

CUMULUS MEDIA INC
Form 10-K
March 16, 2009

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

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

**o 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 00-24525

Cumulus Media Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

(State of Incorporation)

36-4159663

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3280 Peachtree Road, N.W.

Suite 2300

Atlanta, GA 30305

(404) 949-0700

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal offices)

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

None

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Class A Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share

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

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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 in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's outstanding voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2008, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$172.6 million, based on 43,805,696 shares outstanding and a last reported per share price of Class A Common Stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market of \$3.94 on that date. As of February 28, 2009, the registrant had outstanding 41,296,205 shares of common stock consisting of (i) 34,842,143 shares of Class A Common Stock; (ii) 5,809,191 shares of Class B Common Stock; and (iii) 644,871 shares of Class C Common Stock.

CUMULUS MEDIA INC.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
For the fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008**

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PART I

Item 1. *Business*

Certain Definitions

In this Form 10-K the terms *Company*, *Cumulus*, *we*, *us*, and *our* refer to Cumulus Media Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

We use the term *local marketing agreement* (*LMA*) in various places in this report. A typical LMA is an agreement under which a Federal Communications Commission (*FCC*) licensee of a radio station makes available, for a fee, air time on its station to another party. The other party provides programming to be broadcast during the airtime and collects revenues from advertising it sells for broadcast during that programming. In addition to entering into LMAs, we will from time to time enter into management or consulting agreements that provide us with the ability, as contractually specified, to assist current owners in the management of radio station assets that we have contracted to purchase, subject to FCC approval. In such arrangements, we generally receive a contractually specified management fee or consulting fee in exchange for the services provided.

We also use the term *joint services agreement* (*JSA*) in several places in this report. A typical JSA is an agreement that authorizes one party or station to sell another station's advertising time and retain the revenue from the sale of that airtime. A JSA typically includes a periodic payment to the station whose airtime is being sold (which may include a share of the revenue being collected from the sale of airtime).

Unless otherwise indicated:

we obtained total radio industry listener and revenue levels from the Radio Advertising Bureau (the *RAB*);

we derived historical market revenue statistics and market revenue share percentages from data published by Miller Kaplan, Arase & Co., LLP (*Miller Kaplan*), a public accounting firm that specializes in serving the broadcasting industry and BIA Financial Network, Inc. (*BIA*), a media and telecommunications advisory services firm;

we derived all audience share data and audience rankings, including ranking by population, except where otherwise stated to the contrary, from surveys of people ages 12 and over (*Adults 12+*), listening Monday through Sunday, 6 a.m. to 12 midnight, and based on the 2008 Arbitron Market Report referred to as *Arbitron's Market Report*, pertaining to each market; and

all dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

The term *Station Operating Income*, is used in various places in this document. Station Operating income consists of operating income before depreciation and amortization, LMA fees, corporate general and administrative expenses, (including non-cash stock compensation), impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, and costs associated with the terminated transaction. Station operating income is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (*GAAP*). Station Operating Income isolates the amount of income generated solely by our stations and assists management in evaluating the earnings potential of our station portfolio. In deriving this measure, we exclude depreciation and amortization due to the insignificant investment in tangible assets required to operate our stations and the relatively insignificant amount of intangible assets subject to

amortization. We exclude LMA fees from this measure, even though it requires a cash commitment, due to the insignificance and temporary nature of such fees. Corporate expenses, despite representing an additional significant cash commitment, are excluded in an effort to present the operating performance of our stations exclusive of the corporate resources employed. We exclude terminated transaction costs due to the temporary nature of fees. We believe this is important to our investors because it highlights the gross margin generated by our station portfolio. Finally, we exclude non-cash stock compensation and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets from the measure as they do not represent cash payments for activities related to the operation of the stations.

We believe that Station Operating Income is the most frequently used financial measure in determining the market value of a radio station or group of stations. Our management has observed that Station Operating Income is

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commonly employed by firms that provide appraisal services to the broadcasting industry in valuing radio stations. Further, in each of the more than 140 radio station acquisitions we have completed since our inception, we have used Station Operating Income as the primary metric to evaluate and negotiate the purchase price to be paid. Given its relevance to the estimated value of a radio station, we believe, and our experience indicates, that investors consider the measure to be extremely useful in order to determine the value of our portfolio of stations. We believe that Station Operating Income is the most commonly used financial measure employed by the investment community to compare the performance of radio station operators. Finally, Station Operating Income is one of the measures that our management uses to evaluate the performance and results of our stations. Management uses the measure to assess the performance of our station managers and our Board uses it to determine the relative performance of our executive management. As a result, in disclosing Station Operating Income, we are providing our investors with an analysis of our performance that is consistent with that which is utilized by our management and Board.

Station Operating Income is not a recognized term under GAAP and does not purport to be an alternative to operating income from continuing operations as a measure of operating performance or to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Additionally, Station Operating Income is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow available for dividends, reinvestment in our business or other management's discretionary use, as it does not consider certain cash requirements such as interest payments, tax payments and debt service requirements. Station Operating Income should be viewed as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, results of operations presented on the basis of GAAP. Management compensates for the limitations of using station operating income by using it only to supplement our GAAP results to provide a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting our business than GAAP results alone. Station Operating Income has its limitations as an analytical tool, and investors should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP.

Company Overview

We own and operate FM and AM radio station clusters serving mid-sized markets throughout the United States. Through our investment in Cumulus Media Partners, LLC (CMP), described below, we also operate radio station clusters serving large-sized markets throughout the United States. We are the second largest radio broadcasting company in the United States based on the number of stations owned or operated. According to Arbitron's Market Report and data published by Miller Kaplan, we have assembled market-leading groups or clusters of radio stations that rank first or second in terms of revenue share or audience share in substantially all of our markets. As of December 31, 2008, we owned and operated 315 radio stations (including LMAs) in 59 mid-sized U.S. media markets and operated the 32 radio stations in 9 markets, including San Francisco, Dallas, Houston and Atlanta that are owned by CMP. Under an LMA, we currently provide sales and marketing services for one radio station in the U.S. in exchange for a management or consulting fee. In summary, we own and operate, directly or through our investment in CMP, a total of 347 stations in 68 U.S. markets.

Our Mid-Market Focus . . .

Historically, our strategic focus has been on mid-sized markets throughout the United States. Relative to the 50 largest markets in the United States, we believe that mid-sized markets represent attractive operating environments and generally are characterized by:

- a greater use of radio advertising as evidenced by the greater percentage of total media revenues captured by radio than the national average;

- rising advertising revenues, as the larger national and regional retailers expand into these markets;

small independent operators, many of whom lack the capital to produce high-quality locally originated programming or to employ more sophisticated research, marketing, management and sales techniques; and lower overall susceptibility to economic downturns.

We believe the attractive operating characteristics of mid-sized markets, together with the relaxation of radio station ownership limits under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the Telecom Act) and FCC rules, have created significant opportunities for growth from the formation of groups of radio stations within these markets. We have capitalized on these opportunities to acquire attractive properties at favorable purchase prices, taking

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advantage of the size and fragmented nature of ownership in these markets and to the greater attention historically given to the larger markets by radio station acquirers. According to the FCC's records, as of December 31, 2008 there were 9,467 FM and 4,786 AM stations in the United States.

... and Our Large-Market Opportunities

Although our historical focus has been on mid-sized radio markets in the United States, we recognize that the large-sized radio markets currently provide an attractive combination of scale, stability and opportunity for future growth. According to BIA, these markets typically have per capita and household income, and expected household after-tax effective buying income growth in excess of the national average, which we believe makes radio broadcasters in these markets attractive to a broad base of radio advertisers, and allows a radio broadcaster to reduce its dependence on any one economic sector or specific advertiser. In recognition of this, in October 2005, we announced the formation of CMP, a private partnership created by Cumulus and affiliates of Bain Capital Partners LLC, The Blackstone Group and Thomas H. Lee Partners, L.P., and in May 2006 acquired the radio broadcasting business of Susquehanna Pfaltzgraff Co. (Susquehanna) for approximately \$1.2 billion. Prior to its acquisition by CMP, Susquehanna was the largest privately owned radio broadcasting company in the United States and the 11th largest radio station operator in terms of revenue. The group of stations CMP acquired consists of 33 radio stations in 8 markets: San Francisco, Dallas, Houston, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Indianapolis and York, Pennsylvania.

Highlights during 2008

Economic Developments

The advertising environment for 2008 lagged behind 2007. The RAB has reported that trends in radio advertising revenue mirrored fluctuations in the current economic environment yielding mixed results over the last three years. In 2008, advertising revenues decreased 9.0% after decreasing 2% in 2007 and increasing only 1.0% in 2006. Additionally our political revenues increased by \$5.1 million compared to 2007 due to 2008 being a presidential election year.

As the capital and credit market crisis worsened during the fourth quarter of 2008 and into early 2009, and in conjunction with the development of our 2009 business plan, we continue to assess the impact of recent market developments on a variety of areas, including our forecasted advertising revenues and liquidity. For example, in November 2008, Moody's credit rating agency downgraded our debt rating from B2 to Caa. In response to these conditions, we further refined our 2009 business plan to incorporate a further reduction in our forecasted 2009 revenues and additional cost reductions to mitigate the impact of our anticipated decline in 2009 revenue.

While preparing our 2009 business plan, we assessed future covenant compliance under our credit agreement, including consideration of market uncertainties, as well as the incremental cost that would be required to potentially amend the terms of our credit agreement. We believe we will continue to be in compliance with all of our debt covenants through at least December 31, 2009 based upon actions we have already taken, as well as through additional paydowns of debt we will be required to make during 2009 from existing cash balances and cash flow generated from operations. Further discussion of our debt covenant compliance considerations is included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

We review the recorded values of our FCC licenses and goodwill for impairment on an annual basis. We recorded total impairment charges of \$498.9 million in order to reduce the carrying value of certain broadcast licenses and goodwill. The impairment loss in connection with our review of broadcasting licenses and goodwill during the fourth quarter of 2008 (see Note 7 in the accompanying notes to the financial statements), was primarily due to: (1) an

increase in the discount rate used; (2) a decrease in station transaction multiples; and (3) a decrease in advertising revenue growth projections for the broadcasting industry.

Termination of Merger Agreement

On May 11, 2008, the Company, Cloud Acquisition Corporation, a Delaware corporation (Parent), and Cloud Merger Corporation, a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Parent (Merger Sub), entered into a Termination Agreement and Release (the Termination Agreement) to terminate the Agreement and Plan of

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Merger, dated July 23, 2007, among the Company, Parent and Merger Sub (the Merger Agreement), pursuant to which Merger Sub would have been merged with and into the Company, and as a result the Company would have continued as the surviving corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent.

Parent is owned by an investor group consisting of Lewis W. Dickey, Jr., the Company's Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, his brother John W. Dickey, the Company's Executive Vice President and Co-Chief Operating Officer, other members of their family, and a now defunct private equity fund. The members of the investor group informed the Company that, after exploring possible alternatives, they were unable to agree on terms on which they could proceed with the transaction.

As a result of the termination of the Merger Agreement, and in accordance with its terms, in May 2008 the Company received a termination fee in the amount of \$15.0 million in cash from the investor group, and the terms of the previously announced amendment to the Company's existing credit agreement did not take effect. Under the terms of the Termination Agreement, the parties also acknowledged and agreed that all related equity and debt financing commitments, equity rollover commitments and voting agreements shall be terminated, and further agreed to release any and all claims they may have against each other and their respective affiliates.

* * *

To maximize the advertising revenues and Station Operating Income of our stations, we seek to enhance the quality of radio programs for listeners and the attractiveness of our radio stations to advertisers in a given market. We also seek to increase the amount of locally originated programming content that airs on each station. Within each market, our stations are diversified in terms of format, target audience and geographic location, enabling us to attract larger and broader listener audiences and thereby a wider range of advertisers. This diversification, coupled with our competitive advertising pricing, also has provided us with the ability to compete successfully for advertising revenue against other radio, print and television media competitors.

We believe that we are in a position to generate revenue growth, increase audience and revenue shares within our markets and, by capitalizing on economies of scale and by competing against other media for incremental advertising revenue, increase our Station Operating Income growth rates and margins. Some of our markets are still in the development stage with the potential for substantial growth as we implement our operating strategy. In our more established markets, we believe we have several significant opportunities for growth within our current business model, including growth through maturation of recently reformatted or rebranded stations, and through investment in signal upgrades, which allow for a larger audience reach, for stations that were already strong performers.

We are a Delaware corporation, organized in 2002, and successor by merger to an Illinois corporation with the same name that had been organized in 1997.

Strategy

We are focused on generating internal growth through improvement in Station Operating Income for the portfolio of stations we operate, while enhancing our station portfolio and our business as a whole, through the acquisition of individual stations or clusters that satisfy our acquisition criteria.

Operating Strategy

Our operating strategy has the following principal components:

achieve cost efficiencies associated with common infrastructure and personnel and increase revenue by offering regional coverage of key demographic groups that were previously unavailable to national and regional advertisers;

develop each station in our portfolio as a unique enterprise, marketed as an individual, local brand with its own identity, programming content, programming personnel, inventory of time slots and sales force;

use audience research and music testing to refine each station's programming content to match the preferences of the station's target demographic audience, in order to enrich our listeners' experiences by increasing both the quality and quantity of local programming; and

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position station clusters to compete with print and television advertising by combining favorable advertising pricing with diverse station formats within each market to draw a larger and broader listening audience to attract a wider range of advertisers.

Acquisition Strategy

Our acquisition strategy has the following principal components:

assemble leading radio station clusters in mid-sized markets by taking advantage of their size and fragmented nature of ownership;

acquire leading stations where we believe we can cost-effectively achieve a leading position in terms of signal coverage, revenue or audience share and acquire under-performing stations where there is significant potential to apply our management expertise to improve financial and operating performance; and

reconfigure our existing stations, or acquire new stations, located near large markets, that based on an engineering analysis of signal specifications and the likelihood of receiving FCC approval, can be redirected, or moved-in, to those larger markets.

Acquisitions and Dispositions

Completed Acquisitions

We did not complete any acquisitions during 2008.

Pending Acquisitions

As of December 31, 2008, we had pending a swap transaction pursuant to which we would exchange one of our Fort Walton Beach, Florida radio stations, WYZB-FM, for another owned by Star Broadcasting, Inc., WTKE-FM. Specifically, the purchase agreement provided for the exchange of WYZB-FM plus \$1.5 million in cash for WTKE-FM. Following the filing of the assignment applications with the FCC, the applications were challenged by Quantum Communications, who has some radio stations in the market and complained to the FCC that the swap would give us an unfair competitive advantage (because the station we would acquire reaches more people than the station we would be giving up). Quantum also initiated litigation in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida against the current owner of WTKE-FM, and secured a court decision that would require the sale of the station to Quantum instead of us. That decision was affirmed on appeal of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. Quantum has not yet closed on the transaction, but there appears to be no likelihood that we will be able to consummate the exchange we had proposed with the seller.

In addition at December 31, 2008, we had pending a swap transaction pursuant to which we would exchange our Canton, Ohio Station, WRQK-FM, for eight stations owned by Clear Channel Communications, Inc. (Clear Channel) in Ann Arbor, Michigan (WTKA-AM, WLBY-AM, WWWW-FM, WQKL-FM) and Battle Creek, Michigan (WBFN-AM, WBCK-FM, WBCK-AM and WBXX-FM). We will dispose of two of the AM stations in Battle Creek, WBCK-AM and WBFN-AM, simultaneously with the closing of the swap transaction to comply with the FCC's broadcast ownership limits; WBCK-AM will be placed in a trust for the sale of the station to an unrelated third party and WBFN-AM will be transferred to Family Life Broadcasting System.

