gemstar to provide for the launch and carriage of the TV Guide Channel as well as the extension of an existing distribution agreement for carriage of the TVG Network, and acquired Gemstar's Superstar/Netlink Group LLC ("SNG"), UVTV distribution, and SpaceCom businesses and related assets, for an aggregate cash payment of $238.0 million, plus transaction costs. We further agreed to resolve all of our outstanding litigation with Gemstar. These transactions were entered into contemporaneously and accounted for as a purchase business combination in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141").

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

Based on an independent third party valuation, the purchase consideration was allocated to identifiable tangible and intangible assets and liabilities as follows (in thousands):

Current assets	$ 1,184
Property and equipment	3,749
Intangible assets	260,546
Total assets acquired	$265,479
Current liabilities	(26,269)
Long-term liabilities	(600)
Total liabilities assumed	(26,869)
Net assets acquired	$238,610

The total $260.5 million of acquired intangible assets resulting from the Gemstar transactions is comprised of contract-based intangibles totaling approximately $187.2 million with estimated weighted-average useful lives of twelve years, and customer relationships totaling approximately $73.3 million with estimated weighted-average useful lives of four years.

The business combination did not have a material impact on our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2004 and would not have materially impacted our results of operations for these periods had the business combination occurred on January 1, 2004. Further, the business combination would not have had a material impact on our results of operations for the comparable period in 2003 had the business combination occurred on January 1, 2003.

As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, our identifiable intangibles subject to amortization consisted of the following:

	As of			
	December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004	
	Intangible Assets	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets	Accumulated Amortization
	(In thousands)			
Contract based	$189,286	$ (29,667)	$189,286	$ (13,492)
Customer relationships	73,298	(31,818)	73,298	(13,493)
Technology based	25,500	(3,377)	—	—
Total	$288,084	$ (64,862)	$262,584	$ (26,985)

Amortization of these intangible assets, recorded on a straight line basis over an average finite useful life primarily ranging from approximately four to twelve years, was $37.9 million and $25.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The aggregate amortization expense is estimated to be approximately $36.7 million for 2006, $36.1 million for 2007, $22.5 million for 2008, $17.7 million for 2009, $17.7 million for 2010 and $92.6 million thereafter.

The excess of our investments in consolidated subsidiaries over net tangible and intangible asset value at acquisition is recorded as goodwill. We had approximately $3.4 million of goodwill as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 which arose from a 2002 acquisition. In conducting our annual impairment test in 2005, we determined that the carrying amount of our goodwill was not impaired.

Smart Card Replacement

Our signal encryption has been compromised by theft of service from time to time and could be further compromised in the future. We continue to respond to compromises of our encryption system with security measures intended to make signal theft of our programming more difficult. In order to combat theft of our service and maintain the functionality of active set-top boxes, we recently replaced the majority of our older generation smart cards with newer generation smart cards. This process was completed during the fourth quarter of 2005. Accordingly, there is no remaining accrual for smart card replacement as of December 31, 2005. The need to replace smart cards is evaluated at the end of each reporting period.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

Long-Term Deferred Revenue, Distribution and Carriage Payments

Certain programmers provide us up-front payments. Such amounts are deferred and in accordance with EITF Issue No. 02-16, "Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor" ("EITF 02-16") and are recognized as reductions to "Subscriber-related expenses" on a straight-line basis over the relevant remaining contract term (up to 10 years). The current and long-term portions of these deferred credits are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in "Deferred revenue and other" and "Long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities," respectively.

We receive equity interests in content providers in consideration or in conjunction with affiliation agreements. We account for these equity interests received in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 00-8, "Accounting by a Grantee for an Equity Instrument to be Received in Conjunction with Providing Goods or Services" ("EITF 00-8"). During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, we entered into agreements and in 2004 assumed certain liabilities in exchange for equity interests in certain entities.

