

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Release No. 52537 / September 30, 2005

ACCOUNTING and AUDITING ENFORCEMENT

Release No. 2325 / September 30, 2005

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING

File No. 3-12064

In the Matter of Gregory M. Dearlove, CPA

On September 30, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission instituted administrative and cease-and-desist proceedings pursuant to Section 21C of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 102(e) of the Commission's Rules of Practice against Gregory M. Dearlove, CPA, alleging that Dearlove engaged in improper professional conduct and caused Adelphia Communications Corporation to violate Section 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A), and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act and Rules 13a-1 and 12b-20 thereunder.

In the Order Instituting Proceedings, the Division of Enforcement and the Office of the Chief Accountant allege that Dearlove engaged in improper professional conduct and caused Adelphia's violations of the securities laws in connection with audit of the financial statements of Adelphia for the year-ended December 31, 2000. Dearlove served as the engagement partner on Deloitte & Touche LLP's audit of the financial statements contained in Adelphia's 2000 Form 10-K. The Division of Enforcement and the Office of the Chief Accountant allege that Dearlove engaged in improper professional conduct and caused Adelphia's violations of Sections 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A) and 13(b)(2)(B) and Rules 13a-1 and 12b-20 of the Exchange Act because Dearlove knew or should have known that his failure to plan, conduct and supervise an audit that conformed to Generally Accepted Auditing Standards, and his approval of and signature on an unqualified audit report which Adelphia filed with its 2000 Form 10-K, would contribute to Adelphia's violations, including its filing of a misleading 2000 Form 10-K, its maintenance of an inadequate system of internal accounting controls, and its failure to keep its books and records in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

A hearing will be scheduled to determine whether such allegations are true, to afford the respondent an opportunity to establish defenses to the allegations, to determine whether remedial action is necessary and appropriate, to determine whether respondent should be ordered to cease and desist from causing violations of and any future violations of the securities laws, and to determine whether respondent should be ordered to pay disgorgement.

The Administrative Law Judge will issue an initial decision no later than 300 days from the date of service of the Order Instituting Proceedings, pursuant to Rule 360(a)(2) of the Commission's Rules of Practice.