As of December 31, 2008, we were a party to an Asset Exchange Agreement with subsidiaries of Clear Channel that would result in Clear Channel's acquisition of five Cumulus stations in the Green Bay, Wisconsin, Market (WOGB(FM) in Kaukauna, Wisconsin, WDUZ-FM in Brillion, Wisconsin, WQLJ(FM) in Green Bay, Wisconsin, WDUZ(AM) in Green Bay Wisconsin, and WPCK(FM) in Denmark, Wisconsin) in exchange for our acquisition of two Clear Channel stations in Cincinnati, Ohio (WNNF(FM) and WOFX-FM). The transaction also contemplates that we would enter into a long-term LMA to operate the Green Bay stations after they are acquired by Clear Channel. LMAs are deemed to be attributable ownership interests under FCC rules and, to comply with ownership limitations under FCC rules, we will place two stations (WZNN(FM) in Allouez, Wisconsin, and WWWX(FM) in Oshkosh, Wisconsin) in a trust that will be obligated to sell the stations pursuant to parameters established in the trust agreement with us. The transaction documents also include a Put Agreement that entitles

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Clear Channel to require us to purchase the Green Bay stations in 2013 (assuming that acquisition would comply with FCC ownership rules). The requisite assignment applications have been filed with the FCC, and the transaction could close in the first or second quarter of 2009.

As of December 31, 2008, we had pending a swap transaction pursuant to which we would exchange WZBN-FM, Camilla, GA, for W250BC, a translator licensed for use in Atlanta, Georgia, owned by Extreme Media Group. The requisite assignment applications have been approved by initial grant by the FCC, and the transaction is expected to close in the first or second quarter of 2009.

Completed Dispositions

We did not complete any dispositions during 2008.

Acquisition Shelf Registration Statement

We have registered an aggregate of 20,000,000 shares of our Class A Common Stock, pursuant to registration statements on Form S-4, for issuance from time to time in connection with our acquisition of other businesses, properties or securities in business combination transactions utilizing a shelf registration process. As of February 28, 2009, we had issued 5,666,553 of the 20,000,000 shares registered in connection with various acquisitions.

Industry Overview

The primary source of revenues for radio stations is the sale of advertising time to local, regional and national spot advertisers and national network advertisers. National spot advertisers assist advertisers in placing their advertisements in a specific market. National network advertisers place advertisements on a national network show and such advertisements will air in each market where the network has an affiliate. During the past decade, local advertising revenue as a percentage of total radio advertising revenue in a given market has ranged from approximately 72% to 87% according to the RAB. The trends in radio advertising revenue mirrored fluctuations in the current economic environment, yielding mixed results over the last three years. In 2008, advertising revenues decreased 9.0%, after decreasing 2% in 2007 and increasing 1% in 2006.

Generally, radio is considered an efficient, cost-effective means of reaching specifically identified demographic groups. Stations are typically classified by their on-air format, such as country, rock, adult contemporary, oldies and news/talk. A station's format and style of presentation enables it to target specific segments of listeners sharing certain demographic features. By capturing a specific share of a market's radio listening audience with particular concentration in a targeted demographic, a station is able to market its broadcasting time to advertisers seeking to reach a specific audience. Advertisers and stations use data published by audience measuring services, such as Nielsen, to estimate how many people within particular geographical markets and demographics listen to specific stations.

The number of advertisements that can be broadcast without jeopardizing listening levels and the resulting ratings are limited in part by the format of a particular station and the local competitive environment. Although the number of advertisements broadcast during a given time period may vary, the total number of advertisements broadcast on a particular station generally does not vary significantly from year to year.

A station's local sales staff generates the majority of its local and regional advertising sales through direct solicitations of local advertising agencies and businesses. To generate national advertising sales, a station usually will engage a firm that specializes in soliciting radio-advertising sales on a national level. National sales representatives obtain advertising principally from advertising agencies located outside the station's market and receive commissions based on the revenue from the advertising they obtain.

Our stations compete for advertising revenue with other terrestrial-based radio stations in the market (including low power FM radio stations that are required to operate on a noncommercial basis) as well as other media, including newspapers, broadcast television, cable television, magazines, direct mail, coupons and outdoor advertising. In addition, the radio broadcasting industry is subject to competition from services that use new media technologies that are being developed or have already been introduced, such as the Internet and satellite-based digital radio services. Such services reach nationwide and regional audiences with multi-channel, multi-format,

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digital radio services that have a sound quality equivalent to that of compact discs. Competition among terrestrial-based radio stations has also been heightened by the introduction of terrestrial digital audio broadcasting (which is digital audio broadcasting delivered through earth-based equipment rather than satellites). The FCC currently allows terrestrial radio stations like ours to commence the use of digital technology through a hybrid antenna that carries both the pre-existing analog signal and the new digital signal. The FCC is conducting a proceeding that could result in a radio station's use of two antennae: one for the analog signal and one for the digital signal.

We cannot predict how existing or new sources of competition will affect the revenues generated by our stations. The radio broadcasting industry historically has grown despite the introduction of new technologies for the delivery of entertainment and information, such as television broadcasting, cable television, audio tapes and compact discs. A growing population and greater availability of radios, particularly car and portable radios, have contributed to this growth. There can be no assurance, however, that the development or introduction in the future of any new media technology will not have an adverse effect on the radio broadcasting industry in general or our stations in particular.

Advertising Sales

Virtually all of our revenue is generated from the sale of local, regional and national advertising for broadcast on our radio stations. In 2008, 2007, and 2006 approximately 90% of our net broadcasting revenue was generated from the sale of local and regional advertising. Additional broadcasting revenue is generated from the sale of national advertising. The major categories of our advertisers include:

Amusement and recreation	Banking and mortgage	Furniture and home furnishings
Arts and entertainment	Food and beverage services	Healthcare services
Automotive dealers	Food and beverage stores	Telecommunications

Each station's local sales staff solicits advertising either directly from the local advertiser or indirectly through an advertising agency. We employ a tiered commission structure to focus our individual sales staffs on new business development. Consistent with our operating strategy of dedicated sales forces for each of our stations, we have also increased the number of salespeople per station. We believe that we can outperform the traditional growth rates of our markets by (1) expanding our base of advertisers, (2) training newly hired sales people and, (3) providing a higher level of service to our existing customer base. This requires a larger sales staff than most of the stations employed at the time we acquired them. We support our strategy of building local direct accounts by employing personnel in each of our markets to produce custom commercials that respond to the needs of our advertisers. In addition, in-house production provides advertisers greater flexibility in changing their commercial messages with minimal lead-time.

Our national sales are made by Katz Communications, Inc., a firm specializing in radio advertising sales on the national level, in exchange for commission that is based on our net revenue from the advertising obtained. Regional sales, which we define as sales in regions surrounding our markets to buyers that advertise in our markets, are generally made by our local sales staff and market managers. Whereas we seek to grow our local sales through larger and more customer-focused sales staffs, we seek to grow our national and regional sales by offering to key national and regional advertisers groups of stations within specific markets and regions that make our stations more attractive. Many of these large accounts have previously been reluctant to advertise in these markets because of the logistics involved in buying advertising from individual stations. Certain of our stations had no national representation before we acquired them.

The number of advertisements that can be broadcast without jeopardizing listening levels and the resulting ratings are limited in part by the format of a particular station. The optimal number of advertisements available for sale depends on the programming format of a particular station. Each of our stations has a general target level of on-air inventory

available for advertising. This target level of inventory for sale may vary at different times of the day but tends to remain stable over time. Our stations strive to maximize revenue by managing their on-air inventory of advertising time and adjusting prices up or down based on supply and demand. We seek to broaden our base of advertisers in each of our markets by providing a wide array of audience demographic segments across our cluster of stations, thereby providing each of our potential advertisers with an effective means of reaching a targeted demographic group. Our selling and pricing activity is based on demand for our radio stations on-air inventory and,

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in general, we respond to this demand by varying prices rather than by varying our target inventory level for a particular station. Most changes in revenue are explained by some combination of demand-driven pricing changes and changes in inventory utilization rather than by changes in the available inventory. Advertising rates charged by radio stations, which are generally highest during morning and afternoon commuting hours, are based primarily on:

a station's share of audiences and on the demographic groups targeted by advertisers (as measured by ratings surveys);

the supply and demand for radio advertising time and for time targeted at particular demographic groups; and

certain additional qualitative factors.

A station's listenership is reflected in ratings surveys that estimate the number of listeners tuned into the station, and the time they spend listening. Each station's ratings are used by its advertisers and advertising representatives to consider advertising with the station and are used by Cumulus to chart audience growth, set advertising rates and adjust programming. Currently, we utilize two station ratings services, Arbitron and Nielsen. While Arbitron has traditionally been our primary source of ratings information for its radio markets, we entered into an agreement with Nielsen on November 7, 2008 pursuant to which Nielsen would rate certain of our radio markets as coverages for such markets under the Arbitron agreement expire. Specifically, Nielsen began efforts to roll out its rating service for 50 of our radio markets in January 2009.

Competition

The radio broadcasting industry is very competitive. The success of each of our stations depends largely upon its audience ratings and its share of the overall advertising revenue within its market. Our audience ratings and advertising revenue are subject to change, and any adverse change in a particular market affecting advertising expenditures or any adverse change in the relative market share of the stations located in a particular market could have a material adverse effect on the revenue of our radio stations located in that market. There can be no assurance that any one or all of our stations will be able to maintain or increase current audience ratings or advertising revenue market share.

Our stations compete for listeners and advertising revenues directly with other radio stations within their respective markets, as well as with other advertising media as discussed below. Radio stations compete for listeners primarily on the basis of program content that appeals to a particular demographic group. By building a strong brand identity with a targeted listener base consisting of specific demographic groups in each of our markets, we are able to attract advertisers seeking to reach those listeners. Companies that operate radio stations must be alert to the possibility of another station changing its format to compete directly for listeners and advertisers. Another station's decision to convert to a format similar to that of one of our radio stations in the same geographic area or to launch an aggressive promotional campaign may result in lower ratings and advertising revenue, increased promotion and other expenses and, consequently, lower our Station Operating Income.

Factors that are material to a radio station's competitive position include station brand identity and loyalty, management experience, the station's local audience rank in its market, transmitter power and location, assigned frequency, audience characteristics, local program acceptance and the number and characteristics of other radio stations and other advertising media in the market area. We attempt to improve our competitive position in each market by extensively researching and improving our stations' programming, by implementing advertising campaigns aimed at the demographic groups for which our stations program and by managing our sales efforts to attract a larger share of advertising dollars for each station individually. However, we compete with some organizations that have substantially greater financial or other resources than we do.

In 1996, changes in federal law and FCC rules dramatically increased the number of radio stations a single party can own and operate in a local market. Our management continues to believe that companies that elect to take advantage of those changes by forming groups of commonly owned stations or joint arrangements such as LMAs in a particular market may, in certain circumstances, have lower operating costs and may be able to offer advertisers in those markets more attractive rates and services. Although we currently operate multiple stations in each of our markets and intend to pursue the creation of additional multiple station groups in particular markets, our

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competitors in certain markets include other parties who own and operate as many or more stations than we do. We may also compete with those other parties or broadcast groups for the purchase of additional stations in those markets or new markets. Some of those other parties and groups are owned or operated by companies that have substantially greater financial or other resources than we do.

A radio station's competitive position can be enhanced by a variety of factors, including changes in the station's format and an upgrade of the station's authorized power. However, the competitive position of existing radio stations is protected to some extent by certain regulatory barriers to new entrants. The operation of a radio broadcast station requires an FCC license, and the number of radio stations that an entity can operate in a given market is limited. Under FCC rules that became effective in 2004, the number of radio stations that a party can own in a particular market is dictated largely by whether the station is in a defined Arbitron Metro (a designation designed by a private party for use in advertising matters), and, if so, the number of stations included in that Arbitron Metro. In those markets that are not in an Arbitron Metro, the number of stations a party can own in the particular market is dictated by the number of AM and FM signals that together comprise that FCC-defined radio market. For a discussion of FCC regulation (including recent changes), see - Federal Regulation of Radio Broadcasting .

Our stations also compete for advertising revenue with other media, including low power FM radio stations (that are required to operate on a noncommercial basis), newspapers, broadcast television, cable and satellite television, magazines, direct mail, coupons and outdoor advertising. In addition, the radio broadcasting industry is subject to competition from companies that use new media technologies that are being developed or have already been introduced, such as the Internet and the delivery of digital audio programming by cable television systems, by satellite radio carriers, and by terrestrial-based radio stations that broadcast digital audio signals. The FCC, authorized two companies, who have since merged to provide a digital audio programming service by satellite to nationwide audiences with a multi-channel, multi-format and with sound quality equivalent to that of compact discs. The FCC has also authorized FM terrestrial stations like ours to use two separate antennae to deliver both the current analog radio signal and a new digital signal. The FCC is also exploring the possibility of allowing AM stations to deliver both analog and digital signals.

We cannot predict how new sources of competition will affect our performance and income. Historically, the radio broadcasting industry has grown despite the introduction of new technologies for the delivery of entertainment and information, such as television broadcasting, cable television, audio tapes and compact discs. A growing population and greater availability of radios, particularly car and portable radios, have contributed to this growth. There can be no assurance, however, that the development or introduction of any new media technology will not have an adverse effect on the radio broadcasting industry in general or our stations in particular.

We cannot predict what other matters might be considered in the future by the FCC or Congress, nor can we assess in advance what impact, if any, the implementation of any of these proposals or changes might have on our business.

Employees

At December 31, 2008, we employed approximately 2,700 people. None of our employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements, and we consider our relations with our employees to be satisfactory.

We employ various on-air personalities with large loyal audiences in their respective markets. On occasion, we enter into employment agreements with these personalities to protect our interests in those relationships that we believe to be valuable. The loss of one or more of these personalities could result in a short-term loss of audience share, but we do not believe that any such loss would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations, taken as a whole.

We generally employ one market manager for each radio market in which we own or operate stations. Each market manager is responsible for all employees of the market and for managing all aspects of the radio operations. On occasion, we enter into employment agreements with market managers to protect our interests in those relationships that we believe to be valuable. The loss of a market manager could result in a short-term loss of performance in a market, but we do not believe that any such loss would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations, taken as a whole.

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Federal Regulation of Radio Broadcasting

General. The ownership, operation and sale of radio broadcast stations, including those licensed to us, are subject to the jurisdiction of the FCC, which acts under authority derived from the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the Communications Act). The Telecom Act amended the Communications Act and directed the FCC to change certain of its broadcast rules. Among its other regulatory responsibilities, the FCC issues permits and licenses to construct and operate radio stations; assigns broadcast frequencies; determines whether to approve changes in ownership or control of station licenses; regulates transmission equipment, operating power, and other technical parameters of stations; adopts and implements regulations and policies that directly or indirectly affect the ownership, operation and employment practices of stations; regulates the content of some forms of radio broadcast programming; and has the authority under the Communications Act to impose penalties for violations of its rules.

The following is a brief summary of certain provisions of the Communications Act, the Telecom Act, and related FCC rules and policies (collectively, the Communications Laws). This description does not purport to be comprehensive, and reference should be made to the Communications Laws, public notices, and decisions issued by the FCC for further information concerning the nature and extent of federal regulation of radio broadcast stations. Failure to observe the provisions of the Communications Laws can result in the imposition of various sanctions, including monetary forfeitures and the grant of a short-term (less than the maximum term) license renewal. For particularly egregious violations, the FCC may deny a station's license renewal application, revoke a station's license, or deny applications in which an applicant seeks to acquire additional broadcast properties.