During 2004, we entered into an agreement in exchange for an equity interest in a certain entity and recorded approximately $52.7 million related to the fair value of the equity interest in "Other noncurrent assets" as of the balance sheet date. We account for this unconsolidated investment under the cost method of accounting. The value of the equity interest has also been recorded as a deferred credit and will be recognized as reductions to "Subscriber-related expenses" ratably as our actual costs are incurred under the related agreement in accordance with the guidance under EITF 02-16. These deferred credits have been recorded as a component of current "Deferred revenue and other" and "Long-term deferred revenue, distribution and carriage payments and other long-term liabilities" in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Income Taxes

We establish a provision for income taxes currently payable or receivable and for income tax amounts deferred to future periods in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS 109"). SFAS 109 requires that deferred tax assets or liabilities be recorded for the estimated future tax effects of differences that exist between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are offset by valuation allowances in accordance with SFAS 109, when we believe it is more likely than not that such net deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values for our publicly traded debt securities are based on quoted market prices. The fair values of our mortgages and other notes payable are estimated using third party valuations or discounted cash flow analyses when it is practicable to do so. The interest rates assumed in such discounted cash flow analyses reflect interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

The following table summarizes the book and fair values of our debt facilities at December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	As of December 31, 2005		As of December 31, 2004	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009*	441,964	462,405	446,153	490,768
Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2008	500,000	510,000	500,000	518,125
5 3/4% Senior Notes due 2008	1,000,000	980,000	1,000,000	1,012,500
6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2011	1,000,000	968,650	1,000,000	1,047,500
6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2014	1,000,000	958,750	1,000,000	1,012,500
Mortgages and other notes payable	29,541	29,541	32,934	32,934
Subtotal	3,971,505	3,909,346	3,979,087	4,114,327
Capital lease obligations**	438,062	N/A	286,605	N/A
Total	$4,409,567	$3,909,346	$4,265,692	$4,114,327

* Effective February 17, 2006, these notes were redeemed. See Note 15 — Subsequent Events for further discussion.

** Pursuant to SFAS No. 107 "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," disclosures regarding fair value of capital leases is not required.

Due to their short-term nature, book value approximates fair value for cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, net of allowance and current liabilities for the periods ending December 31, 2005 and 2004.

Deferred Debt Issuance Costs

Costs of issuing debt are generally deferred and amortized to interest expense over the terms of the respective notes (see Note 5).

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when an arrangement exists, prices are determinable, collectibility is reasonably assured and the goods or services have been delivered. Revenue from our subscription television services is recognized when programming is broadcast to subscribers. Subscriber fees for multiple set-top receivers, digital video recorders, equipment rental and other services are recognized as revenue, monthly as earned. Revenue from advertising sales is recognized when the related services are performed. Payments received from subscribers in advance of the broadcast or service period are recorded as "Deferred revenue" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets until earned. Revenue from equipment sales is recognized upon shipment to customers.

Contemporaneous with the commencement of sales of co-branded services pursuant to our prior agreement with AT&T, Inc. ("AT&T"), formerly known as SBC Communications, Inc., during the first quarter of 2004, revenue from equipment sales to AT&T and development and implementation fees received from AT&T were deferred and recognized over the estimated average co-branded subscriber life. Revenue from installation and certain other services performed at the request of AT&T were recognized upon completion of the services.

During the fourth quarter 2005, we modified and extended our distribution and sales agency agreement with AT&T. Commencing in the fourth quarter 2005, new subscribers acquired under the revised AT&T agreement will no longer generate equipment sales, installation or other services revenue. Deferred equipment sales revenue relating to subscribers acquired through our prior AT&T agreement will continue to be recognized as revenue over the estimated average life of those subscribers. Further, development and implementation fees received from AT&T will continue to be recognized over the estimated average subscriber life of all subscribers acquired under both the previous and revised agreements with AT&T.

Accounting for our new subscriber promotions which include programming discounts falls under the scope of EITF Issue No. 01-9, "Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer (Including a Reseller of the Vendor's Capital Products)" ("EITF 01-9"). In accordance with EITF 01-9, programming revenues under these promotions are recorded at the discounted monthly rate charged to the subscriber. See Subscriber Promotions below for discussion regarding the accounting for costs under these promotions.

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

Subscriber-Related Expenses

The cost of television programming distribution rights is generally incurred on a per subscriber basis and various upfront carriage payments are recognized when the related programming is distributed to subscribers. The cost of television programming rights to distribute live sporting events for a season or tournament is charged to expense using the straight-line method over the course of the season or tournament. Programming costs are included in "Subscriber-related expenses" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). "Subscriber-related expenses" also include costs incurred in connection with our in-home service and call center operations, overhead costs associated with our installation business, copyright royalties, residual commissions, billing, lockbox, subscriber retention and other variable subscriber expenses. These costs are recognized as the services are performed or as incurred.

