
LICT CORPORATION

Quarterly Report for period ended June 30, 2008

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LICT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007	June 30, 2007
		(Audited)	(Unaudited)
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,037	\$ 41,318	\$ 40,152
Receivables, less allowances of \$768, \$672 and \$495, respectively	9,505	9,839	8,255
Material and supplies	2,860	2,628	2,984
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,200	1,355	1,222
Total current assets	49,602	55,140	52,613
Property, plant and equipment:			
Land	1,107	1,104	1,119
Buildings and improvements	19,162	19,085	19,126
Machinery and equipment	257,825	250,779	250,156
	278,094	270,968	270,401
Accumulated depreciation	(172,540)	(163,551)	(160,717)
	105,554	107,417	109,684
Excess of cost over fair value of net assets acquired, net (goodwill)			
	64,765	64,765	64,765
Other intangibles	7,616	8,786	8,971
Investments in and advances to affiliated entities	3,915	3,651	8,580
Other assets	10,240	9,886	10,063
Total assets	<u>\$ 241,692</u>	<u>\$ 249,645</u>	<u>\$ 254,676</u>

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

LICT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share amounts)

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007	June 30, 2008
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Notes payable to banks	\$ 11,500	\$ 16,429	\$ 15,629
Trade accounts payable	2,724	4,092	2,134
Accrued interest payable	625	723	758
Accrued liabilities	10,939	10,164	13,919
Current maturities of long-term debt	20,989	21,481	26,604
Total current liabilities	46,777	52,889	59,044
Long-term debt	131,393	141,031	140,687
Deferred income taxes	8,197	7,612	11,304
Liability for unrecognized tax benefits	5,157	4,945	--
Other liabilities	4,016	6,040	5,115
Total liabilities	195,540	212,517	216,150
Minority interests	148	131	2,238
Commitments and contingencies			
Shareholders' equity			
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value-10,000,000 shares authorized; 26,637.50, issued; 25,013.35, 25,115.35 and 25,115.35 outstanding	--	--	--
Additional paid-in capital	16,586	16,586	16,586
Retained earnings	34,032	24,627	23,858
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1	(26)	34
Treasury stock, 1,624.15, 1,522.15 and 1,522.15 shares, at cost	(4,615)	(4,190)	(4,190)
Total shareholders' equity	46,004	36,997	36,288
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 241,692	\$ 249,645	\$ 254,676

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

LICT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenues	\$ 24,740	\$ 25,230	\$ 50,114	\$ 50,184
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue, excluding depreciation	9,415	8,816	18,399	17,840
General and administrative costs at operations	3,912	3,605	7,697	7,275
Corporate office expenses	906	869	1,774	1,848
Depreciation and amortization	4,911	5,500	10,158	11,073
Total Expense	<u>19,144</u>	<u>18,790</u>	<u>38,028</u>	<u>38,036</u>
Operating profit	5,596	6,440	12,086	12,148
Other income (expense):				
Investment income	219	522	1,349	1,702
Interest expense	(2,505)	(3,755)	(5,852)	(7,586)
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	229	1,215	372	2,316
Gain on sale of investments	1,928	29	7,543	37
	<u>(129)</u>	<u>(1,989)</u>	<u>3,412</u>	<u>(3,531)</u>
Income before income taxes and minority interests	5,467	4,451	15,498	8,617
Minority interests	(2)	(457)	(17)	(3,084)
Provision for income taxes	(2,354)	(1,625)	(6,076)	(905)
Net income	<u>\$ 3,111</u>	<u>\$ 2,369</u>	<u>\$ 9,405</u>	<u>\$ 4,628</u>
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	25,047.06	25,191.45	25,079.40	25,200.79
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$ 124.21	\$ 94.04	\$ 375.01	\$ 183.65

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

LICT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)
(in thousands, except share data)

	Shares of Common Stock Out- standing	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance at December 31, 2007	25,115.35	\$ 0	\$ 16,586	\$ 24,627	\$ (26)	\$ (4,190)	\$ 36,997
Net income for the period	--	--	--	9,405	--	--	9,405
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities, net	--	--	--	--	27	--	27
Comprehensive income							9,432
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(102.00)	--	--	--	--	(425)	(425)
Balance at June 30, 2008	25,013.35	\$ 0	\$ 16,586	\$ 34,032	\$ 1	\$ (4,615)	\$ 46,004