License Grant and Renewal. Radio broadcast licenses are generally granted and renewed for maximum terms of eight years. Licenses are renewed by filing an application with the FCC. Petitions to deny license renewal applications may be filed by interested parties, including members of the public. We are not currently aware of any facts that would prevent the renewal of our licenses to operate our radio stations, although there can be no assurance that each of our licenses will be renewed for a full term without adverse conditions.

Service Areas. The area served by AM stations is determined by a combination of frequency, transmitter power, antenna orientation, and soil conductivity. To determine the effective service area of an AM station, the station's power, operating frequency, antenna patterns and its day/night operating modes are required. The area served by an FM station is determined by a combination of transmitter power and antenna height, with stations divided into classes according to these technical parameters.

There are eight classes of FM radio stations, with each class having the right to broadcast with a certain amount of power from an antenna located at a certain height. The most powerful FM radio stations are Class C FM stations, which operate with the equivalent of 100 kilowatts of effective radiated power (ERP) at an antenna height of up to 1,968 feet above average terrain and which usually provide service to a large area, typically covering one or more counties within a state. There are also Class C0, C1, C2 and C3 FM radio stations which operate with progressively less power and/or antenna height. Class B FM stations operate with the equivalent of 50 kilowatts ERP at an antenna height of up to 492 feet above average terrain. Class B stations typically serve large metropolitan areas as well as their associated suburbs. There are also Class B1 stations that can operate with 25 kilowatts ERP at an antenna height of up to 328 feet above average terrain. Class A FM stations operate with the equivalent of 6 kilowatts ERP at an antenna height of up to 328 feet above average terrain, and generally serve smaller cities and towns or suburbs of larger cities.

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The following table sets forth the market, call letters, FCC license classification, antenna elevation above average terrain (for FM stations only), power and frequency of all owned and/or operated stations as of February 29, 2008, all pending station acquisitions operated under an LMA as of February 28, 2009, and all other announced pending station acquisitions as of February 28, 2009:

Market	Stations	City of License	Frequency	Expiration Date of License	FCC Class	Height Above Average Terrain (in feet)	Power (in Kilowatts)	
							Day	Night
Abilene, TX	KBCY FM	Tye, TX	99.7	August 1, 2013	C1	745	100.0	100.0
	KCDD FM	Hamlin, TX	103.7	August 1, 2013	C	984	100.0	100.0
	KHXS FM	Merkel, TX	102.7	August 1, 2013	C1	745	99.2	99.2
	KTLT FM	Anson, TX	98.1	August 1, 2013	C2	305	50	50
Albany, GA	WALG AM	Albany, GA	1590	April 1, 2012	B	N/A	5	1
	WEGC FM	Sasser, GA	107.7	April 1, 2012	C3	312	11.5	11.5
	WGPC AM	Albany, GA	1450	April 1, 2012	C	N/A	1	1
	WJAD FM	Leesburg, GA	103.5	April 1, 2012	C3	463	12.5	12.5
	WKAK FM	Albany, GA	104.5	April 1, 2012	C1	981	100	100
	WNUQ FM	Sylvester, GA	102.1	April 1, 2012	A	259	6	6
	WQVE FM	Albany, GA	101.7	April 1, 2012	A	299	6	6
	WZBN FM	Camilla, GA	105.5	April 1, 2012	A	276	6	6
	Amarillo, TX	KARX FM	Claude, TX	95.7	August 1, 2013	C1	390	100
KPUR AM		Amarillo, TX	1440	August 1, 2013	B	N/A	5	1
KPUR FM		Canyon, TX	107.1	August 1, 2013	A	315	6	6
KQIZ FM		Amarillo, TX	93.1	August 1, 2013	C1	699	100	100
KZRK AM		Canyon, TX	1550	August 1, 2013	B	N/A	1	0.2
KZRK FM		Canyon, TX	107.9	August 1, 2013	C1	476	100	100
Ann Arbor, MI	WLBY AM	Saline, MI	1290	October 1, 2012	D	N/A	0.5	0.0
	WQKL FM	Ann Arbor, MI	107.1	October 1, 2012	A	289	3.0	3.0
	WTKA AM	Ann Arbor, MI	1050	October 1, 2012	B	N/A	10.0	0.5
	WWWW FM	Ann Arbor, MI	102.9	October 1, 2012	B	499	49.0	42.0
Appleton, WI	WNAM AM	Neenah Menasha, WI	1280	December 1, 2012	B	N/A	5	5
	WOSH AM	Oshkosh, WI	1490	December 1, 2012	C	N/A	1	1
	WPKR FM	Omro, WI	99.5	December 1, 2012	C2	495	25	25
	WVBO FM	Winneconne, WI	103.9	December 1, 2012	C3	328	25	25
	WWWX FM	Oshkosh, WI	96.9	December 1, 2012	A	328	6	6
Bangor, ME	WBZN FM	Old Town, ME	107.3	April 1, 2014	C2	436	50	50
	WDEA AM	Ellsworth, ME	1370	April 1, 2014	B	N/A	5	5
	WEZQ FM	Bangor, ME	92.9	April 1, 2014	B	787	20	20
	WQCB FM	Brewer, ME	106.5	April 1, 2014	C	1079	100	100
	WWMJ FM	Ellsworth, ME	95.7	April 1, 2014	B	1030	11.5	11.5
Battle Creek, MI	WBCK FM	Battle Creek, MI	95.3	October 1, 2012	A	269	3.0	3.0
	WBXX FM	Marshall, MI	104.9	October 1, 2012	A	328	6.0	6.0
Beaumont, TX	KAYD FM	Silsbee, TX	101.7	August 1, 2013	C3	503	10.5	10.5

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	KBED AM	Nederland, TX	1510	August 1, 2013	D	N/A	5	0
	KIKR AM	Beaumont, TX	1450	August 1, 2013	C	N/A	1	1
	KQXY FM	Beaumont, TX	94.1	August 1, 2013	C1	600	100	100
	KSTB FM	Crystal Beach, TX	101.5	August 1, 2013	A	184	6	6
	KTCX FM	Beaumont, TX	102.5	August 1, 2013	C2	492	50	50
Bismarck, ND	KACL FM	Bismarck, ND	98.7	April 1, 2013	C1	837	100	100
	KBYZ FM	Bismarck, ND	96.5	April 1, 2013	C1	963	100	100
	KKCT FM	Bismarck, ND	97.5	April 1, 2013	C1	837	100	100
	KLXX AM	Bismarck, ND	1270	April 1, 2013	B	N/A	1	0.3
	KUSB FM	Hazelton, ND	103.3	April 1, 2013	C1	965	100	100

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Market	Stations	City of License	Frequency	Expiration Date of License	FCC Class	Height Above Average Terrain (in feet)	Power (in Kilowatts)	
							Day	Night
Blacksburg, VA	WBRW FM	Blacksburg, VA	105.3	October 1, 2011	C3	479	12	12
	WFNR AM	Blacksburg, VA	710	October 1, 2011	D	N/A	10	0
	WFNR FM	Christiansburg, VA	100.7	October 1, 2011	A	886	0.8	0.8
	WPSK FM	Pulaski, VA	107.1	October 1, 2011	C3	1207	1.8	1.8
	WRAD AM	Radford, VA	1460	October 1, 2011	B	N/A	5	0.5
	WWBU FM	Radford, VA	101.7	October 1, 2011	A	66	5.8	5.8
Bridgeport, CT	WEBE FM	Westport, CT	107.9	April 1, 2014	B	384	50	50
	WICC AM	Bridgeport, CT	600	N/A	B	N/A	1	0.5
Canton, OH	WRQK FM	Canton, OH	106.9	October 1, 2012	B	341	27.5	27.5
Cedar Rapids, IA	KDAT FM	Cedar Rapids, IA	104.5	February 1, 2013	C1	551	100	100
	KHAK FM	Cedar Rapids, IA	98.1	February 1, 2013	C1	459	100	100
	KRNA FM	Iowa City, IA	94.1	February 1, 2013	C1	981	100	100
	KRQN FM	Vinton, IA	107.1	February 1, 2013	A	371	4.7	4.7
Cincinnati, OH	WNNF FM	Cincinnati, OH	94.1	October 1, 2012	B	866	16.0	16.0
	WOFX FM	Cincinnati, OH	92.5	October 1, 2012	B	866	16.0	16.0
Columbia, MO	KBBM FM	Jefferson City, MO	100.1	February 1, 2013	C2	600	33	33
	KBXR FM	Columbia, MO	102.3	February 1, 2013	C3	856	3.5	3.5
	KFRU AM	Columbia, MO	1400	February 1, 2013	C	N/A	1	1
	KJMO FM	Linn, Mo	97.5	February 1, 2013	A	328	6	6
	KLIK AM	Jefferson City, MO	1240	February 1, 2013	C	N/A	1	1
	KOQL FM	Ashland, MO	106.1	February 1, 2013	C1	958	69	69
	KPLA FM	Columbia, MO	101.5	February 1, 2013	C1	1062	41	41
	KZJF FM	Jefferson City, MO	104.1	April 1, 2013	A	348	5.3	5.3
Columbus-Starkville, MS	WJWF AM	Columbus, MS	1400	June 1, 2012	C	N/A	1	1
	WKOR AM	Starkville, MS	980	June 1, 2012	D	N/A	1	0.1
	WKOR FM	Columbus, MS	94.9	June 1, 2012	C2	492	50	50
	WMXU FM	Starkville, MS	106.1	June 1, 2012	C2	502	40	40
	WNMQ FM	Columbus, MS	103.1	June 1, 2012	C2	755	22	22
	WSMS FM	Artesia, MS	99.9	June 1, 2012	C2	505	47	47
	WSSO AM	Starkville, MS	1230	June 1, 2012	C	N/A	1	1
Danbury, CT	WDBY FM	Patterson, NY	105.5	June 1, 2014	A	610	0.9	0.9
	WINE AM	Brookfield, CT	940	April 1, 2014	D	N/A	0.7	0
	WPUT AM	Brewster, NY	1510	June 1, 2014	D	N/A	1	0
	WRKI FM	Brookfield, CT	95.1	April 1, 2014	B	636	29.5	29.5
Dubuque, IA	KLYV FM	Dubuque, IA	105.3	February 1, 2013	C2	331	50	50
	KXGE FM	Dubuque, IA	102.3	February 1, 2013	A	308	2	2
	WDBQ AM	Dubuque, IA	1490	February 1, 2013	C	N/A	1	1
	WDBQ FM	Galena, IL	107.5	December 1, 2012	A	328	6	6
	WJOD FM	Asbury, IA	103.3	February 1, 2013	C3	643	6.6	6.6
Eugene, OR	KEHK FM	Brownsville, OR	102.3	February 1, 2014	C1	919	100	43
	KNRQ FM	Eugene, OR	97.9	February 1, 2014	C	1010	100	75

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	KSCR AM	Eugene, OR	1320	February 1, 2014	D	N/A	1	0
	KUGN AM	Eugene, OR	590	February 1, 2014	B	N/A	5	5
	KUJZ FM	Creswell, OR	95.3	February 1, 2014	C3	1207	0.6	0.6
	KZEL FM	Eugene, OR	96.1	February 1, 2014	C	1093	100	43
Faribault-Owatonna, MN	KDHL AM	Faribault, MN	920	April 1, 2013	B	N/A	5	5
	KQCL FM	Faribault, MN	95.9	April 1, 2013	A	328	3	3
	KRFO AM	Owatonna, MN	1390	April 1, 2013	D	N/A	0.5	0.1
	KRFO FM	Owatonna, MN	104.9	April 1, 2013	A	174	4.7	4.7

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Market	Stations	City of License	Frequency	Expiration Date of License	FCC Class	Height Above Average Terrain (in feet)	Power (in Kilowatts)	
							Day	Night
Fayetteville, AR	KAMO FM	Rogers, AR	94.3	June 1, 2012	C2	692	25	25
	KFAY AM	Farmington, AR	1030	June 1, 2012	B	N/A	10	1
	KKEG FM	Fayetteville, AR	92.1	June 1, 2012	C3	531	7.6	7.6
	KMCK FM	Siloam Springs, AR	105.7	June 1, 2012	C1	476	100	100
	KQSM FM	Bentonville, AR	98.3	June 1, 2012	C1	617	100	100
	KYNF FM	Prairie Grove, AR	94.9	June 1, 2012	C2	761	21	21
	KYNG AM	Springdale, AR	1590	June 1, 2012	D	N/A	2.5	0.1
Fayetteville, NC	WFNC AM	Fayetteville, NC	640	December 1, 2011	B	N/A	10	1
	WFNC FM	Lumberton, NC	102.3	December 1, 2011	A	269	6	6
	WFVL FM	Southern Pines, NC	106.9	December 1, 2011	C2	492	50	50
	WQSM FM	Fayetteville, NC	98.1	December 1, 2011	C1	830	100	100
	WRCQ FM	Dunn, NC	103.5	December 1, 2011	C2	502	48	48
Flint, MI	WDZZ FM	Flint, MI	92.7	October 1, 2012	A	256	3	3
	WRSR FM	Owosso, MI	103.9	October 1, 2012	A	482	2.9	2.9
	WWCK AM	Flint, MI	1570	October 1, 2012	D	N/A	1	0.1
	WWCK FM	Flint, MI	105.5	October 1, 2012	B1	328	25	25
Florence, SC	WBZF FM	Hartsville, SC	98.5	December 1, 2011	A	328	6	6
	WCMG FM	Latta, SC	94.3	December 1, 2011	C3	502	10.5	10.5
	WHLZ FM	Marion, SC	100.5	December 1, 2011	C3	328	21.5	21.5
	WHSC AM	Hartsville, SC	1450	December 1, 2011	C	N/A	1	1
	WMXT FM	Pamplico, SC	102.1	December 1, 2011	C2	479	50	50
	WWFN FM	Lake City, SC	100.1	December 1, 2011	A	433	3.3	3.3
	WYMB AM	Manning, SC	920	December 1, 2011	B	N/A	2.3	1
	WYNN AM	Florence, SC	540	December 1, 2011	D	N/A	0.3	0.2
	WYNN FM	Florence, SC	106.3	December 1, 2011	A	328	6	6
Fort Smith, AR	KBBQ FM	Van Buren, AR	102.7	June 1, 2012	C2	574	17	17
	KLSZ FM	Fort Smith, AR	100.7	June 1, 2012	C2	459	50	50
	KOAI AM	Van Buren, AR	1060	June 1, 2012	D	N/A	0.5	0
	KOMS FM	Poteau, OK	107.3	June 1, 2013	C	1811	100	100
Fort Walton Beach, FL	WFTW AM	Ft Walton Beach, FL	1260	February 1, 2012	D	N/A	2.5	0.1
	WKSM FM	Ft Walton Beach, FL	99.5	February 1, 2012	C2	438	50	50
	WNCV FM	Niceville, FL	100.3	April 1, 2012	A	440	3.5	3.5
	WYZB FM	Mary Esther, FL	105.5	February 1, 2012	C3	305	25	25
	WZNS FM	Ft Walton Beach, FL	96.5	February 1, 2012	C1	438	100	100
Grand Junction, CO	KBKL FM	Grand Junction, CO	107.9	April 1, 2013	C	1460	100	100
	KEKB FM	Fruita, CO	99.9	April 1, 2013	C	1542	79	79
	KENG FM	Parachute, CO	101.1	April 1, 2014	A	1397	0.2	0.2
	KEXO AM	Grand Junction, CO	1230	April 1, 2013	C	N/A	1	1
	KKNN FM	Delta, CO	95.1	April 1, 2013	C	1424	100	100
	KMXY FM	Grand Junction, CO	104.3	April 1, 2013	C	1460	100	100