Contemporaneous with the commencement of sales of co-branded services pursuant to our prior agreement with AT&T during the first quarter of 2004, "Subscriber-related expenses" also include the cost of sales and expenses from equipment sales, direct costs of installation and other services related to that relationship. Cost of sales from equipment sales to AT&T are deferred and recognized over the estimated average co-branded subscriber life. Expenses from installation and certain other services performed at the request of AT&T are recognized as the services are performed. Under the revised AT&T agreement, we will include costs from equipment and installations in "Subscriber acquisition costs" or in capital expenditures, rather than in "Subscriber-related expenses." We will continue to include in "Subscriber-related expenses" the costs deferred from equipment sales made to AT&T. These costs will be amortized over the life of the subscribers acquired under the previous AT&T agreement.

Subscriber Promotions

Subscriber acquisition costs in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) consist of costs incurred to acquire new subscribers through third parties and our direct customer acquisition distribution channel. Subscriber acquisition costs include the following line items from our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss):

- *"Cost of sales — subscriber promotion subsidies"* includes the cost of EchoStar receiver systems sold to retailers and other distributors of our equipment and receiver systems sold directly by us to subscribers.
- *"Other subscriber promotion subsidies"* includes net costs related to promotional incentives and costs related to installation.
- *"Subscriber acquisition advertising"* includes advertising and marketing expenses related to the acquisition of new DISH Network subscribers. Advertising costs generally are expensed as incurred.

During the year ended December 31, 2005, our significant subscriber acquisition promotions were as follows:

Effective February 2004, our Digital Home Advantage ("DHA") promotion provided new lease subscribers up to four installed EchoStar receivers, including various premium models, with a qualifying programming subscription. The subscriber was required to pay a monthly rental fee for each leased receiver and a one-time set-up fee of $49.99, but was not required to agree to a minimum lease period. The subscriber received a $49.99 credit on their first month's bill. Effective October 2004, the promotion was expanded whereby the consumer may agree to either a one or two year commitment in exchange for receiving the benefits of our Digital Home Protection Plan, an optional extended warranty program, without charge for one or two years, respectively. In February 2005, the promotion was modified to allow new residential customers who subscribed to "America's Top 180" to obtain that programming at the same price as "America's Top 120" for the first three months. This promotion expired during April 2005.

During May 2005, we introduced a promotion which offers new DHA lease program subscribers our "America's Top 180" package for $19.99 for each of the first three months of service. Effective June 2005, the promotion was modified to provide a $12.00 discount per month on qualifying programming packages, together with free HBO and Showtime programming, for each of the first three months of service. The promotion, which continued through August 15, 2005, required a one year minimum programming commitment.

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During August 2005, we introduced a promotion which offers new DHA lease program subscribers a free month of qualifying programming, three free months of HBO, Showtime and Cinemax programming, and a free DVR upgrade. Further, in exchange for an 18 month minimum programming commitment, new lease program subscribers receive a credit of the one-time set-up fee of $49.99. Effective November 3, 2005, instead of one month free, new lease program subscribers can elect to receive a $12.00 discount for the first three months of service on qualifying programming. These promotions expired January 31, 2006.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, we began test marketing a prepay program, "DISH Now." This program allows consumers who might not be attracted by our existing promotions to purchase a satellite receiver system and a prepaid card which can be refreshed periodically through additional prepayments. We have not yet determined whether this program will be offered broadly.

Accounting for dealer sales under our promotions fall within the scope of EITF 01-9. In accordance with that guidance, we characterize amounts paid to our independent dealers as consideration for equipment installation services and for equipment buydowns (commissions and rebates) as a reduction of revenue. We expense payments for equipment installation services as "Other subscriber promotion subsidies." Our payments for equipment buydowns represent a partial or complete return of the dealer's purchase price and are, therefore, netted against the proceeds received from the dealer. We report the net cost from our various sales promotions through our independent dealer network as a component of "Other subscriber promotion subsidies." No net proceeds from the sale of subscriber related equipment pursuant to our subscriber acquisition promotions are recognized as revenue. Accordingly, subscriber acquisition costs are generally expensed as incurred except for under our equipment lease promotion wherein we retain title to the receiver and certain other equipment resulting in the capitalization and depreciation of such equipment cost over its estimated useful life.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development costs totaled $29.8 million, $25.9 million and $19.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Our employees participate in EchoStar's stock-based compensation plans. We apply the intrinsic value method of accounting under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," ("APB 25") and related interpretations in accounting for EchoStar's stock-based compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 7. Under APB 25, we generally do not recognize compensation expense on the grant of options under EchoStar's Stock Incentive Plan because typically the option terms are fixed and the exercise price equals or exceeds the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant. We apply the disclosure only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting and Disclosure of Stock-Based Compensation," ("SFAS 123").