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

LICT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2008	2007
Operating activities:		
Net Income	\$ 9,405	\$ 2,259
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	10,158	5,573
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	(372)	(1,101)
Distributions received from affiliated companies	124	1,072
Gain on sale of investments	(7,543)	(37)
Minority interests	17	448
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	202	1,384
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(102)	1,356
Other	494	(53)
Net cash provided by operating activities	12,383	10,901
Investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(8,758)	(2,599)
Proceeds for sale of spectrum	6,600	--
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	--	71
Other	(22)	9
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(2,180)	(2,519)
Financing activities:		
Repayments of long term debt	(10,130)	(3,734)
Net repayment on lines of credit	(4,929)	(1,505)
Purchase of treasury stock	(425)	---
Distributions to partners	--	(429)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(15,484)	(5,668)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(5,281)	2,714
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	41,318	41,445
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 36,037	\$ 44,159
Cash paid for:		
Interest expense	\$ 5,745	\$ 3,482
Income taxes	\$ 3,602	\$ 493

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

LICT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Basis of Presentation

LICT Corporation (“LICT” or the “Company”) consolidates the operating results of its subsidiaries. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. Investments in affiliates in which the Company does not have a majority voting control, but has the ability to significantly influence management decisions, are accounted for in accordance with the equity method. The Company accounts for the following affiliated companies on the equity basis of accounting: a cellular partnership in California (25% owned at June 30, 2008, December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007) and telecommunications operations in North Dakota, Iowa and New York (5% to 14% owned).

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information. Accordingly, they are not audited and do not include all of the information and footnotes required for complete financial statements. These consolidated financial statements and footnotes should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s annual report for the year ended December 31, 2007. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2008. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

B. Gains on sale of investments

In March 2008, the Company sold four of its existing 700 MHz licenses for an aggregate price of \$6.6 million. Such licenses were acquired by the Company in the FCC Auction 44 during 2002 for \$1.0 million, resulting in a \$5.6 million gain in the first quarter of 2008.

In June 2008, the Company’s New York subsidiary recognized a \$1.9 million gain, that had previously been deferred, on distributions received in 2006 and 2007 from the dissolution of the Rural Telephone Bank. Such gains had been deferred due to a New York State Public Service Commission proceeding. In June 2008, the Commission issued a ruling such that deferral of the gain was no longer required.

C. Investments in Affiliated Companies

LICT had equity investments in both broadcasting and telecommunications companies. On November 19, 2007, the broadcasting companies and the two cellular telephone providers in New Mexico, included in telecommunications companies, were distributed to shareholders in the form of a dividend. After the distribution, the investment in the distributed companies was zero.

Prior to the November 19, 2007 distribution to shareholders, a former wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company had a 20% investment in Coronet Communications Company (“Coronet”), which operates television station WHBF-TV, a CBS affiliate in Rock Island, Illinois. A second former wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company had a 49% investment in Capital Communications Company, Inc. (“Capital”), which operates television station WOI-TV, an ABC affiliate in Des Moines, Iowa.

Prior to the November 19, 2007 distribution to shareholders, LICT owned a one-third interest in two cellular telephone providers in New Mexico: New Mexico RSA #3 and RSA #5. The Company’s net investment in these partnerships was \$5.1 million at June 30, 2007 and zero at December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2008, respectively, and included in Investment in Advances to Affiliates. The Company’s share of

income included in Equity in Earnings of Affiliated Companies was \$1.0 million and \$2.1 million in the three and six month periods of 2007, respectively.

A subsidiary of LICT owns a 25% partnership interest in a cellular telephone provider in northern California, California RSA #2. As of June 30, 2008, December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007, the net investment in the partnership was valued at \$2.6 million, \$2.3 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. The Company's share of income, included in Equity in Earnings of Affiliated Companies was \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million in the three and six month periods in both 2008 and 2007.

D. Indebtedness

LICT maintains a short-term line of credit facility totaling \$17.5 million through June 30, 2010. Borrowings under this and earlier facilities, were \$11.5 million, \$16.4 million and \$15.6 million at June 30, 2008, December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007, respectively. Borrowing under the line of credit facility are included in Notes payable to banks. Long-term debt consists of (all interest rates are at June 30, 2008) (in thousands):