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Green Bay, WI	WDUZ AM	Green Bay, WI	1400	December 1, 2012	C	N/A	1	1
	WDUZ FM	Brillion, WI	107.5	December 1, 2012	C3	879	3.6	3.6
	WOGB FM	Kaukauna, WI	103.1	December 1, 2012	C3	879	3.6	3.6
	WPCK FM	Denmark, WI	104.9	December 1, 2012	C3	515	10	10
	WQLH FM	Green Bay, WI	98.5	December 1, 2012	C1	499	100	100
	WZNN FM	Allouez, WI	106.7	December 1, 2012	C3	328	25	25
Harrisburg, PA	WHGB AM	Harrisburg, PA	1400	August 1, 2014	C	N/A	1	1
	WNNK FM	Harrisburg, PA	104.1	August 1, 2014	B	699	20.5	20.5
	WTPA FM	Mechanicsburg, PA	93.5	August 1, 2014	A	719	1.3	1.3
	WWKL FM	Palmyra, PA	92.1	August 1, 2014	A	601	1.5	1.5

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Market	Stations	City of License	Frequency	Expiration Date of License	FCC Class	Height Above Average Terrain (in feet)	Power (in Kilowatts)	
							Day	Night
Huntsville, AL	WHRP FM	Gurley, AL	94.1	April 1, 2011	A	945	0.7	0.7
	WUMP AM	Madison, AL	730	April 1, 2012	D	N/A	1	0.1
	WVNN AM	Athens, AL	770	April 1, 2012	B	N/A	7	0.3
	WVNN FM	Trinity, AL	92.5	April 1, 2012	A	423	3.1	3.1
	WWFF FM	New Market, AL	93.3	April 1, 2012	C2	914	14.5	14.5
	WZYP FM	Athens, AL	104.3	April 1, 2012	C	1,115	100	100
Kalamazoo, MI	WKFR FM	Battle Creek, MI	103.3	October 1, 2012	B	482	50	50
	WKMI AM	Kalamazoo, MI	1360	October 1, 2012	B	N/A	5	1
	WRKR FM	Portage, MI	107.7	October 1, 2012	B	486	50	50
Killeen-Temple, TX	KLTD FM	Temple, TX	101.7	August 1, 2013	C3	410	16.5	16.5
	KOOC FM	Belton, TX	106.3	August 1, 2013	C3	489	11.5	11.5
	KSSM FM	Copperas Cove, TX	103.1	August 1, 2012	C3	558	8.6	8.6
	KTEM AM	Temple, TX	1400	August 1, 2013	C	N/A	1	1
	KUSJ FM	Harker Heights, TX	105.5	August 1, 2013	C2	600	33	33
Lake Charles, LA	KAOK AM	Lake Charles, LA	1400	June, 1 2012	C	N/A	1	1
	KBIU FM	Lake Charles, LA	103.3	June 1, 2012	C2	479	35	35
	KKGB FM	Sulphur, LA	101.3	June 1, 2012	C3	479	12	12
	KQLK FM	DeRidder, LA	97.9	June 1, 2012	C2	492	50	50
	KXZZ AM	Lake Charles, LA	1580	June 1, 2012	B	N/A	1	1
	KYKZ FM	Lake Charles, LA	96.1	June 1, 2012	C1	479	100	100
Lexington, KY	WCYN-FM	Cynthiana, KY	102.3	August 1, 2012	A	400	3.4	3.4
	WLTO FM	Nicholasville, KY	102.5	August 1, 2012	A	373	4.6	4.6
	WLXX FM	Lexington, KY	92.9	August 1, 2012	C1	850	100	100
	WVLK AM	Lexington, KY	590	August 1, 2012	B	N/A	5	1
	WVLK FM	Richmond, KY	101.5	August 1, 2012	C3	541	9	9
	WXZZ FM	Georgetown, KY	103.3	August 1, 2012	A	328	6	6
Macon, GA	WAYS AM	Macon, GA	1500	April 1, 2012	D	N/A	1	0
	WDDO AM	Macon, GA	1240	April 1, 2012	C	N/A	1	1
	WDEN FM	Macon, GA	99.1	April 1, 2012	C1	581	100	100
	WIFN FM	Macon, GA	105.5	April 1, 2012	C3	659	6.1	6.1
	WLZN FM	Macon, GA	92.3	April 1, 2012	A	328	3	3
	WMAC AM	Macon, GA	940	April 1, 2012	B	N/A	50	10
	WMGB FM	Montezuma, GA	95.1	April 1, 2012	C2	390	46	46
	WPEZ FM	Jeffersonville, GA	93.7	April 1, 2012	C1	679	100	100
Melbourne, FL	WAOA FM	Melbourne, FL	107.1	February 1, 2012	C1	486	100	100
	WHKR FM	Rockledge, FL	102.7	February 1, 2012	C2	433	50	50
	WINT AM	Melbourne, FL	1560	February 1, 2012	D	N/A	5	0
	WSJZ FM	Sebastian, FL	95.9	February 1, 2012	C3	289	25	25
Mobile, AL	WBLX FM	Mobile, AL	92.9	April 1, 2012	C	1708	100	100
	WDLT FM	Chickasaw, AL	98.3	April 1, 2012	C2	548	40	40
	WGOK AM	Mobile, AL	900	April 1, 2012	B	N/A	1	0.4

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	WXQW AM	Fairhope, AL	660	April 1, 2012	B	N/A	10	0.9
	WYOK FM	Atmore, AL	104.1	April 1, 2012	C	1708	100	100
Monroe, MI	WTWR FM	Luna Pier, MI	98.3	October 1, 2012	A	443	3.4	3.4

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Market	Stations	City of License	Frequency	Expiration Date of License	FCC Class	Height Above Average Terrain (in feet)	Power (in Kilowatts)	
							Day	Night
Montgomery, AL	WHHY FM	Montgomery, AL	101.9	April 1, 2012	C0	1096	100	100
	WLWI AM	Montgomery, AL	1440	April 1, 2012	B	N/A	5	1
	WLWI FM	Montgomery, AL	92.3	April 1, 2012	C	1096	100	100
	WMSP AM	Montgomery, AL	740	April 1, 2012	B	N/A	10	0.2
	WMXS FM	Montgomery, AL	103.3	April 1, 2012	C	1096	100	100
	WNZZ AM	Montgomery, AL	950	April 1, 2012	D	N/A	1	0
	WXFX FM	Prattville, AL	95.1	April 1, 2012	C2	476	50	50
Myrtle Beach, SC	WDAI FM	Pawley s Island, SC	98.5	December 1, 2011	C3	666	6.1	6.1
	WIQB AM	Conway, SC	1050	December 1, 2011	B	N/A	5	0.5
	WJXY FM	Conway, SC	93.9	December 1, 2011	A	420	3.7	3.7
	WLFF FM	Georgetown, SC	106.5	December 1, 2011	C2	492	50.0	50.0
	WSEA FM	Atlantic Beach, SC	100.3	December 1, 2011	C3	476	12	12
	WSYN FM	Surfside Beach, SC	103.1	December 1, 2011	C3	528	8.0	8.0
	WXJY FM	Georgetown, SC	93.7	December 1, 2011	A	315	6	6
Nashville, TN	WNFN FM	Belle Meade, TN	106.7	August 1, 2012	A	774	1.1	1.1
	WQQK FM	Hendersonville, TN	92.1	August 1, 2012	A	463	3	3
	WRQQ FM	Goodlettsville, TN	97.1	August 1, 2012	C2	518	45	45
	WSM FM	Nashville, TN	95.5	August 1, 2012	C	1280	100	100
	WWTN FM	Manchester, TN	99.7	August 1, 2012	C0	1,296	100	100
Odessa-Midland, TX	KBAT FM	Monahans, TX	99.9	August 1, 2013	C1	574	100	100
	KGEE FM	Pecos, TX	97.3	August 1, 2014	A	70	0.3	0.3
	KMND AM	Midland, TX	1510	August 1, 2013	D	N/A	2.4	0
	KNFM FM	Midland, TX	92.3	August 1, 2013	C	984	100	100
	KODM FM	Odessa, TX	97.9	August 1, 2013	C1	361	100	100
	KRIL AM	Odessa, TX	1410	August 1, 2013	B	N/A	1	0.2
	KZBT FM	Midland, TX	93.3	August 1, 2013	C1	440	100	100
Oxnard-Ventura, CA	KBBY FM	Ventura, CA	95.1	December 1, 2013	B	876	12.5	12.5
	KHAY FM	Ventura, CA	100.7	December 1, 2013	B	1211	39	39
	KVEN AM	Ventura, CA	1450	December 1, 2013	C	N/A	1	1
	KVYB FM	Ventura, CA	103.3	December 1, 2013	B	2969	105	105
Pensacola, FL	WCOA AM	Pensacola, FL	1370	February 1, 2012	B	N/A	5	5
	WJLQ FM	Pensacola, FL	100.7	February 1, 2012	C	1708	100	100
	WRRX FM	Gulf Breeze, FL	106.1	February 1, 2012	A	407	3.9	3.9
Poughkeepsie, NY	WALL AM	Middleton, NY	1340	June 1, 2014	C	N/A	1	1
	WCZX FM	Hyde Park, NY	97.7	June 1, 2014	A	1030	0.3	0.3
	WEOK AM	Poughkeepsie, NY	1390	June 1, 2014	D	N/A	5	0.1
	WKNY AM	Kingston, NY	1490	June 1, 2014	C	N/A	1	1
	WKXP FM	Kingston, NY	94.3	June 1, 2014	A	545	2.3	2.3
	WPDA FM	Jeffersonville, NY	106.1	June 1, 2014	A	627	1.6	1.6
	WPDH FM	Poughkeepsie, NY	101.5	June 1, 2014	B	1539	4.4	4.4
WRRB FM	Arlington, NY	96.9	June 1, 2014	A	1007	0.3	0.3	

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Quad Cities, IA	WRRV FM	Middleton, NY	92.7	June 1, 2014	A	269	6	6
	WZAD FM	Wurtsboro, NY	97.3	June 1, 2014	A	719	0.6	0.6
	KBEA FM	Muscatine, IA	99.7	February 1, 2013	C1	869	100	100
	KBOB FM	DeWitt, IA	104.9	December 1, 2012	C3	469	12.5	12.5
	KJOC AM	Davenport, IA	1170	February 1, 2013	B	N/A	1	1
	KQCS FM	Bettendorf, IA	93.5	February 1, 2013	A	318	6	6
	WXLP FM	Moline, IL	96.9	December 1, 2012	B	499	50	50

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Market	Stations	City of License	Frequency	Expiration Date of License	FCC Class	Height Above Average Terrain (in feet)	Power (in Kilowatts)	
							Day	Night
Rochester, MN	KFIL AM	Preston, MN	1060	April 1, 2013	D	N/A	1	0
	KFIL FM	Preston, MN	103.1	April 1, 2013	C3	528	3.5	3.5
	KLCX FM	Saint Charles, MN	107.7	April 1, 2013	A	571	2	2
	KOLM AM	Rochester, MN	1520	April 1, 2013	D	N/A	10	0.8
	KROC AM	Rochester, MN	1340	April 1, 2013	C	N/A	1	1
	KROC FM	Rochester, MN	106.9	April 1, 2013	C0	1109	100	100
	KVGO FM	Spring Valley, MN	104.3	April 1, 2013	C3	512	10	10
	KWWK FM	Rochester, MN	96.5	April 1, 2013	C2	528	43	43
	KYBA FM	Stewartville, MN	105.3	April 1, 2013	C2	492	50	50
Rockford, IL	WKGL FM	Loves Park, IL	96.7	December 1, 2012	A	551	2.2	2.2
	WROK AM	Rockford, IL	1440	December 1, 2012	B	N/A	5	0.3
	WXXQ FM	Freeport, IL	98.5	December 1, 2012	B1	492	11	11
	WZOK FM	Rockford, IL	97.5	December 1, 2012	B	430	50	50
Santa Barbara, CA	KMGQ FM	Goleta, CA	106.3	December 1, 2013	A	827	0.1	0.1
	KRUZ FM	Santa Barbara, CA	97.5	December 1, 2013	B	2920	17.5	17.5
Savannah, GA	WBMQ AM	Savannah, GA	630	April 1, 2012	D	N/A	4.8	0
	WEAS FM	Springfield, GA	93.1	April 1, 2012	C1	981	100	100
	WIXV FM	Savannah, GA	95.5	April 1, 2012	C1	988	98	98
	WJCL FM	Savannah, GA	96.5	April 1, 2012	C	1161	100	100
	WJLG AM	Savannah, GA	900	April 1, 2012	D	N/A	4.4	0.2
	WTYB FM	Tybee Island, GA	103.9	April 1, 2012	C2	344	50	50
	WZAT FM	Savannah, GA	102.1	April 1, 2012	C	1496	100	100
Shreveport, LA	KMJJ FM	Shreveport, LA	99.7	June 1, 2012	C2	463	50	50
	KQHN FM	Magnolia, AR	107.9	June 1, 2012	C1	351	100	100
	KRMD AM	Shreveport, LA	1340	June 1, 2012	C	N/A	1	1
	KRMD FM	Oil City, LA	101.1	June 1, 2012	C0	1134	100	100
	KVMA FM	Shreveport, LA	102.9	June 1, 2012	C2	535	42	42
Sioux Falls, SD	KDEZ FM	Brandon, SD	100.1	April 1, 2013	A	170.2	2.2	2.2
	KIKN FM	Salem, SD	100.5	April 1, 2013	C1	942	100	100
	KKLS FM	Sioux Falls, SD	104.7	April 1, 2013	C1	981	100	100
	KMXC FM	Sioux Falls, SD	97.3	April 1, 2013	C1	840	100	100
	KSOO AM	Sioux Falls, SD	1140	April 1, 2013	B	N/A	10	5
	KSOO FM	Lennox, SD	99.1	April 1, 2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	KXRB AM	Sioux Falls, SD	1000	April 1, 2013	D	N/A	10	0.1
	KYBB FM	Canton, SD	102.7	April 1, 2013	C2	486	50	50
Tallahassee, FL	WBZE FM	Tallahassee, FL	98.9	February 1, 2012	C1	604	100	100
	WGLF FM	Tallahassee, FL	104.1	February 1, 2012	C	1394	100	100
	WHBT AM	Tallahassee, FL	1410	February 1, 2012	D	N/A	5	0
	WHBX FM	Tallahassee, FL	96.1	February 1, 2012	C2	479	37	37
	WWLD FM	Cairo, GA	102.3	April 1, 2013	C2	604	27	27
Toledo, OH	WKKO FM	Toledo, OH	99.9	October 1, 2012	B	500	50	50