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ECHOSTAR DBS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

Pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share is required by SFAS 123 and has been determined as if we had accounted for EchoStar's stock-based compensation plans using the fair value method prescribed by that statement. For purposes of pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense over the options' vesting period on a straight-line basis. We account for forfeitures as they occur. Compensation previously recognized is reversed in the event of forfeitures of unvested options. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) per share if we had accounted for EchoStar's stock-based compensation plans using the fair value method:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
		(In thousands)	
Net income (loss), as reported	$1,136,613	$299,413	$319,581
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income (loss), net of related tax effect	190	1,139	3,420
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effect	(21,013)	(19,534)	(24,798)
Pro forma net income (loss)	$1,115,790	$281,018	$298,203

Options to purchase 6.2 million shares pursuant to a long-term incentive plan under EchoStar's 1995 Stock Incentive Plan (the "1999 LTIP"), and 4.8 million shares pursuant to the 2005 LTIP were outstanding as of December 31, 2005. These options were granted with exercise prices at least equal to the market value of the underlying shares on the dates they were issued. The weighted-average exercise price of these options is $8.83 under the 1999 LTIP and $29.40 under the 2005 LTIP. Further, pursuant to the 2005 LTIP, there were also approximately 533,000 outstanding Restricted Performance Units as of December 31, 2005. Vesting of these options and Restricted Performance Units is contingent upon meeting certain longer-term goals which have not yet been achieved. Consequently, no compensation was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2005 related to these long-term options and Restricted Performance Units or is included in the table above. We will record the related compensation upon the achievement of the performance goals, if ever. Such compensation, if recorded, would result in total non-cash, stock-based compensation expense of approximately $126.8 million, which would be recognized ratably over the vesting period or expensed immediately, if fully vested, in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

For purposes of this pro forma presentation, the fair value of each option grant was estimated at the date of the grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Risk-free interest rate	4.09%	3.69%	3.32%
Volatility factor	26.12%	33.23%	71.08%
Expected term of options in years	6.4	5.4	6.7
Weighted-average fair value of options granted	$10.39	$11.64	$20.39

During December 2004, EchoStar paid a one-time dividend of $1 per outstanding share of its Class A and Class B common stock for the first time in its history. EchoStar does not intend to pay additional dividends on its common stock and accordingly, the dividend yield percentage is zero for all periods. The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable and so, our estimate of fair value may differ from other valuation models. Further, the Black-Scholes model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of stock-based compensation awards.

During 2005 and 2004, in accordance with the guidance under SFAS 123 for selecting assumptions to use in an option pricing model, EchoStar reduced its estimate of expected volatility based upon a re-evaluation of the variability in the market price of its publicly traded stock. Historically, EchoStar has relied on the variability in its daily stock price since inception to derive its estimate of expected volatility. Upon review of this variability in EchoStar's stock price over more recent periods, EchoStar believes unadjusted historical experience is a relatively poor predictor of its future expectation of volatility. Accordingly, EchoStar specifically identified extraordinary events in its history which resulted in irregular movements in its stock price, and has disregarded the related periods in calculating its historical average annual volatility. This adjustment, together with changes in the intervals of EchoStar's regular historical price observations from daily to monthly, contributed to the reduction in the estimated volatility factor.

We will continue to evaluate the assumptions used to derive the estimated fair value of options for EchoStar's stock as new events or changes in circumstances become known.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (R) (As Amended), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123(R)") which (i) revises SFAS 123 to eliminate both the disclosure only provisions of that statement and the alternative to follow the intrinsic value method of accounting under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related interpretations, and (ii) requires the cost resulting from all share-based payment transactions with employees be recognized in the results of operations over the period during which an employee provides the requisite service in exchange for the award and establishes fair value as the measurement basis of the cost of such transactions. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS 123(R) under the modified prospective method. We expect the adoption of SFAS 123(R) to impact our results of operation and earnings per share similar to our pro forma disclosure above.