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007	June 30, 2007
Rural Electrification Administration ("REA") and Rural Telephone Bank ("RTB") notes payable due quarterly through 2027 at fixed interest rates ranging from 2% to 7.5%. (5.1% weighted average, secured by assets of the telephone companies)	\$ 39,717	\$ 42,051	\$ 44,172
Bank Credit facilities utilized by certain telephone and telephone holding companies due through 2017, at variable interest rates averaging 4.8%	68,961	75,473	79,319
Unsecured notes issued in connection with acquisitions through 2008, \$31.2 million at fixed interest rates averaging 8.5% and \$9.7 million at variable interest rates averaging 9.2%	40,938	41,925	42,007
Other	2,766	3,063	1,793
	152,382	162,512	167,291
Current maturities	(20,989)	(21,481)	(26,604)
	\$ 131,393	\$ 141,031	\$ 140,687

E. Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income, net of tax, which consists of unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities, as of June 30, 2008, December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Tax Effect	Net
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ (39)	\$ 13	\$ (26)
Unrealized gains on available for sale securities, net	40	(13)	27
Balance at June 30, 2008	\$ 1	\$ --	\$ 1
Balance at June 30, 2007	\$ 76	\$ (26)	\$ 50

F. Litigation

LICT is a party to routine litigation incidental to its business. Based on information currently available, the Company believes that none of this ordinary routine litigation, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

G. Related Party Transactions

At June 30, 2008, December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007, assets of \$33.1 million, \$29.0 million and \$29.9 million, which are classified as cash and cash equivalents, are invested in United States Treasury money market funds for which affiliates of the Company's Chairman serve as investment managers to the respective funds.

In January 2008, LICT borrowed \$12.5 million at 10% interest from an affiliate of its Chairman to participate in the FCC's Auction 73. No licenses were acquired in the auction, and on March 26, 2008, the Company repaid the loan and interest.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS

This discussion should be read together with the Consolidated Financial Statements of LICT Corporation and the notes thereto.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

LICT has grown primarily through the selective acquisition of rural local exchange carriers ("RLECs") and by offering additional services such as Internet service, cable TV service, alarm services, long distance service and competitive local exchange carrier ("CLEC") service. From 1989 through the current reporting period, LICT (and its predecessor corporations) acquired fifteen telephone companies, whose operations range in size from approximately 800 to over 10,000 access lines. The Company's telephone operations are located in California, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Wisconsin.

The telecommunications industry in general and the RLECs that comprise LICT's business face a number of economic or industry-wide issues and challenges.

- Regulatory- The Telecommunications Act of 1996 and other federal and state legislation and regulations have a significant impact on the industry and on rural carriers in particular. LICT's telephone companies are all RLECs serving very high cost areas with a significant portion of their revenues being derived from federal or state support mechanisms, which are referred to as Universal Service Funds ("USF"). The revenues and margins of our RLEC subsidiaries are largely dependent on the continuation and level of such support mechanisms.
- Competition- The effects of competition from other Internet providers including cable television companies, CLECs, wireless service, and Voice over Internet Protocol ("VoIP") is an industry-wide issue that is felt to varying degrees by our RLECs.
- The economy- Unemployment, building starts, business bankruptcies and the overall health of the economy have a significant effect on demand for our services.
- Market challenges- Our RLECs are required to comply with industry-wide initiatives such as local number portability and the requirements of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act ("CALEA") that are expensive to implement and that in some cases have limited demand in our markets.

LICT generates cash and earns telecommunications revenues primarily from local network access, intrastate and interstate access revenue and from state and federal USF support mechanisms. Due to the nature of the Company's regulated telephone operations, revenues and operating expenses are relatively stable period to period.

- Local Revenues - The number of access lines is the primary driver of local network access revenues. In addition, the ratio of business to residential lines, as well as the number of features subscribed to by customers, are secondary drivers.
- Intrastate access revenues - Customer usage, primarily based on minutes of use, and the number of access lines are the primary drivers of intrastate access revenues since the Company's RLECs are on a "bill-and-keep" basis.
- Interstate Access Revenues - All of our RLECs participate in both the common line and traffic-sensitive National Exchange Carrier Association ("NECA") access pools. Interstate access revenues depend upon whether the RLEC has elected to be "cost-based" or has remained an "average schedule" carrier. The revenues of our ten cost-based carriers directly correlate to the rate-of-return on regulated net investment earned by the NECA access pools plus the interstate portion of regulated operating expenses including taxes. The revenues of the Company's five average schedule subsidiaries are derived based on national formulas with usage based measurements such as access lines, interstate minutes-of-use, and the number and mileage of different types of circuits. The average schedule formulas are intended to be a proxy for cost-based recovery.
- USF subsidies - The primary drivers of USF subsidies are investments in specific types of infrastructure, as well as certain operating expenses and taxes of the Company. Interstate and intrastate USF subsidies are included in the respective interstate and intrastate access revenue captions in the breakdown of revenue and operating expenses which follows.
- Other business revenue - LICT's companies also provide non-regulated telecommunications related services, including Internet access service, wireless and long distance resale service, in certain of its telephone service and adjacent areas. LICT also provides and intends to provide more local telephone and other telecommunications service outside certain of its incumbent local exchange carrier ("ILEC") areas by establishing CLEC or high speed data operations in selected nearby areas. In addition, certain of LICT's companies have expanded into cable and security businesses in the areas in which they operate.
- Long Distance revenues are only retained by the Company if it is providing the long distance service to the end user customer as the toll provider. For unaffiliated IXC's who contract with LICT for billing services, the Company provides billing services and receives an administrative handling fee.