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WLQR AM	Toledo, OH	1470	October 1, 2012	B	N/A	1	1
WRQN FM	Bowling Green, OH	93.5	October 1, 2012	B1	397	7	7
WRWK FM	Delta, OH	106.5	October 1, 2012	A	367	4.8	4.8
WTOD AM	Toledo, OH	1560	October 1, 2012	D	N/A	5	0
WWWM FM	Sylvania, OH	105.5	October 1, 2012	A	390	4.3	4.3
WXKR FM	Port Clinton, OH	94.5	October 1, 2012	B	630	30	30
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Market	Stations	City of License	Frequency	Expiration Date of License	FCC Class	Height Above Average Terrain (in feet)	Power (in Kilowatts)	
							Day	Night
Topeka, KS	KDVB-FM	Effingham, KS	96.9	June 1, 2013	N/A	227	0.1	0.1
	KDVV FM	Topeka, KS	100.3	June 1, 2013	C	984	100	100
	KMAJ AM	Topeka, KS	1440	June 1, 2013	B	N/A	5	1
	KMAJ FM	Topeka, KS	107.7	June 1, 2013	C	1214	100	100
	KQTP FM	St. Marys, KS	102.9	June 1, 2013	C2	598	30	30
	KRWP FM	Stockton, MO	107.7	February 1, 2013	C3	479	11.7	11.7
	KTOP AM	Topeka, KS	1490	June 1, 2013	C	N/A	1	1
	KWIC FM	Topeka, KS	99.3	June 1, 2013	C3	538	6.8	6.8
Waterloo, IA	KCRR FM	Grundy Center, IA	97.7	February 1, 2013	C3	407	16	16
	KKHQ FM	Oelwein, IA	92.3	February 1, 2013	C	991	100	100
	KOEL AM	Oelwein, IA	950	February 1, 2013	B	N/A	5	0.5
	KOEL FM	Cedar Falls, IA	98.5	February 1, 2013	C3	423	15	15
Westchester, NY	WFAF FM	Mount Kisco, NY	106.3	June 1, 2014	A	443	1	1
	WFAS AM	White Plains, NY	1230	June 1, 2014	C	N/A	1	1
	WFAS FM	White Plains, NY	103.9	June 1, 2014	A	669	0.6	0.6
Wichita Falls, TX	KLUR FM	Wichita Falls, TX	99.9	August 1, 2013	C1	808	100	100
	KOLI FM	Electra, TX	94.9	August 1, 2013	C2	492	50	50
	KQXC FM	Wichita Falls, TX	103.9	August 1, 2013	A	807	19	19
	KYYI FM	Burkburnett, TX	104.7	August 1, 2013	C1	285	0.7	0.7
Wilmington, NC	WAAV AM	Leland, NC	980	December 1, 2011	B	N/A	5	5
	WGNI FM	Wilmington, NC	102.7	December 1, 2011	C1	981	100	100
	WKXS FM	Leland, NC	94.5	December 1, 2011	A	416	3.8	3.8
	WMNX FM	Wilmington, NC	97.3	December 1, 2011	C1	883	100	100
	WWQQ FM	Wilmington, NC	101.3	December 1, 2011	C2	545	40	40
Youngstown, OH	WBBW AM	Youngstown, OH	1240	October 1, 2012	C	N/A	1	1
	WHOT FM	Youngstown, OH	101.1	October 1, 2012	B	705	24.5	24.5
	WLLF FM	Mercer, PA	96.7	August 1, 2014	A	486	1.4	1.4
	WPIC AM	Sharon, PA	790	August 1, 2014	D	N/A	1	0.1
	WQXK FM	Salem, OH	105.1	October 1, 2012	B	446	88	88
	WSOM AM	Salem, OH	600	October 1, 2012	D	N/A	1	0
	WWIZ FM	Mercer, PA	103.9	August 1, 2014	A	295	6	6
	WYFM FM	Sharon, PA	102.9	August 1, 2014	B	604	33	33

Regulatory Approvals. The Communications Laws prohibit the assignment or transfer of control of a broadcast license without the prior approval of the FCC. In determining whether to grant an application for assignment or transfer of control of a broadcast license, the Communications Act requires the FCC to find that the assignment or transfer would serve the public interest. The FCC considers a number of factors in making this determination, including (1) compliance with various rules limiting common ownership of media properties, (2) the financial and character qualifications of the assignee or transferee (including those parties holding an attributable interest in the assignee or transferee), (3) compliance with the Communications Act's foreign ownership restrictions, and (4) compliance with other Communications Laws, including those related to programming and filing requirements.

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As discussed in greater detail below, the FCC may also review the effect of proposed assignments and transfers of broadcast licenses on economic competition and diversity. See Antitrust and Market Concentration Considerations.

We had two assignment applications, approved by the FCC, that currently are the subject of an application for review filed with the FCC by Quantum Communications. The applications involve the exchange of two of our FM stations in the Fort Walton Beach, Florida market for two other stations in that market. Quantum Communications has some radio stations in the market and has complained to the FCC that the swaps would give us an unfair competitive advantage (because the stations we would acquire reach more people than the station we would be giving up). Despite the pendency of Quantum's objection, we closed on one of the acquisitions (WPGG-FM). However Quantum initiated litigation in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida against the Seller with respect to the other station (WTKE-FM) and secured a court decision that would require the sale of the station to Quantum instead of us. That decision has been upheld on appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, and, as a result, it is unlikely that the Company will be able to consummate the exchange it had proposed for WTKE(FM). We do not believe that our inability to make the exchange for WTKE(FM) will have a material adverse impact on our overall operations taken as a whole.

Quantum also filed an opposition to the proposal of the former licensee of WPGG-FM to relocate that station from Evergreen, Alabama, to Shalimar, Florida, which is in the Fort Walton Beach, Florida market (where Quantum also has stations). The FCC staff granted the proposal and rejected Quantum's reconsideration petition (which was filed before the Company acquired WPGG-FM). Quantum filed an appeal asking the full Commission to reverse the FCC staff's decision. After Quantum filed that appeal, Cumulus acquired WPGG-FM and changed the call sign to WNCV(FM). As the new licensee of the station, Cumulus filed an opposition to Quantum's appeal challenging the relocation of the station to Shalimar, Florida. The matter is still pending before the FCC, and we cannot predict the outcome. Final resolution of the case could take years. It is possible that the FCC could ultimately require that the station be relocated back to Evergreen, Alabama. We do not believe that any such decision would have a material adverse impact on our overall operations taken as a whole.

Ownership Matters. The Communications Act restricts us from having more than one-fourth of our capital stock owned or voted by non-U.S. persons, foreign governments or non-U.S. corporations. We are required to take appropriate steps to monitor the citizenship of our stockholders, such as through representative samplings on a periodic basis, to provide a reasonable basis for certifying compliance with the foreign ownership restrictions of the Communications Act.

The Communications Laws also generally restrict (1) the number of radio stations one person or entity may own, operate or control in a local market, (2) the common ownership, operation or control of radio broadcast stations and television broadcast stations serving the same local market, and (3) except in the 20 largest Nielsen designated market areas (DMAs), the common ownership, operation or control of a radio broadcast station and a daily newspaper serving the same local market.

None of these multiple and cross ownership rules requires any change in our current ownership of radio broadcast stations or precludes consummation of our pending acquisitions. The Communications Laws will limit the number of additional stations that we may acquire in the future in our existing markets as well as new markets.

Because of these multiple and cross ownership rules, a purchaser of our voting stock who acquires an attributable interest in us (as discussed below) may violate the Communications Laws if such purchaser also has an attributable interest in other radio or television stations, or in daily newspapers, depending on the number and location of those radio or television stations or daily newspapers. Such a purchaser also may be restricted in the companies in which it may invest to the extent that those investments give rise to an attributable interest. If one of our attributable stockholders violates any of these ownership rules, we may be unable to obtain from the FCC one or more

authorizations needed to conduct our radio station business and may be unable to obtain FCC consents for certain future acquisitions.

The FCC generally applies its television/radio/newspaper cross-ownership rules and its broadcast multiple ownership rules by considering the attributable or cognizable, interests held by a person or entity. With some exceptions, a person or entity will be deemed to hold an attributable interest in a radio station, television station or

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daily newspaper if the person or entity serves as an officer, director, partner, stockholder, member, or, in certain cases, a debt holder of a company that owns that station or newspaper. Whether that interest is attributable and thus subject to the FCC's multiple ownership rules, is determined by the FCC's attribution rules. If an interest is attributable, the FCC treats the person or entity who holds that interest as the owner of the radio station, television station or daily newspaper in question, and that interest thus counts against the person in determining compliance with the FCC's ownership rules.

With respect to a corporation, officers, directors and persons or entities that directly or indirectly hold 5% or more of the corporation's voting stock (20% or more of such stock in the case of insurance companies, investment companies, bank trust departments and certain other passive investors that hold such stock for investment purposes only) generally are attributed with ownership of the radio stations, television stations and daily newspapers owned by the corporation. As discussed below, participation in an LMA or a JSA also may result in an attributable interest. See Local Marketing Agreements and Joint Sales Agreements.

With respect to a partnership (or limited liability company), the interest of a general partner is attributable, as is the interest of any limited partner (or limited liability company member) who is materially involved in the media-related activities of the partnership (or limited liability company). The following interests generally are not attributable: (1) debt instruments, non-voting stock, options and warrants for voting stock, partnership interests, or membership interests that have not yet been exercised; (2) limited partnership or limited liability company interests where (a) the limited partner or member is not materially involved in the media-related activities of the partnership or limited liability company, and (b) the limited partnership agreement or limited liability company agreement expressly insulates the limited partner or member from such material involvement by inclusion of provisions specified by the FCC; and (3) holders of less than 5% of an entity's voting stock. Non-voting equity and debt interests which, in the aggregate, constitute more than 33% of a station's enterprise value, which consists of the total equity and debt capitalization, are considered attributable in certain circumstances.

On June 2, 2003, the FCC adopted new rules and policies (the New Rules) which would modify the ownership rules and policies then in effect (the Current Rules). Among other changes, the New Rules would (1) change the methodology to determine the boundaries of radio markets, (2) require that JSAs involving radio stations (but not television stations) be deemed to be an attributable ownership interest under certain circumstances, (3) authorize the common ownership of radio stations and daily newspapers under certain specified circumstances, and (4) eliminate the procedural policy of flagging assignment or transfer of control applications that raised potential anticompetitive concerns (namely, those applications that would permit the buyer to control 50% or more of the radio advertising dollars in the market, or would permit two entities (including the buyer), collectively, to control 70% or more of the radio advertising dollars in the market). Certain private parties challenged the New Rules in court, and the court issued an order which prevented the New Rules from going into effect until the court issued a decision on the challenges. On June 24, 2004, the court issued a decision which upheld some of the FCC's New Rules (for the most part, those that relate to radio) and concluded that other New Rules (for the most part, those that relate to television and newspapers) required further explanation or modification. The court left in place, however, the order which precluded all of the New Rules from going into effect. On September 3, 2004, the court issued a further order which granted the FCC's request to allow certain New Rules relating to radio to go into effect. The New Rules that became effective (1) changed the definition of the radio market for those markets that are rated by Arbitron, (2) modified the Current Rules method for defining a radio market in those markets that are not rated by Arbitron, and (3) made JSAs an attributable ownership interest under certain circumstances.

On February 4, 2008, the FCC issued a *Report and Order on Reconsideration* which changed Commission rules to allow common ownership of a radio station or a television station and a daily newspaper in the top 20 DMAs and to consider waivers to allow cross-ownership of a radio or television station with a daily newspaper in other DMAs. The FCC retained all other rules related to radio ownership without change.

Programming and Operation. The Communications Act requires broadcasters to serve the public interest. Broadcasters are required to present programming that is responsive to community problems, needs and interests and to maintain certain records demonstrating such responsiveness. Complaints from listeners concerning a station's programming may be filed at any time and will be considered by the FCC both at the time they are filed and in connection with a licensee's renewal application. Stations also must follow various FCC rules that regulate,

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among other things, political advertising, the broadcast of obscene or indecent programming, sponsorship identification, the broadcast of contests and lotteries, and technical operations (including limits on radio frequency radiation). Failure to observe these or other rules and policies can result in the imposition of various sanctions, including monetary forfeitures, the grant of a short-term license renewal or, for particularly egregious violations, the denial of a license renewal application or the revocation of a station license.

On January 24, 2008, the FCC proposed the adoption of certain rules and other measures to enhance the ability of radio and television stations to provide programming responsive to the needs and interests of their respective communities. The measures proposed include the creation of community advisory boards, requiring a broadcaster to maintain a main studio in the community of license of each station it owns, and the establishment of processing guidelines in FCC rules to evaluate the nature and quantity of non-entertainment programming provided by the broadcaster. Those proposals are subject to public comment. We cannot predict at this time to what extent, if any, the FCC's proposals will be adopted or the impact which adoption of any one or more of those proposals will have on our Company.

Local Marketing Agreements. A number of radio stations, including certain of our stations, have entered into LMAs. In a typical LMA, the licensee of a station makes available, for a fee, airtime on its station to a party which supplies programming to be broadcast during that airtime, and collects revenues from advertising aired during such programming. LMAs are subject to compliance with the antitrust laws and the Communications Laws, including the requirement that the licensee must maintain independent control over the station and, in particular, its personnel, programming, and finances. The FCC has held that such agreements do not violate the Communications Laws as long as the licensee of the station receiving programming from another station maintains ultimate responsibility for, and control over, station operations and otherwise ensures compliance with the Communications Laws.

A station that brokers more than 15% of the weekly programming hours on another station in its market will be considered to have an attributable ownership interest in the brokered station for purposes of the FCC's ownership rules. As a result, a radio station may not enter into an LMA that allows it to program more than 15% of the weekly programming hours of another station in the same market that it could not own under the FCC's multiple ownership rules.

Joint Sales Agreements. From time to time, radio stations, including one of our stations, enter into JSAs. A typical JSA authorizes one station to sell another station's advertising time and retain the revenue from the sale of that airtime. A JSA typically includes a periodic payment to the station whose airtime is being sold (which may include a share of the revenue being collected from the sale of airtime). Like LMAs, JSAs are subject to compliance with antitrust laws and the Communications Laws, including the requirement that the licensee must maintain independent control over the station and, in particular, its personnel, programming, and finances. The FCC has held that such agreements do not violate the Communications Laws as long as the licensee of the station whose time is being sold by another station maintains ultimate responsibility for, and control over, station operations and otherwise ensures compliance with the Communications Laws.

Under the FCC's New Rules, a radio station that sells more than 15% of the weekly advertising time of another radio station in the same market will be attributed with the ownership of that other station. In that situation, a radio station cannot have a JSA with another radio station in the same market if the FCC's ownership rules would otherwise prohibit that common ownership.

New Services. In 1997, the FCC awarded two licenses to separate entities (XM Satellite Radio Holding Inc. and Sirius Satellite Radio Inc.) that authorized the licensees to provide satellite-delivered digital audio radio services. XM and Sirius launched their respective satellite-delivered digital radio services shortly thereafter and subsequently filed an application in 2007 with the FCC proposing to merge their two operations into a single company. On August 5, 2008,

the FCC released an order granting that application. Private parties filed appeals with the United States Court of Appeals, but the two companies nonetheless consummated their merger in the summer of 2008.

Digital technology also may be used by terrestrial radio broadcast stations on their existing frequencies. In October 2002, the FCC released a Report and Order in which it selected in-band, on channel (IBOC) as the technology that will permit terrestrial radio stations to introduce digital operations. The FCC now will permit

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operating radio stations to commence digital operation immediately on an interim basis using the IBOC systems developed by iBiquity Digital Corporation (iBiquity), called HD Radio. In March 2004, the FCC (1) approved an FM radio station's use of two separate antennas (as opposed to a single hybrid antenna) to provide both analog and digital signals of the FM owner secured Special Temporary Authorization (STA) from the FCC and (2) released a Public Notice seeking comment on a proposal by the National Association of Broadcasters to allow all AM stations with nighttime service to provide digital service at night. In April 2004, the FCC inaugurated a rule making proceeding to establish technical, service, and licensing rules for digital broadcasting. On May 31, 2007, the FCC released a *Second Report and Order* which authorized AM stations to use an IBOC system at night, authorized FM radio stations to use separate antennas without the need for an STA, and established certain technical and service rules for digital service. The FCC also released another rulemaking notice to address other related issues. The inauguration of digital broadcasts by FM and perhaps AM stations requires us to make additional expenditures. On December 21, 2004, we entered into an agreement with iBiquity pursuant to which we committed to implement HD Radio[™] systems on 240 of our stations by June, 2012. In exchange for reduced license fees and other consideration, we, along with other broadcasters, purchased perpetual licenses to utilize iBiquity's HD Radio[™] technology. On March 5, 2009, we entered into an amendment to our agreement with iBiquity to reduce the number of planned conversions, extend the build-out schedule, and increase the license fees to be paid for each converted station. At this juncture, we cannot predict how successful our implementation of HD Radio[™] technology within our platform will be, or how that implementation will affect our competitive position.