3. Settlement of EchoStar IV Arbitration

During March 2005, we settled an insurance claim and related claims for accrued interest and bad faith with the insurers of our EchoStar IV satellite for the net amount of $240.0 million. We also retained title to and use of the EchoStar IV satellite. The $134.0 million received in excess of our previously recorded $106.0 million receivable related to this insurance claim was recognized as a "Gain on insurance settlement" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) during first quarter 2005. We have received all amounts due under the settlement.

4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	Depreciable Life (In Years)	As of December 31, 2005	2004
		(In thousands)	
EchoStar I	12	$ 201,607	$ 201,607
EchoStar II	12	228,694	228,694
EchoStar III	12	234,083	234,083
EchoStar IV — fully depreciated	4	78,511	78,511
EchoStar V	9	210,446	210,446
EchoStar VI	12	246,022	246,022
EchoStar VII	12	177,000	177,000
EchoStar VIII	12	175,801	175,801
EchoStar IX	12	127,376	127,376
EchoStar XII	10	190,051	—
Satellites acquired under capital leases (Note 5)	10	551,628	330,800
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2-10	699,625	651,383
Buildings and improvements	5-40	97,657	94,073
Equipment leased to customers	2-4	1,781,373	1,045,949
Tooling and other	1-5	14,412	12,253
Land	—	7,518	6,592
Vehicles	5-7	19,483	3,368
Construction in progress	—	270,125	163,401
Total property and equipment		5,311,412	3,987,359
Accumulated depreciation		(2,104,997)	(1,546,342)
Property and equipment, net		$ 3,206,415	$ 2,441,017

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Continued

Construction in progress consists of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
	(In thousands)	
Progress amounts for satellite construction, including certain amounts prepaid under satellite service agreements, launch, and launch insurance	$ 70,400	$ 93,020
Regional digital broadcast operations centers	91,966	1,476
Software related projects	47,028	36,848
Other	60,731	32,057
Construction in progress	$270,125	$163,401

Depreciation and amortization expense consists of the following:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
		(In thousands)	
Equipment leased to customers	$429,906	$210,432	$138,637
Satellites	197,495	134,619	145,232
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	116,465	108,025	91,396
Identifiable intangible assets subject to amortization	37,877	25,679	10
Buildings and improvements	3,554	3,008	2,969
Tooling and other	7,083	8,935	6,854
Total depreciation and amortization	$792,380	$490,698	$385,098

Cost of sales and operating expense categories included in our accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) do not include depreciation expense related to satellites or DHA equipment.

Our Satellites

We presently have 14 owned or leased satellites in geostationary orbit approximately 22,300 miles above the equator. Each of the satellites we own had an original minimum useful life of at least 12 years. Our satellite fleet is a major component of our EchoStar DBS System. While we believe that overall our satellite fleet is generally in good condition, during 2005 and prior periods, certain satellites within our fleet have experienced various anomalies, some of which have had a significant adverse impact on their commercial operation. We currently do not carry insurance for any of our owned in-orbit satellites. We believe we have in-orbit satellite capacity sufficient to expeditiously recover transmission of most programming in the event one of our in-orbit satellites fails. However, programming continuity cannot be assured in the event of multiple satellite losses.

EchoStar I and II. EchoStar I and II currently operate at the 148 degree orbital location. Each of these Series 7000 class satellites, designed and manufactured by Lockheed Martin Corporation ("Lockheed"), has 16 transponders that operate at approximately 130 watts of power. While both satellites are currently functioning properly in orbit, similar Lockheed Series 7000 class satellites owned by third parties have experienced total in-orbit failure. While no telemetry or other data indicates EchoStar I or EchoStar II would be expected to experience a similar failure, Lockheed has been unable to conclude these and other Series 7000 satellites will not experience similar failures. EchoStar I and II are each equipped with 24 Traveling Wave Tube Amplifiers ("TWTA"), of which 16 are required to support full operation on each satellite. Prior to 2005, anomalies left each satellite with 23 usable TWTAs. While we do not expect a large number of additional TWTAs to fail in any year, it is likely that additional TWTA failures will occur from time to time in the future, and that those failures may impact commercial operation of the satellites. The TWTA failures have not reduced the remaining estimated useful life of the satellite.