The following are material opportunities, challenges and risks that LICT's executives are currently focused on, as well as actions that are being taken to address the concerns:

- Universal Service Reform - The Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service ("Joint Board") and the FCC have been considering several potential changes to USF support mechanisms for the last few years. This includes, but is not limited to, the method of how USF contributions would be collected, what competitive eligible telecommunications carriers should receive, whether reverse auctions should be used to determine the level of USF a carrier receives, and whether separate funds should be differentiated. The Company participates with the RLEC industry in comments to the FCC regarding the potential impact on customers and RLECs in rural America from changes in USF support mechanisms. Total USF support payments are material to the Company's financial results.

- Intercarrier Compensation and Access Charge Reform - The Company is monitoring potential access charge reform changes and participating in the RLEC industry's efforts to determine how intercarrier compensation and access charges should be modified without causing revenue losses for RLECs.
- Loss of Access Revenues from VoIP and wireless usage - The Company is experiencing revenue losses as usage transfers from landline service provided by the Company's subsidiaries to either VoIP or wireless services. VoIP traffic currently does not pay access charges or contribute to universal service. The FCC has several proceedings underway to determine whether VoIP traffic should pay access charges and contribute to USF. The Company is participating in the RLEC industry efforts to have VoIP traffic contribute for use of the underlying network on which the VoIP call travels. To offset revenue losses from traditional voice services, LICT is installing more broadband services and is exploring how to best incorporate VoIP into its business model.
- Intrastate revenue at our Michigan telephone company has been adversely affected by a state requirement to expand the local calling area. The Company filed and received approval in 2005 from the state commission to recover a portion of the revenue deficiency resulting from this change.

Second quarter ended June 30, 2008 compared to 2007

The following is a breakdown of revenues and operating costs and expenses (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Increase (Decrease)
	2008	2007	
	(Unaudited)		
Revenues:			
Local access	\$ 3,356	\$ 3,300	\$ 56
Interstate access	11,081	11,298	(217)
Intrastate access	3,535	3,660	(125)
Other business	6,768	6,972	(204)
Total	24,740	25,230	(490)
Operating Cost and Expense:			
Cost of revenue, excluding depreciation	9,415	8,816	599
General and administrative costs at operations	3,912	3,605	307
Corporate office expenses	906	869	37
Depreciation and amortization	4,911	5,500	(589)
Total	19,144	18,790	354
Operating profit	\$ 5,596	\$ 6,440	\$ (844)

Total revenues in 2008 decreased \$0.5 million, or 1.9%, to \$24.7 million compared to \$25.2 million in 2007. Local access revenue increased less than \$0.1 million resulting from a 2.9% decrease in access lines offset by the sale of additional services and features. The decrease in access lines is due to the increase in cell phone usage and reduction in second lines as customers switch from dial-up internet service to DSL. Interstate access revenue decreased \$0.2 million in 2008 primarily due to negative adjustments of NECA earnings estimates in 2008. Intrastate network access revenue decreased \$0.1 million due to a reduction of minutes of use at several of our companies. Other business revenues decreased \$0.2 million, due to \$0.5 million of non-recurring revenue in the 2007 period offset by an increase of \$0.3 million from increased broadband penetration, both DSL and cable. The non-recurring revenue in 2007 included a \$0.2 million

service provider fee and \$0.3 million of cable revenue from a Kansas cable provider, which was distributed to shareholders as part of the November 2007 spin-off of CIBL, Inc.

Total costs and expenses increased by \$0.4 million to \$19.1 million in 2008. Costs of revenue increased \$0.6 million primarily due to high maintenance expenses at several of the operation, increased costs from the growing internet and cable television operations as well as start up costs for certain CLEC operations, and were partially offset by a \$0.2 million reduction in cable costs due to the spin-off of the Kansas cable provider. General and administrative costs incurred at the operations increased \$0.3 million reflecting higher audit and other costs. Corporate office expenses remained relatively constant. Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$0.6 million due to lower capital spending over the past several years.