In January 2000, the FCC released a Report and Order adopting rules for a new low power FM radio service consisting of two classes of stations, one with a maximum power of 100 watts and the other with a maximum power of 10 watts. On December 11, 2007, the FCC released a *Report and Order* which made changes in the rules and provided further protection for low power FM radio stations and, in certain circumstances, required full power stations (like the ones owned by the Company) to provide assistance to low power FM stations in the event they are subject to interference or required to relocate their facilities to accommodate the inauguration of new or modified service by a full power radio station. The FCC has limited ownership and operation of low power FM stations to persons and entities which do not currently have an attributable interest in any FM station and has required that low power FM stations be operated on a non-commercial educational basis. The FCC has granted numerous construction permits for low power FM stations. We cannot predict what impact low power FM radio will have on our operations. Adverse effects of the new low power FM service on our operations could include interference with our stations and competition by low power stations for listeners and revenues.

In addition, from time to time Congress and the FCC have considered, and may in the future consider and adopt, new laws, regulations and policies regarding a wide variety of matters that could, directly or indirectly, affect the operation, ownership and profitability of our radio stations, result in the loss of audience share and advertising revenues for our radio stations, and affect the ability of Cumulus to acquire additional radio stations or finance such acquisitions.

Antitrust and Market Concentration Considerations. Potential future acquisitions, to the extent they meet specified size thresholds, will be subject to applicable waiting periods and possible review under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended (the HSR Act), by the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission, either of whom can be required to evaluate a transaction to determine whether that transaction should be challenged under the federal antitrust laws. Transactions are subject to the HSR Act only if the acquisition price or fair market value of the stations to be acquired is \$65.2 million or more. Most of our acquisitions have not met this threshold. Acquisitions that are not required to be reported under the HSR Act may still be investigated by the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission under the antitrust laws before or after consummation. At any time before or after the consummation of a proposed acquisition, the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission could take such action under the antitrust laws as it deems necessary, including seeking to enjoin the acquisition or seeking divestiture of the business acquired or certain of our other assets. The Department of Justice has

reviewed numerous radio station acquisitions where an operator proposes to acquire additional stations in its existing markets or multiple stations in new markets, and has challenged a number of such transactions. Some of these challenges have resulted in consent decrees requiring the sale of certain stations, the termination of LMAs or other relief. In general, the Department of Justice has more closely scrutinized radio mergers and acquisitions resulting in local market shares in excess of 35% of local radio advertising revenues, depending on format, signal strength and

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other factors. There is no precise numerical rule, however, and certain transactions resulting in more than 35% revenue shares have not been challenged, while certain other transactions may be challenged based on other criteria such as audience shares in one or more demographic groups as well as the percentage of revenue share. We estimate that we have more than a 35% share of radio advertising revenues in many of our markets.

We are aware that the Department of Justice commenced, and subsequently discontinued, investigations of several of our prior acquisitions. The Department of Justice can be expected to continue to enforce the antitrust laws in this manner, and there can be no assurance that one or more of our pending or future acquisitions are not or will not be the subject of an investigation or enforcement action by the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission. Similarly, there can be no assurance that the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission or the FCC will not prohibit such acquisitions, require that they be restructured, or in appropriate cases, require that we divest stations we already own in a particular market. In addition, private parties may under certain circumstances bring legal action to challenge an acquisition under the antitrust laws.

As part of its review of certain radio station acquisitions, the Department of Justice has stated publicly that it believes that commencement of operations under LMAs, JSAs and other similar agreements customarily entered into in connection with radio station ownership assignments and transfers prior to the expiration of the waiting period under the HSR Act could violate the HSR Act. In connection with acquisitions subject to the waiting period under the HSR Act, we will not commence operation of any affected station to be acquired under an LMA, a JSA, or similar agreement until the waiting period has expired or been terminated.

Executive Officers of the Company

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our executive officers as of February 29, 2009:

Name	Age	Position(s)
Lewis W. Dickey, Jr.	47	Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer
Martin R. Gausvik	52	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Treasurer
John G. Pinch	60	Executive Vice President and Co-Chief Operating Officer
John W. Dickey	42	Executive Vice President and Co-Chief Operating Officer

Lewis W. Dickey, Jr. is our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. L. Dickey has served as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer since December 2000. Mr. Dickey was one of our founders and initial investors, and served as Executive Vice Chairman from March 1998 to December 2000. Mr. L. Dickey is a nationally regarded consultant on radio strategy and the author of *The Franchise Building Radio Brands*, published by the National Association of Broadcasters, one of the industry's leading texts on competition and strategy. Mr. L. Dickey also serves as a member of the National Association of Broadcasters Radio Board of Directors. He holds Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from Stanford University and a Master of Business Administration degree from Harvard University. Mr. L. Dickey is the brother of John W. Dickey.

Martin R. Gausvik is our Executive Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Gausvik has served as Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since May 2000 and is a 20-year veteran of the radio industry, having served as Vice President Finance for Jacor Communications from 1996 until the merger of Jacor's 250 radio station group with Clear Channel Communications in May 1999. More recently, he was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Latin Communications Group, the operator of 17 radio stations serving major markets in the western United States. Prior to joining Jacor, from 1984 to 1996, Mr. Gausvik held various

accounting and financial positions with Taft Broadcasting, including Controller of Taft's successor company, Citicasters.

John G. Pinch is our Executive Vice President and Co-Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Pinch has served as Executive Vice President and Co-Chief Operating Officer since May 2007, and prior to that served as our Chief Operating Officer since December 2000, after serving as the President of Clear Channel International Radio (CCU International). At CCU International, Mr. Pinch was responsible for the management of all CCU radio operations

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outside of the United States, which included over 300 properties in 9 countries. Mr. Pinch is a 30-year broadcast veteran and has previously served as Owner/President of WTVK-TV Ft. Myers-Naples, Florida, General Manager of WMTX-FM/WHBO-AM Tampa, Florida, General Manager/Owner of WKLH-FM Milwaukee, and General Manager of WXJY Milwaukee.

John W. Dickey is our Executive Vice President and Co-Chief Operating Officer. Mr. J. Dickey has served as Executive Vice President since January 2000 and as Co-Chief Operating Officer since May 2007. Mr. J. Dickey joined Cumulus in 1998 and, prior to that, served as the Director of Programming for Midwestern Broadcasting from 1990 to March 1998. Mr. J. Dickey holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Stanford University. Mr. J. Dickey is the brother of Lewis W. Dickey, Jr.

Available Information

Our Internet site address is *www.cumulus.com*. On our site, we have made available, free of charge, our most recent annual report on Form 10-K and our proxy statement. We also provide a link to an independent third-party Internet site, which makes available, free of charge, our other filings with the SEC, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Many statements contained in this report are forward-looking in nature. These statements are based on our current plans, intentions or expectations, and actual results could differ materially as we cannot guarantee that we will achieve these plans, intentions or expectations. See Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including those specifically identified below.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our results of operations have been, and could continue to be, adversely affected by the downturn in the U.S. economy and in the local economies of the markets in which we operate.

Revenue generated by our radio stations depends primarily upon the sale of advertising. Advertising expenditures, which we believe to be largely a discretionary business expense, generally tend to decline during an economic recession or downturn. Furthermore, because a substantial portion of our revenue is derived from local advertisers, our ability to generate advertising revenue in specific markets is directly affected by local or regional economic conditions. Consequently, the current recession in the national economy and the economies of several individual geographic markets in which we own or operate stations will likely continue to adversely affect our advertising revenue and, therefore, our results of operations.

Even with a recovery from the current recession in the economy, an individual business sector that tends to spend more on advertising than other sectors might be forced to reduce its advertising expenditures if that sector fails to recover on pace with the overall economy. If that sector's spending represents a significant portion of our advertising revenues, any reduction in its expenditures may affect our revenue.

We operate in a very competitive business environment.

The radio broadcasting industry is very competitive. Our stations compete for listeners and advertising revenues directly with other radio stations within their respective markets, and some of the owners of those competing stations may have greater financial resources than we do. Our stations also compete with other media, such as newspapers,

magazines, cable and broadcast television, outdoor advertising, satellite radio, the Internet and direct mail. In addition, many of our stations compete with groups of two or more radio stations operated by a single operator in the same market.

Audience ratings and market shares fluctuate, and any adverse change in a particular market could have a material adverse effect on the revenue of stations located in that market. While we already compete with other stations with comparable programming formats in many of our markets, any one of our stations could suffer a

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reduction in ratings or revenue and could require increased promotion and other expenses, and, consequently, could have a lower Station Operating Income, if:

another radio station in the market was to convert its programming format to a format similar to our station or launch aggressive promotional campaigns;

a new station were to adopt a competitive format; or

an existing competitor was to strengthen its operations.

The Telecom Act allows for the consolidation of ownership of radio broadcasting stations in the markets in which we operate or may operate in the future. Some competing consolidated owners may be larger and have substantially more financial and other resources than we do. In addition, increased consolidation in our target markets may result in greater competition for acquisition properties and a corresponding increase in purchase prices we pay for these properties.

A decrease in our market ratings or market share can adversely affect our revenues.

The success of each of our radio stations, or station clusters, is primarily dependent upon its share of the overall advertising revenue within its market. Although we believe that each of our stations or clusters can compete effectively in its market, we cannot be sure that any of our stations can maintain or increase its current audience ratings or market share. In addition to competition from other radio stations and other media, shifts in population, demographics, audience tastes and other factors beyond our control could cause us to lose our audience ratings or market share. Our advertising revenue may suffer if any of our stations cannot maintain its audience ratings or market share.

We must respond to the rapid changes in technology, services and standards that characterize our industry in order to remain competitive.

The radio broadcasting industry is subject to technological change, evolving industry standards and the emergence of new media technologies and services. In some cases, our ability to compete will be dependent on our acquisition of new technologies and our provision of new services, and we cannot assure you that we will have the resources to acquire those new technologies or provide those new services; in other cases, the introduction of new technologies and services could increase competition and have an adverse effect on our revenue. Recent new media technologies and services include the following:

audio programming by cable television systems, direct broadcast satellite systems, Internet content providers (both landline and wireless), Internet-based audio radio services, satellite delivered digital audio radio service and other digital audio broadcast formats;

HD Radio[™] digital radio, which could provide multi-channel, multi-format digital radio services in the same bandwidth currently occupied by traditional AM and FM radio services; and

low power FM radio, which could result in additional FM radio broadcast stations in markets where we have stations.

We also cannot assure you that we will continue to have the resources to acquire other new technologies or to introduce new services that could compete with other new technologies. We cannot predict the effect, if any, that competition arising from new technologies may have on the radio broadcasting industry or on our business.

We face many unpredictable business risks that could have a material adverse effect on our future operations.

Our operations are subject to many business risks, including certain risks that specifically influence the radio broadcasting industry. These include:

- changing economic conditions, both generally and relative to the radio broadcasting industry in particular;
- shifts in population, listenership, demographics or audience tastes;

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the level of competition from existing or future technologies for advertising revenues, including, but not limited to, other radio stations, satellite radio, television stations, newspapers, the Internet, and other entertainment and communications media; and

changes in laws as well as changes in governmental regulations and policies and actions of federal regulatory bodies, including the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission and the FCC.

Given the inherent unpredictability of these variables, we cannot with any degree of certainty predict what effect, if any, these risks will have on our future operations. Any one or more of these variables may have a material adverse effect on our future operations.

There are risks associated with our acquisition strategy.

We intend to continue to grow through internal expansion and by acquiring radio station clusters and individual radio stations primarily in mid-size markets. We cannot predict whether we will be successful in pursuing these acquisitions or what the consequences of these acquisitions will be. Consummation of our pending acquisitions and any acquisitions in the future are subject to various conditions, such as compliance with FCC and antitrust regulatory requirements. The FCC requirements include:

approval of license assignments and transfers;

limits on the number of stations a broadcaster may own in a given local market; and

other rules or policies, such as the ownership attribution rules, that could limit our ability to acquire stations in certain markets where one or more of our stockholders has other media interests.

The antitrust regulatory requirements include:

filing with the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, referred to as the HSR Act, where applicable;

expiration or termination of the waiting period under the HSR Act; and

possible review by the U.S. Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission of antitrust issues under the HSR Act or otherwise.

We cannot be certain that any of these conditions will be satisfied. In addition, the FCC has asserted the authority to review levels of local radio market concentration as part of its acquisition approval process, even where proposed assignments would comply with the numerical limits on local radio station ownership in the FCC's rules and the Communications Act of 1934, referred to as the Communications Act.

Our acquisition strategy involves numerous other risks, including risks associated with:

identifying acquisition candidates and negotiating definitive purchase agreements on satisfactory terms;

integrating operations and systems and managing a large and geographically diverse group of stations;

diverting our management's attention from other business concerns;

potentially losing key employees at acquired stations; and

diminishing number of properties available for sale in mid-size markets.

We cannot be certain that we will be able to successfully integrate our acquisitions or manage the resulting business effectively, or that any acquisition will achieve the benefits that we anticipate. In addition, we are not certain that we will be able to acquire properties at valuations as favorable as those of previous acquisitions. Depending upon the nature, size and timing of potential future acquisitions, we may be required to raise additional financing in order to consummate additional acquisitions. We cannot assure you that our debt agreements will permit the necessary additional financing or that additional financing will be available to us or, if available, that financing would be on terms acceptable to our management.

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We may be restricted in pursuing certain strategic acquisitions because of our agreement with CMP.

Under an agreement that we entered into with CMP and the other investors in CMP in connection with the formation of CMP, we have agreed to allow CMP the right to pursue first any business opportunity primarily involving the top-50 radio markets in the United States. We are allowed to pursue such business opportunities only after CMP has declined to pursue them. As a result, we may be limited in our ability to pursue strategic acquisitions or alternatives primarily involving large-sized markets (including opportunities that primarily involve large-sized markets but also involve mid-sized markets) that may present attractive opportunities for us in the future.

We have written off, and could in the future be required to write off, a significant portion of the fair market value of our FCC broadcast licenses and goodwill, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

As of December 31, 2008, our FCC licenses and goodwill comprised 70.7% of our assets. Each year, we are required by SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, to assess the fair market value of our FCC broadcast licenses and goodwill to determine whether the carrying value of those assets is impaired. In the fourth quarter 2008, 2007, and 2006 we recorded impairment charges of approximately \$498.9 million, 230.6 million, and 63.4 million, respectively, in order to reduce the carrying value of certain broadcast licenses and goodwill to their respective fair market values. Our future impairment reviews could result in additional impairment charges. Such additional impairment charges would reduce our reported earnings for the periods in which they are recorded.

Disruptions in capital markets could restrict our ability to access further financing.