EchoStar III. Our EchoStar III satellite operates at the 61.5 degree orbital location. While originally designed to operate a maximum of 32 transponders at approximately 120 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at over 230 watts per channel, the satellite was equipped with a total of 44 TWTAs to provide redundancy.

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As of January 8, 2006, this satellite has experienced 11 transponder pair (22 TWTA) failures. As a result, EchoStar III can now operate a maximum of 22 transponders, but due to redundancy switching limitations and specific channel authorizations, it currently can only operate 17 of the 19 FCC authorized frequencies we utilize at the 61.5 degree west orbital location for this spacecraft. While we don't expect a large number of additional TWTAs to fail in any year, it is likely that additional TWTA failures will occur from time to time in the future, and that those failures will further impact commercial operation of the satellite. The TWTA failures have not reduced the remaining estimated useful life of the satellite.

EchoStar IV. Our EchoStar IV satellite was originally designed to operate a maximum of 32 transponders at approximately 120 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at over 230 watts per channel. During July 2005, we relocated our EchoStar IV satellite from our 157 degree orbital location to a third party Mexican DBS orbital slot located at 77 degrees. During the relocation, EchoStar IV experienced a thruster anomaly which has not impacted commercial operation of the satellite. Prior to 2004, this satellite experienced failures with the deployment of its solar arrays and with 38 of its 44 transponders (including spares), and further experienced anomalies affecting its thermal systems and propulsion systems. Several years ago, we filed an insurance claim for a total loss under the launch insurance policies covering this satellite. During March 2005, we settled this insurance claim and related claims for accrued interest and bad faith with the insurers for a net amount of $240.0 million (See Note 3). During September 2004, the south solar array on EchoStar IV deployed fully and appears to be producing nominal current. There can be no assurance that further material degradation, or total loss of use, of EchoStar IV will not occur in the immediate future. As discussed above, EchoStar IV is only capable of operating six of its 44 transponders and is fully depreciated.

EchoStar V. EchoStar V, which is currently located at the 129 degree orbital location, was designed to operate a maximum of 32 transponders at approximately 110 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at over 220 watts per channel. Momentum wheel failures on this satellite in prior years resulted in increased fuel consumption and caused a minor reduction of spacecraft life. During 2005, we determined those anomalies will reduce the life of EchoStar V more than previously estimated, and as a result, we reduced the estimated remaining useful life of the satellite from approximately seven years to approximately six years effective January 2005. EchoStar V has been utilized as an in-orbit spare since February 2003. On June 30, 2005, the FCC approved our request to use this satellite to provide service to the United States from a third party Canadian DBS orbital slot located at the129 degree orbital location. Due to the increase in fuel consumption resulting from the relocation of EchoStar V from the 119 degree orbital location to the 129 degree orbital location, effective July 1, 2005, we further reduced the satellite's estimated remaining useful life from approximately six years to approximately 40 months. These reductions in estimated remaining useful life during 2005 increased our depreciation expense related to the satellite by approximately $9.2 million in 2005 and will increase it by approximately $15.3 million annually thereafter. Prior to 2005, EchoStar V experienced anomalies resulting in the loss of five solar array strings out of a total of 96 available, reducing solar array power to approximately 95% of its original capacity. During August 2005, EchoStar V lost an additional solar array string. The loss is not expected to impact commercial operation of the satellite or its remaining useful life. There can be no assurance that future anomalies will not further impact the useful life or commercial operation of the satellite.

EchoStar VI. EchoStar VI, which currently operates at the 110 degree orbital location, was designed to operate 32 transponders at approximately 125 watts per channel, switchable to 16 transponders operating at approximately 225 watts per channel. This satellite has a total of 108 solar array strings. Approximately 102 are required to assure full power availability for the estimated 12-year estimated useful life of the satellite. Prior to 2005, EchoStar VI lost a total of five solar array strings. During 2005, EchoStar VI experienced anomalies resulting in the loss of 11 additional solar array strings bringing the total number of string losses to 16, and reducing the number of functional solar array strings available to 92. The solar array anomalies will prevent the use of some of those transponders for the full 12-year estimated useful life of the satellite. See discussion of evaluation of impairment below. However, the solar array anomalies have not impacted commercial operation of the satellite or reduced its estimated useful life below 12 years. There can be no assurance future anomalies will not cause further losses which could impact commercial operation of the satellite.