As a result of the above, operating profit in 2008 decreased by \$0.8 million to \$5.6 million compared to 2007.

Adjusted operating profit

Adjusted operating profit is used by our management as a supplemental financial measure to evaluate the operating performance of our business that, when viewed with our GAAP results and the accompanying reconciliations, we believe provides a more complete understanding of factors and trends affecting our business than the GAAP results alone. We also regularly communicate our adjusted operating profit to the public through our earnings releases because it is the financial measure commonly used by analysts that cover the telecommunications industry and our investor base to evaluate our operating performance. In addition, we routinely use adjusted operating profit as a metric for valuing potential acquisitions. We understand that analysts and investors regularly rely on non-GAAP financial measures, such as adjusted operating profit, to provide a financial measure by which to compare a company's assessment of its operating performance against that of other companies in the same industry. This non-GAAP financial measure is helpful in more clearly reflecting the sales of our products and services, as well as highlighting trends in our core business that may not otherwise be apparent when relying solely on GAAP financial measures, because this non-GAAP financial measure eliminates from earnings financial items that have less bearing on our performance.

LICT's management believes strongly in growing intrinsic value as a long-term prescription for managing an enterprises health. Our local management teams run their respective businesses as stand-alone, entrepreneurial units. We believe that adjusted operating profit is the clearest indicator of the cash flow generating ability and long-term health of such units. We value potential acquisitions on the same basis.

The term "adjusted operating profit" refers to, for any period, net income (loss) before all components of "Other income (expense)" (consisting of investment income, interest expense, equity in earnings of affiliates, gains and losses on disposition of or impairment of assets), income taxes, depreciation, amortization, minority interests and income or loss from discontinued operations.

Set forth below are descriptions of the financial items that have been excluded from net income (loss) to calculate adjusted operating profit and the material limitations associated with using this non-GAAP financial measure as compared to the use of the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure:

- The amount of interest expense we incur is significant and reduces the amount of funds otherwise available to use in our business and, therefore, is important for investors to consider. However, management does not consider the amount of interest expense when evaluating our core operating performance.
- Investment income is considered to be similar to interest expense. Although it is important for investors to consider, management does not consider the amount of investment income when evaluating our core operating performance.
- Management does not consider income tax expense when considering the profitability of our core operations. Nevertheless, the amount of taxes we are required to pay reduces the

amount of funds otherwise available for use in our business and thus may be useful for an investor to consider.

- Depreciation and amortization are important for investors to consider, even though they are non-cash charges, because they represent generally the wear and tear on our property, plant and equipment, which produce our revenue. We do not believe these charges are indicative of our core operating performance.
- Income from equity investments relates to our proportionate share of income or loss from the entities in which we hold minority interests. We do not control these entities and, as such, do not believe the income we receive from such entities is indicative of our core operating performance.
- Minority interest in (income) loss of subsidiaries relates to our minority investors' proportionate share of income or losses in our non-wholly owned subsidiaries, which generated non-cash charges to our operating results. Operating results attributable to these minority investors' investments do not necessarily result in any actual benefit or detriment to us and, therefore, we believe it would be more helpful for an investor to exclude such items as being more reflective of our core operating performance.
- Gain or losses on the disposition of assets or impairment of investments may increase or decrease the cash available to us and thus may be important for an investor to consider. We are not in the business of acquiring or disposing of assets and, therefore, the effect of the dispositions of assets may not be comparable from year-to-year. We believe such gains or losses recorded on the disposition of an asset do not reflect the core operating performance of our business.

Management compensates for the above-described limitations of using a non-GAAP financial measure by using this non-GAAP financial measure only to supplement our GAAP results to provide a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting our business. Adjusted operating profit should not be considered to be a substitute for net income or (loss) as an indicator of the Company's operating performance.

The following table provides the components of Adjusted Operating Profit and reconciles it to net income:

	Three months ended June 30,		Increase (Decrease)
	2008	2007	
Adjusted operating profit from:			
Operating units	\$ 11,413	\$ 12,809	\$ (1,396)
Corporate expense	(906)	(869)	(37)
Adjusted operating profit	\$ 10,507	\$ 11,940	\$ (1,433)
Reconciliation to net income:			
Adjusted operating profit	\$ 10,507	\$ 11,940	\$ (1,433)
Depreciation and amortization	(4,911)	(5,500)	589
Investment income	219	521	(302)
Interest expense	(2,505)	(3,755)	1,250
Equity in income of affiliates	229	1,215	(986)
Gain on sale of investments	1,928	30	1,898
Income tax	(2,354)	(1,625)	(729)
Minority interests	(2)	(457)	455
Net income	\$ 3,111	\$ 2,369	\$ 742

Other Income (Expense)

In 2008, investment income decreased by \$0.3 million due primarily to significantly lower interest rates.