We rely in significant part on the capital markets to meet our financial commitments and short-term liquidity needs if internal funds are not available from operations. Disruptions in the capital and credit markets, as have been experienced during 2008, could adversely affect our ability to draw on our credit facilities. Access to funds under those credit facilities is dependent on the ability of our lenders to meet their funding commitments. Those lenders may not be able to meet their funding commitments if they experience shortages of capital and liquidity or if they experience excessive volumes of borrowing requests from their borrowers within a short period of time. The disruptions in capital and credit markets have also resulted in increased costs associated with bank credit facilities. Continuation of these disruptions would increase our interest expense and adversely affect our results of operations.

Longer term disruptions in the capital and credit markets as a result of uncertainty, changing or increased regulation, reduced alternatives or failures of significant financial institutions, could adversely affect our access to financing. Any such disruption could require us to take measures to conserve cash until the markets stabilize or until alternative credit arrangements or other funding can be arranged. Such measures could include deferring capital expenditures and reducing or eliminating future uses of cash.

We are exposed to credit risk on our accounts receivable. This risk is heightened during periods when economic conditions worsen.

Our outstanding trade receivables are not covered by collateral or credit insurance. While we have procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on our trade receivables, there can be no assurance such procedures will effectively limit our credit risk and avoid losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

We are exposed to risk of counterparty performance to derivative transactions.

We evaluate the credit quality of potential counterparties to derivative transactions and only enter into agreements with those deemed to have minimal credit risk at the time the agreements are executed. We carefully monitor the amount of exposure we have with any given bank. We also periodically monitor changes to counterparty credit quality as well as its concentration of credit exposure to individual counterparties. We do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

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We are dependent on key personnel.

Our business is managed by a small number of key management and operating personnel, and our loss of one or more of these individuals could have a material adverse effect on our business. We believe that our future success will depend in large part on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled and qualified personnel and to expand, train and manage our employee base. We have entered into employment agreements with some of our key management personnel that include provisions restricting their ability to compete with us under specified circumstances.

We also employ several on-air personalities with large loyal audiences in their individual markets. On occasion, we enter into employment agreements with these personalities to protect our interests in those relationships that we believe to be valuable. The loss of one or more of these personalities could result in a short-term loss of audience share in that particular market.

The broadcasting industry is subject to extensive and changing Federal regulation.

The radio broadcasting industry is subject to extensive regulation by the FCC under the Communications Act. We are required to obtain licenses from the FCC to operate our stations. Licenses are normally granted for a term of eight years and are renewable. Although the vast majority of FCC radio station licenses are routinely renewed, we cannot assure you that the FCC will grant our existing or future renewal applications or that the renewals will not include conditions out of the ordinary course. The non-renewal or renewal with conditions, of one or more of our licenses could have a material adverse effect on us.

We must also comply with the extensive FCC regulations and policies in the ownership and operation of our radio stations. FCC regulations limit the number of radio stations that a licensee can own in a market, which could restrict our ability to acquire radio stations that would be material to our financial performance in a particular market or overall.

The FCC also requires radio stations to comply with certain technical requirements to limit interference between two or more radio stations. Despite those limitations, a dispute could arise whether another station is improperly interfering with the operation of one of our stations or another radio licensee could complain to the FCC that one of our stations is improperly interfering with that licensee's station. There can be no assurance as to how the FCC might resolve that dispute. These FCC regulations and others may change over time, and we cannot assure you that those changes would not have a material adverse effect on us.

In recent years, the FCC has engaged in more vigorous enforcement of its indecency rules against the broadcast industry, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

FCC regulations prohibit the broadcast of obscene material at any time, and indecent material between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. The FCC has recently increased its enforcement efforts with respect to these regulations. FCC regulatory oversight was augmented by recent legislation that substantially increased the penalties for broadcasting indecent programming (up to \$325,000 for each incident), and subjected broadcasters to license revocation, renewal or qualification proceedings under certain circumstances in the event that they broadcast indecent or obscene material. We may in the future become subject to inquiries or proceedings related to our stations' broadcast of allegedly indecent or obscene material. To the extent that such an inquiry or proceeding results in the imposition of fines, a settlement with the FCC, revocation of any of our station licenses or denials of license renewal applications, our results of operation and business could be materially adversely affected.

We are required to obtain prior FCC approval for each radio station acquisition.

The acquisition of a radio station requires the prior approval of the FCC. To obtain that approval, we would have to file a transfer of control or assignment application with the FCC. The Communications Act and FCC rules allow members of the public and other interested parties to file petitions to deny or other objections to the FCC grant of any transfer or assignment application. The FCC could rely on those objections or its own initiative to deny a transfer or assignment application or to require changes in the transaction as a condition to having the application granted. The FCC could also change its existing rules and policies to reduce the number of stations that we would be

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permitted to acquire in some markets. For these and other reasons, there can be no assurance that the FCC will approve potential future acquisitions that we deem material to our business.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness, which may adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to operate our business, remain in compliance with debt covenants and make payments on our indebtedness.

As of December 31, 2008, our long-term debt, including the current portion, was \$696.0 million, representing approximately 280.3% of our stockholders' equity. Our credit facilities have interest and principal repayment obligations that are substantial in amount.

Our substantial indebtedness could have important consequences, including:

requiring a substantial portion of cash flow from operations to be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness, therefore reducing our ability to use our cash flow to fund our operations, capital expenditures and future business opportunities;

exposing us to the risk of increased interest rates as certain of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest;

increasing our vulnerability to general economic downturns and adverse industry conditions;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes;

limiting our ability to adjust to changing market conditions and placing us at a disadvantage compared to our competitors who have less debt; and

restricting us from making strategic acquisitions or causing us to make non-strategic divestitures.

We and our restricted subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, subject to the restrictions contained in our credit facilities. If new indebtedness is added to our current debt levels, the related risks that we now face could intensify.

The credit agreement governing our credit facility imposes significant restrictions on us.

Our credit agreement limits or restricts, among other things, our ability to:

incur additional indebtedness or grant additional liens or security interests in our assets;

pay dividends, make payments on certain types of indebtedness or make other restricted payments;

make particular types of investments or enter into speculative hedging agreements;

enter into some types of transactions with affiliates;

merge or consolidate with any other person or make changes to our organizational documents or other material agreement to which we are a party;

sell, assign, transfer, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of our assets (except within certain limits) or enter into sale-leaseback transactions; or

make capital expenditures.

Our credit agreement also requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and to satisfy certain financial condition tests. Our ability to meet those financial ratios and financial condition tests can be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot be sure that we will maintain those ratios or meet those tests. A breach of any of these restrictions could result in a default under our debt agreements. Our lenders have taken security interests in substantially all of our consolidated assets, and we have pledged the stock of our subsidiaries to secure the debt under our credit facility. If an event of default under our credit agreement occurs, our lenders could declare all amounts outstanding, including accrued interest, immediately due and payable. If we could not repay those

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amounts, those lenders could proceed against the collateral pledged to them to secure that indebtedness. If our credit facility indebtedness were accelerated, our assets may not be sufficient to repay in full that indebtedness. Our ability to comply with the covenants in our credit agreement will depend upon our future performance and various other factors, such as business, competitive, technological, legislative and regulatory factors, some of which are beyond our control. If we fail to comply with the covenants in our credit agreement, our lenders could declare all amounts owed to them immediately due and payable.

Risks Related to Our Class A Common Stock

The public market for our Class A Common Stock may be volatile.

We cannot assure you that the market price of our Class A Common Stock will not decline, and the market price could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to such factors as:

conditions and trends in the radio broadcasting industry;

actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results, including audience share ratings and financial results;

changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;

technological innovations;

competitive developments;

adoption of new accounting standards affecting companies in general or affecting companies in the radio broadcasting industry in particular; and

general market conditions and other factors.

Further, the stock markets, and in particular the NASDAQ Global Select Market, on which our Class A Common Stock is listed, from time to time have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that were not necessarily related or proportionate to the operating performance of the affected companies. In addition, general economic, political and market conditions such as recessions, interest rate movements or international currency fluctuations, may adversely affect the market price of our Class A Common Stock.

Certain stockholders control or have the ability to exert significant influence over the voting power of our capital stock.

As of February 28, 2009, and after giving effect to the exercise of all of their options exercisable within 60 days of that date, Lewis W. Dickey, Jr., our Chairman, President, Chief Executive Officer and a director, his brother, John W. Dickey, our Executive Vice President, and their father, Lewis W. Dickey, Sr., collectively beneficially own 11,765,146 shares, or approximately 33.8%, of our outstanding Class A Common Stock, and 1,144,871 shares, or 100%, of our outstanding Class C Common Stock, which collectively represents approximately 50% of the outstanding voting power of our common stock. Consequently, they have the ability to exert significant influence over our policies and management, subject to a voting agreement between these stockholders and the Company. The interests of these stockholders may differ from the interests of our other stockholders.

As of February 28, 2009, BA Capital Company, L.P., referred to as BA Capital, and its affiliate, Banc of America SBIC, L.P., referred to as BACI, together own 1,681,410 shares, or approximately 4.9%, of our Class A Common Stock and 5,809,191 shares, or 100%, of our Class B Common Stock, which is convertible into shares of Class A Common Stock. BA Capital also holds options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2009 to purchase 10,000 shares of our Class A Common Stock. Assuming that those options were exercised for shares of our Class A Common Stock, and giving effect to the conversion into shares of our Class A Common Stock of all shares of Class B Common Stock held by BA Capital and BACI, BA Capital and BACI would hold approximately 18.4% of the total voting power of our common stock. BA Capital and BACI are both affiliates of Bank of America Corporation. BA Capital has the right to designate one member of our Board and Mr. Sheridan currently serves on our Board as BA Capital's designee. As a result, BA Capital, BACI and Mr. Sheridan have the ability to exert

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significant influence over our policies and management, and their interests may differ from the interests of our other stockholders.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

In various places in this annual report on Form 10-K, we use statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to our future plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. Although we believe that, in making any of these statements, our expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, these statements may be influenced by factors that could cause actual outcomes and results to be materially different from those projected. When used in this document, words such as anticipates, believes, expects, intends, and similar expressions, as they relate to us or our management, are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including those referred to under Risk Factors and as otherwise described in our periodic filings with the SEC from time to time.

Important facts that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements, certain of which are beyond our control, include:

- the impact of general economic conditions in the United States or in specific markets in which we currently do business;

- industry conditions, including existing competition and future competitive technologies;

- the popularity of radio as a broadcasting and advertising medium;

- cancellations, disruptions or postponements of advertising schedules in response to national or world events;

- our capital expenditure requirements;

- legislative or regulatory requirements;

- risks and uncertainties relating to our leverage;

- interest rates;

- our continued ability to identify suitable acquisition targets;

- consummation and integration of pending or future acquisitions;

- access to capital markets; and

- fluctuations in exchange rates and currency values.

Our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, we cannot be certain that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will occur or, if any of them do occur, what impact they will have on us. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements as a result of new information or future events or developments, except as required under federal securities laws. We caution you not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not applicable.

Item 2. *Properties*

The types of properties required to support each of our radio stations include offices, studios, transmitter sites and antenna sites. A station's studios are generally housed with its offices in business districts of the station's community of license or largest nearby community. The transmitter sites and antenna sites are generally located so as to provide maximum market coverage.

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At December 31, 2008, we owned studio facilities in 9 of our 59 markets and we owned transmitter and antenna sites in 52 of our 59 markets. We lease additional studio and office facilities in 50 markets and additional transmitter and antenna sites in 42 markets. In addition, we lease corporate office space in Atlanta, Georgia. We do not anticipate any difficulties in renewing any facility leases or in leasing alternative or additional space, if required. We own or lease substantially all of our other equipment, consisting principally of transmitting antennae, transmitters, studio equipment and general office equipment.

No single property is material to our operations. We believe that our properties are generally in good condition and suitable for our operations; however, we continually look for opportunities to upgrade our properties and intend to upgrade studios, office space and transmission facilities in certain markets.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

We from time to time are involved in various legal proceedings that are handled and defended in the ordinary course of business. While we are unable to predict the outcome of these matters, our management does not believe, based upon currently available facts, that the ultimate resolution of any of such proceedings would have a material adverse effect on our overall financial condition or results of operations.

In 2005, we were subpoenaed by the Office of the Attorney General of the State of New York, as were other radio broadcasting companies, in connection with the New York Attorney General's investigation of promotional practices related to record companies' dealings with radio stations broadcasting in New York. We cooperated with the Attorney General in this investigation. The investigation is still pending.

We are aware of three purported class action lawsuits related to the merger proposed acquisition of us that was announced in July 2007 but terminated in May 2008 (See Note 15 to the accompanying financial statements): Jeff Michelson, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated v. Cumulus Media Inc., et al. (Case No. 2007CV137612, filed July 27, 2007) was filed in the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia against us, Lew Dickey, the other directors and the sponsor; Patricia D. Merna, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated v. Cumulus Media Inc., et al. (Case No. 3151, filed August 8, 2007) was filed in the Chancery Court for the State of Delaware, New Castle County, against us, Lew Dickey, our directors, the sponsor, Parent and Merger Sub; and Paul Cowles v. Cumulus Media Inc., et al. (Case No. 2007-CV-139323, filed August 31, 2007) was filed in the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia against us, Lew Dickey, our directors and the sponsor.

On December 18, 2008, the Delaware lawsuit was dismissed without prejudice pursuant to a stipulation by the parties. With respect to the two Georgia lawsuits, defendants removed them to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia on July 17, 2008 and filed motions to dismiss both cases on July 24, 2008. On February 6, 2009, the U.S. District Court remanded both actions as well as the pending motion to dismiss, to the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters To a Vote of Security Holders*

Our 2008 annual meeting of stockholders was held on November 19, 2008. Lewis W. Dickey, Jr. was re-elected as Class III director of the Company by holders of our Class A Common Stock and Class C Common Stock, voting together as a single class.

The results of voting on the proposals submitted for approval were as follows:

Proposal No. 1 (Election of Class III director)

Nominee	Class	For	Abstain/Withheld
Lewis W. Dickey, Jr.	Class III	35,660,656	5,135,888

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Proposal No. 2 (Approve Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation to Provide for the Annual Election of All Members of the Board of Directors)

For	Against	Broker Non-Votes	Abstain/Withheld
40,690,885	102,575		3,084

Proposal No. 3 (Approve 2008 Equity Incentive Plan)

For	Against	Broker Non-Votes	Abstain/Withheld
29,609,751	8,055,133	3,116,544	15,116

Proposal No. 4 (Approve the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Year Ending December 31, 2008)

For	Against	Broker Non-Votes	Abstain/Withheld
40,707,474	69,843		19,227

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. *Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*****Market Information For Common Stock**

Shares of our Class A Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share have been quoted on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (or its predecessor, the NASDAQ National Market) under the symbol CMLS since the consummation of the initial public offering of our Class A Common Stock on July 1, 1998. There is no established public trading market for our Class B Common Stock or our Class C Common Stock. The following table sets forth, for the calendar quarters indicated, the high and low closing sales prices of the Class A Common Stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, as reported in published financial sources.

Year	High	Low
2007		
First Quarter	\$ 10.66	\$ 9.05
Second Quarter	\$ 10.40	\$ 9.03
Third Quarter	\$ 11.74	\$ 8.36
Fourth Quarter	\$ 10.59	\$ 7.09
2008		
First Quarter	\$ 7.82	\$ 4.90
Second Quarter	\$ 6.76	\$ 3.93
Third Quarter	\$ 4.85	\$ 2.00
Fourth Quarter	\$ 4.24	\$ 0.33
2009		
First Quarter (through February 28, 2009)	\$ 2.99	\$ 1.50

Holder

As of February 28, 2009, there were approximately 1,207 holders of record of our Class A Common Stock, two holders of record of our Class B Common Stock and one holder of record of our Class C Common Stock. The figure for our Class A Common Stock does not include an estimate of the number of beneficial holders whose shares may be held of record by brokerage firms or clearing agencies.