Interest expense decreased by \$1.3 million in 2008 due primarily to sharply lower interest rates on variable rate borrowings and a reduction in debt outstanding due to scheduled debt repayments.

Equity in earnings of affiliates in 2008 decreased by \$1.0 million due to the November 2007 distribution as part of CIBL, Inc. of the New Mexico cellular investments (RSA #3 and #5).

In June 2008, the Company's New York subsidiary recognized a \$1.9 million gain, that had previously been deferred, on distributions received in 2006 and 2007 from the dissolution of the Rural Telephone Bank. Such gains had been deferred due to a New York State Public Service Commission proceeding. In June 2008, the Commission issued a ruling that allowed the gain to be recognized.

Minority Interests

Minority interests decreased earnings by \$.5 million in 2007 reflecting earnings from the Company's New Mexico cellular investments prior to the November 2007 distribution of such investments as part of CIBL, Inc.

Income Tax Provision

The income tax provision includes federal, as well as state and local taxes. The tax provision for 2008 and 2007, represent effective tax rates of 43.1% and 40.6%, respectively. The difference between these effective rates and the federal statutory rate is principally due to state income taxes.

Net Income

Net income in the second quarter of 2008, was \$3.1 million, or \$124.21 per share (basic and diluted), compared to a net income last year of \$2.4 million, or \$94.04 per share (basic and diluted). The Company has no dilutive instruments outstanding.

Six months ended June 30, 2008 compared to 2007

The following is a breakdown of revenues and operating costs and expenses (in thousands):

	<u>Six months ended June 30,</u>		<u>Increase</u>
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
	(Unaudited)		
Revenues:			
Local access	\$ 6,664	\$ 6,472	\$ 192
Interstate access	22,926	23,083	(157)
Intrastate access	7,146	7,369	(223)
Other business	13,378	13,260	118
Total	<u>50,114</u>	<u>50,184</u>	<u>(70)</u>
Operating Cost and Expense:			
Cost of revenue, excluding depreciation	18,399	17,840	559
General and administrative costs at operations	7,697	7,275	422
Corporate office expenses	1,774	1,848	(74)
Depreciation and amortization	10,158	11,073	(915)
Total	<u>38,028</u>	<u>38,036</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Operating profit	<u>\$ 12,086</u>	<u>\$ 12,148</u>	<u>\$ (62)</u>

Total revenues in 2008 decreased \$0.1 million, or 0.1%, to \$50.1 million compared to \$50.2 million in 2007. Local access revenue increased \$0.2 million resulting from a 2.9% decrease in access lines offset by the sale of additional services and features. The decrease in access lines is due to the increase in cell phone usage and reduction in second lines as customers switch from dial-up internet service to DSL. Interstate access revenue decreased \$0.2 million in 2008 primarily due to negative adjustments of NECA earnings estimates in 2008. Intrastate network access revenue decreased \$0.2 million due to a reduction of minutes of use at several of our companies. Other business revenues increased \$0.1 million due to an increase of \$0.8 million from increased broadband penetration, both DSL and cable offset by \$0.7 million of non-recurring revenue in the 2007 period. The non-recurring revenue in 2007 included a \$0.2 million service provider fee and \$0.6 million of cable revenue from a Kansas cable provider, which was distributed to shareholders as part of the November 2007 spin-off of CIBL, Inc.

Total costs and expenses was \$38.0 million in both the 2008 and 2007 periods. Costs of revenue increased \$0.6 million primarily due to high maintenance expenses at several of the operation, increased costs from the growing internet and cable television operations as well as start up costs for certain CLEC operations were offset by a \$0.4 million reduction in cable costs due to the spin-off of the Kansas cable provider. General and administrative costs incurred at the operations increased \$0.4 million reflecting higher audit and other costs. Corporate office expenses decreased by \$0.1 million. Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$0.9 million due to lower capital spending over the past several years.

As a result of the above, operating profit in 2008 was \$12.1 million, down by less than \$0.1 million compared to 2007.

The following table provides the components of Adjusted Operating Profit and reconciles it to net income:

	Six months ended June 30,		Increase (Decrease)
	2008	2007	
Adjusted operating profit from:			
Operating units	\$ 24,018	\$ 25,069	\$ (1,051)
Corporate expense	(1,774)	(1,848)	74
Adjusted operating profit	<u>\$ 22,244</u>	<u>\$ 23,221</u>	<u>\$ (977)</u>
Reconciliation to net income:			
Adjusted operating profit	\$ 22,244	\$ 23,221	\$ (977)
Depreciation and amortization	(10,158)	(11,073)	915
Investment income	1,349	1,702	(353)
Interest expense	(5,852)	(7,586)	1,734
Equity in income of affiliates	372	2,316	(1,944)
Gain on sale of investments	7,543	37	7,506
Income tax	(6,076)	(3,084)	(2,992)
Minority interests	(17)	(905)	888
Net income	<u>\$ 9,405</u>	<u>\$ 4,628</u>	<u>\$ 4,777</u>

Other Income (Expense)

In 2008, investment income decreased by \$0.4 million due primarily to significantly lower interest rates.

Interest expense decreased by \$1.7 million in 2008 due primarily to sharply lower interest rates on variable rate borrowings and a reduction in debt outstanding due to scheduled debt repayments. The 2008 period also included \$0.3 million of interest expense resulting from borrowing \$12.5 million in January 2008 from an affiliate of its Chairman at an interest rate of 10% to participate in FCC Auction 73. The Company acquired no licenses in the auction and repaid the loan in March 2008.

Equity in earnings of affiliates in 2008 decreased by \$1.0 million due to the November 2007 distribution as part of CIBL, Inc. of the New Mexico cellular investments (RSA 3 and 5).

In March 2008, the Company sold four of its existing 700 MHz licenses for an aggregate price of \$6.6 million. Such licenses were acquired by the Company in the FCC Auction 44 during 2002 for \$1.0 million, resulting in a \$5.6 million gain in the first quarter of 2008.

In June 2008, the Company's New York subsidiary recognized a \$1.9 million gain, that had previously been deferred, on distributions received in 2006 and 2007 from the dissolution of the Rural Telephone Bank. Such gains had been deferred due to a New York State Public Service Commission proceeding. In June 2008, the Commission issued a ruling that allowed the gain to be recognized.

Minority Interests

Minority interests decreased earnings by \$.9 million in 2007 reflecting earnings from the Company's New Mexico cellular investments prior to the November 2007 distribution of such investments as part of CIBL, Inc.

Income Tax Provision

The income tax provision includes federal, as well as state and local taxes. The tax provision for 2008 and 2007, represent effective tax rates of 39.2% and 39.9%, respectively. The difference between these effective rates and the federal statutory rate is principally due to state income taxes.

Net Income

Net income in the first six months 2008, was \$9.4 million, or \$375.01 per share (basic and diluted), compared to a net income for the same period last year of \$4.6 million, or \$183.65 per share (basic and diluted). The Company has no dilutive instruments outstanding.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity

The debt at each of LICT's subsidiary companies contains restrictions on the amount of funds that can be transferred to their respective parent companies. LICT receives cash to meet its obligations primarily through management fees charged to its subsidiaries, a tax sharing agreement with its subsidiaries, usage of a line of credit facility, and has obtained additional liquidity by refinancing certain subsidiary debt and by the sale of assets.

The Company has a \$17.5 million line of credit facility, which had \$6.0 million available as of June 30, 2008. Such line expires on June 30, 2010.

In March 2008, the Company completed the sale of four of its existing 700MHz licenses for an aggregate price of \$6.6 million. Such licenses were acquired by the Company in the FCC Auction 44 during 2002 for \$1.0 million.

On November 19, 2007, LICT distributed shares in a newly formed company, CIBL, Inc., to its shareholders of record on October 29, 2007. Each shareholder on the record date received one share of CIBL for each share of LICT that such shareholder owned. The distribution was accounted for as a dividend. The assets distributed in CIBL include a cable telecommunications company, LICT subsidiaries holding minority interests in cellular communications providers and broadcast television stations, and certain other financial assets. LICT received distributions from the cellular communications providers, net of the payments to the minority partner, of \$1.1 million in the first six months of 2007.

The Company has a need for resources in excess of its current facilities to fund its ongoing operations as well as future long-term growth initiatives. The Company is working on various alternative long-term financing sources: sale of operating and other assets, and/or the refinancing of some or all of the Company's debt agreements. Management expects to obtain adequate financing resources to enable the Company to meet its obligations, but there cannot be complete assurance that such can be obtained readily or at reasonable costs.