Dividends

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock since our inception and do not currently anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain future earnings for use in our business. We are currently subject to restrictions under the terms of the credit agreement governing our credit facility that limit the amount of cash dividends that we may pay on our Class A Common Stock. We may pay cash dividends on our Class A Common Stock in the future only if we meet certain financial tests set forth in the credit agreement.

Table of Contents**Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Incentive Plans**

The following table sets forth, as of December 31, 2008, the number of securities outstanding under our equity compensation plans, the weighted average exercise price of such securities and the number of securities available for grant under these plans:

Plan Category	(a) to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options Warrants and Rights	(b) Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options Warrants and Rights	(a)(c) Number of Shares Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Column)(c)
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Stockholders	1,971,980	\$ 12.48	12,491,086(1)(2)
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Stockholders	81,345	\$ 17.15	1,890,904
Total	2,053,325		14,381,990

- (1) The Company has previously stated in public filings that it intends to issue future equity compensation only under the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan, pursuant to which 2,753,448 shares remained for issuance as of December 31, 2008.
- (2) These shares remain available for future issuance as stock options, SARs, restricted stock, RSUs, performance shares and units, and other stock-based awards.

The only existing equity compensation plan not approved by our stockholders is the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan. Our Board adopted the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan on March 1, 2002, and stockholder approval of that plan was not required. For a description of all equity compensation plans, please refer to Note 11 in the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Option Exchange Offer

On December 30, 2008, we consummated an exchange offer to our employees and non-employee directors (or a designated affiliate of one of the foregoing) to exchange their outstanding options to purchase our Class A Common Stock that were granted on or after October 2, 2000 (eligible options) for a combination of restricted shares of our Class A Common Stock (restricted shares) and replacement options to purchase Class A Common Stock (new options). Options to purchase 5,647,650 shares of Class A Common Stock, or approximately 95.1% of all eligible options, were tendered for exchange and, in accordance with the terms of the Offer, 289,683 restricted shares and new options to purchase 956,869 shares of Class A Common Stock were issued.

The restricted shares and new options were issued under the Company's 2008 Equity Incentive Plan and have a grant date of December 30, 2008. The exercise prices for the new options were based upon the closing price of the Class A Common Stock on the grant date, which was \$2.54. As a result, in general, the first one-third of the new options is exercisable at \$2.54 per share, the second one-third at \$2.92 per share, and the final one-third at \$3.30 per share. In accordance with federal tax law with respect to incentive stock options, the exercise price for the first one-third of the new options granted to Lewis W. Dickey and John W. Dickey was set at \$2.79. In accordance with the terms of the Offer, assuming the participants continue to meet the requirements for vesting specified in the award certificates governing the restricted shares and new options, the restricted shares and new options will vest at the rate of (1) 50% on the second anniversary of the date of grant and (2) 25% on each of the two succeeding anniversaries thereafter.

Repurchases of Equity Securities

In June 2006, as part of a \$200.0 million Board-approved recapitalization, we completed a modified Dutch Auction tender offer and purchased 11.5 million shares of our outstanding Class A Common Stock at a price per share of \$11.50, or approximately \$132.3 million. The shares purchased represented approximately 24.1% our outstanding Class A Common Stock at the time. We also purchased 5.0 million shares of Class B Common Stock at

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a purchase price of \$11.50 per share or approximately \$57.5 million. The shares purchased represented approximately 43.0% of our outstanding Class B Common Stock. These Class B Common shares were subsequently retired. During the three months ended September 30, 2006, we purchased an additional 749,500 shares of our outstanding Class A Common Stock at an average price per share of \$9.25, or approximately \$6.9 million. Under these programs, we have cumulatively repurchased 14,261,000 shares, at an average price per share of \$11.56, which are being held in treasury.

During the three months ended December 31, 2006 we purchased 500,000 Class A restricted shares from Lewis Dickey, Jr. per his amended employment agreement dated December 20, 2006. See footnote 11 to financial statements for further discussion.

On May 21, 2008, our Board of Directors terminated all their repurchase programs and authorized the purchase, from time to time, of up to \$75.0 million of our Class A Common Stock, subject to the terms of the Credit Agreement and compliance with other applicable legal requirements. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 and consistent with the Board-approved repurchase plan, we repurchased approximately 3.0 million shares of our Class A Common Stock for cash in the open market at an average repurchase price per share of \$2.20.

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Minimum Dollar Value of Shares that may Yet be Shares Purchased under the Program
June 1, 2008 – June 30, 2008	281,928	\$ 4.325	281,928	\$ 75,000,000
July 1, 2008 – July 31, 2008	795,700	2.809	795,700	73,780,532
August 1, 2008 – August 31, 2008	515,182	3.043	515,182	71,545,471
September 1, 2008 – September 30, 2008				69,978,015
October 1, 2008 – October 31, 2008				69,978,015
November 1, 2008 – November 30, 2008	392,708	0.726	392,708	69,978,015
December 1, 2008 – December 31, 2008	982,431	\$ 1.277	982,431	\$ 69,978,015
Total	2,967,949		2,967,949	68,477,544

Table of Contents**Performance Graph**

The following graph compares the total stockholder return on our Class A Common Stock for the year ended December 31, 2008 with that of (1) the Standard & Poors 500 Stock Index (S&P 500): (2) the Nasdaq Stock Market Index the (Nasdaq Composite): and (3) an index comprised of radio broadcast and media companies. See note (1) below. The total return calculation set forth below assume \$100 invested on December 31, 2004 with reinvestment or dividends into additional shares of the same class of securities at the frequency with which dividends were paid on such securities through December 31, 2008. The stock price performance shown in the graph below should be considered indicative of future stock price performance.

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN

	12/31/2004	12/31/2005	12/31/2006	12/31/2007	12/31/2008
Cumulus	100.00%	82.29%	68.90%	53.32%	16.51%
S & P 500	100.00%	103.00%	117.03%	121.16%	73.41%
NASDAQ	100.00%	101.37%	111.03%	121.92%	72.49%
Radio Index(1)	100.00%	84.24%	75.81%	52.49%	34.27%

(1) The Radio Index includes the stockholder returns for the following companies: Saga Communications Inc, Radio One, Inc. Entercom Communications Corp., Emmis Communications Corp., Cox Radio Inc. and Clear Channel Communications.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Consolidated Financial Data**

The selected consolidated historical financial data presented below has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, and 2004. Our consolidated historical financial data are not comparable from year to year because of our acquisition and disposition of various radio stations during the periods covered. This data should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto, as set forth in Part II, Item 8 and with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations set forth in Part II, Item 7 herein (dollars in thousands, except per share data).

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006(2)	2005(3)	2004
Net revenues	\$ 311,538	\$ 328,327	\$ 334,321	\$ 327,402	\$ 320,132
Station operating expenses excluding depreciation, amortization, and LMA fees	203,222	210,640	214,089	227,413	202,441
Depreciation and amortization	12,512	14,567	17,420	21,223	21,168
Gain on assets contributed to affiliate LMA fees	631	(5,862)	(2,548)	981	3,002
Corporate general and administrative expenses (including non-cash stock compensation)	19,325	755	963	19,189	15,260
Restructuring (credits)		26,057	41,012	(215)	(108)
Impairment charge(1)	498,897	230,609	63,424	264,099	
Costs associated with terminated transaction	2,041	2,639			
Operating (loss) income	(425,090)	(151,078)	(39)	(205,288)	(78,369)
Net interest expense	(47,262)	(60,425)	(42,360)	(22,715)	(19,197)
Terminated transaction fee	15,000				
Losses on early extinguishment of debt		(986)	(2,284)	(1,192)	(2,557)
Other income (expense), net	(10)	117	(98)	(239)	(699)
Income tax benefit (expense)	117,945	38,000	5,800	17,100	(25,547)
Equity losses in affiliate	(22,252)	(49,432)	(5,200)		
Net (loss) income	(361,669)	(223,804)	(44,181)	(212,334)	30,369
Preferred stock dividends, deemed dividends, accretion of discount and redemption premium					
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders	\$ (361,669)	\$ (223,804)	\$ (44,181)	\$ (212,334)	\$ 30,369
Basic and diluted (loss) income per common share:					
Basic and diluted (loss) income per common share	\$ (8.55)	\$ (5.18)	\$ (0.87)	\$ (3.17)	\$ 0.44
OTHER FINANCIAL DATA:					

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Station Operating Income(2)	\$ 108,316	\$ 117,687	\$ 120,232	\$ 99,989	\$ 117,691
Net cash provided by operating activities	76,634	46,057	65,322	78,396	75,013
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,754)	(29)	(19,217)	(92,763)	(28,757)
Net cash used in by financing activities	(49,183)	(16,134)	(48,834)	(12,472)	(21,016)
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Total assets	\$ 543,519	\$ 1,060,542	\$ 1,333,147	\$ 1,405,600	\$ 1,616,397
Long-term debt (including current portion)	696,000	736,300	751,250	569,000	482,102
Preferred stock subject to mandatory redemption					
Total stockholders equity	\$ (248,147)	\$ 119,278	\$ 337,007	\$ 587,043	\$ 884,964

- (1) Impairment charge recorded in connection with our annual impairment testing under SFAS 142. See Footnote 4 for further discussion.
- (2) See Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for a quantitative reconciliation of Station Operating Income to its most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP.
- (3) We recorded certain immaterial adjustments to the 2006 and 2005 consolidated financial data. See Note 1 to our 2008 Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in the document.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to provide the reader with an overall understanding of our financial condition, changes in financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, sources

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and uses of cash, contractual obligations and financial position. This section also includes general information about our business and a discussion of our management's analysis of certain trends, risks and opportunities in our industry. We also provide a discussion of accounting policies that require critical judgments and estimates as well as a description of certain risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from our historical results. You should read the following information in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes to our consolidated financial statements beginning on page F-1 in this Annual Report on Form 10-K as well as the information set forth in Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Highlights during 2008 and Overview

On May 11, 2008, the Company, Parent and Merger Sub, entered into the Termination Agreement to terminate the Merger Agreement, pursuant to which Merger Sub would have been merged with and into the Company, and as a result the Company would have continued as the surviving corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent.

The advertising environment for 2008 lagged behind 2007. The RAB has reported that trends in radio advertising revenue mirrored fluctuations in the current economic environment yielding mixed results over the last three years. In 2008, advertising revenues decreased 9.0%, after decreasing 2% in 2007 and increasing only 1.0% in 2006. Our political revenues increased by \$5.1 million compared to 2007 due to 2008 being a presidential election year.

We recorded total impairment charges of \$498.9 million in order to reduce the carrying value of certain broadcast licenses and goodwill. The impairment loss in connection with our review of broadcasting licenses and goodwill during the fourth quarter of 2008 (see Note 7 in the accompanying notes to the financial statements), was primarily due to: (1) an increase in the discount rate used; (2) a decrease in station transaction multiples; and (3) a decrease in advertising revenue growth projections for the broadcasting industry.

Our management team remains focused on our strategy of pursuing growth through acquisition. However, acquisitions are closely evaluated to ensure that they will generate stockholder value and our management is committed to completing only those acquisitions that we believe will increase our share price. The compression of publicly traded radio broadcast company multiples since 2005, combined with a market for privately held radio stations that did not see a corresponding multiples compression, translated to minimal acquisition activity for us in 2008.

In furtherance of this strategy, in 2008, our Board terminated the 2004 and 2005 repurchase programs and authorized a new program to purchase from time to time, up to \$75 million of our Class A Common Stock, subject to the terms of our credit agreement and compliance with other applicable legal requirements. Through December 31, 2008 we have purchased 3.0 million shares of our Class A Common Stock in the open market for cash at an average repurchase price per share of \$2.20.

In June 2007, the Company entered into an amendment to its existing credit agreement, dated June 7, 2006, by and among the Company, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto. The credit agreement, as amended, is referred to herein as the Amended Credit Agreement. The Amended Credit Agreement provides for a replacement term loan facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$750.0 million, which replaces the prior term loan facility that had an outstanding balance of approximately \$713.9 million at the time of refinancing, and maintains the pre-existing \$100.0 million revolving credit facility.

As of December 31, 2008, the effective interest rate on the borrowings pursuant to the credit facility was approximately 3.810%. As of December 31, 2008, our average cost of debt, including the effects of our derivative positions, was 4.885%. We remain committed to maintaining manageable debt levels, which will continue to improve our ability to generate cash flow from operations.

Our Business

We engage in the acquisition, operation, and development of commercial radio stations in mid-size radio markets in the United States. In addition, we, along with three private equity firms, formed Cumulus Media Partners, LLC (CMP), which acquired the radio broadcasting business of Susquehanna Pfaltzgraff Co. (Susquehanna) in May 2006. The acquisition included 33 radio stations in 8 markets. As a result of our investment in

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CMP and the acquisition of Susquehanna's radio operations, we are the second largest radio broadcasting company in the United States based on number of stations and believe we are the third largest radio broadcasting company based on net revenues. As of December 31, 2008, directly and through our investment in CMP, we owned or operated 347 stations in 68 U.S. markets and provided sales and marketing services under local marketing, management and consulting agreements (pending FCC approval of acquisition) to one additional station. The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations includes the results of acquisitions and local marketing, management and consulting agreements

Advertising Revenue and Station Operating Income

Our primary source of revenues is the sale of advertising time on our radio stations. Our sales of advertising time are primarily affected by the demand for advertising time from local, regional and national advertisers and the advertising rates charged by our radio stations. Advertising demand and rates are based primarily on a station's ability to attract audiences in the demographic groups targeted by its advertisers, as measured principally by Arbitron on a periodic basis, generally two or four times per year. Because audience ratings in local markets are crucial to a station's financial success, we endeavor to develop strong listener loyalty. We believe that the diversification of formats on our stations helps to insulate them from the effects of changes in the musical tastes of the public with respect to any particular format.

The number of advertisements that can be broadcast without jeopardizing listening levels and the resulting ratings is limited in part by the format of a particular station. Our stations strive to maximize revenue by managing their on-air inventory of advertising time and adjusting prices based upon local market conditions. In the broadcasting industry, radio stations sometimes utilize trade or barter agreements that exchange advertising time for goods or services such as travel or lodging, instead of for cash. Trade revenue totaled \$14.8 million in 2008, \$17.9 million in 2007, and \$19.0 million in 2006. Our advertising contracts are generally short-term. We generate most of our revenue from local and regional advertising, which is sold primarily by a station's sales staff. Local advertising represented approximately 90% of our total revenues in 2008 and 88% of our total revenues in 2007 and 2006.

Our revenues vary throughout the year. As is typical in the radio broadcasting industry, we expect our first calendar quarter will produce the lowest revenues for the year, and the second and fourth calendar quarters will generally produce the highest revenues for the year, with the exception of certain of our stations, such as those in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, where the stations generally earn higher revenues in the second and third quarters of the year because of the higher seasonal population in those communities. Our operating results in any period may be affected by the incurrence of advertising and promotion expenses that typically do not have an effect on revenue generation until future periods, if at all.

Our most significant station operating expenses are employee salaries and commissions, programming expenses, advertising and promotional expenditures, technical expenses, and general and administrative expenses. We strive to control these expenses by working closely with local market management. The performance of radio station groups, such as ours, is customarily measured by the ability to generate Station Operating Income. See the quantitative reconciliation of Station Operating Income to the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, that follows in this section.

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Results of Operations:

Analysis of Consolidated Statements of Operations. The following analysis of selected data from our consolidated statements of operations should be referred to while reading the results of operations discussion that follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2008	Percent Change
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