The Company's RLECs and other businesses need cash to fund their current operations, as well as future long-term growth initiatives. Each RLEC and other business finances its cash needs with cash generated from operations, by utilizing existing borrowing capacity or by entering into new long-term debt agreements. New business acquisitions are generally financed with a combination of new long-term debt, secured by the acquired assets, and cash from LICT. While management expects that both LICT and the operating subsidiaries will be able to obtain adequate financing resources to enable the Company to meet its obligations, there cannot be complete assurance that such can be obtained readily or at reasonable costs.

The Company is obligated under long-term debt provisions and lease agreements to make certain cash payments over the term of the agreements. The following table summarizes, as of December 31, 2007 for the periods shown, these contractual obligations and certain other financing commitments from banks and other financial institutions that provide liquidity:

	Payments Due by Period				
	(In thousands)				
Total	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	4 – 5 years	After 5 years	
Long-term debt (a)	\$ 152,382	\$ 20,989	\$ 36,745	\$ 40,338	\$ 54,310
Operating leases	2,717	675	1,081	495	466
FIN 48 obligation	368	--	--	--	368
Notes payable to banks	11,500	--	11,500	--	--
Total contractual cash obligations and commitments	\$ 166,967	\$ 21,664	\$ 49,326	\$ 40,833	\$ 55,144

(a) Does not include interest payments on debt.

At June 30, 2008, total debt (including notes payable to banks) was \$163.9 million, a decrease of \$15.0 million from December 31, 2007. At June 30, 2008, there was \$73.5 million of fixed interest rate debt outstanding, averaging 6.6%, and \$90.4 million of variable interest rate debt, averaging 5.6%. The debt at fixed interest rates includes \$31.2 million of subordinated notes at interest rates averaging 8.5% issued to sellers as part of acquisitions. The long-term debt facilities at certain subsidiaries are secured by substantially all of such subsidiaries' assets, while at other subsidiaries it is secured by the common stock of such subsidiaries. In addition, the debt facilities contain certain covenants restricting distribution to LICT. Substantially all of the subsidiaries' net assets are restricted.

The FIN 48 obligations shown in the table above represent uncertain tax positions related to temporary differences. The years for which the temporary differences related to the uncertain tax positions will reverse have been estimated in scheduling the obligations within the table. In addition to the FIN 48 obligations in the table above, approximately \$4.0 million of unrecognized tax benefits have been recorded as liabilities in accordance with FIN 48, and we are uncertain as to if or when such amounts may be settled. Related to the unrecognized tax benefits not included in the table above, the Company has also recorded a liability for potential penalties and interest of \$0.8 million.

LICT has a high degree of financial leverage. As of June 30, 2008, the ratio of total debt to equity was 3.6 to 1. Certain subsidiaries also have high debt to equity ratios.

As of June 30, 2008, LICT had current assets of \$49.6 million and current liabilities of \$46.8 million resulting in a working capital surplus of \$2.8 million compared to a deficit of \$2.2 million at December 31, 2007.

Sources and Uses of Cash

Cash at June 30, 2008, was \$36.0 million, a decrease of \$5.3 million compared to December 31, 2007. In the first six months of 2008, net cash provided by operations of \$12.4 million and \$6.6 million in proceeds from the sale of spectrum was used to invest in plant and equipment and repay debt.

Capital expenditures were \$8.8 million in the first six months of 2008 compared to \$2.6 million in the 2007 period, which is predominantly spent at the RLECs and will be included in their rate bases for rate setting purposes. Capital expenditures in 2008 are expected to be approximately \$20 million including approximately \$6 million to expand non-regulated services, and, most of the remainder will be added to the RLEC rate bases.

The Company has initiated an effort to monetize certain of its assets, including selling a portion or all of its investment in certain of its operating entities and equity investments. These initiatives may include the sale of certain telephone operations where growth opportunities are not readily apparent. There is no assurance that all or any part of this program can be effectuated on acceptable terms.

The Company's Board of Directors has authorized the purchase of up to 3,000 shares of the Company's common stock. Through June 30, 2008 1,624 shares had been purchased at an average investment of \$2,842 per share. In addition, in August 2008, the Board of Directors authorized the buy-back of up to 500 shares of LICT stock from shareholders. Such offer would apply to holders of 5 or fewer shares at a currently anticipated buy-back price of \$4,500 per share.

The Company has not paid any cash dividends since its inception in 1999.